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Catalogue of Records of Territories and States.

Miscellaneous Index.

Appendix: Documentary History of the Constitution.

BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 7.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.



WASHINGTON:
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
1895.

BULLETIN No. 1, issued September, 1893, contains (1) a catalogue exhibiting the existing arrangement of the papers of the Continental Congress; (2) a partial miscellaneous index of manuscripts of the Continental Congress examined to the date of going to press; (3) the Documentary History of the Constitution for the period preceding the Federal Convention—being the Annapolis Convention and credentials of delegates to the Federal Convention.

BULLETIN No. 2, issued November, 1893, is a revised and indexed edition of the Calendar of the Correspondence of James Monroe.

BULLETIN No. 3, issued January, 1894, contains (1) a list indicating the arrangement of the Washington papers; (2) the continuation of a partial miscellaneous index of the manuscripts of the Continental Congress; (3) the Documentary History of the Constitution—proceedings of the Federal Convention.

BULLETIN No. 4, issued March, 1894, is a calendar of the correspondence of James Madison.

BULLETIN No. 5, issued May, 1894, contains (1) an arrangement of the papers of Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, and Franklin; (2) the continuation of a partial miscellaneous index of the manuscripts of the Continental Congress; (3) the Documentary History of the Constitution—the Constitution as signed in Convention; proceedings in Congress; ratification by the several States.

BULLETIN No. 6 is a calendar of the correspondence of Thomas Jefferson. Part I, Letters from Jefferson.

ACCESS TO THE MANUSCRIPTS.

The privilege of access to the manuscript archives of the Department of State may be secured, so far as the facilities at command and the convenience of the office admit, upon application by letter to the Secretary of State. Applicants should describe as concisely and definitely as may be possible the papers they desire to consult, the scope of the examination contemplated, and the period of time during which they purpose to avail themselves of the permission, if accorded.

The privilege is to be exercised under the following

*SPECIAL RULES AS TO MANUSCRIPTS DEPOSITED IN THE
BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF STATE.*

I. Persons to whom the privilege of consulting the manuscript archives of the Department of State is granted can exercise the permission only subject to the convenience of the Department and the uninterrupted transaction of its business.

II. No manuscript shall, at any time, be taken out of the Department except by order in writing of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary.

III. No manuscript shall be taken out of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, into any room of the Department, until a receipt in form and descriptive of the paper or volume be signed by the official taking the same and delivered to

the Chief of the Bureau, or, in his absence, to the person in charge.

IV. No manuscript shall be detained from its place on the shelves of the Bureau of Rolls and Library after 4 p. m. of the day it shall have been taken ; and no manuscript shall be taken from its place on the shelves by any others than the clerks in charge, except by special arrangement in exceptional circumstances.

V. The use of the indexes in the room in which the manuscripts are deposited is not permitted except through the clerks in charge.

VI. The privilege of consulting the manuscript archives does not include the use of the Library. The latter privilege must be independently asked of the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library.

By order of the Secretary of State.

*LIST OF THE TERRITORIAL AND STATE
RECORDS DEPOSITED IN THE BUREAU
OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY AND THEREIN
CLASSIFIED AS CHAPTER I OF THE
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS AND PAPERS.*

ALASKA.—Archives of the Russian-American Company, transferred under Article II of the treaty between the United States and Russia for the cession of the Russian possessions in North America, signed March 30, 1867.

COLORADO.—Certified copy of State constitution, deposited under provision of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to enable the People of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government and for the admission of the said State into the Union," approved March 3, 1875.

FLORIDA.—Papers and documents forming the "Florida Archives," so called, acquired by virtue of the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits between the United States and Spain, signed February 22, 1819.

GOVERNORS.—Various letters and papers, covering the period 1790–1812, from the chief executives of different States, gathered together under the general title "Letters from Governors of States."

IDAHO.—Papers relative to the admission of the Territory into the Union, transmitted by the governor of the Territory December 3, 1889; the constitution adopted by the people and ratified by the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Idaho into the Union," approved July 3, 1890.

ILLINOIS.—"Executive Register of Illinois Territory," together with several letters during the years 1812 and 1813. Filed under the title "Papers and Records of the Territories."

- INDIANA.—“Proceedings of the Executive of Indiana Territory, commencing the 1st of July and ending June 30, 1816,” and other papers. Filed under the title “Papers and Records of the Territories.”
- LOUISIANA.—“Governor Claiborne’s correspondence relative to Louisiana,” 1803–1812. In 6 volumes, folio.
- . “Papers relating to the Southern Boundary,” 1806–1818. In 1 volume, folio.
- . Copies of acts of the legislature of the State for the year 1807, letters and accompanying documents. Filed under the title “Papers and Records of the Territories.”
- . “Claim of the United States and the pretensions of Edward Livingston to the Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary, New Orleans, 1808.” In 1 volume, folio.
- MICHIGAN.—Correspondence and papers relative to the Territory, 1805–1815. In 1 volume, folio.
- . “Copy of the Executive proceedings of the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, commencing July 11, and ending December 31, 1811.” Filed under the title “Papers and Records of the Territories.”
- MISSISSIPPI.—“Governor’s correspondence in the Mississippi Territory 1804–1815.” In 1 volume, folio. (*See also* papers filed under the title “Papers and Records of the Territories.”)
- . “Proceedings of the Executive Council and Legislature in the Mississippi Territory 1809–1816.” In 2 volumes, folio.
- . Certified copy of the constitution of the State as amended August, 1865, transmitted with letter of W. L. Sharkey, provisional governor of Mississippi, August 28, 1865; also, “the ordinances adopted by the convention, Nos. 1 to 21, inclusive.”
- . Certified copy of the constitution of the State as adopted November 30, 1869, transmitted by General Adelbert Ames, January 25, 1870.
- MISSOURI.—“Extracts from the Journal of the Missouri Territory from the 1st day of October 1815 till the 30th day of September 1816 inclusively.” Filed under the title “Records and Proceedings of the Territories.”

MONTANA.—The State constitution and papers relative to the admission of the Territory into the Union, transmitted by the governor of the Territory October 28, 1889, in virtue of the act of Congress entitled “An Act to provide for the division of Dakota into two States, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and State governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to such States,” approved February 22, 1889.

NEW MEXICO.—Letter of January 3, 1890, from B. M. Thomas, secretary of the Territory, to the President, transmitting the constitution of New Mexico adopted by the constitutional convention at Santa Fé, September 3-21, 1889, in pursuance of section 21 of that instrument.

NORTH DAKOTA.—The State constitution and papers relative to the admission of the Territory into the Union, transmitted by the governor of the Territory October 21, 1889, in virtue of the act of Congress entitled “An Act to provide for the division of Dakota into two States and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and State governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to such States,” approved February 22, 1889.

“NORTH WEST TERRITORY.”—Laws and other public records of the Territory transmitted to the President by Winthrop Sargent. Collected under the title “Papers and Records of the Territories;” also, bound in distinct and separate volumes.

OHIO.—For papers relative to the early history of Ohio, see “North West Territory;” also, “Records and Proceedings of the Territories.”

SOUTH DAKOTA.—The State constitution and papers relative to the admission of the Territory into the Union, transmitted by the governor of the Territory October 21, 1889, in virtue of the act of Congress entitled “An Act to provide for the division of Dakota into two States and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and State governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original

States, and to make donations of public lands to such States," approved February 22, 1889.

TENNESSEE.—"Journal of the proceedings of William Blount, Esquire, governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America south of the river Ohio," with letters and accompanying papers. Filed under the title "Papers and Records of the Territories."

TEXAS.—Constitution and ordinances transmitted with letter of Leigh Chambers, April 2, 1866, certifying resolution of State convention appointing persons to present the constitution and ordinances to the President.

WASHINGTON.—The State constitution and papers relative to the admission of the Territory into the Union, transmitted January 3, 1889, in virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the division of Dakota into two States and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and State governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to such States," approved February 22, 1889.

WYOMING.—Memorial of the people of Wyoming praying for admission into the Union, transmitted by the governor of the Territory November 29, 1889, and the State constitution adopted by the people and ratified by the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Wyoming into the Union and for other purposes," approved July 10, 1890.

DESIGNATION OF CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER A. Records of the proceedings of Congress.

The domestic and foreign correspondence thereof; military letters, including those addressed or submitted to Congress by General Washington; reports of the Boards of War, Finance, Admiralty, etc.; with miscellaneous papers and letters relating to the war of the Revolution and of the Confederacy. This chapter, comprising all books, records, and papers remaining in the office of the "Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled" [Charles Thomson], was deposited in the Department of State under the provisions of the act of Congress approved September 15, 1789, and entitled "An Act to provide for the safe keeping of the Acts, Records and Seal of the United States, and for other purposes."

CHAPTER B. The Washington papers. (1) Public and private letters and other papers before the Revolution, embracing Washington's official correspondence and other writings during the French and Indian war; (2) his correspondence, official and private, from the beginning to the end of the Revolution, including general orders, army rolls, and other military papers, also the original drafts or first copies of these papers, which were retained and consulted by General Washington in camp (comprising two copies of nearly all his letters written during the Revolution contained in this chapter, and of his correspondence with Congress [Chapter A], the complete letter as signed and sent, as well as the transcript, entered on the records of Congress—that is to say, in the greater number of cases there are in the national archives, in this Department's custody, the draft, the transcript made under the direction of Richard Varick, "Recording Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief," the original autograph or signed letter as sent and received, and the transcript thereof in the volumes of the records of Congress); (3) letters and miscellaneous

papers, public and private, after the Revolution and coming down to the end of his life (among which are the records of his intercourse with Congress and with the different executive departments while he was President, and many important cabinet papers); (4) the original letters *received by* General Washington and numerous original papers on public affairs, military, civic, and other subjects; (5) agricultural papers, being his correspondence with his superintendent and overseers, giving directions on the preparation and planting of the soil, rotation of crops, and other farming matters. His journals, diaries, and similar papers form an important part of this chapter.

CHAPTER C. The Constitution of the United States. The journal of the convention for framing the Constitution and all papers appertaining to, or forming part of, the archives of that convention.

CHAPTER D. The papers and manuscripts of James Madison, purchased by authority of an act of Congress approved May 31, 1848.

CHAPTER E. The papers and manuscripts of Thomas Jefferson, purchased by authority of an act of Congress approved August 12, 1848.

CHAPTER F. The papers and manuscripts of Alexander Hamilton, purchased by authority of an act of Congress approved August 12, 1848.

CHAPTER G. The papers and manuscripts of James Monroe, purchased by authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849.

CHAPTER H. The papers and manuscripts of Benjamin Franklin, purchased by authority of an act of Congress approved August 7, 1882.

CHAPTER I. Records of the States and Territories. Beginning with the journals and proceedings of the North West Territory.

CHAPTER K. The acts and resolutions of Congress; treaties between the United States and other powers; proclamations by the President and Executive orders and announcements.

CHAPTER L. Records of the proceedings of commissions established by treaty for the consideration and settlement of questions involving boundaries and international claims.

CHAPTER M. Letters of ceremony addressed to the Government of the United States on extraordinary occasions by the heads and governments of foreign states.

CHAPTER N. The war of 1812. Records concerning the granting of letters of marque. Privateer bonds and miscellaneous manuscripts in the custody of the Department of State.

[Other chapter designations will follow.]

INDEX.

[For the purposes of this index the several classes of papers deposited in the Bureau of Rolls and Library are considered as one collection. The Bureau, under existing equipment, can not confine its indexes or catalogues to any one particular class or collection of papers without neglecting others, to which there exists at present little, if any, clue. While this series of indexes will, therefore, follow the alphabetical arrangement in the sense of authors, titles, and subjects combined, without regard to the separation by classes of the severally distinct collections of papers, the separated papers of any collection can be readily united by the chapter initial. The existing classification and arrangement of the bound manuscripts (by volume and number) will not be disturbed except where the restoration and preservation of the papers render ripping and re-binding imperative; and in that, as well as in the binding of loose papers, the original classification and arrangement will be followed as closely as may be to avoid the possible confusion consequent upon numerous citations from original manuscripts and references to them by historical writers in their published works.]

ACTIVE (sloop). 1779. Taken by Gideon Olmsted and three other mariners; they protest against being deprived of their right in her by the State of Pennsylvania. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 17, page 293.

AGNEW, JOHN. Carlisle, October 22, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Letter from him, John Montgomery, George Stroenson, Stephen Duncan, and S. Postlethwaite, of the committee of Carlisle, in behalf of Dr. John Kearsley, of Philadelphia (a State prisoner), who has been in close confinement for nearly a year; his health broken; his room unfit even for a well man. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 273.

BRACKENRIDGE, — (Captain). 1779. Major Henry Lee, in making his report, omitted Brackenridge's name; wishes it inserted among the captains—Reed, McLane, and others—before printing. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 282.

BRADFORD, J. Boston, October 10, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Introduces Samuel Horlock and — Livingston, prisoners taken on the way from Jamaica to London; partisans of our cause. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 93.

———. Boston, October 16, 1777. To the Secret Committee. William Bingham, at Martinico, incloses bill of lading for twenty cases of muskets and ten bales of tents and cloth for soldiers' clothing, received from France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 297.

———. Boston, June 24, 1778. To Congress. Arrival of the *Henrietta* and *Three Friends*, the former without papers; no knowledge of the cargo, though supposes it belongs principally to Mr. Morris, so took charge of it; wishes orders from the commercial board respecting disposition of the cargo of the captured brig *Tryton*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 493.

———. June 24, 1778. Ordered by Timothy Pickering to deliver to the order of the governor and council of Rhode Island forty chests received by the *Three Friends*; if they are on public account, will have them valued; gives various details concerning cargoes, and wishes directions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 494.

———. 1778. Marine agent at Boston. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 159.

———. Boston, January 5, 1779. To the Marine Board. Cargo and arms on board the *General Arnold* injured by violent gales. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 237.

———. Boston, September 23, 1779. To W. Whipple (chairman of the Marine Committee). Having no storage for the rum and sugar belonging to the *Contentment*, was obliged to sell. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 353.

———. Boston, October 21, 1779. To Francis Lewis. Had received orders from the Marine Committee not to sell either rum or sugar; the people clamorous for

them, and fears are entertained that depredations will be made on them if sales are not allowed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 367.

———. Boston, June 13, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). The money from the sale of three hundred hogsheads of sugar to be turned into the Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 477.

———. Boston, July 6, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has received letter and resolves of Congress relative to the snow *Nostra Senioria de Carmel*; is to have an interview with the board; can inform Congress of the result by next post. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 493.

———. Boston, July 12, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has had several interviews with the Board of War on the subject of Captain Duarti's demand on the Board of War of Massachusetts; Mr. Morton (attorney) gave reasons why Congress resolved that the board should pay into his (Bradford's) hands the gross and not the net amount of the snow and cargo; can not convince the board of the propriety of this measure; details concerning supplies. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 497.

———. Boston, July 31, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has endeavored in vain to procure bills on Europe in favor of the "Portuguese Stranger,"(?) as ordered; suggests that bills may be forwarded, so the amount can be paid to Mr. Holker's agent; this would possibly facilitate the settlement with Captain Duarti; incloses copy of a letter from the Navy Board, which vindicates his conduct in supplying the board with moneys arising from the sale of sugar. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 517.

———. Boston, August 10, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Refers to letter of July 31, pointing out a mode of accommodating Captain Duarti; Mr. Holker's agent, however, declines to come into the arrangement; thinks it best to acquaint Congress with this disappointment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 7.

———. Boston, August 28, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Is gratified by the

head, signed by him and other officers, declining to serve under him until cleared of the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.

BRAGO DI BIO, GAETAN. Genoa, May 4, 1789. Suggests himself for the position of consul at Genoa. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 585.

BRAHAM, FERDD. J. S. DE. June 25, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Incloses account for his pay and subsistence; would be glad of a settlement; after a long captivity, has no money; begs Congress to order sufficient payment to enable him to join headquarters, where he is ordered by Brigadier-General du Portail, his commanding officer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 179.

—— (Major of Engineers). Philadelphia, July 16, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Impossibility of following General Washington's orders, unless his account for two years' pay be settled, or Congress orders a small sum to be paid him; \$400 and two horses is all he asks. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 237.

BRANDYWINE (battle). 1777. Conduct of Major-General Sullivan. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 69.

BRASHER, ABM. (Colonel). Morristown, July 13, 1780. To the Committee of Congress. List of articles sent by William Peacock, wagoner, by order and for the use of the committee. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 493.

BREMAR, F. Philadelphia, November 19, 1781. To Congress. Acted as deputy commissary of musters in South Carolina for eighteen months; Lieutenant-Colonel Massey received three months' pay agreeably to resolve of September 28; respectfully requests to be paid a like sum; several months' pay due in addition to above. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 269.

BRENT, —— (Colonel Virginia Line). August 5, 1780. Representations as to receiving two Virginia regiments on the Continental establishment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 329.

BRENTON, SILAS C. St. Pierre, March 24, 1780. To H. Marchant (Delegate from Rhode Island). Probable expedition against St. Lucia; Mr. Bingham leaves for Philadelphia in the *Confederacy*, and has constituted

- Mr. Parsons agent in his absence; he is suspected of being unfavorable to our cause; recommends Mr. Minot as having given proofs of his attachment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 451.
- BREWER, JONATHAN (Captain Lieutenant). Philadelphia, September 24, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Was taken prisoner at Germantown; has been in close confinement for eight months; was released in August only; is entirely without money; applied to the Board of War for an order for his pay; was told that Congress had no mode of paying prisoners; begs redress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 193.
- . Philadelphia, February 9, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Resigns his commission; insufficient pay the cause. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 287.
- BRICE, A. HILL (Royal Fusileers, prisoner of war). Brunswick, April 5, 1776. To Congress. Begs permission to come to Philadelphia for better medical advice. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 17.
- BRIDGE, EBENR. (Colonel). 1775. Certificate as to voluntary services of Samuel Langdon, president of Harvard College, as chaplain of the Army in Cambridge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 27.
- BRINDLEY, FRANCIS (Lieutenant). April 15, 1776. Colonel James Livingston's First Canadian Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 325.
- BRISCOE, WILLM. Lambeth, June 23, 1780. To M. Raymond Ferdinande. Absurd stories concerning America believed in England; turbulent state of London; insurrections and tumults; the Royal Exchange used as a barrack and the Bank of England as a garrison; camps in Hyde Park, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 485.
- BROCKMAN, GEORGE. Philadelphia, January 2, 1777. To Robert Morris. In adjusting accounts of the prize ship *Sam*, got into a passion; apologizes and requests to be released from confinement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 123.
- BRODHEAD, DANIEL (Colonel Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment). 1777. Recommends Dr. Jones to be brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 51.

- . Pittsburg, June 27, 1779. To ——. Encroachments of the people on the rights of the garrison; fences erected within a few yards of the bastion; remonstrances have no effect; hopes Congress will declare their pleasure as to extent of this and other garrisons for parades, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 191.
- . Pittsburg, October 9, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Quantities of military stores annually lost in this district through want of proper magazines and conductors; has appointed Captain Thomas Ferrot a deputy commissary of stores until the pleasure of Congress is known; he has proved most efficient; a child killed and girl taken prisoner by the Indians; desired to march against their towns, but was not at liberty to do so. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 354.
- . Pittsburg, October 26, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Inhabitants of Yoghaganian and Ohio Counties trespass on the Indian lands from the Muskingum to Fort McIntosh; measures taken to apprehend them and destroy the huts built; begs a letter to the governor and council of Virginia to prevent future trespass. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 383.
- . Pittsburg, November 22, 1779. To Archibald Steele (Deputy Quartermaster-General). Edward Ward and Thomas Smallman must be provided with other quarters, since it is necessary for defense to put the Maryland corps into the houses they occupy at present. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 445.
- . Pittsburg, February 27, 1780. To Richard Peters. An Indian expedition against the garrison feared; details of preparations made for defense; loyalty of two prominent inhabitants suspected; friendly professions of the Delawares; chiefs desire commissions in our service; public credit low in the district; impossibility of providing for the public horses unless money be furnished for forage. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 441.
- . Pittsburg, February, 1780. To ——. Measures taken to protect the fort against the Indians; posted men in a house occupied by Edward Ward and Thomas Smallman; has been proceeded against in conse-

quence; these men treated with great consideration, notwithstanding their loyalty is suspected. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 187.

———. Fort Pitt, October 17, 1780. To Richard Peters. In order to cut off the Wyandotts and other Indians, called a draft from the militia, but the want of provisions discourages the people; his forage parties unsuccessful, for the cattle are driven into the mountains and the inhabitants threaten to arm against the troops; still hopes to obtain flour, but fears no beef or pork can be procured; Delaware chiefs and warriors have come to aid in an expedition, but there is no food to give them; they appear dejected. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 29.

———. Fort Pitt, February 18, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has never been properly authorized or instructed as to the command of this district nor supplied with money or goods; has been compelled to advance out of his private fortune a considerable sum, and has also had to borrow and is unable to repay; prays Congress to either appoint an agent to transact public affairs with the Indians or empower him; incloses copy of a letter received from the Delawares; believes them sincere in professions of friendship; a number of chiefs wish to wait upon Congress in the spring. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 81.

———. Fort Pitt, March 10, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Acknowledges letter of 20th ultimo inclosing act of Congress respecting friendly Delaware Indians; communicated this intelligence to their council to secure their neutrality; fears that it is too late; a general war with the savages expected; would be well to propitiate them by giving them good clothing. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 133.

———. Philadelphia, May 30, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Lays before Congress the state of things in the western department relative to supplies; threatened attack by the Indians on Fort Pitt and its dependencies; General Clark has an order for the artillery corps, all field artillery, and a detachment from the Eighth Pennsylvania and Ninth Virginia regiments; Maryland corps ordered to the southward; remaining force inadequate for the defense

of one post; the British are said to be about to attack Fort Pitt; they will proceed from Niagara down the Allegheny River; Delaware Indians at Fort Pitt useful; in its present condition, the western department will doubtless fall into the hands of the enemy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 221.

———. Philadelphia, July 6, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). In May addressed Congress on the subject of supplies for the western department and the dangers threatened; is mortified to find no steps taken to subsist the troops and friendly Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 215.

———. Fort Pitt, August 24, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Incloses copies of letters from Rev. David Ziseberger, by which Congress may see the situation of affairs; has written to the president of Pennsylvania as to want of supplies, and distressed condition of the troops; will inform the inhabitants of the approaching danger, and will defend the country to the best of his ability; desires this letter and inclosures communicated to the Commander in Chief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 203.

———. Fort Pitt, September 12, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Petition and remonstrance from the inhabitants of Fort Pitt containing charges against him; Congress directed His Excellency the Commander in Chief to bring him to trial; was recommended by him to give up the command to the next in rank until the matter is settled; Captain Farrel, the bearer of this letter, will relate the circumstances in a candid manner. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 197.

———. Fort Pitt, October 28, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). In 1779 addressed a letter to the Board of War respecting the necessary range of Fort Pitt and other garrisons; shortly after Congress passed an act regulating the manner of taking it, etc.; previously had received letters from the Board of War directing him to act according to usage; in consequence, "process" has been issued against him; the Board of War will support him, however; the court of Westmoreland has taken the matter up; many actions commenced against him for trespass, etc.; situation impossible for him; can not comply with the

expectations of his military superior and please a rabble; incloses extracts from letters. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 183.

———. Philadelphia, January 18, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Joint letter from him and Lieutenant-Colonel S. Bayard, asking for the six months' nominal pay that has been allowed other officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 291.

———. Philadelphia, April 4, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Congratulates him on his election, and asks for a testimonial of his services in the late Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 577.

BRODHEAD, DANL., Jr. (Lieutenant). Philadelphia, July 13, 1779. Joseph Reed, president of the State of Pennsylvania, certifies to the fact of his having applied and signified his intention to enter the service as soon as opportunity offered; has been waiting ever since; is entitled to a position under the resolve of November 24. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 347.

———. Philadelphia, July 14, 1779. John Shee certifies, at his request, that there was a captaincy vacant in the Third Pennsylvania Regiment on or about September 16, 1776. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 345.

———. Philadelphia, September 25, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). In 1776 he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the Third Pennsylvania Regiment; in November following was entitled to a captaincy; was taken prisoner, however, at York Island and remained in captivity two years; made frequent application to Congress for justice; in June, understood a vacancy took place in his former regiment; went to camp and laid his case before General Washington, who directed a board to consider it; a desire manifested to give him his rank in the line, but the resolve of May 22 prevented; again appeals to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 341.

BRONNENSON, N. (Deputy Purveyor). Philadelphia, April 19, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Proposes to join the southern army, and requests Congress to appoint an assistant deputy purveyor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 165.

- BRONVILLE, EDWARD. Guadeloupe, December 15, 1779. To Congress. Concerning the capture of the sloop *Fly* by the British. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 421.
- BROOKS, BENJAMIN. April 14, 1777. Express sent to him at Bombahook as to number of the enemy's ships of war in the Delaware. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 81.
- BROOME, JOHN. New York, November 3, 1775. To Silas Deane, John Adams, and George Wythe (Committee of Congress). Steps already taken, pursuant to a resolution of Congress, for ascertaining the damages sustained by the inhabitants of America from the ministerial troops and navy since March last. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 9.
- . New York, February 20, 1776. To the Marine Committee. Incloses authenticated accounts of the damage done by the "Ministerial pirates" at the east end of Long Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 15.
- . New York, July 1, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Has laid the letter respecting a public levee to be held by the President of Congress before the Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 507.
- BROWN, EDWD. VAILL. Boston, November 22, 1782. Certificate as to balance due him by the United States, signed by William Vernon and J. Warren. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 433.
- . Boston, May 1, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). At a time of need supplied the Continental shipping in the harbor with flour, bread, etc.; received only a certificate from William Vernon and J. Warren that a balance was due him; has never been paid, so requests that a commissioner of marine may be appointed for the department with full powers to act in the premises; Mr. Inlay (Commissioner of Accounts for Massachusetts) disclaims any orders to act upon naval supplies. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 429.
- BROWN, JAMES (Dr.). 1780. Chief physician and surgeon of the southern department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 351.

BROWN, JESSE. July 11, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Has been in the public service as an express: has been supplied by the Board of Treasury with money for traveling expenses; is now informed none can be advanced for that purpose; Congress will no doubt supply him with means. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 233.

BROWN, JNO. (Colonel). June 29, 1776. To the Committee of War. Should a regiment be raised and officers be appointed from those who served in Canada, he is of opinion they should take rank according to seniority of their former commissions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 11.

———. Albany, December 2, 1776. To General Horatio Gates. Begs answer to petition presented the day before; copy of note of same date; wishes the matter laid before Congress, and an answer in writing thereto. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 117.

———. Albany, December 10, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses copy of petition, preferred to Major-General Gates, praying a court of inquiry according to order of Congress; also, demands that General Arnold be brought to trial. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 113.

———. February 22, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Requests the presentation of the inclosed petition; will "serve" no longer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 137.

———. Pittsfield, April 20, 1778. To Congress. In 1776 he and Colonel James Easton obtained an order of Congress for a trial on an impeachment by General Arnold, and which General Schuyler was directed to put in execution; has nothing to hope himself, but Easton was to draw his pay till his trial, which he thinks will never take place; this is an injustice against the public; is adding to the national debt, etc.; people are becoming indignant at Easton's drawing pay, year after year, and no services rendered. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 309.

———. Albany, April 8, 1780. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Desires to know what has been done by Congress as to a petition and remonstrance presented them on the trial and acquittal of

- General Arnold on thirteen capital charges made by him; the trial took place without his knowledge; begs to be informed as to the fate of the petition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 455.
- BROWN, JOHN (Secretary of Board of Admiralty). August 27, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Incloses letter from navy board of eastern department; also, letter from Captain John Barry. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 245.
- BROWN, JOHN. Providence, May 19 and June 28, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Copy of letter declining appointment to purchase lands and erect buildings for the members and officers of Congress; his first letter lost. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 477.
- BROWN, JOHN. Philadelphia, October 6, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Has received and will forward the commissions for the judicial officers of the district of Kentucky. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 621.
- BROWN, JOSEPH. London, May 9, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Joint letter signed by him and George Yard; have sent by the *Mentor*, Captain Nichols, two framed proof impressions of General Washington and General Greene. (Letters on same, May 9, May 10, August 3, and September 12, 1785, and April 15, 1786.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, pages 457, 460, 472, 485, 488, and 499.
- BROWN, JOSEPH, Jr. 1781. Attests certificate of John Larchar, jr. (sailing master), in the matter of Captain Landais and the frigate *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 465.
- BROWN, W. (Surgeon-General Middle Department). 1777. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.
- . Liditz General Hospital, January 20, 1778. To the Medical Committee. Is informed that Drs. Shippen and Rush have gone to lay before Congress proposals for the alteration of the present hospital regulations and establishments; adds, on his own account, various suggestions for its improvement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, pages 349, 353, and 355.

- . Baskenridge, May 30, 1780. To Colonel Peabody. Respecting the sick and hospitals of the Continental Army in Virginia; reports in obedience to directions received from General Washington; advises that only one hospital be supported in Virginia; General Muhlenberg determined that it shall be opened at Rockbridge, near Richmond; plans, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 475.
- . Philadelphia, July 15, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests leave to resign his commission as physician-general to the hospital in the middle district; hopes justice may be done him, though he forbears making any observations on his own conduct; is willing to remain in the Army a few months longer, should it be considered better, in the character of a volunteer, not as an officer of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 501.
- . Alexandria, Va., March 26, 1783. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Has lately obtained an act of assembly for the settlement of his account with the United States, according to resolution of Congress of February, 1782, directing the mode of settlement with the officers of the general hospital; has not produced to the auditors a certificate of the resolutions authorizing his claims; has copied the said resolutions as extracts from the minutes of Congress, and begs his (Thomson's) signature, which will settle the business. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 391.
- BROWN, — (Colonel). Albany, October 5, 1776. He and Colonel James Easton, agreeably to an order of Congress, have applied for a court of inquiry; no evidence against them; all officers and soldiers feel the same toward General Arnold. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, pages 249 and 255.
- BROWN, —. (No date.) Evidence of Mr. Brown, Captain Truxton, and Captain Sauter in the matter of Captain Landais and the frigate *Alliance*; a court of inquiry formed of Dr. Franklin, Dr. Bancroft, Mr. Chaumont, and William Temple Franklin (secretary) to sit on the case of Captain Landais in consequence of Captain Jones's accusation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 467.

- BROWNE, JOHN. War Office, June 1, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Concerning the sale of the snow *Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Anthony*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 317.
- BROWNE, — (Dr.). June 1, 1781. Copies of his commissions as senior surgeon and surgeon-general of the northern department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 479.
- BRUYN, JACOBES (Captain). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.
- BRYAN, GEO. 1778. Letter from Lieutenant Samuel Hunter on the presence of the enemy at Wyoming. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 307.
- . Philadelphia, December 6, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Declines appointment offered him on the Board of Admiralty. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 411.
- . (No date.) To Mr. Lewis. Concerning the cargo of the ship *Mary and Elizabeth*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 277.
- BRYAN, JONA. On board *Rose* man-of-war, February 7, 1779. Details of his arrest by the British; requests assistance for himself and son. (Note by J. Beatty that £40 were furnished them by Mr. Pintard.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 283.
- . Philadelphia, November 12, 1780. To the delegates of South Carolina and Georgia. Has arrived from Long Island, where his estate is in the hands of the enemy; has no means of subsistence; he and his son taken prisoners through delay in removing Continental stores from Savannah; lost his liberty and his fortune in the public service; feels he has some claim; statements to prove his case. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 41.
- . Philadelphia, February 26, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). His demand against the public partially paid; intended going southward, but the invasion of Virginia prevented; money exhausted and is forced to apply to Congress for a further advance for support of himself and his son. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 116.

- BRYANT, — (Lieutenant-Colonel). 1776. General Donald MacDonal complains of the treatment received from Bryant while a prisoner of war in his charge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 49.
- BRYSEN, JAMES. 1780. Comptroller, Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 369.
- . General Post-Office, January 31, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Accepts appointment as assistant to Postmaster-General. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 295.
- COBB, JOHN (Captain). 1779. Of the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.
- COGSWELL, SAML. 1779. Petition signed by him and others in behalf of the Massachusetts detachment as to exclusion from resolves granting gratuities. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 96.
- COIT, WILLIAM. 1775. Appointed, with Christopher Leffingwell, to strip the brigantine *Nancy* of her sails, rigging, etc., and store them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 43.
- COLBRAITH, WILLIAM. 1785. Process served on Arthur Lee for damages sustained by the seizure of the liquors belonging to Colbraith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 697 and 739.
- COLEMAN, SAMUEL. 1778. First lieutenant in Colonel C. Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.
- COLLIGNON, — (Counselor in Parliament, etc.). July 17, 1783. (In French, with translation.) To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Author of a book on weights and measures; has discovered a simple method of reduction to a perfect uniformity; form and title annexed; desires that it be submitted to Congress; letters and approbations, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, pages 195-207.
- COLLINGS, JOHN. 1776. Sent by the council of Rhode Island to Congress to explain their refusal to deliver cannon to Commodore Hopkins. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 53.
- COLLINS, CORNELIUS (Lientenant). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second

- Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; beg interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.
- COLLINS, GEORGE (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- COLLINS, ISAAC. Trenton, June 28, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Wishes the commands of Congress, either in the character of printer or stationer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 191.
- COLLINS, JOHN. Philadelphia, May 3, 1779. To Congress. Joint letter from him and William Ellery, delegates from Rhode Island, soliciting the attention of Congress to a motion made by them on the 14th of April, at the special instance of said State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 319.
- (Governor). Newport, July 23, 1787. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Incloses papers relative to losses sustained by Messrs. Topham, Bass & Newman by the condemnation and sale of the sloop *Sally*, at Port Louis, and by forcible detention on the *Commodore*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 339.
- . Newport, September 26, 1787. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Thanks him for attention paid to application made in behalf of Messrs. Topham, Bass & Newman; now solicits attention to an appeal entered to the Council of State in Paris by Mr. Seth Wheaton, late commander of the brigantine *Absolonia*, owned by Messrs. Jenckes, Winsor & Co., merchants; wishes that inclosed papers be transmitted to Mr. Jefferson. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 357.
- COLLINS, THOS. (President of Delaware). November 27, 1786. To John Jay. Acknowledges act of Congress respecting negroes carried away by the British in contravention of the late treaty of peace; will lay it before the general assembly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 319.
- COLMAN, JACOB (Ensign Seventh Virginia Regiment). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead, signed by him and other officers, declining to serve under him until cleared of the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.

COLOMB, P. (Captain). July, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). In 1778 was a captain in the Georgia Light Dragoons; was captured by Colonel Campbell's troops at the taking of Savannah; details of his sufferings while a prisoner; General Prevost granted him a parole on condition that he would not bear arms in America; desires to return to Europe; may be of use to America there; never received pay or subsistence; his vouchers lost; will lodge \$4,000 in currency in the loan office, as it would be useless in France; wishes Congress to change his commission and to give him permission to go to France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 377.

———. August 5, 1779. To the President of Congress, (John Jay). Reiterates facts stated in his letter of July as to reasons for coming to America; now that he is obliged by his parole to go to Europe, wishes to be made major by brevet. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 393.

COLSTON, RAWLEIGH. Cape François, July 30, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Has received a power of attorney from Captain David Jones to receive his share and that of eight others concerned in the capture of a brigantine belonging to Jamaica. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 47.

COLT, PETER (Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases). Farmington, October 4, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Concerning his appointment as deputy commissary-general of purchases; difficulties of supplying the troops with provisions; distressed situation of the department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 411.

———. New Haven, January 10, 1778. Extract from a letter to the Commissary-General of Purchases desiring, without loss of time, £100,000 for supplies required from this quarter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 357.

———. New Haven, February 19, 1778. To William Buchanan. Concerning provisions, difficulty of transportation, want of forage, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 383.

———. Hartford, August 15, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Has been paid \$50,000 by Robert Buchanan, son of the late Commissary-Gen-

eral, on the account of his father; also, was informed he had a warrant for \$100,000 more on the loan office in his (Colt's) favor; has heard nothing more of the man or the warrant; begs a duplicate of the latter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 193.

———. Hartford, September 25, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Acknowledges duplicate warrants in favor of William Buchanan; is informed by R. Buchanan that Congress has passed a resolve to furnish no more money to his father until his accounts are exhibited and liquidated; this will cause great embarrassment to both Buchanan and himself; on coming into office, was directed to fit out vessels for importing the salt needed in the middle and eastern departments and flour from the southward; details as to means used to obtain stores needed; begs instructions as to the settlement of Colonel Buchanan's accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 225.

———. Hartford, October 27, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Some time since forwarded to Colonel Wadsworth an account against Colonel Buchanan to show the expenditure of his money; is informed it has been laid before the Board of Treasury; the business of his department prevents his going to Philadelphia to settle his accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 255.

———. Weathersfield, August 6, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Has settled debts contracted while Colonel Buchanan was head of the department, and is now to settle accounts; a balance due him from Buchanan of £21,236; had determined to resign, but will serve another campaign, but desires a speedy and just settlement of all accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 397.

———. December 10, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Since the appointment of Colonel Wadsworth as head of the Commissary Department, has generally been supplied with money, but lately has had only small remittances; a great rise in prices of produce and merchandise; can not longer feed the army in the department; several posts have no bread, and only at Providence is there seven days' allowance; must either be provided with cash or resign. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 441.

- . 1782. List of balances due from deputy commissary-general of purchases. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 379.
- COLUMBIA College. New York, April 7, 1787. The President and Congress invited to be present at a commencement of the college. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 323.
- COMEGYS, CONELS. (Clerk). Treasury Office, August 4, 1780. Certificate in the claim of E. Forman for flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 373.
- . Treasury Office, February 26, 1781. Extracts from the minutes signed by him, deciding that J. L. Clarkson should be allowed the salary of Secretary of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 45.
- . Treasury Office, April 3, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Joint letter from him and P. Ferrall asking for a warrant for overdue salary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 455.
- . January 30, 1782. Letter and memorial signed by him and others of the Treasury, asking an increase of salary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, pages 79 and 115.
- COMMERCIAL Committee. 1778. Agreement with M. de Beaumarchais. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 209.
- COMMISSARIES. 1775. Walter Livingston (Deputy Commissary-General) desires to know what compensation Congress is disposed to allow commissaries at various posts named. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 47 and 83.
- COMMISSARY-GENERAL of Prisoners (British). 1778. Joseph Loring. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 247.
- COMMISSION. November 12, 1776. Charles Lewis's commission as colonel of the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 213.
- COMMISSIONERS. 1789. John Kean appointed commissioner for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 647.

COMMISSIONERS for Western Department. 1778. Samp. Mathews, George Clymer, and Samuel McDowell. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 433.

COMMITTEE of Arrangement. 1778. For the New York battalions in the Continental service. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 205.

COMMITTEE of Safety. Cambridge, April 29, 1775. Vote appointing President Langdon chaplain to the Army in Cambridge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 23.

COMMITTEE, report of. May 16, 1779. On Mr. Albouy's letter of May 12 concerning distressed condition of Bermuda; recommends reconsideration of resolution of the — day of —. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 261.

———. 1779. On Mr. Albouy's letter of May 12, and application signed by him and others of May 16; recommends to the executives of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina to permit 1,000 bushels of Indian corn to be exported to Bermuda, certificates of safe delivery being returned, signed by two inhabitants of that island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 265.

COMPTV, JHN. Philadelphia, April 22, 1779. To Congress. Has been directed by the Marquis of Brétigny to enlist Frenchmen to strengthen his corps of French volunteers in South Carolina; wishes Congress to authorize him by warrant to recruit them, and that quarters and rations be found for them; also, that the expenses of the march be repaid him upon their arrival in South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 345.

COMYN, M. Philadelphia, October 25, 1780. To Congress. Shows the necessity of appointing consuls for the United States in French ports. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 501.

———. 1781. Attests certificate of John Larchar, jr. (sailing master), in the matter of Captain Landais and the frigate *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 465.

CONLON, JAMES (Seaman). 1779. On board the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.

- CONNECTICUT Line. New Haven, January 30, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Petition for compensation for services as agents for the settlement of accounts and dues of the several regiments of the Connecticut line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 443.
- “CONNECTICUT Man.” Connecticut, July 20, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Letter signed thus, offering advice as to facilitating “the Loan,” taxes, interest, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 375.
- CONNELLY, Cammeron, and Smith (British prisoners). 1775. Sent from Frederick to Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 5.
- CONNOLLY, JNO. (British prisoner). Frederick, Md., December 1, 1775. To Captain H. Lord. Has been taken prisoner and the “scheme” is at an end; advises him (Lord) to proceed down the Mississippi, agreeably to orders of General Gage and Lord Dunmore. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 1.
- . Frederick, Md., December 15, 1775. To Alexander McRae, Pittsburg. Has made mention of him to General Gage; Captain Lord was to have acted under Connolly’s orders; will now be in danger on the Illinois; wishes the bearer of this letter to be given a gun, canoe, etc.; will send an Indian express with a letter to Captain Lernoult at Detroit; wishes Mrs. Connolly to be given assistance, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 9.
- . Frederick, Md., December 16, 1775. To Mrs. S. Connolly. Wishes her not to write him, as all letters are inspected; is in ignorance of where he will be sent; has written to Captain McRae to supply her needs and charge it in the Indian account. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 5.
- . Frederick, Md., December 16, 1775. To Captain Lernoult, or officer commanding at Detroit. Is in close confinement and denied means of writing; fears His Majesty’s enemies will make an attack in the spring. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 13.
- . Frederick, Md., December 16, 1775. To Captain H. Lord, or officer commanding in the Illinois. Warns him of his dangerous situation; orders him to

- proceed immediately down the Mississippi to New Orleans, then join Lord Dunmore in Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 17.
- . Philadelphia, February 8, 1776. To Congress. Statement as to his health; wishes to be allowed to go into the country to recover; will give bonds; certificate of Dr. R. Rush on the subject of his health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 29.
- . May 13, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Desires greater freedom for exercise, on account of ill health; incloses letter from Dr. Cadwalader detailing symptoms and recommending purer air. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 41.
- . Philadelphia Jail, August 19, 1778. To Colonel Beatty. Wishes to be paroled on account of ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 201.
- . September 18, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Reiterates request, on account of ill health, to be either exchanged or paroled. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 213.
- . September 25, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). His case referred to a committee; gives details as to his sufferings and ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 229.
- . October 8, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). His request for "enlargement" favorably entertained by Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 241.
- . December 5, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Again implores Congress to pity his terrible condition in prison. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 275.
- . December, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Wishes to employ a nurse; detailed statement of his condition in prison. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 269.
- . December, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Sees his name mentioned in a manner prejudicial to his interests in an address by Mr. Dean; again gives details of the circumstances leading to his affiliation with Lord Dunmore, subsequent arrest, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 279.

- . 1778. Joseph Loring (Commissary-General of Prisoners). Alludes to the treatment this gentleman has received ; the prisoners on parole will be recalled in consequence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 247.
- . May 20, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Wishes to enjoy that "air and enlargement so necessary to his health." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 357.
- . New Jail, August 24, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Concerning cruel treatment toward Captain Papley ; wishes Congress to investigate. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 407.
- . Philadelphia, October 14, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Wishes to be allowed to "ride abroad" a few hours daily on account of ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 417.
- . (No date.) To John Hancock. Is ready to resign his commission under the Government of Great Britain ; also to impart matters of importance to General Washington ; can not understand the manner in which he has been treated during his imprisonment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 217.
- CONNOLLY, SUKEY. June 10, 1776. To John Hancock. Can not understand her detention, and announces her departure for her home. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 49.
- CONNOLLY, SUSANNA. September 9, 1776. To Congress. Desires to return to her home on account of ill health ; has had no assistance from her husband since his imprisonment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 67.
- CONNOR, MORGAN (Lieutenant-Colonel). Yorktown, April 11, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). In obedience to orders from the Board of War, has examined the correspondence of John Swanwick and his father ; only matters of a private nature touched on ; no mention of public matters made in them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 151.
- . Philadelphia, December 2, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Incloses letter from General Washington advising him to apply

to Congress for his leave; wishes to go to the West Indies for his health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 429.

CONSTITUTION. 1789. Concerning its adoption in Rhode Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 613.

CONSUL (French). 1779. Jean Holker, inspector-general of commerce and agent of the royal marine of France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 261-265.

CONSULS (foreign). 1785. R. Soderstrom, from Sweden, accused by Sears & Smith of obtaining his commission to avoid payment of debts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 599-609.

CONTE, STEPHENS. 1783. To Congress. (In French.) Detailing distressed situation and asking assistance. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 211.

CONTRACTS. November 23, 1776. For victualing the Virginia troops for the year ending December 1, 1777; signed by William Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General), Joseph Hawkins, and others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 37.

———. November 27, 1776. Providing the Virginia troops with bacon; signed by William Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General) and George Purdie. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 41.

CONVENTION troops. 1778. Supplied with necessaries on their march from Saratoga to Cambridge by General Glover. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 89-93.

———. 1779. At Elizabethtown; are to go to Chatham. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 455.

CONYNGHAM, ANNE. Philadelphia, July 17, 1779. To Congress. Begg the perusal of the letter from her husband, Captain Gustavus Conyngham, late commander of the cutter *Revenge*, now a prisoner on board a British packet bound to England; cruelties inflicted on him; begs Congress to take steps for his relief. Chapter A, number 78, volume 5, page 371.

COOK, RAINS (Captain). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert, signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.

- COOK, THOMAS. Long Island, August 8, 1780. To Dr. N. Scudder. Lewis Thompson has been sent to effect his exchange; had he been of his (Cook's) rank, it might have been done; wishes exertions made in his behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 499.
- COOK, WM. (Colonel). January 10, 1778. To Congress. Asks leave to resign his commission as colonel of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, pages 122 and 143.
- COOKE, RICHD. (President of Council of War, Rhode Island). Providence, November 8, 1777. To Congress. Impossibility of supplying their Continental battalions with clothing for the campaign; every endeavor used to collect clothes, stockings, etc., in the State; the treasury exhausted; must rely on help from Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 115.
- COOKE, SAMUEL. New Haven, February 27, 1786. To John Jay. Captain Throop, the bearer, waits on him to obtain information as to the prize money due his deceased son, Rutherford Cooke, from the Court of Spain, on account of the capture of the British cutter *Dover*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 509.
- COOPER, CONSTANT. 1781. Attacked by four men while carrying the mail to Fishkill. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 577.
- COOPER, EZEL. (Captain). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.
- COOPER, WILL. (Secretary). In Committee of Safety, Cambridge, April 29, 1775. Vote of committee appointing President Langdon chaplain *pro tem* to the Army in Cambridge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 23.
- COPPERTHWAIT, ——. 1778. Authority given him to inspect provisions in charge of William Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 195.
- CORBET, DAVID. 1783. Commissioner of Charlestown, head of Chesapeake. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 219.
- CORD, SHEPNA (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

COREN, ISAAC (Captain). (No date.) Articles for laboratory brought from Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 53.

CORNELL, E. War Office, February 1, 1781. To General Sullivan (Member of Congress). Recommends the bearer, John Nesmith; his "case" is singular, being an inhabitant of New Hampshire. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 6.

———. Philadelphia, February 1, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has a warrant for \$557 on Mr. Hillegas, but can not obtain payment; begs Congress will order Mr. Smith (Commissioner of Loans for Pennsylvania) to pay to Mr. Hillegas the above sum or a part thereof. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 15.

———. War Office, April 18, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Asks leave of absence to return to his home. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 23.

COSTE, — DE LA (Marquis). August 8, 1789. (In French.) Motion on ecclesiastical property made in the National Assembly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 453.

COTTINEAU, D. (Captain). New Bern, May 13, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). (In French.) Acknowledges letter of April 9; regrets it arrived too late for him to fulfill his order, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 159.

———. Yorktown, June 19, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). (In French.) Asks commissions for the privateers fitted out by him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5 page 169.

COTTNAM, GEO. Philadelphia, September 8, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Asks leave to resign on account of ill health and incloses his commission as captain lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, pages 208 and 211.

COULAUX, ——. 1776. Arrives from France with a number of gentlemen who are anxious to serve America. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 5 and 9.

- COULTER, JAMES (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- COULTER, THOMAS (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- COULTER, WILLIAM (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- COUNTERFEITING. 1787. John Kean, of South Carolina, desires information as to the person attempting to counterfeit. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 633.
- COURT (federal) of South Carolina and Georgia. 1786. P. Goldsborough, jr., appointed judge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 541.
- COURT-MARTIAL. On the ship *Lion*, November 25, 1777. List of members, evidence, decision, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, pages 307-311.
- COURT of inquiry. August 29, 1778. At Colonel Roberts's quarters, by order of Colonel S. Elbert, commanding Georgia brigade, in consequence of a complaint made by Lieutenant Wilson, of the Second Battalion; Wilson obliged to resign, through inability to support himself, as he received none of his salary in Continental currency, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 299.
- . August 29, 1778. Held in Savannah, composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts (president) and Captains McIntosh, Miller, Moseby, Booker, Hancock, and Clark. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 299.
- . 1781. In the matter of Captain Landais and the frigate *Alliance*; held in consequence of accusations made by Captain John Paul Jones, and consisting of Dr. Bancroft, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Chaumont, and William Temple Franklin (secretary). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 467.
- COURTS of appeal. Philadelphia, 1780. Cyrus Griffin appointed judge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 251.
- . Boston, 1783. John Lowell accepts the office of judge, under a proviso. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 532.

- COWAN, EDWARD (Lieutenant). Philadelphia, August 21, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Is obliged to resign his commission in Captain Jacob Weaver's independent company of foot, of Lancaster county, owing to the base conduct of the latter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 101.
- COWELL, JOHN. 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.
- COWPER, WILLS., & Co. 1778. Furnished bad pork to William Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General); are to pay damages to the amount of £6,518 11s. 3d., according to award. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 186.
- . 1778. Allowed to sell pork put up by Mr. Granberry for Hughes & Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 199.
- . (No date.) Disagreement between them and Colonel Aylett (Deputy Commissary-General) about a quantity of pork, etc.; arbitrators dock their account £6,000. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 203.
- COWPERTHWAIT, JOS. 1779. Letter signed by him and others as to repairing the frigate *Washington*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 109.
- COX, CORNELIUS (Deputy Quartermaster-General). Esterton, March 15, 1780. To Colonel John Mitchell (Deputy Quartermaster-General). Incloses return of the public boats on the Susquehanna. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 449.
- COX, JOHN (Assistant Quartermaster-General). Philadelphia, July 3, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Joint letter from him and Charles Pettit, assistant quartermasters-general; the depreciation of money embarrasses the quartermaster's department; offers suggestions to Congress, which seem worthy of their consideration, to relieve this state of things. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 359.
- . Philadelphia, March 18, 1780. To Congress. Incloses letter of General Gates, relating to the purchase of a horse from General Glover. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 451.

- . Philadelphia, April 9, 1780. To the Board of War. Desires their directions as to four hundred horses at the post which are without forage. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 471.
- . Philadelphia, June 17, 1780. To Congress. Some time since, took a man, captured at Stoney Point, as a servant; he has proved faithful and capable; two days ago brought him to town, when he was instantly seized and taken to prison; has applied to the Board of War for his release; wishes an order of Congress for his delivery, on condition that he shall be forthcoming whenever he shall be demanded for exchange. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 483.
- COX, WM. Philadelphia, August 15, 1776. To the "Secretary of War" (Richard Peters). Recommends William Strong to be a clerk in one of the public offices. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 62.
- CRAIG, FREDK., & Co. (Printers). Wilmington, September 3, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Begs the acceptance of their paper, the Delaware Gazette. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 427.
- CRAIG, JOHN. 1777. Contract signed by him and others for provisioning the Continental troops in Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 37.
- CRAIG, PETER. Philadelphia, November 3, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Is a deserter from the British army and in Colonel Proctor's regiment of artillery; asks assistance in preserving his liberty. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 263.
- CRAIGIE, ANDW. (Apothecary-General). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.
- . 1781. Petition to Congress signed by him and others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 265.
- CRAIK, JAS. (Medical Director-General). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.
- CRAINE, WILLIAM. November 27, 1784. Judgment against him for endeavoring to pass counterfeit certificates. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 491.

- CRANE, JOHN (Colonel). 1779. A board of general officers appointed to settle the rank of field officers of artillery promote him in preference to Colonel Lamb. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 285.
- CRANE, — (Colonel). 1779. To General Knox. Recommends Henry Savage and Moses Porter to be second lieutenants in his battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 515.
- CRAWFORD, BELLAMY (Deputy Purveyor Continental General Hospital, Southern Department). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.
- CRAWFORD, W. Pittsburg, March 24, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Military stores, ammunition, etc., needed for the defense of the western frontier; alarming accounts from the Indian country; his battalion without arms; incloses estimate of expense of repairing fort and barracks. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 83.
- . Fort Pitt, April 22, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). The alarming accounts of Indian depredations are true; has taken all precautions which lie in his power with such limited means for the defense of the country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 87.
- CRENIS, — (Chevalier). November, 1778. To Congress. (In French.) Acknowledges appointment as lieutenant-colonel by brevet. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 265.
- . Philadelphia, January 9, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Wishes to be commissioned as colonel; has presented certificate in his favor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 299.
- CREVECCEUR, ST. JEAN DE. New York, November 26, 1783. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Has been commissioned consul for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut by His Most Christian Majesty; incloses reflections, on reading the Constitution, by M. Sarget; the King has established a line of packets to carry the mails between L'Orient and New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 223.

- CRITTENDEN, THOS. Windsor, Vt., October 23, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Proceedings of the council and assembly, tending toward the establishment of Vermont into an independent State; sixteen towns dissent and withdraw; hope for the interposition of the "Grand Council of America;" Colonel Ethan Allen legally appointed to communicate this letter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 245.
- CROGHAN, W. (Major Fourth Virginia Regiment). Camp Ramepogh, July 30, 1779. Protest against the consolidation of two Virginia regiments into the Continental line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 259.
- . February 18, 1781. Resolution in regard to General Weedon, signed by him and other Virginia field officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 367.
- CROPPER, JOHN, Jr. (Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Virginia Regiment). Philadelphia, August 16, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Wishes to resign his commission for public and private reasons. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 403.
- CROSS, WM. Philadelphia, July 11, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). After serving in the Army since the beginning of the war, desires employment in the civil line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 181.
- CROWLY, CHARLES. Philadelphia, November 6, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Memorial concerning the sloop *Sally*, pressed into the Continental service at Charlestown, S. C., and given up to the enemy according to terms of capitulation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 505.
- . December 1, 1780. To Congress. His memorial has passed the committee appointed to examine it; begs an order of Congress for his immediate payment; distressed condition for want of money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 509.
- CRUGAGE, ROBERT (Major). Fort Robertdeau, June 17, 1778. To the Board of War. Concerning depredations by the Indians; an appeal for men to be ordered to the frontier. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 277.

CRUZAT, FRANCIS (Major). St. Louis, November 19, 1777. To Colonel George Morgan. (In French.) Has engaged Michel Vincent and Baptiste Bequet, on the recommendation of the governor-general of Louisiana, in order to facilitate prompt communication between the two. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 119.

———. (No date.) Writes at the recommendation of Don B. de Galvez, governor-general of Louisiana; has engaged "free savages" to safely deliver the inclosed; price for so doing; the governor begs a speedy answer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 431.

CUMBERLAND County, N. S. 1777. Distressed state of the inhabitants, who are friends to America. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 63.

CUMBERLAND (sloop). E. Doanes, master; cargo (flour) shipped on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

CUNNINGHAM, JNO. (Captain). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; beg interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

CURRENCY (paper). 1777. Committees from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York for the purpose of discussing this and kindred matters. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.

CURSON, RICHARD. Baltimore, April 23, 1781. To James Duane, John Morin Scott, and Alexander McDougall. Has received a letter from his son, Samuel Curson, from St. Eustatius; he and his partner, Isaac Gouverneur, jr., prisoners on board the man-of-war *Vengeance*, Commodore Hotham; are to sail for England with the convoy; everything taken from them; desires the interest of Congress for their exchange. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 27.

CURSON, SAML. London, May 13, 1782. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Has, with his partner, Isaac Gouverneur, acted as agent for Congress at St. Eustatius; their property seized and both sent to England as state prisoners; bailed and exchanged; made application for return of property; wishes to be consul. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, pages 99 and 105.

- CURSON & GOUVERNEUR. St. Eustatius, April 1, 1779. To the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Acknowledges receipt of letter of February 10 inclosing dispatches for Dr. Franklin, in Paris, which were sent by Admiral Count Byland, bound for Amsterdam. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, pages 333, 337, and 341.
- CUSHING, THOMAS. Watertown, August, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Samuel Kirkland, employed as missionary to the Oneida Indians, details facts concerning former missionaries; their salaries have been paid out of the funds of the London society. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 53.
- CUSHING, THOS. 1777. From Massachusetts; on a committee to discuss certain matters connected with the public welfare. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.
- . Boston, August 5, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Has invited M. de Luzerne, the new minister plenipotentiary from France, to be his guest until a suitable house can be furnished for him; a large French fleet bound for the coast of Spain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 389.
- . Boston, April 18, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Acknowledges letter, inclosing one from Mr. Adams to Congress, accompanied by papers relative to willingness of the bishops of Denmark to confer holy orders without tests on American candidates. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 279.
- CUSTOM-HOUSE. 1789. Captain Nicholson applies through Mr. John Lawrance for a position. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 787.
- CUTLER & SARGENT. 1788. Tract of land owned by them to be measured by Thomas Hutchins. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 549.
- CUTTING, JOHN BROWN. Easton, October 30, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Gives account of the destruction of his papers, vouchers, etc., by river water; begs Congress to finally settle his accounts with Thomas Lee Shippen, who has power of attorney to do so. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 259.

- . New York, January 20, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Has been informed that a memorial from the commissioner for completing the accounts of the Hospital Department is before Congress; it contains an account of the casualty which deprived him of his vouchers for medicines, and without which his accounts can not be settled; entreats that a particular order for settlement may be given to authorize Mr. Fox in so doing. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 251.
- . Bordeaux, July 25, 1789. To the President of the United States. Incloses papers containing details of a revolution in the government of France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 399.
- CUTTING, NATHL. New York, May 10, 1787. To the President of Congress (Arthur St. Clair). Wishes to be made consul at Havre de Grace, France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 327.
- CUYLER, JACOB. Albany, March 23, 1780. To Hon. Philip Schuyler. Incloses copy of a letter from the president of the New Hampshire general assembly; unless Cuyler is speedily supplied with cash to procure wheat and flour, all the troops must leave their posts; unless the farmers are paid cash, no supplies to be had from them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 459.
- (late Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases). Albany, November 16, 1782. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Incloses letter from Mr. Tichenor, his assistant in New York and Vermont; his accounts settled, and a balance due Tichenor, of which he stands in need; begs Congress may see fit to aid him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 155.
- DICKINSON, PHILEMON (General). Philadelphia, April 30, 1779. To J. Pickering (of the Board of War). Concerning the rent of the house owned by him and his brother, occupied by M. Gerard, the French minister. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 239.
- . Philadelphia, February 18, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Accepts appointment of commissioner for building a federal town. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 105.
- . Hermitage, January 10, 1787. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Declines appointment as judge of the federal court for determining a

question at issue between South Carolina and Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 203.

DICKINSON, THOS. (Second Lieutenant of the *Mermaid*). 1778. British prisoner of war. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 313.

DIGGS, THOMAS (of Virginia). 1789. Christian Febegeer has received a number of letters from him, written while in Ireland, on the subject of the manufacture of cotton. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 653.

DILL, ROBERT. 1777. Paymaster of Lieutenant-Colonel Antill's regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 55.

DIRCKS, J. G. (Colonel). Chatham, November 29, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Thanks Congress for kindness shown him; will sail shortly for Holland; from thence will correspond with Dr. Franklin. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 227.

———. Amsterdam, July 10, 1779. To Congress. Arrived three months ago; has delivered to Baron Van den Capellen the letters from Governors Trumbull and Livingston; friendly feeling in Holland toward America; character of Van den Capellen; thinks a loan might be negotiated; American affairs suffering for want of a man of ability to manage them; England has an able minister; will embark in a few days for America; has drawn on Congress for 2,000 guilders, which will be reimbursed by Gosinnus Erkelen, of Chatham. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 327.

———. Philadelphia, December 15, 1779. To Congress. Is a native of the Netherlands; came to America to assist in her struggle for liberty; received a captain's commission in the Ninth Pennsylvania; later was appointed first captain in Colonel Proctor's regiment of artillery; expended \$1,500 of his private fortune to encourage recruiting; other appointments, etc.; now asks leave to return to Holland. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 268.

———. Philadelphia, March 26, 1780. To Congress. Services done America during his visit to the Netherlands; was able to contradict falsehoods concerning the United States circulated by the British; hopes that a "Private Minister" may be sent; learns that Mr. Laurens is appointed; asks to be sent as his assistant. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 277.

- . Philadelphia, July 7, 1780. To Congress. Has called on Mr. Laurens, and finds there is no expectation of his being employed as he hoped; asks the decision of Congress on his last memorial. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 293.
- . Philadelphia, August 7, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Thanks Congress for granting him leave of absence and bill on account of pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 297.
- . Philadelphia, October 20, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Concerning a bill drawn on Congress while in Holland, and which he hoped to have paid while there; it has been again presented; asks the aid of Congress as an officer in its pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 305.
- . Philadelphia, January 26, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Seven months ago was granted leave of absence to go to Holland, but did not go; served during the last campaign as a volunteer; hoped to be put in command again; offers his services in Holland; many misfortunes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 339.
- . Philadelphia, May 17, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). As he leaves for Europe in a few days, requests Congress to settle his affairs at once. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 391.
- . New York, April 20, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). (In French, with translation.) Is dissatisfied with the declaration of the council of war relating to his petition; is in debt, and no mention made of payment of what is due him; begs reconsideration. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, pages 119 and 123.
- . New York, May 31, 1785. To Congress. (In French.) Incloses petition, which he hopes will receive prompt attention; is about to sail for Europe. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 135.
- DISBURSEMENTS. 1777. On account of sundry vessels carrying provisions to Head of Elk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

- DIX, THOMAS. 1778. Captain Lieutenant in Colonel C. Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.
- DOANE, ELISHA. Wellfleet, November 22, 1775. To John Adams. Lays before the committee appointed for that purpose account of losses by the enemy; he shipped to London by the brig *Industry* (John McFarland, master) spermaceti oil, etc., captured off Cape Cod; brig and cargo condemned and sold; another brig of his, commanded by Mathew Wood, reported as seized. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 12.
- DOANES, E. 1777. Master of the *Chumberland*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- DOBBS FERRY. 1776. Lieutenant-Colonel William Allen, jr., requests Lord Sterling's assistance in procuring sloops to convey the troops thence to Albany; before setting out, however, Lord Sterling ordered all the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania troops to New York immediately; awaits orders from Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 1.
- DODD, SAMUEL (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- DODGE, JOHN. Pittsburg, January 25, 1779. To Congress. Memorial setting forth his losses and sufferings during the war. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 235.
- . Fort Pitt, December 13, 1781. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Situation of the western Illinois country; the inhabitants forced to furnish subsistence to troops stationed there since Colonel George Rogers Clark took possession, by order of the State of Virginia; the country impoverished; suggests some measures for relief and better management. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 425.
- . March 20, 1782. Report of the committee to whom was referred his letter concerning the Illinois country: no evidence to support it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 429.
- DOELG, HENRY (Second Lieutenant). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.

DOHERTY, BENJAMIN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

DOHRMAN, ARNOLD HENRY (Agent for the United States in Portugal). New York, March 17, 1787. To Congress. Has been agent for Congress at the Court of Portugal; learns another is to be appointed in his stead; incloses memorial and recommendatory letters in his behalf from General Washington and the governor of Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 207.

———. (No date.) Memorial setting forth his efforts to assist the American cause by supplying captive seamen with medicine, food, etc.; received whole crews at his own house; asks reimbursement and reasonable compensation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 221.

DONE, ROBERT. Snow Hill, June 21, 1777. To Brigadier-General Dagworthy. Incloses deposition against Dorman Loffland as to his having passed counterfeit money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 179.

DONNMAN, RAWLEIGH (Captain). November 9, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Joint letter from him and G. Hancock; are in Georgia on the business of the Second and Third regiments of Continental troops of that State; officers from those regiments now in Virginia have drafts on them; drew no money for the purpose of apprehending and marching deserters; one hundred and fifty deserters from Second and Third regiments; want of money prevents their concluding the business; hope an adequate sum will shortly arrive. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 225.

———. 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.

DORRÉ, FIDEL. (No date.) Late commissary of the Navy in the service of France; has suffered from the loss of two vessels, taken and sunk by the British; begs Congress to relieve him by an advance of £1,000, which will be repaid. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 9.

- . (No date.) Copy of memorial. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, pages 9 and 187.
- DORSEY, THOM. Philadelphia, July 23, 1777. To Congress. Resigns his commission as a junior officer; has been appointed to a command above him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 109.
- DORSIUS, JOHN. Charleston, August 19, 1777. To the Secret Committee. List of eight gentlemen arrived from France who have been engaged as officers in the Continental service. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 113.
- . Charleston, August 26, 1777. To the Marine Committee. The frigate *Randolph* brought down from the shipyard: twice struck by lightning; mainmast shattered; detained in port by this and backwardness of seamen entering the ship; some have entered from privateers just arrived; arrangements for pay and bounty; has bought the brigantine *Chance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 116.
- . Charleston, September 12, 1777. To the Marine Committee. The frigate *Randolph*, Nicholas Biddle commander, returned from a successful cruise: prizes taken by her. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 127.
- DOUGHTY, JOHN (Captain of Artillery). West Point, October 31, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Details concerning the garrison at West Point; incloses return of artillery and stores there; hints at the propriety of reenlisting the men under his command; is major by brevet. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 81.
- DOUGLASS, EPHRAIM. Philadelphia, October 14, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Renews his request to be allowed pay for his services in the Indian country during a tour made by order of the Secretary at War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 35.
- DOUW, VOLKERT P. Albany, November 6, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Mr. Deane, commissioner, sent to the Six Nations to inform them what was said at the conference in Albany: Douw informs him of various matters concerning the Indians; they are well disposed toward the whites; harmony should be maintained. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 16.

- DOVER (British cutter). 1786. Captured by Sylvester Gray, Rutherford Cooke, and others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 505, 509, and 513.
- DOW, ALEX. Philadelphia, May 23, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Detailed account of his career in the Army; wishes an advance on his unsettled accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 387.
- DOWAY translation of the Bible. 1789. Subscription paper for printing. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 384.
- . 1789. Sample sheet; to be printed by subscription. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 385.
- DOWSE, EDWARD. New York, September 2, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts the appointment of one of the surveyors for the Western Territory. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 143.
- DRAFT warrant. Philadelphia, August 5, 1780. George Bond (Deputy Secretary of Congress) has been drawn in the second class of Captain George Esterly's company, Colonel William Wills's battalion (State militia); warrant inclosed to Congress in his letter of protest. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, pages 1 and 5.
- DRAKE (vessel). — Witham, master; loaded with provisions on account of the United States; first trip to the Head of Elk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- DRAPER, GEORGE (Dr.). October 7, 1780. Elected to the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 111.
- DRAYTON, —. 1779. A scheme to seize him and others in Philadelphia by an armed force headed by Colonel Bull and Mr. Peale, of the committee of that city. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 271.
- DRISDALE, — (Captain). 1786. Of the British tender *Vigilant*; the sloop *America*, Captain Bailey, seized by him at Turks Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 456.
- DUANE, JAS. Albany, April 24, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Has had a conference with the commissioners of Indian affairs on General Washington's application for a party of the Oneidas

and Tuscaroras to join the grand Army; conditional assent given by them; appearance of the enemy at Ticonderoga; northern frontier in confusion; inhabitants of Tryon County apprehensive of an attack from the westward and from Albany northward; only three regiments to protect the public stores; much depends on the resolution of the Indian council at Onondaga: honorable mention of Major Stevens, commanding the corps of artillery in the department; great want of money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, pages 187 and 191.

———. Manour Livingston, September 3, 1778. Certificate, signed by him as one of the committee for arranging the New York battalions in the Continental service, furnished to Colonel Cortlandt for the purpose of ascertaining the principles of that arrangement, that justice may be done the officers; gives facts as to the difficulty between Colonels Du Bois and Livingston as to rank; the chairman and members of the committee certify to the truth of his statements. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 205.

———. July 13, 1779. To Congress. Mr. Hopkinson has put the inclosed in his hands; hopes Congress may refer it to the Board of Treasury; his distressed situation appeals to him deeply. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 249.

———. New York, September 26, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts appointment as judge of the federal court for determining a question at issue between South Carolina and Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 199.

———. New York, September 29, 1788. To New York Delegates. Concerning the repairing of the city hall. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 237.

DUARTI, J. G. (Mariner from Portugal). June, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Memorial as to restoration of the snow *Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Anthony* and her cargo, or an equivalent in money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 289.

DUARTI, JOHN (Captain). 1781. His demand paid in full by bills drawn on Benjamin Franklin, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Versailles. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 73.

- DUBOICE, — (Major). 1775. Present at the storming of Quebec. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 21.
- DUBOIS, HALBRAND POTEINS. (No date.) To Congress. (In French.) States his distress in consequence of his capture by the British and asks an appointment in the cavalry. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 1.
- DUBOIS, — (Captain). 1774. Ranks as captain in the New York militia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.
- . 1775. Created fourth captain for the State of New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.
- . November 21, 1776. Fourth colonel. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.
- . 1776. Created a colonel in July or August. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.
- (Colonel). 1777. Dispute as to rank among the colonels from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 179.
- . 1778. Congress commissioned him to raise a regiment previous to the new arrangement; the committee did not consider him as commanding a regiment belonging to New York, since he had been promoted without the knowledge or concurrence of the Government or Convention; this is looked upon as an infringement of the rights of the State; a high opinion entertained of Colonel Du Bois; they are willing to appoint him to the command of a fifth, or additional, regiment; difficulty between him and Colonel Livingston as to rank; the latter, on explanation, accepted the junior commission. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 205.
- . 1778. Fifth battalion of New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 205.
- . (*See also* Dubois, Lewis.)
- DUBOURG, B. Paris, June 10, 1776. To Dr. Franklin. (In French.) Attitude of the French toward America; friendly expression of interest. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 55.
- DUBOURG, BARBER. Paris, July 5, 1776. To ——. (In French.) Letter and translation; has been privately informed that the comptroller-general is raising funds

for a great armament, fitting out by land and sea. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, pages 41 and 43.

DUBOURG, ——. Paris, March 24, 1776. To Dr. Franklin. Extract from a letter recommending the Chevalier de Kermovan, who is anxious to serve America. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 39.

DUBOURG, — (Dr.). 1776. M. de Gaiault refers to his letter and memoirs; considers him a man of great probity, and attached to America. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 5 and 9.

DUBOVS, DAVEEL (Captain). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.

DUBOVS, LEWIS (Colonel). Poughkeepsie, July 17, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Applied to General Washington for recruiting orders for the officers of the Third Battalion of Yorkers; disputes as to rank; incloses resignations of certain officers and reasons therefor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 45.

———. Poughkeepsie, December 13, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Resigns his commission on account of the rank given him by Congress in the new arrangement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 273.

———. (*See also* Du Bois, ——.)

DUBOVS, PHILIP (First Lieutenant). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.

DU BOYS, ——. July 27, 1783. (In French.) Letter inclosing a "discourse" on humanity. ("Discourse" not found.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 399.

DUBOVSSON, — (Lieutenant-Colonel). Hillsborough, September 2, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). An account of the capture and death of Baron De Kalb; though deserted by the militia, except the Marylanders, he displayed the utmost bravery; two days after the action, died of his wounds; his funeral attended by all the British officers; was himself wounded; hopes to be exchanged for Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 301.

- . Philadelphia, August 31, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Owing to impaired health and fortune, is obliged to ask leave of absence to return to his native country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 403.
- DU CALVERT, PIERRE. New York, September 3, 1785. To Congress. Memorial: is a citizen of Montreal; sustained great losses during an invasion by the United States of the province of Quebec in 1775; was imprisoned by General Haldiman, who suspected him of aiding the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 419.
- . September 15, 1785. To John Jay. (In French.) Inclosing his petition to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 423.
- . New York, September 15, 1785. To Congress. Petition; a resolution of Congress referred his first petition to the Treasury; was sent thence to the Comptroller-General, who finds the sum of \$5,352 $\frac{4}{9}$ due him; certain items rejected; begs a speedy settlement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 427.
- . September 18, 1785. To John Jay. (In French, with translation.) Thanks him for presenting his case to Congress; the financier informs him they are not authorized to "account with him;" was unfortunate in receiving paper money; is greatly inconvenienced. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, pages 429 and 431.
- . New York, September 26, 1785. To Congress. Begs a speedy decision in his case; his presence at his home necessary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 435.
- DUCHÉ, — (Rev.). October 29, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Thanks Congress for their approbation of his services; wishes the \$150 in the hands of the Board of War to be applied to the relief of the widows and children of Pennsylvania officers who fell in battle. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 75.
- DUCHITTEAU, —. Port-au-Prince, May 12, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Governor of Hispaniola; incloses the permission given to trade at certain ports in the island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 477.

- DU COUDRAY, CHARLES TRONÇON. 1777. Brigadier-colonel and adjutant-general of artillery in France; drowned on September 15, 1777. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, pages 285 and 289.
- DU COUDRAY, — (General). Philadelphia, August 20, 1777. To the Board of War. Asks that the pieces of cannon bought by Congress be brought to Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 99.
- DUDLEY, — (Captain). 1779. Major Henry Lee, in making his report, omits Dudley's name; asks that it be inserted among the captains before printing. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 282.
- DUDLEY, — (Lieutenant). 1778. Resigns his commission as an officer in Colonel C. Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.
- DUER, WILLIAM. Philadelphia, March 21, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Incloses a memorial to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 65.
- . New York, December 10, 1784. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). His contract for the supply of rations, issuable in New York, expires on December 31; troops at West Point and on the Mohawk River will suffer; is willing, however, to continue the issue till the end of January if the faith of the United States be pledged for payment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 97.
- . New York, February 14, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Requests Congress to pass a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay the amount of the issues for the months of January and February; an immediate arrangement for supplying the troops should be made. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 101.
- . New York, April 5, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Two thousand dollars still due him; no money in the treasury; great embarrassments. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 109.
- . New York, May 9, 1785. To Congress. Memorial as agent for Messrs. Turnbull, Marmie & Co., of Philadelphia, with Major Isaac Craig and Colonel Stephen Bayard, who have purchased of Mr. Penn,

one of the late proprietors of Pennsylvania, that part of the manor of Pittsburg which includes the fort and appurtenances; purchasers wish to erect a grain distillery; the commanding officer refuses to give up any part of the building; the garrison consists of fifteen men; if the state of the frontiers prevents immediate evacuation, desires Congress to order the giving up of so much as is not necessary for the men. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 131.

———. 1785. Contractor for the moving army in 1783. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 367.

———. New York, July 20, 1786. To the President of Congress (Nathaniel Gorham). At the request of Lady Stirling, transmits papers concerning the claim of the late Major-General Lord Stirling. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 175.

——— (Secretary). Board of Treasury, October 17, 1788. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). At the request of the board, asks for the letter of September 3, 1788, from the governor of Virginia, and their report thereon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 241.

DUFFIELD, GEORGE (Rev.). Trenton, October 16, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Accepts appointment as chaplain to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 139.

———. 1785. Charles Thomson signs an order for two volumes of Journals of Congress to be sent him (Duffield) by B. January. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 375.

DUFFIELD, SAML. (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

DULHIRE, HENRY. Lancaster County, April 12, 1784. To Congress. The European Menonists wish to inhabit the "wild country" at the mouth of the Ohio River; incloses paper in German on the subject. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, pages 69-77.

DUMAS, C. W. F. 1776-1778. Transcript of letters. Chapter A, No. 115.

———. 1776-1796. Letters. Chapter A, No. 93.

- . 1779-1783. Letters and papers. (Volume marked "Duplicates.") Chapter A, No. 115*a*.
- DUMONCHETT, JOHN (Lieutenant Third Georgia Battalion). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.
- DUNDAS, JAMES (Clerk of Accounts). May 18, 1782. Letter and memorial, signed by him and others in the Treasury, asking an increase of salary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, pages 79 and 115.
- DUNHAM, AZ. Philadelphia, April 28, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has been called on by the Commander in Chief and late Commissary-General of Purchases, who urged the use of every means to procure provisions for the Army; has incurred a large public debt already, and unless able to pay promptly no hope of succeeding; the people, however, seem desirous of relieving the necessities of the Army; owes the inhabitants of Jersey £969,000, as per account rendered Colonel Blaine; asks aid from Congress to enable him to discharge the debts incurred on their account. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 285.
- (Superintendent of Purchases). Morris Town, July 14, 1780. To Clement Biddle. Is in doubt as to whether he can comply with the request for pasturage. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 509.
- DUNLAP, JOHN. Philadelphia, October 21, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Desires the position of printer to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 39.
- DUNLAP & CLAYPOOLE. Philadelphia, September 24, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Desires that the inclosed account be settled. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 147.
- DUNMORE (Lord). 1776. Militia sent to Williamsburg, preparatory to Lord Dunmore's coming. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 45.
- DUNSCOMB, AND. Richmond, June 1, 1786. To John Jay. Contradicts reports as to Albert Gallatin having been killed by Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 533.

DUPLESIIS, —. Fishkill, November 12, 1778. To Congress. Returns thanks for favor granted him; wishes to be made colonel. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 223.

DU PONCEAU, PETER S. (Attorney at Law and Notary Public). Philadelphia, May 14, 1786. To John Jay. Having seen the advertisement respecting Mr. Gallatin, thinks it his duty to report the fact that a person styling himself Abraham Alphonse Albert Gallatin called at his office on February 20 last and executed a letter of attorney to Colladon & Hentsch, of Geneva; stated that he was the same man who had been reported by the Fredericksburg Gazette as having been killed by the savages. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 529.

DUPORTAIL, — (General). Philadelphia, October 6, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Brigadier-General Saumoy, Colonel Gouvion, and himself, officers of the corps of engineers (sent in 1777 by the Court on the requisition of the American Minister), request to return to France; also, that their accounts may be speedily settled. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 31.

———. Philadelphia, October 29, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Incloses a letter from the Superintendent of Finance, as to impossibility of paying what is due; begs Congress to take proper measures. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 43.

DU QUESNE, —. 1783. Captain of the French ship *Triumph*, appointed to carry M. de la Fayette's dispatches to Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 263.

DU RADIER, —. Nantes, March 25, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). (In French.) His friend, M. Du Rocher, will present this letter and a plan for establishing a calico factory at Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 1.

———. 1783. (In French.) Plan for the establishment at Philadelphia of a factory for making calicoes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 5.

DURKEE, JOHN (Colonel). January 29, 1778. Invoice of clothing merchandise for him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 129.

- DUTOUR, PIERRE. 1775. (In French.) Account of articles furnished the United States by him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 115.
- . 1785. States debt owed him by the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 113.
- DU VERNIS, ——. 1777. French officer; desires a commission in the Continental Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 65.
- DYER, JOSEPH (Drum and Fife). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- DYER, THOS. (Colonel). Windham, March 30, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Asks leave to resign his commission on account of ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 175.
- EATON, — (Captain). 1778. Stationed at Fort Arnold. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 373.
- ELLEN (brig). 1778. John McClintock and others shipped on board, with the design of seizing her; this was accomplished; details of the matter set forth in McClintock's memorial, dated 1780. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 16, page 49.
- ENGINEERS. 1784. Major L'Enfant's letters, memorial, plans, etc., for the formation of the corps. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 579-603.
- FOX, EDWARD. Philadelphia, October 13, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Acknowledges resolution of April 13, 1785, appointing him commissioner; he will proceed to Richmond to execute the business. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 559.
- . Philadelphia, January 26, 1787. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Colonel William Heth, commissioner on the part of Virginia, and Fox, on the part of the United States, have appointed Colonel David Henly, of Massachusetts, as third commissioner "to adjust accounts of Virginia, against the United States for expenses incurred in the conquest & protection of the western country, ceded by V^a to the U. S.;" wishes Congress to be informed of the reasons why the account was refused; Colonel Heth's reply; the whole business will take weeks to complete; requests Congress to increase his allowance. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 563.

FRAME, WILLIAM (Sergeant). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

FRANCE. 1778-1779. Letters of the Sieur Gerard, first Minister Plenipotentiary. Chapter A, No. 94.

———. 1778-1779. Transcript of the letters of the Sieur Gerard, first Minister Plenipotentiary. Chapter A, No. 111.

———. 1778-1779. Record of correspondence with the French Minister. Chapter A, No. 114.

FRANCEY, — DE. Yorktown, June 17, 1778. To Congress. Incloses letters from M. de Beaumarchais; begs that they be translated for Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 167.

———. Philadelphia, November 28, 1778. To Congress. Has already written concerning the affairs of M. de Beaumarchais; has received no answer; quotes from the agreement made by him in behalf of M. de Beaumarchais with the Commercial Committee; an appeal in his behalf; begs some plan may be adopted. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 209.

———. Philadelphia, December 19, 1778. To Congress. Reiterates request that the affairs of M. de Beaumarchais be considered. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 217.

———. Philadelphia, May 7, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Requests that inclosed memorial may be laid before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 257.

FRANCIS, TENCH. Philadelphia, January 3, 1780. To Forbes & Wadsworth. Concerning a contract for flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 303.

FRANKLIN, B. Saratoga, April 13, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Has just received General Schuyler's orders to leave to-morrow; fears little can be effected in Canada. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 13.

———. Philadelphia, October 1, 1776. Statement by him and Robert Morris as to a communication from Arthur Lee, on leaving London, as to a declaration from the Duke de Vergennes; France will not go to war with England, but is willing to assist America by

sending arms and ammunition to St. Eustatius, Martinico, or Cape François; application to be made for them by inquiring for M. Hortalez; gives reasons for keeping this intelligence even from Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 11.

———. 1781. Member of a court of inquiry on Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 467.

FRANKLIN, WM. 1781. Secretary to the court of inquiry on Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 467.

FRANKS, DAVID. Philadelphia, October 28, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Has been censured by Congress on the evidence of a letter written to his brother, alleged to manifest a disposition inimical to the United States; desires to be furnished with a copy of said letter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 189.

———. Philadelphia, November 7, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Disclaims disaffection to the cause of America and begs a speedy discharge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 199.

———. Philadelphia, January 29, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Applied, as late commissary for the British prisoners, to the executive council for a pass for his clerk, Mr. Patrick Rice, to go to New York to procure a settlement and pay for provisions, etc.; incloses answer referring him to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 243.

FRANKS, DAVID S. (Major). Philadelphia, May 20, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Applied to Board of War for a few months' pay; has been referred by them to Congress; begs a warrant on the paymaster, so that he may discharge his debts and join the Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 481.

——— (Colonel). New York, February 8, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Has already informed His Excellency of having engaged passage on the *Edward*, Captain Couper; ice in New York harbor prevents navigation; if the letter of the resolution under which he acts be followed, he would return to Annapolis, but Colonel Harmar not having sailed nor the duplicates gone, justifies him in acting

according to its spirit, and going with his dispatches; has been intrusted with letters of great consequence for Amsterdam by the Superintendent of Finance; after the delivery of the ratification of the treaty to our ministers in Paris, will go to Amsterdam. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 511.

———. London, April 8, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Has arrived after a long voyage from New York; was told that Franklin and Jay were in London; found they had gone to Paris; will follow them so soon as the English ministry informs him it has no official accounts of Colonel Harmar's arrival. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 523.

FRAZER, JOHN. Reading, August 24, 1776. To Dr. Benjamin Franklin. No notice taken of previous letters on the subject of his arrest and imprisonment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 39.

FRAZEE, ISAAC. 1781. Affidavit as to irregularities in the matter of exchanges conducted by John Adams (Deputy Commissary of Prisoners). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 142.

FRAZER, JOHN (Lieutenant). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.

FRAZER, JOHN G. (Assistant Quartermaster-General). Boston, April 14, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses lists of vessels, ordnance, and stores left by the enemy in Boston; will render an account of all his proceedings to Colonel Mifflin (Quartermaster-General); Jonathan Williams, of Boston, appointed agent to dispose of stores found here. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 17.

———. June 1, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses inventory of stores left in Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel Buckminster, of his regiment, wounded at Bunker Hill; unable to do duty since. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 23.

FRAZER, PERSIFOR (Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment). 1777. Recommends Dr. Jones to be brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 51.

- FREDERICKSBURG, Va. 1777. Stores laid in there for victualing troops on the march. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 59.
- FREELAND, JAMES (Surgeon). 1778. Copy of the certificate from Freeland as to General Learned's ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 207.
- FREEMAN, MARK. Philadelphia, January 16, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Respecting settlement for goods taken by clothier and quartermaster-general. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 233.
- FRENCH, CHRIS. (Major, British Prisoner). Hartford, October 10, 1775. To Governor Trumbull. Requests that he and the gentlemen with him may be removed to some town where there is a place of worship according to the Church of England. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 1.
- . Hartford, October 10, 1775. To ——— Paine. He and the gentlemen with him, prisoners of war, have a right to demand subsistence amounting to £17 6d. per day; they have no intention of drawing that sum, but are destitute of money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 1.
- . Hartford, October 31, 1775. Refers to his request to be furnished with money; has received a letter from General Washington consenting to their removal to Middletown, where there is a place of worship according to the Church of England. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 3.
- FRENCH, MARY (Mrs.). Philadelphia, June 5, 1789. Petition against the imprisonment of her husband in St. Croix, signed by certain citizens. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 395.
- FRENCH officers. 1776. List of those offering their services to the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 99.
- . 1778. Offer of the services of a lieutenant in the French service (supposed to be one Lascey). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 193.
- FRENCH, ROBERT (Mariner). St. Croix, April 24, 1789. Petition as to his confinement in the fort; the distressed situation of his family in Philadelphia; hopes he will be demanded from the Danish Government

and sent to Philadelphia to be tried by the law of his country; signed by a number of captains of Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 391.

FRENCH, SAML. (Commissary of Military Stores). Williamsburg, August 28, 1779. To the Board of War and Ordnance. Arms for the troops stopped by Board of War of Virginia; has sent an express to Edenton for Mr. Bennett to forward to Suffolk the powder without delay; Colonel Hollingsworth advised applying to Governor Johnson for a galley; is informed by Colonel Finnie that he has sent all military stores to Head of Elk; Virginia owes to the United States 20,000 cwts. of powder. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 283.

FRENCH, V. & P. Bordeaux, November, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Under the auspices of William Carmichael, of Madrid, take the liberty of addressing His Excellency and inclosing him dispatches, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 527.

FREY, B. DE. Yorktown, February 5, 1778. To Congress. Is employed in the service with M. de Lafayette; was promised his expenses since his arrival in America, and requests an order in his favor therefor from His Excellency. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 381.

FRONTIGNAN, — DE (Captain). (No date.) Captain in Colonel Crane's regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 637.

FRY, JAMES (Colonel). 1775. Certificate as to voluntary services of Samuel Langdon, president of Harvard College, as chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 27.

FÜHRER, CHARLES FREDERICK (Captain). Philadelphia, October 9, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Letter from Captains Führer and Kleinschmit, expressing thanks for their captaincies; having lost their baggage, beg compensation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 489.

———. 1778. To Congress. He and Kleinschmit ask leave to raise a corps of German deserters. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 479.

———. Philadelphia, December 7, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). His memorial remains unnoticed; hopes a small sum may be allowed him in order to go to Europe. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 495.

FUNDY, Bay of. 1777. Necessity of building a post as near as possible to the frontier to protect the people and the lumber trade, should an idea be entertained of subduing Nova Scotia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 63.

FURMAN, MOORE (Deputy Quartermaster-General, New Jersey). Pitts Town, October 23, 1778. To Joseph Reed. Difficulty in obtaining sufficient forage at Trenton, since Colonel Stith and General Pulaski's quartermasters have arrived; the supply will not last one month; willingness of the inhabitants to assist; are dependent on other States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 185.

———. Trenton, June 29, 1779. To Colonel J. Cox and Charles Pettit (Assistant Quartermasters-General). Details of embarrassments caused by the want of money; the fluctuation in the value of Continental money makes the proper management of the Army almost impossible; has the satisfaction of receiving the approbation of the Quartermaster-General; has surrendered his appointment as deputy quartermaster-general; is acting now as a volunteer until the cause of his resignation be removed or another is appointed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 367.

FURNIVAL, JAMES (Captain Lieutenant of Artillery). Fort Schuyler, April 1, 1777. Sent by Colonel Elmore to General Schuyler as "a prisoner," in consequence of complaints of his conduct. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 259.

GIRTY, SIMON. Erroneously entered "Girby" in Bulletin No. 5, pages 89 and 138.

GOOCH, JOHN. Boston, October 21, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Letter "signed by order of the Committee" of voluntary associates and adventurers for the reduction of Nova Scotia to a state of independence; are to begin a scheme for delivering it from Great Britain's tyranny; gratitude for the grant of \$15,000 to Messrs. MacNutt,

Nevers, and Rogers, enabling them to cut a road from Penobscot through the woods to St. John's River. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 177.

GOODWIN, GEO. 1779. Certificate as to purchase of 448 pounds of powder. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 451.

GORDON, DAVID (Captain in State Regiment). Middletown, September 21, 1779. To the President of the Board of War (Richard Peters). Arrival of a fleet at New York; departure of one of seventeen sail for the southward. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 175.

GORDON, JAMES (Major Eightieth Regiment and Field Officer of the British Prisoners). Lancaster, May 27, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). In violation of the capitulation, Captain Charles Asgill, of the Guards, a prisoner of war, was made prisoner by Brigadier-General Hazen, in consequence of an order from General Washington to confine a British officer in the room of Captain Huddy, who was murdered; requests Captain Asgill's release on parole, and a safe passport for the bearer, Captain Ludlow. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 391.

GORDON, WM. (Rev.). Roxbury, December 1, 1785. Proposals for printing by subscription the "History of the American Revolution" sent to Charles Thomson. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 501.

GORHAM, NATHL. 1783. Motion of the Massachusetts Delegates, signed by him and others, concerning Elbridge Gerry's complaint against Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 201.

———. Albany, September 29, 1789. To the Secretary of State (John Jay). Refers to a letter written by Mr. Jay to Governor Hancock as to the lands in Ohio owned by him and Mr. Phelps; has tried to engage Colonel Rufus Putnam, an able surveyor, as their agent; found he was engaged by the Ohio Company; efforts to engage others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 605.

———. Boston, October 16, 1789. To ———. Concerning Mr. Ellicott's survey (western line of New York). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 609.

- . 1789. Has obtained from the legislature of Massachusetts a quitclaim to certain territory. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 523.
- COSSELIN, CLEMNT. (Captain). Lake Champlain, September 18, 1789. To General Washington. (In French.) Relating to lands granted by New York to the Canadian refugees. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 601.
- . (No date.) To Congress. (In French.) Petitions in behalf of the Canadian refugees claiming protection. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, pages 271 and 275.
- GOULD, DAVID (Dr.). Philadelphia, January 31, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests indemnity for past services; raised, on his own bond, money for his own support and to advance a small portion of their pay to other medical officers serving in Virginia; respectfully solicits his rights. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 285.
- GOVETT, WM. Philadelphia, October 24, 1781. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts appointment of auditor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 373.
- GRAHAM, WILLIAM. Philadelphia, March 12, 1779. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Wishes to be informed if an American vessel with American cargo would be permitted to trade and be protected in various ports named. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 141.
- GRANTHAM, ——. 1787. Appointed Delegate to Congress from Delaware. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 637.
- GRASSE, COMTE AUGUSTE DE. Port de Paix, June 12, 1789. To General Washington. (In French, with translation.) Has seen Washington's portrait owned by Rochambeau; desires to have a copy made therefrom; would not ask the count's permission without Washington's sanction. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 569 and 573.
- . Port de Paix, August 1, 1789. To General Washington. (In French.) Announces his marriage to a creole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 581.
- GRAY, GEORGE (Speaker of the Assembly, Pennsylvania). 1783. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin).

Transmits authenticated extract from the minutes of the house of assembly containing the appointment of delegates to represent the State in Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 463.

GRAY, JAMES (Deputy Commissary-General of Issues, Northern District). Albany, April 17, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). John Harrison, of Albany, assistant commissary of issues at Fort Schuyler, found neglectful of his duties; returns incorrect; his issuing accounts not settled; a proper person sent to take his place, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 247.

———. Albany, November 2, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests to be allowed to resign on account of ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 273.

GRAY, SYLVESTER. Philadelphia, December 13, 1785, and September 29, 1786. To John Jay. Concerning the capture of the British cutter *Dover* and prize money due from Spain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 505 and 513.

GRAYSON, WM. War Office, November 29, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests leave of absence for four weeks. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 277.

———. War Office, September 10, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Resigns his position as commissioner of the War Office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 365.

———. New York, March 21, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Declines appointment of judge of the federal court for deciding the territorial controversy between Massachusetts and New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 495.

GREEN, JAS., JR. (Treasurer Continental Loan Office). New Bern, December 25, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Acknowledges letter of October 9, inclosing resolution of Congress for promoting loans; details concerning called-in commissions; has raised a large sum of money on loan; has received from the Auditor-General a letter concerning the neglect of Continental loan offices in making monthly returns; assures Congress he did not

solicit the office of commissioner; has been obliged to perform all the duties of the office; will shortly make a general return to the treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 187.

GREEN, JOHN (Colonel Sixth Virginia Regiment). Camp Ramepogh, July 30, 1779. Protest against the consolidation of two Virginia regiments into the Continental line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 259.

———. New Providence, June 1, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Concerning the action taken by Andrew Deveaux (styling himself "colonel") in ousting the Spaniards and making himself governor, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 431.

GRENAL, — (Commissioner). 1775. Sent by the New York convention to superintend the work on the fortress in the Highlands (West Point). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 33.

GREENE, JOSEPH. Boston, March 17, 1785. To Congress. Incloses a manuscript in Portuguese from Thomas Hickling, who wishes to be confirmed by Congress as consul to the Azores, or Western Isles; information concerning him can be obtained of Richard Yates, of New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 487.

GREENE, NATHANAEL (Major-General). 1776-1785. Letters. Chapter A, No. 155.

———. 1779-1780. Original letters. Chapter A, No. 173.

———. Richmond, November 20, 1780. To General M. Gist. Desires that aid may be speedily sent from Maryland and Delaware. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 349.

———. 1780. Charles Lee (Secretary of the Board of Treasury). Writes explaining the resolution of the board requiring particular estimates of the uses to which advances are to be applied. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 315.

———. 1780. Instructions to General M. Gist. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 345.

———. 1780-1783. Transcript of letters. Chapter A, No. 172.

- . 1782. His letter containing news of the southern district inclosed to Congress by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lee, jr. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 511.
- GREENE, THOMAS. 1776. Colonel Stephen Moylan desires an order from Congress to have the Russia duck in his (Greene's) hands made up into tents. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 89.
- GREENE, W. (Governor). Newport, June 15, 1782. To R. R. Livingston. Has received his address informing him that the Minister Plenipotentiary of France has announced to the United States in Congress assembled the birth of a Dauphin of France; incloses letter of congratulation from the general assembly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 395.
- . April 15, 1783. To R. R. Livingston. Acknowledges letter of 18th of March inclosing copy of provisional treaty of peace; has received an order from Robert Morris to recall all Continental commissions to armed vessels, pursuant to a resolution of Congress; incloses certified copies as to damages done in the State by the enemy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 413.
- . Rhode Island, March 14, 1785. To John Jay. Congratulations on his appointment as Secretary for Foreign Affairs; will forward copies of statute laws of the State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 477.
- GREENOUGH, THOS. New Haven, December 20, 1775. Account, sworn to before John Whiting, a justice of the peace, of losses sustained on Nodle Island through the burning of his property by the provincials. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 10 and 12.
- GREGORY, STEPHEN (Captain). Bordeaux, August 12, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Wishes to hold his rank in the American Navy, notwithstanding his being on a voyage to Pondicherry. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 585.
- GRIDLEY, RICHARD. Boston, May 13, 1776. To General Washington. According to orders from the committee of Congress, has made a critical survey of Cape Ann; incloses "plan" by Mr. Holland; has added the soundings and shoals, etc.; general features and military situation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 21.

GRIFFIN, C. Philadelphia, May 4, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Accepts appointment of judge of court of appeals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 251.

——— (Judge Court of Appeals). Philadelphia, December 22, 1781. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Begg the speedy appointment of a third judge to facilitate the transaction of business. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 293.

———. Philadelphia, March 18, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Resigns position of judge of court of appeals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 401.

———. May 31, 1783. To R. R. Livingston. Decree of the court that the vessel *Nostra Signora da Solidade Saint Miguel e Almas*, the cargo and appurtenances, be restored to the claimants for the benefit of the owners, subjects of the Queen of Portugal. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 423.

———. Philadelphia, April 28, 1784. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Wishes any papers sent from England relative to the brig *Ersten* to be delivered to the court of appeals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 467.

GRIFFIN, CYRUS. New York, April 7, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Congratulating him on his election. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 557.

GRIFFIN, SAMUEL. Perth Amboy, August 20, 1776. To the Chairman of the War Committee. Apologizes for not transmitting a general return of the army under General Mercer (Flying Camp). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 29.

———. Perth Amboy, September 8, 1776. To the Secretary of the Board of War (Richard Peters). Desires the publication of a return of the army in Jersey; also, a list of the prisoners taken at Long Island by General Howe's army; all the militia, armed and unarmed, ordered to march to Perth Amboy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 35.

——— (Deputy Adjutant-General). Perth Amboy, October 20, 1776. To the Secretary at War (Richard Peters). Incloses general return of the army in Jersey

commanded by General Mercer; asks for a copy of a resolve of Congress relative to additional pay of officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 38.

GRIGSBY, JAMES. 1777. Contract for supplying Continental troops in Virginia signed by him and others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 37.

GRISWOLD, MATTHW. (Governor of Connecticut). Lyme, February 14, 1785. To John Jay. Congratulations on his appointment as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 473.

———. Lyme, March 4, 1785. To John Jay. Transmits copies of the general statute laws of the State of Connecticut. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 475.

———. Lyme, July 1, 1785. To John Jay. Acknowledges letter announcing the birth of a Dauphin of France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 499.

GROSS, — (Master). 1777. Of the *Leopard*, loaded with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

GRUBB, CURTTIS (Commissary Ordnance and Military Stores). Lebanon, June 24, 1778. To the President of the Board of War (Timothy Pickering). Letter signed by him and Joseph Watkins (Commissary Ordnance and Military Stores); request contained in letter of 22^d instant complied with; incloses list of articles found in possession of Cornelius Sweers (Deputy Commissary-General of Military Stores); will make inventory of real and personal estate shortly and inclose it; all under a proper guard. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 99.

GUERARD, BEN. (Governor of South Carolina). Government House, April 21, 1783. To R. R. Livingston. Through Captain Jackson, has received the dispatches announcing a general peace. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 409.

GUION, ISAAC. Fort George, September 10, 1789. To John Jay. Announces his arrival from Albany. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 593.

——— (Captain). Montreal, September 30, 1789. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Has arrived from Quebec, His Lordship having complied with the President's request to allow Mr. Ellicott to make astronomical observations; incloses copies of

letters to the officers commanding the posts on his route; they were delivered to him under flying seals; in order to expedite the business, has, in concert with another gentleman, engaged a private boat; will reach Niagara about the 10th or 12th of next month. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 779.

———. 1789. In the service of the United States; bearer of a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, at Niagara, containing His Lordship's commands as to permitting Mr. Ellicott to make astronomical observations. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 775.

HAZEN, MOSES (Colonel). Montreal, February 18, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Letter relative to losses sustained; was taken prisoner by Major Brown, of the Continental Army; had General Schuyler's leave to remain in his house; this mistake the source of all his troubles; incloses account of losses and inventory of stock, etc., on his farm; desires indemnification. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 17.

———. Albany, November 25, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). In obedience to order of Congress, consulted with Lieutenant-Colonel Antill, and came to this place to recruit his regiment to its original complement; is, however, unable to offer such inducements as the Eastern States do to soldiers; difficulties in his way; hopes Lieutenant-Colonel Antill may succeed in his department; begs he may be allowed to serve the ensuing campaign under the immediate command of General Washington; matters concerning the northern department, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 105.

———. Fishkill, December 10, 1780. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Has been obliged to arrest Major Reid, of his regiment, in consequence of charges against him, among others, unmilitary conduct; desires certified copies of any petition or letters to Congress from Reid. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, pages 109-113.

——— (Brigadier-General). Headquarters, New Windsor, March 1, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). General Washington writes, inclosing Hazen's memorial and recommending his promotion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 293.

- . Philadelphia, July 3, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Acknowledges promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 155.
- . Lancaster, August 26, 1782. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Requests a copy of the resolution of Congress providing for taking evidence in courts-martial before a civil magistrate; the resolve passed at the time of Dr. Shippen's trial; Major Reid is to be tried at headquarters. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 241.
- . New Windsor, July 19, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Joint letter from him, Edward Antill (Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Canadian Old Regiment), and Joseph Terrey (Lieutenant-Colonel Canadian Old Regiment); a memorial sent to Congress, signed by sundry officers of the regiment; at a proper time will make a full statement of the situation of the Canadian refugees; the arrival of the definitive treaty of peace necessary to any action. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 267.
- . Annapolis, February 5, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Desires to be informed as to his rank in the United States Army and the emoluments thereto annexed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 285.
- . Annapolis, February 10, 1784. To Dr. Williamson (Member of Congress). Incloses report of Major-General Lincoln (Secretary at War), as chairman of the committee to whom it was referred; begs his attention to it; four younger colonels have been promoted and receive the emoluments of brigadier-generals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 289.
- . New York, March 18, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). His distressed situation; debts, etc., force him to offer himself to Congress to command one of the posts in the upper country, near Detroit, in either a civil or military capacity; it will be a temporary subsistence, as well as a personal protection, till he is granted substantial relief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 295.
- HAZEN, WM. (Colonel). Chamblee, June 13, 1776. To General Sullivan. Incloses a letter from General Arnold containing unjust reflections on him; asks a court

of inquiry; affairs in Canada; no real assistance to be hoped thence, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 61.

———. April 24, 1789. To General Washington. Informs him that he has had a fit of apoplexy, which left him with the palsy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 473.

HEARTLEY, JOHN. Carlisle, October 21, 1777. To Captain Samuel Postlethwait. Complains of the room in which he is imprisoned, on account of cold; his health impaired. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 245.

HEDERICK, ——— VON (Lieutenant). 1776. Letters recommending him; he desires to serve America. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, pages 89 and 93.

HEER, BARTHOLOMEW VON (Colonel). New York, July 27, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Incloses a memorial stating his claim, and that of two other officers, against the United States for services. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 500.

——— (Baron). (No date.) Has brought to Albany one hundred Canadians; has been appointed brigade major to General de Woolkey. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 1.

HELE, CHRIST. (Prisoner of War). 1778-1779. Letters asking leave to go to New York on parole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, pages 371, 383, 393, 397, 405, 417, 421, 439, and 444.

HELLSTED, CHARLES. Philadelphia, November 19, 1784. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Incloses letter of recommendation from Dr. Franklin and commission from the King of Sweden as consul in the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 347.

HENDERSON, ALEX. Yorktown, November 11, 1777. Commission as deputy commissary of military stores, with the rank of captain, by special resolve of Congress, dated September 10, 1777. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 437.

———. Philadelphia, June 26, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Resigns his commission as deputy commissary of military stores. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 433.

- HENDRICKS, JAMES (Lieutenant-Colonel). 1777. Signs petition for appointment of Rev. John Hurt as chaplain of Brigadier-General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.
- HENLEY, DAVID. Philadelphia, May 23, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Incloses petition in behalf of Otis & Henley. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 27.
- HENRY, PATRICK. Williamsburgh, May 26, 1778. To ——. Concerning certain "portable articles sent by Mr. Carberry;" eight or ten books and a few pamphlets will go by the first wagon. (First paragraph cut out.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 298.
- HENRY, WM. (Chairman). Philadelphia, June 1, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). A committee has been formed by the residents of Philadelphia and vicinity to reduce the exorbitant prices of goods and provisions, and to support the credit of the currency; wishes Congress to direct the persons appointed to purchase for the Army and Navy not to give higher prices than the regulations agreed on permit. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 425.
- . Lancaster, May 1, 1782. To William Moore (President of Pennsylvania). Lord North announced in Parliament that the mode of carrying on the war in America must be altered; does not know what course will be pursued. They harrass our trade at sea, and so prevent specie getting into the country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 315.
- HERTEL, L. B. November 11, 1775. To General Montgomery. (In French.) Letter in behalf of her son, evidently a prisoner. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 1.
- HETH, WM. (Colonel). Shillelah, May 23, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Acknowledges letter of thanks for courtesies shown Mrs. Washington on her journey to New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 483.
- . Bermuda Hundred, September 17, 1789. To Secretary Legaré. Acknowledges the receipt of a law concerning trade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 527.

- HEYLIGER, JOHN. St. Croix, September 4, 1776. To Congress. Concerning Lieutenant Hederick, who desires to go to America and offer his services. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 89.
- . St. Croix, September 4, 1776. To Thomas Willing. Recommends Lieutenant Hederick, who desires to serve America. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 93.
- HICHBORN, BENJ. 1785. To R. Soderstrom and Oliver Smithe, counsel for Sears & Smith. Acknowledges that Soderstrom never took advantage of his consularship to avoid payment of debts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 610.
- . 1785. Action instituted against R. Soderstrom at the instance of Sears & Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 605.
- . Boston, May 28, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Writes at Mr. Hancock's request, who is ill, to say that an answer to his letter will be sent by next post. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 445.
- . Boston, May 29, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Writes at the request of Mr. Hancock, confined to his bed, who begs to resign the office of President on account of ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 441.
- HICKLING, THOMAS. Boston, March 17, 1785. To ——. Joseph Green recommends him to be made consul to the Azores, as he is the only American residing there; incloses a paper in Portuguese from Mr. Hickling. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 487 and 491.
- HIGGINSON, S. 1783. Motion of the Massachusetts Delegates, signed by him and others, concerning Elbridge Gerry's complaint against Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 201.
- . Boston, March 31, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Declines appointment of commissioner to treat with the Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 299.
- HILL, AARON (Captain). Fort Stanwix, June 15, 1785. To Governor Clinton. Claim for expenses incurred while a hostage. (A Mohawk.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 411.

- HILLEGAS, M. Baltimore, January 15, 1777. To ——. Orders ten thousand sheets of loan-office paper. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 121.
- . Baltimore, January 26, 1777. To Committee of Congress at Philadelphia. The Treasury Board will send a person to Mark Wilcox to superintend the making of loan-office paper; incloses in one box four hundred and thirty loan-office certificates, to be delivered to Thomas Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 129.
- . Baltimore, January 26, 1777. To Committee of Congress at Philadelphia. Has written by John McClellan and John Gordon, who escort "a sum of money;" is almost destitute of money paper, but is informed that a wagon load is ready; wishes it sent as soon as possible. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, pages 133 and 137.
- . Baltimore, February 5, 1777. To Committee of Congress. Acknowledges loan-office certificates. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 141.
- (Treasurer). Yorktown, August 25, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Concerning the enemy's fleet near Baltimore and measures taken to protect the Treasury; form from which the money is printed sent to the country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 233.
- (Continental Treasurer). Philadelphia, February 10, 1781. Certificate of warrant in favor of Louis Lotbiniere lodged in his office on that day, in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of March 18 last. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 427.
- . Philadelphia, February 12, 1781. Ezek Cornell informs Congress that he holds a warrant on Mr. Hillegas for \$557 of the new emissions, but can not obtain payment; begs that Mr. Smith (Commissioner of Loans for Pennsylvania) may be ordered to pay the above sum on account of said warrant. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 15.
- . September 22, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Accepts the office of Treasurer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 179.
- (Treasurer of the United States). December 27, 1784. Charles Thomson directs Benjamin January

to send him from Annapolis the volume of Journals of Congress for 1783 till the adjournment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 397.

———. Philadelphia, May 24, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). His petition referred to a committee to determine the possibility of continuing his duties at Philadelphia; is disappointed that the finding is that the office should be removed to New York; in that event will be obliged to resign. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 395.

———. Philadelphia, May 30, 1785. To the Board of Treasury. Acknowledges letter of the 27th of May; has written by Hon. James Wilson (a Delegate), who hopes to leave for New York the next day; hopes this temporary arrangement may be satisfactory. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 399.

———. Philadelphia, August 20, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Acknowledges letters containing favorable opinion of his conduct; does not wish to leave the honorable body, and will endeavor to arrange his affairs and give an answer shortly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 423.

HILLS, JOHN (Captain). Philadelphia, August 21, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). For years has been interested in the geography of the country and has made a general collection of plans, sketches, etc., of a great part of the continent; offers them to the Government, and will be of service in any preparation, etc.; refers to Governors Clinton, Livingston, and Mifflin; also, to R. Morris and —— Wilson, who possess specimens of his work. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 513.

HULTZHEIMER, J. Philadelphia, May 17, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has sixty horses in stable and no hay; desires an order on Mr. Hillegas for \$40,000. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 25.

———. Philadelphia, August 25, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has had the care of horses belonging to members of Congress for two years, for which he has received no compensation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 97.

- . Philadelphia, October 3, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Is entirely without forage for the horses under his care belonging to certain members of Congress; purchased hay on credit; can not pay, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 105.
- HINMAN, E. Boston, October 21, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Has escaped from Fortune Prison, England; humane treatment of the captains of the ships by which he was taken; officers taken prisoners from the *Alfred*; charges preferred against him by Captain Thompson; is convinced he can clear himself. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 355.
- HOBART, JOHN SLOSS. 1777. From New York; on a committee to discuss certain matters connected with the public welfare. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.
- HOBBY, J. 1779. Petition signed by him and others on behalf of the Massachusetts detachment, as to exclusion from resolves granting gratuities. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 96.
- HODGDON, SAML. (Field Commissary Military Stores). Philadelphia, December 21, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has received from the gentlemen in his department a letter setting forth their grievances and closing with a general resignation, as they receive no benefit from the resolve raising the subsistence of the line; as the Board of War can not act on it, will lay it before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 483.
- (Commissary-General Military Stores). Philadelphia, July 16, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Acknowledges resolve of Congress appointing him Commissary-General of Military Stores. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 163.
- . Philadelphia, May 3, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Incloses letter from Mr. Whiting, the present owner of the furnace at Salisbury, Conn.; also, account and receipt for shot and shells said to have been seized and taken away by a public creditor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 319.

- HODGSON, WM. London, June 6, 1782. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Incloses copy of conditions agreed on as to exchange of prisoners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, pages 229-231.
- HOFNER, GEORGE. Philadelphia, February 14, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Resigns his commission on account of failing health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 1.
- HOGAN, JAMES (Brigadier-General). Philadelphia, December 4, 1779. Certificate that Andrew Harper was appointed to act as his brigade major in the absence of Major McKee. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 471.
- HOGGARD, THURMER. Virginia, March 20, 1778. To the Chairman of the Marine Committee. Contracted with Maxwell & Loyall for £1,000 to cut a frame for a frigate to be built at Gosport; is losing money thereby; incloses account of the timber, workmen's wages, etc.; begs it may be laid before Congress, that he may be paid balance. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 293.
- HOLKER (brig). At the Capes, August 24, 1779. Captain George Geddes incloses to Congress a list of passengers and seamen on board the snow *Diana*, captured by him; also, intercepted letters. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 154, 157, and 161.
- HOLKER, ——. Philadelphia, December 20, 1779. To the Board of War. Statement of supplies which the "royal Marine" will need. (In response to a letter from the board.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 479.
- . Philadelphia, February 10, 1785. To the Commissioners of Finance. Concerning a debt of \$48,000 contracted by Daniel Parker of New York; Parker has absconded; the late superintendent of finance has made claim on him and on William Duer, contractor for the "moving army" in 1783; can not be made liable. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 367.
- . Philadelphia, February 16, 1785. To the Commissioners of the Treasury. Has applied to Mr. Milligan (Comptroller of Accounts) to ascertain the amount and to refund a sum of money unnecessarily received in 1779 from the deputy quartermaster-general of this department, on account of some goods delivered

from the prison ships of the French fleet and sold for the use of the American Army in 1779. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 371.

HOLLINGSWORTH, HENRY (Colonel). Head of Elk, August 24, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Appearance of the enemy's fleet in Chesapeake Bay, two hundred strong; only poorly armed militia to confront them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 227.

———. Head of Elk, August 24, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). A blue flag flying from the largest vessel of the enemy's fleet; believes Lord Howe commands; has informed General McKinley of the want of arms; hopes for assistance. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 231.

———. War Office, January 31, 1778. Appointed superintendent to purchase flour, wheat, etc., for the better supply of the Army; instructions signed by Horatio Gates (President of the Board of War). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 263.

———. Head of Elk, September 4, 1778. To the Board of War. Prospects of a short crop of wheat, in consequence of the fly; begs the consideration of Congress on the subject, to prevent distress, if possible. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 321.

——— (Deputy Quartermaster-General). Head of Elk, June 18, 1779. To the Board of War. Arrival of the schooner *Speedwell* with lead; appearance of the enemy's fleet. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 432.

———. Philadelphia, August 1, 1780. To the Treasury Board. Desires the board to appoint a time when he may vindicate his character; has every necessary voucher connected with the transaction. (A forged receipt for flour from Robert Anderson.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 67.

———. Philadelphia, August 7, 1780. To the Treasury Board. Desires the board to call on certain gentlemen to testify as to good character. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 69.

———. Philadelphia, August 8, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has been summoned to give evidence before the Board of Treasury

as to a forged receipt; has attended every day and has not been examined; the delay inconvenient and expensive. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 55.

———. August 8, 1780. To the Board of Treasury. Can not detain his witnesses longer, so makes a formal request that the inquiry proceed at once. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 71.

———. August 11, 1780. Defense before the Treasury Board in the matter of a forged receipt for flour from Robert Anderson. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 63.

———. Philadelphia, August 12, 1780. To the Board of Treasury. Has waited ten days for the examination of himself and witnesses, so concludes a day will not be set for a week; desires to return home for some days; will return at any time appointed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 73.

———. August, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Concerning a forged receipt for flour from Mr. Anderson; hopes Congress will call for all his papers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 59.

———. 1780. Supposed forgery of his vouchers; all papers to be sent to the executive of the State of Maryland. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 75.

———. Head of Elk, November 9, 1782. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). A letter from the governor in council, including the opinion of Alexander Contee Hanson (Judge of the General Court) in the matter of the supposed forgery of vouchers; desires that the matter may be taken up by Congress and his character vindicated. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 256.

HOLLINGSWORTH, LEVI. New London, May 21, 1776. To the Committee of Safety, Pennsylvania. Joint letter from him and Thomas Richardson; learns that Commodore Hopkins, in the *W/2*, is at Newport; advised by Daniel Tillinghast to proceed thither; facts concerning guns taken by Hopkins and his application to the council for the cannon, that he might comply with the requisition of Congress; this refused until they have a hearing in Congress; John Collings to represent the council; an order will be given by

Commodore Hopkins to him (Hollingsworth) on Governor Trumbull; will go to Connecticut and demand them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 53.

HOLROYD, TURPIN. New York, June 3, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Memorial asking the office of tide waiter or any other in that department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 487.

———. New York, July 11, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Reiterates his application to be made tide waiter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 491.

———. July 31, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Is in distress through want of employment; desires a "donation." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 509.

HOLTEN, S. 1783. Motion of the Massachusetts Delegates, signed by him, Nathaniel Gorham, and S. Higginson, concerning Elbridge Gerry's complaint against Congress; on February 17, 1780, Mr. Gerry was denied the right of casting the yeas and nays upon a question of order, in consequence of which Mr. Gerry withdrew from Congress; begs that this remonstrance against the conduct of Congress may be lodged among their records. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 201.

HOLTZENDORFF, — (Baron). Philadelphia, July 15, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Refers to an agreement between Silas Deane and himself; desires immediate payment of his salary as colonel which is due him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 191.

HONEYMAN, W. (Lieutenant and Quartermaster of Invalid Regiment). July 20, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Resigns his commission. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 167.

HOOE, RICHARD. Alexandria, January 31, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Incloses an extract from a letter from Richard Harrison respecting the capture of the brigantine *Betsy*, Captain Irwin, from this port to Cadiz. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 361.

HOOGHKINK, JNO. (Lieutenant). Albany, December 18, 1778. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Asks leave to resign on account of loss of rank in the new arrangement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 384.

HOOPER, ROBERT LETTIS. War Office, January 31, 1778. Appointed superintendent to purchase flour, wheat, etc., for the better supply of the Army; instructions signed by Horatio Gates (President Board of War). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 263.

———. Reading, February 11, 1778. To Major-General Gates (President Board of War). Joint letter from him, Jonathan Mifflin, and Nathaniel Falconer, superintendents appointed to purchase army supplies; purchases made, prices, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, pages 259, 275, and 283.

——— (Deputy Quartermaster-General). Reading, February 12, 1778. Directions as to purchasing army supplies, wheat, rye, etc., and making flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, pages 259, 279, and 283.

——— (Colonel). Reading, February 14, 1778. To General Washington. Letter from him, Nathaniel Falconer, and Jonathan Mifflin, jr., inclosing copies of instructions from Board of War, appointing them superintendents for forming magazines of provisions in certain counties in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 259.

HOOPER, STEPHEN. Portsmouth, N. H., December 20, 1777. Order in favor of Hooper for \$12,000 signed by John Langdon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 201.

HOOPS, A. March 24, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Desires an appointment in the surveying department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 391.

———. Philadelphia, May 31, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts office of surveyor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 403.

———. Philadelphia, June 2, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Reiterates his acceptance of office of surveyor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 407.

HOOPS, ROBERT (Deputy Commissary-General). July 1, 1777. Commission. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 197.

———. Camp near the Clove, July 19, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Tenders his resignation and incloses commission. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 195.

HOPKINS, ESEK (On board ship *Alfred*). New London Harbor, March 9, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Appointing a rendezvous for the *Hornet* and *Wasp* at the Bahamas; expedition against New Providence; two hundred marines landed there under command of Captain Nicholas, and fifty sailors commanded by Lieutenant Weaver, of the *Cabot*; joined at Providence by the *Fly*; various captures made by him; account of an engagement; many killed and wounded; Sinclair Seymour, master, and ——— Wilson, lieutenant of the *Cabot*, killed; also, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, of the *Alfred*; bravery of the officers of both ships. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 33.

——— (Commodore). Philadelphia, August 17, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Acknowledges letter and resolve of Congress; incloses letter to be communicated to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 79.

———. Providence, October 1, 1776. To John Adams (Chairman Board of War). Desires to procure the release of a number of prisoners at Millstone, N. J., captured by British cruisers and taken to Halifax; shipped themselves on board small transport vessels, hoping to reach home; promised to write in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 101.

HOPKINS, JNO. (Deputy Commissary of Prisoners). Philadelphia, December 4, 1784. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Has received a "deputation" from John Beatty (late Commissary-General of Prisoners), of November 21, 1779, to act as deputy commissary of prisoners for Massachusetts and New Hampshire; except certain charges, has settled his accounts with Mr. Milligan (Comptroller); submits them to Congress and refers to instructions from Colonel Beatty; received from Major-General Lincoln a warrant to act as intendant of marine pris-

oners and the department at Rutland ; no assistant allowed him ; was obliged to employ a master for the prison ship and a clerk ; incloses papers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 351.

———. Office of Secretary of Congress, November 29, 1785. Receipt for papers inclosed to Congress in his letter of December 4, 1784. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 355.

HOPKINS, STEPHEN. Springfield, July 30, 1777. Proceedings of the meeting of the committees from New York and the New England States held at Springfield relative to paper currency and kindred matters concerning the welfare of said States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.

———. Springfield, August 6, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses copies of resolutions passed by the committees from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York relative to paper currency ; expediency of calling in the same by taxes ; preventing depreciation and counterfeiting, monopoly and oppression, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 207.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS (Treasurer of Loans). Philadelphia, July 6, 1780. To Congress. Concerning the dispute between him and the commissioners of the Treasury ; incloses his letter of July 18 to Treasury Board. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 39.

———. Philadelphia, July 23, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Concerning the unhappy differences between him and some members of the Board of Treasury which are likely to be laid before the Financier-General ; has always discharged the duties as an officer of Congress faithfully. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 171.

HORRISON, ——. Cadiz, July 19, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). The captain and crew of the brig *Betsy*, from Barbary, with Mr. Salinas, arrived safely ; in his capacity of consul, is to dispose of them as he thinks proper ; have cost him much ; hopes they can be shipped shortly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 419.

HOSMER, TITUS. 1777. From Connecticut ; on a committee to discuss certain matters connected with the public welfare. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.

- . Middletown, April 12, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Accepts appointment of judge of the court of appeals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 17.
- . Middletown, April 27, 1780. To Colonel Samuel B. Webb, headquarters, Morristown, N. J. Has proposed that Webb's regiment be adopted as one of the State battalions; a bill before the House for granting bounties to recruits for the Connecticut regiments; hopes a cartel may be settled by which his (Webb's) exchange may be effected; great anxiety felt as to the fate of Charlestown; hopes of the French fleet appearing shortly on our coasts; resolve of Congress concerning the currency; public credit seems to revive; the farmers and others disposed to give credit to the new bills. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 21.
- HOSPITAL. 1779. At Yellow Springs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 491 and 501.
- HOUDON, JEAN ANTOINE. 1785. Major L'Enfant writes to the Secretary of Congress as to cost of the equestrian statue to be made of Washington. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 677.
- HOUSTON, WILL CH. Princeton, October 18, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Has been elected to the assembly, so resigns the office of deputy secretary of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 243.
- . Trenton, October 2, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Has received a copy of the ordinance for regulating the Treasury and for adjusting public accounts; can not accept positively the position of comptroller until he understands more fully the duties of the office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 183.
- . Philadelphia, October 13, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Declines the office of comptroller. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 187.
- . Trenton, June 3, 1782. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). If Colonel Mott is not "at Congress," desires the certificates mentioned in Mr. De la Mater's letter inclosed to him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 221.

- HOWARD, JOHN EGER (Colonel). Baltimore, August 21, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Necessity of removing the Treasury, consequent on the enemy's fleet appearing in the Patapsco. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 222.
- HOWE (Lord). Philadelphia, May 27, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Incloses copies of two acts of Parliament. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 299.
- HOWE, ROBERT (Major-General). Headquarters, Highlands, May 17, 1780. To Colonel Udney Hay (Deputy Quartermaster-General). Has been disappointed in receiving supplies; begs Colonel Howe to contract for them on the lowest possible terms; the strictest economy must be practiced. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 83.
- . August 20, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Accepts office of commissioner to treat with the western Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 427.
- HOWELL, DAVID. Annapolis, April 30, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Incloses an "extraordinary letter" in the handwriting of a Member of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, pages 307-311.
- . Providence, February 5, 1788. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). At the instance of Clark & Nightingale, merchants, has perused the papers relative to the seizure of the sloop *America*, Captain Bailey, at Turks Island, November 28, 1786, by Captain Drisdale, of the British tender *Vigilant*; is convinced that the owners and captain are honest, and advises seeking redress through the Foreign Office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 456.
- HOWELL, GEORGE. Providence, August 23, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Permission was granted him to go to Long Island to bring away his property, but finding the enemy embarking, and many of their ships cruising in the sound, decided to bring off only a part; is suspected of being an emissary of the enemy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 93.

- . Providence, September 3, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has been deprived of his property and is now in jail; begs consideration of his case. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 101.
- HOWELL, JOSEPH, JR. (Auditor of Accounts, Main Army). Philadelphia, May 2, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests \$30,000 to defray his necessary expenses while auditing the accounts of the Pennsylvania line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 147.
- . Philadelphia, May 16, 1781. To Colonel Samuel J. Atlee (Member of Congress). By a resolution of Congress, the States are to make good the depreciation of pay due officers who are prisoners; many of the Flying Camp in the hands of the enemy; hopes they may be included; many of these have broken their parole; probably a distinction will be made between them and those liberated in due form. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 151.
- . New York, August 5, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Solicits the appointment of commissioner of army accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 464.
- . New York, September 1, 1788. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts appointment of commissioner of army accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 469.
- HOWELL, JOSEPH, JR., & Co. Morristown, May 30, 1780. To Committee of Congress at Headquarters. As to entering on a contract for hides and shoes for the Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 33.
- HOWELL, RD. Cumberland, September 26, 1782. To Major-General Lincoln. Declines appointment as judge-advocate. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 245.
- HOWS, JNO. (Master). Philadelphia, April 5, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Concerning the sloop *Fortune*, from New York; pursued by two English frigates; ran on shore of Long Island; cargo saved by inhabitants, who demand salvage. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 145.

- HUBLEY, ADAM (Major Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment). Bordentown, January 4, 1777. To ——. Extract from a letter recounting a successful expedition in the Jerseys; stores taken from the enemy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 117.
- HUBLEY, BERND., Jr. Fort Pitt, July 28, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Account of an exploring expedition in the western part of Pennsylvania made by him and Colonel Frederick Antis; friendly reception from all the Indians on the journey; fell in with Mr. Marcus Huling, of Fort Pitt, who, with seven men, were on their way to Pitt. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 505.
- HUDDLESTON, RICH. (Dr.) (Seventh Regiment Foot). Trenton, January 23, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Informs him that it is the custom of civilized nations at war to immediately release surgeons taken prisoners; requests permission to return to Quebec at once. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 9.
- HUDDY, — (Captain). 1782. Letter concerning the murder. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 87.
- HUDSON, JONT. (Paymaster in Baltimore). Baltimore, May 1, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Has received no answer to his letter requesting a warrant for \$20,000; has need of a supply for Colonel Hall's regiment; some Virginia regiments also expected, and the service will suffer without funds. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 149.
- . Baltimore, May 8, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Renews request for money to pay the troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 153.
- . Baltimore, May 17, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Acknowledges the receipt of \$20,000; has forwarded to General Washington a general account of his payments to the Army up to May; requests a warrant for more money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 161.
- . Baltimore, May 31, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Requests money for public services; great expenses, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 237.

———. Baltimore, June 28, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Acknowledges letter of May 20th inclosing order on the Treasurer for \$20,000; also, resolve of Congress; advances to officers only money sufficient to carry them to camp; has no public money remaining; desires that a further sum of \$20,000 be forwarded to the North Carolina troops; detachments of Virginia and Maryland troops on their way; all in want of funds to reach headquarters. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 183.

———. Baltimore, June 28, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Concerning rent of Mr. Purviance's house. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 187.

———. Susquehannah Ferry, September 2, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Further demands on him for money by officers going to recruit in Baltimore. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 241.

HUGER, DL. April 2, 1787. To ——-. Recommends Legh Masters, of Maryland, whose schooner was seized and sold at New Providence; wishes to seek redress from the British Court. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 449.

HUGER, ISAAC (Brigadier-General). Camp at Black Swamp, April 7, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Recommends Rev. Henry Purcell to be brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 413.

HUGHES, JOSEPH. Edenton, May 27, 1778. Acknowledges "abusive" letter; neither Mr. Hawkins nor Mr. Granberry had any part of the cargo (salt) of the *Patty*; that furnished them was on the *Nancy*, Captain Foster, and brigantine *Patriarch*, Captain Penneau, from France, consigned to Hughes & Smith; 1,600 bushels sold to Hawkins; the pork purchased was salted and barreled by Granberry; he (Hughes) never saw any of it, and consented to Mr. Cowper's selling the part put up by Mr. Granberry for Hughes & Smith, who needed it for their own use; knows nothing of Aylett but by reputation, and no one speaks well of him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 199.

HUGHES & SMITH. 1778. Cargoes (salt) of snow *Nancy* and brigantine *Patriarch*, from France, consigned to them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 199.

- . 1778. Bad condition of pork furnished by them and damages received. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 167.
- HUGON, F. B. (Captain First Maryland Regiment). Philadelphia, December 10, 1781. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Has served almost two years in the southern army without pay; begs some consideration of his case. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 201.
- HUMPHREYS, DAVID. Annapolis, January 26, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Solicits employment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 279.
- . New Haven, April 2, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Reiterates request for employment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 303.
- (Colonel). New York, May 24, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Accepts appointment of secretary of the commission for negotiating treaties of commerce with foreign powers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 339.
- . Paris, February 10, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Mr. Grand (banker), in consequence of a special resolution of Congress, has paid the interest due on public securities issued to foreigners who served in the American Army; prays the same indulgence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 375.
- HUMPHREYS, ——. 1779. His house attacked by a party headed by Colonel Bull and Mr. Peale; Mr. Langworthy, of Georgia, his lodger. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 271.
- HUMPTON, RICHARD (Colonel Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment). 1777. Recommends Dr. Jones to be brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 51.
- . Philadelphia, May 6, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Writes on behalf of Lieutenants Marcellen and LeRoy, of the late Pennsylvania line, who wish to obtain a certificate to enable them to draw the interest on their commutation in France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 331.

HUNT, JAMES. 1784. In charge of boat and cargo seized by the Spanish commandant. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 555.

HUNT, — (Master). 1777. Of the *Leopard*, loaded with provisions for the Head of Elk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

HUNTER, ELIJAH. Mountpleasant, December 9, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Recalls various incidents and transactions during the war; his distressed condition induces him to make appeal. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 535.

HUNTER, JAMES. Williamsburg, August 17, 1776. Waits on Congress; is well versed in commercial matters. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 31.

HUNTER, SAMUEL (Lieutenant). Fort Augusta, July 4, 1778. To Hon. George Bryan. Isaac Baldwin, the bearer, carries dispatches of an alarming nature; Wyoming can not long withstand the enemy, and Lancaster County will soon feel his ravages; four hundred stand of arms and ammunition needed for the militia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 307.

HUNTINGTON, ANDREW. Norwich, May 30, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Concerning his account against Colonel Joseph Trumbull (late Commissary-General), which was settled with Jonathan Trumbull, jr.; received the balance in old Continental money, worth one penny on the dollar; was assured Congress would do him justice; would be glad to receive it in bank notes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 217.

HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL. 1777. Represents Connecticut on a committee to discuss certain matters connected with the public welfare. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.

———. Norwich, August 1, 1778. To Messrs. Sherman, Hosmer, and Adams. Concerning abuses in the hospitals in the eastern district. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 310.

———. 1778-1780. Letters as President of Congress. Chapter A, No. 14.

- . Philadelphia, October 10, 1780. To Dr. B. Binney. Incloses copy of an act appointing him a hospital physician and surgeon in the new arrangement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 107.
- . 1780-1781. Letters as President of Congress. Chapter A, No. 15.
- . May-July, 1781. Letter books as President of Congress. Chapter A, No. 16.
- . Philadelphia, July 11, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Acknowledges resolve of Congress bestowing on him their thanks for conduct in office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 159.
- . (Governor of Connecticut). Norwich, July 25, 1787. To John Jay. Acknowledges letter of the 3d instant and papers referred to therein; the intelligence (?) should be communicated to the several States at once. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 453.
- . Norwich, June 24, 1788. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Acknowledges letter of May 26 inclosing a note from Mr. Dumas relative to Captain Dahlbury, commanding the merchant ship *Marie Elizabeth* and his supposed conduct with the ship and cargo. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 461.
- HURON & BELZOEN. Philadelphia, May 27, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). On the 11th of April inclosed sundry papers relative to the condemnation of the American vessel *Bachelor's Delight* at Santo Domingo. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 345.
- HURT, JOHN (Rev.). 1777. To Major Hopkins or Major Cabel. Application for warrant as chaplain to General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 257.
- . 1777. Recommended as brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.
- . New York, August 24, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Relative to the apparent injustice with which chaplains and surgeons have been treated; seeks redress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 519.

- HUSTON, WM. (Ensign). 1779. Member of a court-martial. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 389.
- HUTCHINS, THOS. 1781-1788. Letters. Chapter A, No. 60.
- . New York, March 5, 1788. To Committee on the Western Country, etc. Proposes to furnish Congress with plans of certain rivers for the sum of \$8,000; estimates of expense of mensuration. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 541.
- . New York, May 27, 1788. To Committee of Congress. Report concerning French settlements on the Mississippi, in the Illinois country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 543.
- . New York, July 17, 1788. To the Board of Treasury. Congress having directed that measures for having the land surveyed which is included in the contract of Cutler & Sargent, wishes to have \$1,000 advanced for the purpose. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 549.
- . New York, July 31, 1788. To the Board of Treasury. Is anxious to execute the orders of Congress to ascertain the quantity of land in the tract sold by the United States to the Ohio Company; is delayed by the failure of the board to settle his accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 555.
- . New York, August 2, 1788. To the Board of Treasury. Concerning the delay in settling his accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 557.
- . New York, August 4, 1788. To the President of Congress (Cyrus Griffin). Appeals to him regarding the disagreement between himself and the Board of Treasury as to settling his accounts and incloses copies of the correspondence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 561.
- . 1788. Copies of correspondence between him and the Board of Treasury as to settlement of his accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, pages 541 and 559.
- . Pittsburg, January 25, 1789. To the President of Congress (Cyrus Griffin). Has taken the latitude of the mouth of the Scioto River and the lands granted by Congress to Cutler & Sargent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 563.

- HUTCHINS, — (Captain). 1782. Principal geographer; ordered southward under General Greene. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 377.
- HYDE, JOHN. 1785. Receipt signed by him, in favor of Benjamin January, for Journals of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 373.
- IRWIN, MATHW. 1781. Part owner of the new frigate *Congress*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 16, page 143.
- IRWIN, THOMAS. 1781. Part owner of the new frigate *Congress*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 16, page 143.
- JAMES, ROBERT (Lieutenant). (No date.) Representation by the British prisoners in Carlisle jail as to their discomforts and hardships; make their appeal to Congress, being sure they will receive relief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 18, page 117.
- JAY, JOHN. 1781. Mr. Montgomery quotes from a letter from Jay, dated Madrid, December 31, assuring him of his good offices toward securing the appointment he desires. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 16, page 279.
- KALB, BARON DE. 1777-1779. Letters. Chapter A, No. 164.
- . September 2, 1780. His capture and death; the militia, except the Marylanders, fled at the first fire; wounded eight times, he fell into the enemy's hands and died two days later; buried with the honors of war; his funeral attended by all the British officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 301.
- LEWIS, FRANS. 1776. Letter from Lewis, John Alsop, and Philip Livingston as to powder imported from Curaçoa. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 55.
- . Philadelphia, December 18, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Accepts appointment as commissioner of the Admiralty Board. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 295.
- . Admiralty Office, March 21, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). The resolution of Congress constituting a Board of Admiralty provided "three Commissioners not members of Congress, & two members of Congress be appointed, any three of whom to form a Board;" two declined; Mr. Forbes's indisposition rendered him unable to attend, thus no board has been held since the 4th instant;

many letters require immediate answer; begs Congress to take the matter under consideration and fill vacancies. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 309.

—— (Commissioner). Admiralty Office, June 6, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Nonattendance at the Admiralty Board of the commissioners who were also members of Congress; this seems to be caused by their duties in Congress compelling their presence there; requests that new appointments may be made. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 337.

——. Admiralty Board, June 6, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). As no Admiralty Board exists, transmits an application from the officers of the *Confederacy* so that the Navy Board may receive the sense of Congress thereon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 341 and 345.

——. Admiralty Office, June 12, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). There not being a sufficient number of members present to form a board, incloses letters on which it is important to have the sense of Congress; gives information of there being 752 hogsheads of sugar and 120 hogsheads of rum in the hands of Mr. Bradford, their agent at Boston, a part of which might be delivered to Colonel Langdon to complete the hull of the seventy-four-gun ship. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 348.

——. Admiralty Office, July 12, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Asks leave to resign from the Board of Admiralty. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 445.

LEWIS, FRANCIS, Jr. Baltimore, March 28, 1778. To James Lovell (Member of Congress). Has received his letter by the express and the packet for the commissioners at Paris; his father must have been mistaken in thinking a cutter would sail shortly for France from Baltimore, but will send the packet by any opportunity which offers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 209.

LEWIS, JOS. (Quartermaster). Quartermaster's Office, Morris Town, June 22, 1780, 11.30 p. m. To the Committee of Congress, Morris Town. Has received their

request, dated 11 p. m. ; the public good and the safety of the town are sufficient reasons for removing the stores ; will do so without delay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 359.

LEWIS, MORGAN. 1783. Letter signed by him and others as counsel for certain persons indicted under the confiscation laws of New York for the part they are supposed to have taken in the late war ; asks for an "exemplification" of the definitive treaty, with the ratification by Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 551.

LIGHTLY, WILLIAM. 1775. Sent from Boston with Christopher Leffingwell to take charge of the brigantine *Nancy*, Joshua Winston, owner. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 43.

LINING, CHS. (Captain First Regiment, South Carolina). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood ; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

LISLE, ROMAND DE. June 18, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). On coming to this country, received from Congress a commission as major ; understood he was to have the command of a corps of artillery with a higher rank ; recalled this to Congress, but was refused ; wished to return to his native country, but could not secure passage ; then requested to be made a colonel without pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 175.

LISTON, THOS. (Lieutenant South Carolina Artillery). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood ; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

LITTLEPAGE, LEWIS. November 30, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Learns that Congress is to adjourn next day ; hopes his affairs may be terminated, as he leaves shortly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 685.

———. New York, December 1, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Has received neither commission nor reward from the King of Spain for service in his army, other than a letter of thanks and the recommendation presented to Congress ; has

never held any actual commission in the army of any monarch; was nominated for a captaincy in the regiment of the Prince de Nassau, but declined it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 681.

———. Warsaw, June 3, 1786. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Has received no answer to his letters asking for his original letters or attested copies laid before Congress; reiterates the request. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 717.

LIVERMORE, SAMUEL. Philadelphia, April 29, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Has sent resignation of his seat in Congress to the president of New Hampshire. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 319.

LIVINGSTON, A. New York, May 8, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Contracted to victual the army to be stationed in the province; learns it is considered injurious to the public, so offers to withdraw. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 71.

LIVINGSTON, ABRAHAM (Captain). November 20, 1775. Of Colonel James Livingston's First Canadian Regiment; served subsequently as captain in the New York levies. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 325.

LIVINGSTON, BROCKHOLST. New York, December 22, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Has received a letter from Mr. Jay agreeing to take the "first five;" no further need to trouble him. (The subject of these letters is not clear.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 689.

———. New York, December 22, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Has no objection to either of the gentlemen on the list; but to avoid umbrage, wishes he would fix on five of the nine, and favor Mr. Jay and himself with their names; thanks him for friendly wishes; should esteem a reconciliation with Mr. Jay an event desirable to both parties; wrote to Mr. Jay the day previous, proposing to ballot for five, but has not heard from him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 693.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY B. (Colonel). 1774. Rank as major in the New York militia; his commission bears the same date as Van Cortlandt's. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.

- . 1775. Created first captain “in American Army” for the State of New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.
- . 1775. To Congress. Returns thanks for their letter and present of a sword. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 51.
- . 1776. Created a second lieutenant-colonel on March 8; Van Cortlandt created a third lieutenant-colonel on the same day; their commissions numbered two and three. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 183.
- . 1776. Asks leave to resign, and forwards his commission as colonel of the Fourth New York Battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 259.
- . Philadelphia, August 14, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses resolutions of Congress relative to the settlement of rank in the Army, which were sent him by Samuel Chase; a dispute on this subject between the New York colonels—Dubois, Cortlandt, Gansevoort, and himself; these resolves so ambiguous that he requests they may be elucidated; his commission is numbered two; incloses a paper showing the successive rank of the New York colonels. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 179.
- (Colonel Fourth New York Battalion). Philadelphia, November 20, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Incloses his commission as colonel and asks leave to resign; considers the promotion of inferior officers over him an indignity. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 255.
- LIVINGSTON, JAMES. St. Tours, November 3, 1775. To Brigadier-General Montgomery, commanding the Continental forces at the siege at St. Johns. Sends the “Cap” of St. Tours a notorious villaine,” who has betrayed the cause; is just setting out for Sorel; will proceed with more caution than the “unhappy Col. Allen,” who, he understands, is badly treated; the vessels from Sorel will go to Quebec if Colonel Arnold has not already taken it; sent two Indians to Colonel Arnold; wishes letters may be sent via Longale. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 9.

- . 1775. To Brigadier-General Montgomery, commanding the Continental forces near St. Johns. Requests that money may be sent to discharge certain unsettled accounts; the enemy's ships command the river at Sorel and Montreal, so his bateaux can not land; ships in the St. Lawrence fire on the inhabitants; the taking of St. Johns will end these troubles; Colonel Bedel just starting with a nine-pounder; cannon sent from his camp to Colonel Warner at Longale; Livingston desires that a new surgeon be sent him; the French surgeons expensive. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 3.
- (Colonel First Canadian Regiment). Camp near Morris Town, May 15, 1780. To the Honorable the Committee of Congress. Lays the peculiar situation of the officers of his regiment as to rank and promotion in the line before the committee; in 1775 received orders from Brigadier-General Montgomery to raise a regiment of Canadians; warrants were issued to his officers, there being then no blank commissions; explains at length the situation; incloses list of officers, with dates of appointment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 321.
- . New York, February 9, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). In March, he presented a memorial to Congress as to procuring a settlement of his accounts with the Postmaster-General; his papers and vouchers lost at the retreat of the Continental army from Quebec; a committee made a report, but no action was taken on it; entreats that his case may be laid before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 607.
- . (No date.) To the President of Congress. Baron Bartholomew von Heer has brought to Albany about one hundred Canadians; von Heer was appointed brigade major to General De Woolkey; requests the House to have his commission made out, so that he may be dispatched to Albany to engage the Canadians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 1.
- LIVINGSTON, JOHN R. Philadelphia, July 18, 1778. Copy of a circular letter sent to certain merchants in New York, containing a plan of trade, and an agreement signed by Livingston and B. Arnold, both attested by T. Matlack, secretary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 363.

- LIVINGSTON, M. Philadelphia, August 22, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Requests the passports necessary for a flag of truce to go to the island of Jamaica, to bring thence his family; has served three and a half years in the United States Navy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 485.
- LIVINGSTON, PETER VAN B. 1778. Circular letter from John R. Livingston to certain merchants of New York containing a plan of trade and agreement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 363.
- LIVINGSTON, PHILIP. New York, January 15, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Letter from Livingston, John Alsop, and Francis Lewis as to amount of powder, etc., in the province, and the quantity imported from Curaçoa. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 55.
- LIVINGSTON, ROBT. JAMES (Lieutenant Virginia Line). October 23, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Was wounded and taken prisoner at Trenton in 1777; was unable to effect his exchange till the time mentioned in certificate inclosed; now wishes to join his regiment; can not unless Congress will insure him sufficient pay to carry him to the Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 499.
- LIVINGSTON, ROB. R. Albany, November 23, 1775. To Congress. Report of Livingston, Robert Treat Paine, and John Langdon as to progress of the work on the fortress in the Highlands (West Point) in the care of Bedlow, Greenal, and Laurence, commissioners from the New York convention to superintend the work, which is under the direction of Mr. Roman; number of men employed, etc.; the situation is less "defensible" than was expected; is much exposed by land; suggests that Congress send persons better versed in such matters to select points where batteries should be placed; list of ammunition, cannon, etc., at the fortress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 33.
- . Philadelphia, June 13, 1780. To the Committee of Congress at Morristown (Philip Schuyler, chairman). At the request of his brother-in-law, Dr. Fillotson, writes to ask that a mistake in Dr. Browne's return be set right; he appears there as a young senior surgeon, whereas he holds a commission as Physician and Surgeon-General; gives date of his appointment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 351.

- . March 19, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Has just received his letter inquiring if he is in possession of the "roll" mentioned in Mr. Jones's letter; he (Livingston) made use of it, and ordered Lewis Morris to return it to the office of the Marine Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 645.
- . New York, July 14, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Has received his letter desiring information as to the whereabouts of certain of his letters; informs him that many of them were taken for the committees of Congress; Mr. Gillun's affairs were constantly under consideration, and all papers relative thereto were handed either to Mr. Morris or a special committee; thinks they may be in Mr. Thomson's office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 641.
- LIVINGSTON, WALTER. Albany, October 18, 1775. To R. R. Livingston (in Congress). Incloses, by a safe hand, a letter from General Montgomery; requests information relative to the duties of his department; his troops are enlisted till December 1; has been able to provide provisions for them till then; has written General Schuyler for advice, as he now does to his kinsman. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 15.
- (Deputy Commissary-General). Albany, November 24, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Distribution of the prisoners taken at Chamblis and St. Johns; Governor Trumbull's orders followed until the pleasure of Congress was known, when orders were sent to Captain Mott, commanding the guard, not to land at Hoffmas, but at New Windsor; details concerning them; the officers to be put on their parole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 39.
- . Albany, December 3, 1775. To Congress. Desires to be informed what the officers nominated by direction of Major-General Schuyler to act as commissaries at Fort George, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. Johns, near Montreal, are to receive for their services. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 47.
- . Albany, September 7, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Reiterates his request to know what compensation is to be allowed the persons acting as assistant commissaries at various posts

named; the deputy commissary sent by the Commissary-General refuses to make the necessary returns; begs leave to resign. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 83.

———. New York, April 8, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Accepts the office of commissioner of the Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 631.

———. New York, August 16, 1786. To the President of Congress (Nathaniel Gorham). Asks leave of absence for one month on private business. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 727.

———. New York, August 13, 1788. To Congress. On account of private business, requests leave of absence; the other commissioners of the Treasury being present, no inconvenience will arise. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 743.

LIVINGSTON, WIL. (Governor of New Jersey). Trenton, November 19, 1781. To Robert R. Livingston. Numberless avocations have prevented the acknowledgment of his letter of the 12th; entirely approves of what he recommends, but can not collect the requisite facts unless the legislature appoints persons in every county; has some hope that the assembly will take it up. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 503.

———. Elizabeth Town, February 12, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Acknowledges the circular letter announcing Jay's appointment and acceptance of the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs; congratulations; in the part of his duty which consists of corresponding with the governors or presidents of the United States, he will do all in his power to assist; copies of the laws of New Jersey will be forwarded from time to time. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 611.

———. Elizabeth Town, March 21, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Transmits two volumes of the laws of the State, the first containing the acts of the assembly of the province of New Jersey, passed under the old constitution, with alterations, accommodated to the situation after the revolt, by the new, the second containing those enacted since the Declaration; price, 2 guineas (English). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 619.

- . Elizabeth Town, May 7, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Transmits copies of the acts of the legislature of New Jersey passed in October, 1783 and 1784. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 635.
- LIVINGSTON, WM. 1775. Returned his thanks to Congress immediately on receiving his commission; is informed that his letter was not received. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 41.
- LIVINGSTON, — (Colonel). 1779. A question as to whether Livingston is in the line of the Army and whether he draws pay; answer to query, signed "J. J.," to the effect that Livingston is not in the line and does draw pay; serves as a volunteer and aid-de-camp; see resolution of October 4, 1777. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 121.
- LLOYD, EDW. (Lieutenant South Carolina Artillery). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War, forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.
- LLOYD, JOHN, Jr. Hartford, November 10, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Refers to his petition of February last for payment of a balance due him for supplies furnished Joseph Trumbull (late Commissary-General); is forced to bring the matter up again; hopes he may be paid what little he saved by flight from Long Island in August, 1776; the little he did not advance to the United States is nearly exhausted; unless his petition be granted, will be reduced to want; four years' interest due on the balance (£2,010 4s. 10½d., New England money), which he would like in a bill on France, the principal in a certificate or new Continental currency. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 393.
- . 1780. Memorial of Lloyd, late of Queens County, Long Island, setting forth that he advanced to the Commissary-General in 1776 sundry articles of provisions and money; begs redress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 396.
- . Hartford, February 28, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Reiterates application to Congress for payment of the balance due him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 409 and 413.

- LOAN Office (Connecticut). 1777. John Lawrence appointed commissioner to superintend the office in Hartford; inadequate compensation for the work. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 155.
- . 1779. James Green, jr. (Treasurer), gives various details as to management, etc.; is obliged to perform all the duties; will make a general return in a few days to the Treasury Office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 187.
- LOFFLAND, DORMAN. 1777. Arrested for uttering counterfeit money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 179.
- LOISIAU, AUGUSTIN (Captain). (No date.) To the President of Congress. Of Colonel James Livingston's regiment; refers to his petition to the "Minister" of War as to settlement of his accounts and payment of what is due him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 165.
- LOMAGNE, VICOMTE DE (Major). Philadelphia, May 23, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests that the year's pay due him may be paid, and asks six months' leave from Armand's Legion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 437.
- . Philadelphia, August 10, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Has been very ill and is in great need of the money due him; requests a warrant for \$500, new emissions, in part payment of the year's pay due. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 449.
- . Philadelphia, September 21, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Asks leave to resign and return to France on account of illness; requests that the balance due him may be paid in bills of exchange on France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 491.
- . Philadelphia, September 26, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Returns thanks for acceptance of his resignation; is distressed that no allowance is made for his expenses and losses; begs relief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 495.
- LONG ISLAND. 1780. Prisoners of war on Long Island appoint a committee to solicit supplies for their relief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 191 and 206.

LOPAZ, TOUSSAINT (Cannoneer). New York, May 20, 1785.

To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Presents his petition praying payment of several notes or certificates of final settlement for his services as cannoneer in Captain de Frontignan's company, Colonel Crane's regiment, amounting to $\$337\frac{83}{90}$ and interest; is anxious to go to France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 637.

LORING, JOS. (Commissary-General of Prisoners and Captain British Navy). New York, October 20, 1778. To Colonel Beatty. Forwards by Mr. Keens all the privates (prisoners) who are out of hospital; recommends the immediate appointment of commissioners to settle a general exchange; can not accede to his request to be allowed to come to town; neither is it fitting that he should see Mr. Pintard at present; alludes to letters from Congress respecting supplies for British prisoners; they are, in future, to be supplied with every necessary of life, excepting clothing, as they do the Americans in their hands, and so Mr. Franks will be directed; desires to be furnished with accounts against the Monmouth prisoners: refers to the treatment of Lieutenant-Colonel Connolly, which will cause all prisoners on parole to be recalled; a list of these was delivered to Colonel Beatty on board the sloop *George*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 247.

LOTBINIERE, THE MARQUIS DE CHARTIER DE. 1776. Series of letters (in French, with translations) addressed to Dr. Franklin and the President of Congress, inclosing copies of letters to his son; anxiety as to his welfare and his captivity. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 99-154.

———. Paris, March 11, 1786. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). (In French, with translation.) Expresses satisfaction at his nomination to the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs; great admiration for his talents; asks his good offices as to his "seignories" of Alainville and Holquart, at the head of Lake Champlain; has suffered great injustice from the British; his family dependent on this property for their support. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 701 and 705.

———. New York, June 18, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Memorial as to his two manors on Lake Champlain and Lake George. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 767.

- LOTBINIERE, — (Priest of Canada and Chaplain). Philadelphia, October 28, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Thanks Congress for an advance of \$40 per month. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 379.
- . 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Begs an increase of pension; recalls his services in Canada as chaplain when called for by General Arnold. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 367.
- . Philadelphia, January 6, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Reiterates his request for an advance of salary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 405.
- . Philadelphia, January 26, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Details of his distressed situation; is in need of "shoes and wood;" amount of salary due him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 415.
- . 1781. To Major-General Sullivan. (In French, with translation.) Sets forth at length his situation and claim. (Certificate of warrant in his favor on back.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 419, 425, and 427.
- . (No date.) To the President and Honorable Delegates of New York. Has learned that the salaries of officers are to be raised; is distressed that chaplains are not included; lays his sad condition before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 279.
- LOUIS, — (Colonel). Philadelphia, September 11, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). The Oneida chief and forty-two Indians under his command are at the barracks; they desire to manifest their friendship toward America, and await the orders of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 489.
- LOVELL, JAMES. Jersey, November 5, 1776. To Captain Thomas Proctor or John Henderson, Philadelphia. Was a fellow prisoner with Captain Francis Proctor on the prison ship *Glaxgow*, in New York harbor; left him in good health, and with hopes of a speedy exchange; wishes proof may be sent General Washington that he is not a deserter, but has a regular discharge from the Irish artillery; he is better than when under

Captain Montague, "who seemed to aim at his life;" wishes the friends of Corporal Jer. Low, of Fredericksburg, to be informed of his good health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 93.

LOVELL, JAMES (Member of Congress from Massachusetts). 1778. Francis Lewis writes acknowledging packet to be forwarded to the commissioners in Paris. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 209.

—— (Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence at Philadelphia). 1779. Richard Henry Lee sends by Mr. Bennet the dispatches just received from France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 275.

LOW, JER. (Corporal). 1776. Confined on the prison ship *Glasgow* in New York harbor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 93.

LOWELL, JOHN. Boston, February 12, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Accepts (under a proviso) the office of judge of the court of appeals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 532.

——. Boston, March 18, 1785. To Congress. Has seen the report on the representation of Sears & Smith and the recognition of Mr. Soderstrom as consul; takes the liberty of putting Congress in possession of certain facts in favor of Mr. Soderstrom. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 623.

LOWREY, STEPHEN. Trenton, April 25, 1780. To Major-General Schuyler and Mr. Peabody. Is informed by Charles Stewart (Commissary-General of Issues) that the regulation of the staff department rests with them; wishes to be made commissary of the magazine at Trenton. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 317.

LOWREY, THOMAS. Perth Amboy, January 25, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Congratulations on the capture, by Lord Stirling, of the transport ship *Blue Mountain Valley*; is informed of a quantity of arms and ammunition in the hold; Mr. Barbarie, who carries this letter, owned a sloop which was taken off Sandy Hook and retaken by Captain Manly, who is friendly to our cause. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 59.

——. Trenton, February 3, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Has received the

order of Congress to equip with clothes the troops going to Canada; he and Colonel Maxwell will fit three companies for marching in ten days; has obtained every article ordered by Congress and collected blankets sufficient for both battalions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 67.

———. Amwell, April 29, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Acknowledges resolve of Congress as to the purchase of pork; has dispatched agents to buy the quantity ordered; wishes the bearer, James White, to be given an order on the Treasurer for \$15,000; desires to pay off the troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 63.

LUCAS, JOHN. March 8, 1777. Appointed by the assembly of Massachusetts commissary of pensions for wounded soldiers in pursuance of resolution of Congress of August 26, 1776. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 215.

———. Boston, April 22, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Appointed commissary of Continental pensioners by Massachusetts; acted officially for twelve months before he obtained a copy of his appointment; does not understand whether the report on his office, ordered by Congress, is to be made to the "Board of War at York Town or Boston." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 221.

LUTTERLOH, HENRY EMANUEL. Philadelphia, November 8, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has had many years' experience in the quartermaster-general's department in Europe; offers his services to build public storehouses; the Commissary-General has ordered a list of the stores and their rent to be made out for the inspection of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 291.

LUXEMBOURG, PRINCE DE. 1782. Owner of the frigate *South Carolina*, chartered by Mr. Gillon in behalf of the State of South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 629.

MENTGES, FRANCIS. Philadelphia, November 4, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Understands a battalion is being raised in Pennsylvania and that Congress is to appoint the adjutant and field officers; his service in Germany during the last war em-

boldens him to apply for the position of adjutant; for information as to his private character, refers to Colonels George Ross and James Wilson, both in Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 1.

- (Adjutant Pennsylvania Battalion of Musketeers). In Camp, Headquarters, September 29, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Renews his application for the position of major in the Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 109.
- MERMAID (British ship). 1778. Protest of the officers against their treatment by Mr. Bradford (Deputy Commissary of Prisoners). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 313.
- MERSEREAU, JOSHUA (Commissary-General of Prisoners). Elizabeth Town, September 30, 1779. Arrival of Convention troops under him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 455.
- MILITIA (Philadelphia). 1776. Captain Wills, First Battalion; Captain Cling, Fourth Battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 75.
- MILL PRISON, Plymouth, England. 1781. John Hacket (midshipman on the *Saratoga*), a prisoner; Thomas Jones incloses his letter to General Sullivan. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 229.
- MILLAR, G. October 2, 1787. Commission as British consul and deputy commissary for the Carolinas and Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 549.
- MILLER, CHARLES. Boston, May 8, 1776. To Joseph Trumbull (Commissary-General at New York). Suggests selling the damaged provisions at public vendue; wishes to know the price of liquors; will acquaint Major Frazer with what he (Trumbull) wrote respecting the "Essence of Spruce;" a great demand for pork; by Mr. Avery's order, has supplied the colony with a considerable quantity of provisions; wishes to know if he is to continue; no measures taken as yet to protect the town. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 37.
- MILLIGAN, J. (Comptroller). 1784. Charles Thomson directs Benjamin January to send him twenty sets of the Journals of Congress for 1782-83. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 395.

- MOBILE. 1777. Indian congress; twenty-five hundred men, women, and children; their neutrality in present war. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 125.
- . 1777. The garrison consists of a captain and forty-five men. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 125.
- MONTGOMERY, RICHARD. September–December, 1775. Letters. Chapter A, No. 161.
- MOOR, — (General). 1776. General Donald MacDonald, a prisoner of war, delivers his sword to General Moor; was assured of good treatment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 49.
- MOORE, FRANS. (Captain). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; beg interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.
- MOORE, JAMES (Brigadier-General). Wilmington, April 29, 1776. To the Committee of Secrecy, War, and Intelligence. Transmits intelligence gained through two deserters from the packet *Glasgow*, lying at Fort Johnston, as to number and movements of the enemy in the river; incloses copy of John Pond's deposition; he was master of the sloop *Polly*, laden with gunpowder; was captured by the frigate *Siren*; was brought in by Captain Lindsay, of the *Falcon*, whence he escaped. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 32.
- . Wilmington, September 19, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Will at once execute the orders of Congress and march two battalions of Continental troops to reinforce the army at New York; one entire battalion and a part of two others have marched on an expedition to "Floreday," so fears he can not make up two full battalions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 93.
- MOORE, THOMAS. Maryland, 1777. Concerned in an insurrection against the United States; debarred from benefit of proclamation of February 13. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.
- MOREL, D. June 19, 1779. Statement signed by him and others as to the arrest of Francis Fleury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 261 and 263.

- MORGAN, D. (Colonel). 1777. Commands the Eleventh Virginia Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 77.
- MORGAN, GEORGE (Colonel). 1776-1784. Letters. Chapter A, No. 163.
- . 1777. Purchases of goods for the Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 61.
- MORGAN, GEORGE (Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases). Cuchockunk, March 14, 1778. Message from Captain White Eye and Captain John Killbuck. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 419.
- . Pittsburgh, March 27, 1778. Certificate of the commissioners for the western department, clearing him from charges of infidelity in his public trust as agent for Indian affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 433.
- (Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases for Western Department). Yorktown, April 6, 1778. William Buchanan (Commissary-General of Purchases) lays two letters just received from G. Morgan before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 415.
- MORGAN, J. (Director-General and Physician in Chief). Papers, including his vindication. Chapter A, No. 63.
- MORLAND, JOS. Hartford, June 27, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Joint letter signed by him, Captain W. Delaplace, and Andrew Philip Skene; insufficient sum allowed them per week for board; this does not suit their rank in the Army, and they can not receive assistance from friends. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 21.
- MORLIN, WILLIAM. May, 1785. Judgment against him for endeavoring to pass counterfeit certificates. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 489.
- MORRIS, ROBT. October 1, 1776. Joint letter from him and B. Franklin as to assistance for America from France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 11.
- . February 25, 1782. Delay in complying with Baron d'Arendt's demand for traveling expenses. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 449.

———. Office of Finance, November 5, 1782. To Colonel Cambray. Can not comply with request for six months' pay in advance. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 167.

———. Office of Finance, October 29, 1783. To Major-General Duportail. Impossibility of paying what is due the foreigners in the service of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 47.

MORRIS (ship). 1777. Captain Anderson, commanding; as defense was no longer possible, destroyed the ship by blowing her up. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 79.

MORRISON, JNO. (Lieutenant). August 31, 1780. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; beg interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

MORTON, GEORGE. Philadelphia, August 1, 1780. To Messrs. Chaloner & White (agents for Colonel Wadsworth, late Commissary-General of Purchases). Letter from him for Colonel Blaine; has learned that Colonel Forman has never been paid for flour furnished by him; requests that application be made for the sum due him; is certainly entitled to same quantity of flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 370.

———. Philadelphia, December 4, 1780. During the absence of Colonel Blaine, he is to settle accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 413.

———. Philadelphia, December 29, 1780. To Colonel E. Forman. Incloses copies of letter to Chaloner & White of August 1; also, letter from Mr. Wederstrandt of December 23, 1779; hopes they will be sufficient to support his claim. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 377.

MOSBY, LITTLEBERRY (Captain Second Georgia Battalion). Savannah, August 29, 1778. Member of a court on Lieutenant Wilson's complaint. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 299.

———. August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; beg interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

MOSBY, ROBERT (Lieutenant). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; beg interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

MOTIONS. 1777-1788. In Congress. Chapter A, No. 36.

MOULTRIE, WILLIAM. 1776-1782. Letters. Chapter A, No. 158.

MOUMICHEE. 1777. A treaty to be made there with the Indians and trade regulated. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 63.

MOUNT HOPE. July 25, 1777. Brigadier-General Derochefermoy informs Congress of the great importance of this post to the enemy, who entrenched themselves there immediately on their approach; unable to molest them through default of numbers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 107 and 110.

MOUNT INDEPENDENCE. July 25, 1777. Hasty and ill-advised evacuation ordered by General St. Clair; Brigadier-General Derochefermoy informs Congress of his disapproval of the measure. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 107 and 110.

MOUNTFLORENCE, J. C. Newton, July 5, 1779. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Had intended to offer a plan for new regulations for officers and men, in campaign and in garrison, but Baron Steuben has anticipated him; proposes, instead, to form a plan to prevent the frauds practiced in the pay and maintenance of the Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 385.

MOUNTFORD, — COUNT DE. 1778. Enlists prisoners of war (Hessians). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 175.

MOUSE, PHILIP. 1776. Stocking weaver of Captain Cling's company, Fourth Battalion Philadelphia militia; Mease & Caldwell ask for his discharge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 75.

MOUSTIER, FRANÇOIS DE. 1778-1790. Letters. Chapter A, No. 96.

MOYLAN, STEPHEN (Quartermaster-General). New York, June 27, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Explains the nonarrival of the tents,

which should have been forwarded to Boston ; he (Moylan) knew nothing of them till General Mifflin informed him some had come, being part of the number General Mifflin had contracted for with Mr. Barrell, of Philadelphia ; ordered them into the store and thought no more about them ; will dispatch them at once. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 65.

——— (Colonel). New York, August 13, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). In compliance with the resolve of August 2, incloses account of all moneys received from the Paymaster-General since his (Moylan's) appointment to the Quartermaster-General's office ; in future will forward weekly returns. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 79.

———. New York, September 6, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Desires an order from the Secret Committee to have the Russian duck in the hands of Thomas Greene, of Providence, made up into tents. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 89.

———. Harlem Heights, September 27, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). The field deputies from Congress have conferred with him on the business of the Quartermaster-General's Department ; they inform him of dissatisfaction in the Army from its not being sufficiently supplied with necessaries ; it is proposed that General Mifflin should resume the management of that department ; he (Moylan) offered to resign in Mifflin's favor ; understands he was to have command of a battalion ; gives reasons for declining ; a detailed account of the causes leading to the dissatisfaction mentioned above. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 103.

MUHLENBERG, PETER. 1777-1779. Letters. Chapter A, No. 163.

MUHLENBERG, — (Dr.). Boston, November 29, 1780. Chairman of Medical Committee. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 491.

MUMFORD, PAUL. 1777. From Rhode Island ; on a committee to discuss certain matters connected with the public welfare. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.

MURRAY, WM. May 16, 1779. Letters from him and others as to distressed condition of Bermuda. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 257.

- MURTRIE, W. M. Philadelphia, January 16, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Respecting settlement for goods taken by clothier and quartermaster generals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 233.
- MUSTER MASTER'S Department. 1777-1788. Reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 22.
- MUTINY. 1783. Letters and papers relative to the mutiny of a detachment of troops at Philadelphia, and of the peace establishment. Chapter A, No. 38.
- NEVILL, PRESLEY (Lieutenant-Colonel). March 16, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). After serving as aid-de-camp to the Marquis de Lafayette during his former command, was honored, in 1778, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which capacity he served till the reduction of Charlestown, where he was taken prisoner with the rest of the Virginia line; has never received any pay; as he is about to return to captivity, is necessitated to ask for three or four months' pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 17, page 127.
- NEWENHAM, EDWARD (Sir). Bellechampe, near Dublin, August 12, 1786. To the President of the United States (?). Letters, in duplicate and triplicate, requesting the appointment of his son, Robert Callaghan Newenham, to be consul of the United States at Marseilles, France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 17, pages 183-199.
- OGDEN, ROBERT. Elizabeth Town, November 11, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Can not, without great difficulty, gain access to Colonel Trumbull (Commissary-General), under whom he acts; consequently sends his son (the bearer) to get salt for the troops, of which they stand in immediate need. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 17, page 9.
- OGLE, JOSEPH. White Clay Creek, Newcastle County, Del. (no date). To the President of the United States (George Washington). Has sacrificed everything to the cause of his country and is reduced to poverty; incloses sheriff's bill to show that his Continental certificates have been advertised for sale. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 17, pages 417 and 421.

- PRICE, THOMAS (Captain). February 23, 1790. Patrick Lemmon applies to the President for pay for his services during the war while with Captain Price, of Frederick, Md. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 791.
- PRICE, WILLIAM (Deputy Commissary Military Stores). 1784. Signs a return of artillery and stores at West Point. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 85.
- PRINCETON College. 1783. The affairs of Indian youths at Princeton to be considered by Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 585.
- PRINTING. 1783-1785. Proposals to Congress for the journals. Chapter A, No. 46.
- PRISONERS. 1775. Those taken at Chamblis distributed through several townships in Connecticut, by order of Governor Trumbull; those from St. Johns to proceed to New Windsor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 39.
- . 1776. British prisoners disobeying regulations; several of them concerned in a design to escape. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 49.
- . 1776. Bryan Lefferty writes to Congress, begging to know why he was arrested and confined in Esopus jail; is innocent of any crime. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 79.
- . 1777-1778. Return of clothing issued by L. Pintard to the Continental prisoners in New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 399.
- . 1778. Enlistment of Hessians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 175.
- . 1778. Joseph Loring (Commissary-General of Prisoners, Captain British Navy) writes Colonel Beatty on the subject of exchange; suggests the immediate appointment of commissioners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 247.
- . New York, November 29, 1780. Restrictions and regulations under which Sir Henry Clinton allows certain articles of American produce to be sent to New York for the relief of the prisoners on Long Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 206.

- . 1780. A committee appointed to solicit supplies for the relief of American prisoners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 191 and 206.
- . 1780. A "state" of the Americans in England. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 151 and 159.
- . May 8, 1782. Conditions of exchange settled between Mr. Nepean (Undersecretary of State) and William Hodgson (merchant), of London, authorized by Benjamin Franklin. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, pages 227 and 237.
- . (No date.) Estimate of expenditures and debts of commissaries-general of prisoners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 401.
- PRIVATEERS. 1775-1782. Instructions to commanders; dates of resolves and ordinances of Congress. Chapter A, No. 127.
- . 1777. Aylett intends applying to the governor and council of Virginia to transport provisions for troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 77.
- . 1777-1784. Memorials, etc., of owners. Chapter A, No. 44.
- . 1783. Continental commissions issued to privateers recalled by resolution of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 413.
- PRIVILEGE, breach of. 1785. Arthur Lee writes to Congress on the subject of his arrest under the memorial of William Colbraith; thought his office protected him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 697.
- PRIZES. 1775-1782. Resolves and ordinances of Congress. Chapter A, No. 127.
- PROCLAMATION. February 13, 1777. By the general assembly of Maryland, concerning sundry inhabitants of Worcester and Somerset Counties, who have armed themselves and erected the standard of the King of Great Britain; exhorts them to return to their allegiance; list of persons excepted from the benefit of this proclamation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.
- . Poughkeepsie, February 23, 1778. George Clinton, governor of New York, issues a proclamation regarding the disaffection in the northeastern part of the state (Vermont). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 150.

- PROCTOR, FRANCIS (Captain). 1776. Confined on the prison ship *Glasgow*, in New York harbor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 93.
- PROCTOR, THOMAS (Captain). 1776. James Lovell writes as to the good health of his brother, Captain Francis Proctor, confined on the prison ship *Glasgow*, in New York harbor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 93.
- PROCTOR, THOS. (Colonel). 1778. First Pennsylvania Artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, pages 208 and 211.
- PROVIDENCE and the Bahama Islands. 1782. The frigate *South Carolina* cooperated with the Spanish forces in an expedition against these places; compensation asked from Spain in 1786. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 621.
- PROVISIONS. 1777. Shipped by Aylett to the Head of Elk; a warrant obtained from General Lewis. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- . 1777. Sent by vessels to the Head of Elk for troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 85.
- . War Office, January 31, 1778. Instructions, signed by General Gates, to persons appointed superintendents for forming provision magazines, purchasing provisions for the better supply of the Army, and directions to the millers authorized to collect grain, horse feed, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, pages 259 and 283.
- . 1778. Their purchase by Major George Slaughter (Commissary) prevented by Colonel Barbour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 193.
- . 1778. Difficulty in transporting them by water; inattention of persons whose duty it is to attend to it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 181.
- PRUDENCE (brigantine). St. Pierre, July 9, 1778. (In French.) Protest of Captain Johnson, commander, and Robert McIntock, owner. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, pages 507, 511, 515, 519, 523, 527, 531, and 535.
- PULASKI, C. November 13, 1778. To Congress. (In French.) Requests that the Chevalier de Bedaulx be promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in his legion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 213.

- (General). 1778. Letter from War Office giving him permission to enlist Hessians (prisoners of war) in his corps; a copy of letter signed by him is to be deemed of equal authority as the original. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, pages 175 and 177.
- . 1778. Lieutenant Girard received in his legion as volunteer captain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 117.
- . April 23, 1779. Concerning the purchase of horses for his legion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 253.
- PURCELL, HENRY (Rev.). 1779. Of South Carolina; to be brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 413.
- PURDIE, GEO. 1776. He and William Aylett sign a contract for providing the Virginia troops with bacon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 41.
- PYNCHON, WM., JR. 1777. Clerk to a committee to discuss certain matters connected with the public welfare. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.
- QUARTERMASTER'S Department. Philadelphia, October 29, 1779. Pay and subsistence of the officers there employed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 18, page 255.
- RAMSEY, — (Colonel). Near Fredericksburg, May 10, 1777. Bearer of a resolve of Congress to Colonel Alexander Martin (Second North Carolina Battalion), ordering the immediate march of the North Carolina troops to headquarters. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 189.
- SENEFF, GEORGE. Lancaster, February 6, 1778. Sent by Samuel Caldwell to testify before F. L. Lee and James Lovell in the matter of the charges against the clothing department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 393.
- THOMPSON, WILLIAM (Captain). 1788. Of the schooner *William Henry*, carrying convicts from New Providence to Baltimore; Lord Dunmore (governor) paid 2 guineas per head for their transportation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 17, page 405.
- UNION (brig). 1778. Prize to the armed ship of war *Sullivan*; details of the matter set forth in McClintock's memorial, dated 1780. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 16, page 49.

- VAN DER PERRE & MEYNDERS. 1780. Part owners of the cargo of the *Berkenbosch*, captured by Captain Paul Jones, of the *Alliance*; also, translation of a letter to John Neufville's son, in Amsterdam, on the subject of the capture. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 16, pages 29 and 33.
- WALTON, GEO. Augusta, December 16, 1779. To Captain Clement Nash (Third Georgia Light Battalion). Orders as to the carrying of important dispatches to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 17, page 105.
- YORKERS, Third Battalion. July 17. Lieutenant-Colonel Fred Weissenfels certifies that the officers whose names appear were appointed by General Montgomery and did duty before Quebec. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.
- YOUNG, ——. 1778. Assistant, with Joseph Nourse, in the office of War and Ordnance. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 17, page 55.

APPENDIX.

Documentary History of the Constitution
of the United States of America.

1786-1870.

DERIVED FROM THE RECORDS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND ROLLS
DEPOSITED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

IV.—THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND RATI-
FICATIONS BY THE SEVERAL STATES.

Congress of the United States,
begun and held at the City of New-York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hun-
dred and eighty nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the benificent ends of its institution:

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 Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz^t

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Article the first.....After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which, the pro-

portion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Article the second...No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the third.....Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth.....A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth.....No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the sixth.....The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describ-

ing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh . . . No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article the eighth...In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article the ninth . . . In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

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

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

Article the twelfth...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.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

ATTEST,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SAM. A. OTIS Secretary of the Senate.

Burlington Augs^t 4th 1790

Sir—

I have the Honour to transmit An Exemplified Copy of
A Law of the State of New-Jersey, Ratifying Certain Amend-
ments to the Constitution of the United States,

I have the Honour to be

Your Most Ob^{dt}

Humb^l Serv^t

ELISHA LAWRENCE.

The Pres^{dt}

of the United States

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 1.

Letter August 4. 1790

Elisha Lawrence

enclosing Ratification of amendments to Constitution of U. S.
by N. Jersey

Received August 6. 1790.—

State of New-Jersey.

The Honorable Elisha Lawrence Esquire, Vice
President, Captain General and Commander in
[SEAL.] Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey and
Territories thereunto belonging Chancellor and
Ordinary in the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.

These are to certify—That Bowes Reed Esq^r whose name

is subscribed to the annexed Certificate, certifying the annexed Law, to be a true Copy taken from the Original enrolled in his Office, is, and was at the time of signing thereof, Secretary of the State of New Jersey; and that full faith and credit is and ought to be due to his attestation as such.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed at the City of Burlington the third day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety, and of Our Independence the fifteenth.

ELISHA LAWRENCE

By His Honors Comand.

BOWES REED Sec^y

State of New-Jersey

An Act to ratify on the part of this State certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New York on Wednesday the fourth day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine; Resolved, two thirds of both houses concurring that sundry Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States all or any of which Articles when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution: And whereas the President of the United States did in pursuance of a Resolve of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled transmit to the

Governor of this State the amendments proposed by Congress which were by him laid before the Legislature for their consideration ; Wherefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same. That the following Articles proposed by Congress in addition to and amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to wit,

Article the first. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution there shall be one representative for every Thirty thousand until the number shall amount to one hundred after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than One hundred Representatives nor less than one representative for every Forty thousand persons until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred After which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives nor more than one Representative for every Fifty thousand persons.

Article the third. Congress shall make no Law respecting an Establishment of Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of Speech, or of the Press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and ^{to} petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth. A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth. No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any House, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of War but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

Article the sixth. The right of the People to be secure in their persons, Houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by Oath or Affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a Capital, or otherwise infamous Crime, unless on a presentment or Indictment of a Grand-Jury except in cases arising in the Land or Naval forces, or in the Militia when in actual service in time of War or Public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in Jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any Criminal case to be a Witness against himself, nor be deprived of life liberty or property without due process of Law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article the eighth. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and Public Trial by an impartial Jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed which district shall have been previously ascertained by Law and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation to be confronted with the Witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article the ninth. In suits at Common Law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of Trial by Jury shall be preserved and no fact tried by a Jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States than according to the rules of the Common Law.

Article the tenth. Excessive Bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article the eleventh. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People.

Article the twelfth. 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." be and the same are hereby ratified and adopted by the State of New Jersey.

Council Chamber.

November 20th 1789.

This Bill having been three times read in Council,

Resolved,

That the same do pass

By order of the House

WIL LIVINGSTON Pres'

House of Assembly No-

vember 19th 1789.

This Bill having been three times read in this

House,

Resolved,

That the same do pass

By order of the House

JOHN BEATTY. Speaker

City of Burlington }
 State of New Jersey }
 August 3^d A D 1790. }

These are to Certify that the annexed Law is a true Copy taken from the Original, enrolled in my Office.

BOWES REED Sec^y

Annapolis January 15th 1790

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of An Act of the Legislature of Maryland, to ratify certain Articles in addition to and amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

I have the Honor to be

with the highest respect Sir

Your most Obed^t Servant

J. E. HOWARD

His Excellency

The President of the United States

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency

The President of the United States—

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 2

Letter—Jan^y 15th 1790—from the Gov^r of the State of Maryland, and Act of said State, ratifying the Amendments to the Constitution of the U: States.—

transmitted to this Office, by order of the President of the United States—Jan^y 25th 1790.....

An Act to ratify certain articles in addition to and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas it is provided by the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States of America, that Congress whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to the said Constitution or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States or by Conventions in three fourths thereof as the one or the other modes of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

And Whereas at a Session of the United States begun and held at the City of New York on Wednesday the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, it was Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the said United States in Congress assembled two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States all or any of which articles when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution viz^t—

Article the first. After the first enumeration, required by the first article of the Constitution there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion shall be ^{so} regulated by Congress that there shall be not

less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.—

Article the second. No law varying the compensation for the services of ^{the} Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an Election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the third. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.—

Article the fourth. A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.—

Article the fifth. No Soldier shall in time of Peace be quartered in any House, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—

Article the Sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—

Article the Seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the Land or Naval forces, or in the Militia when in actual service in time of

War or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of Law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.— Article the eighth. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial Jury of the State and district wherein the Crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation to be confronted with the Witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence.—

Article the ninth. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty Dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a Jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.— Article the tenth. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.— Article the Eleventh. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.—

Article the twelfth. 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.—

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,

That the aforesaid articles and each of them be and they are hereby confirmed and ratified

By the House of Delegates December 17. 1789.	By the Senate Dec ^r 19. 1789
Read and assented to.	Read and assented to—By order H ^v RIDGELY Cl
By order W HARWOOD Cl.	

J E HOWARD (Seal appendant)

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the original engrossed Act, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Maryland

T. JOHNSON J^r Cl. Council

Maryland ss^t In Testimony that Thomas Johnson Junior is Clerk of the Executive Council for the State of Maryland I have hereto affixed the Great Seal of the said State Witness my hand this fifteenth day of January Anno Domini 1790.—

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD Reg. Cur. Can.

[SEAL APPENDANT.]

Rockingham May.. 25th 1790.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to transmit you herewith inclosed an Act of the General Assembly of this State passed at their last Session entituled “An Act to ratify the amendments to “the Constitution of the United States”

Your Communication of the 20th of February last of the Act of Congress entituled “An Act for giving effect to “the Acts therein mentioned in respect to the State of North “Carolina and other purposes” I have been duly honoured with, and have announced the same to the Citizens of this State.—

I have the honour to be with
very great respect Sir,
your very humble Servant

ALEX: MARTIN

The President of the United
States of America

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency George Washington,
President of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 3

Letter, May 25th 1790. Gov^r of N^o Carolina to The President of the United States. transmitting—“An Act to

“ratify the Amendments to the Constitution of the United
“States.”—

Rec^d from the President June 11th 1790

N^o 3

—North Carolina—

State of North Carolina

His Excellency Alexander Martin Esquire Governor,
Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over
the said State

To all to whom these presents shall come

It is certified That the honorable James Glasgow Esquire
who hath attested the annexed Copy of an Act of the Gen-
eral Assembly of this State was at the time thereof and now
is Secretary of the said State and that full faith and Credit
are due to his Official Acts

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State
at Danbury the fourteenth day of Feb: Anno Dom
1790 and in the XIV year of our Independence

By his Excllys Com^d

THO: ROGERS P Sec

An Act to ratify the amendments to the Constitution of
the United States

Whereas the senate and house of representatives of the
United States of America in Congress Assembled on the

[SEAL APPENDANT.]

ALEX: MARTIN

fourth day of March did Resolve, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States all or any of which Articles when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution

Article I After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred representatives, nor more than one representative for every fifty Thousand persons.

Article II No Law, varying the compensation for the service of the senators and representatives, shall take effect until an Election of representatives shall have intervened.

Article III Congress shall make no Law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of greevancies.

Article IV A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed

Article V No soldier shall in the time of peace, be quartered

in any House without the consent of the owner, nor in time of War, but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

Article VI The right of the people to be secure in their persons, Houses, papers, and Effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article VII No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same Offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life liberty or property, without due process of Law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VIII In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district where the Crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by Law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of Council for his defence—

Article IX. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by a Jury, shall

be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of common Law——

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

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

Article XII. 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.

Be it Therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said amendments agreeable to the fifth article of the Original Constitution be held and ratified on the part of this State as articles in addition to and amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America.

CHAS^S JOHNSON S. S.

S. CABARRUS S. H. C.

Read three times and ratified In General Assembly this 22nd day of December A D. 1789
State of North Carolina

I James Glasgow Secretary of the said State do hereby Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Original Act of the Assembly filed in the Secretarys Office

In Testimony whereof I have hereto set my Hand this tenth day of February 1790

J GLASGOW

Charleston January 28. 1790

Sir

I have the honour to transmit you the entire adoption by the Legislature of this state of the Amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States.—

I am with the
most perfect Esteem and
Respect Your Most
Obedient servant

CHARLES PINCKNEY

To

The President Of the United States

[ADDRESS.]

To

The President Of The United States—

In New-York.

Charles Pinckney

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 4

Act. South Carolina—adopting the Amendments to the Constitution—

Rec^d March 31st 1790—

In the House of Representatives January 18th 1790

The House took into consideration the Report of the Committee to whom was referred the Resolution of the Con-

gress of the United States of the 4th day of March 1789 proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the United States Viz^t

“Congress of the United States”

“^{and held}Begun at the City of New York on Wednesday the”
 “fourth of March, One Thousand Seven hundred and”
 “Eighty Nine”—

“The Conventions of a Number of the States having at”
 “the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a”
 “desire, in order to prevent Misconstruction or abuse of”
 “it’s powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses”
 “should be added, And as extending the ground of Public”
 “Confidence in the Government will best insure the benefi-”
 “cent ends of it’s institution”—

“Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa-”
 “tives of the United States of America in Congress As-”
 “sembled, two thirds of both Houses Concurring that the”
 “following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of”
 “the several States, as amendments to the Constitution”
 “of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when”
 “ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures to be”
 “Valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said”
 “Constitution Viz”

“Articles”

“In addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of”
 “the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and”
 “Ratified by the Legislatures of the several States; pursu-”
 “ant to the fifth Article of the Original Constitution”—
 “Article 1st After the first enumeration required by the”
 “first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Repre-”
 “sentative for every Thirty Thousand, until the Number”

“shall Amount to One hundred, after which the proportion”
 “shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not”
 “less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than One”
 “Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the”
 “Number of Representatives shall amount to Two hun-”
 “dred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by”
 “Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred”
 “Representatives, nor more than one Representative for”
 “every Fifty Thousand persons”

“Article 2nd No Law Varying the Compensation for the”
 “Services of the Senators and Representatives shall take”
 “effect, until an Election of Representatives shall have in-”
 “tervened”—

“Article 3rd Congress shall make no Law respecting an es-”
 “tablishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise”
 “thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the”
 “press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble,”
 “and to petition the Government for^a Redress of Griev-”
 “ances”—

“Article 4th A well regulated Militia being necessary to the”
 “security of a free State, the right of the people to keep”
 “and bear Arms shall not be infringed”—

“Article 5th No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quar-”
 “tered in any House, without the Consent of the Owner,”
 “nor in time of War, but in a manner prescribed by”
 “Law”

“Article 6th The right of the people to be secure, in their”
 “persons, Houses, papers and effects, against unreasona-”
 “ble searches and seizures, shall not be Violated, and no”
 “Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported”
 “by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the”

“place to be Searched; and the persons or things to be”
 “Seized”—

“Article 7th No person shall be held to Answer for a Cap-”
 “ital or otherwise infamous Crime, unless on a presentment”
 “or Indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising”
 “in the Land or Naval Forces, or in the Militia ^{when} in”
 “Actual Service, in time of War or public danger, nor shall”
 “any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put”
 “in Jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any”
 “Criminal case to be a Witness against himself nor be de-”
 “prived of life, liberty or property, without due process of”
 “Law; nor shall private property be taken for public use”
 “without Just Compensation”

“Article 8th In all Criminal prosecutions, the Accused shall”
 “enjoy the right to a Speedy and public trial, by an impar-”
 “tial Jury of the State and District wherein the Crime shall”
 “have been committed, which District shall have been pre-”
 “viously ascertained by Law, and to be informed of the”
 “Nature and cause of the Accusation; to be confronted with”
 “the Witnesses against him; to have Compulsory process”
 “for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the As-”
 “sistance of Counsel for his defence.”

“Article 9th In suits at Common Law, where the Value in”
 “Controversy shall exceed Twenty Dollars, the right of”
 “trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a”
 “Jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the”
 “United States, than according to the Rules of the Com-”
 “mon Law”

“Article 10th Excessive bail Shall not be required, nor Ex-”
 “cessive Fines imposed, nor Cruel and unusual punish-”
 “ments inflicted”

“Article 11th The enumeration in the Constitution, of Cer-
 “tain rights shall not be Construed to deny or disparage”
 “others retained by the people,”

“Article 12th 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—”

“FREDERICK A MUILENBERG Speaker”

“of the House of Representatives”—

“JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United
 “States and President of the Senate”

“Attest, JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk of the House of
 “Representatives”

“SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary of the Senate”

Which being read through— was agreed to—

Whereupon

Resolved, That this House do adopt the said Several
 Articles and that they become a part of the Constitution of
 the United States—

Resolved that the Resolutions be sent to the Senate for
 their concurrence—

By order of the House—

JACOB READ

Speaker of the House of Representatives

In the Senate January 19th 1790

Resolved that this House do concur with the House of
 Representatives in the foregoing Resolutions—

By order of the Senate

D: DE SAUSSURE

President of the Senate.

Durham in New Hampshire Jan^y 29th 1789

Sir

I have the honor to inclose you for the Information of Congress a vote of the assembly of this State to Accept, all the Articles of Amendments to the Constitution, of the united States Except the Second which was rejected; I have the honor to be with the most profound respect sir your most obedient and very humble Serv^t,

JN^O SULLIVAN

The President of the }
united States— }

[ADDRESS.]

To The President of the
United States

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 5

Letter—Jan^y 29th 1790

President of N Hampshire transmitting certified copy of a vote of the Legislature, accepting the Amendments to the Constitution, except the second Article—

Rec^d Feb^y 16th 1790—

State of New }
Hampshire } In the House of Representatives Jan^y 25th 1790

Upon reading & maturely considering the proposed amendments to the federal Constitution,

Voted to accept the whole of said Amendments except the second Article which was rejected—

Sent up for Concurrence

THO^S BARTLETT Speaker

In Senate the same day read & concurred

J. PEARSON Sec^y

A true copy

Attest JOSEPH PEARSON Sec^y

Sir,

Agreeably to the Directions of the General Assembly of this State, I do myself the Honour to inclose your Excellency their Ratification of the Articles proposed by Congress to be added to the Constitution of The United States ; and

am, with every Sentiment of Esteem,

Delaware, Sir, Your Excellency's

Feb. 19. 1790. most obed^t humble Servant

JOSHUA CLAYTON

His Excellency George Washington, President of
The United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 6

Act of the State of Delaware—adopting the Amendments to the Constitution—except the first Art
filed March 9th 1790—

Congress of the United States,
begun and held at the City of New York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

The Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive Clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public

confidence in the Government will best ensure the beneficent ends of its Institution—

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 Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution—Viz:

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Article the First,....After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Article the second,.....No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the Third.....Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of Speech, or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the Fourth.....A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the Fifth.....No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the Sixth.....The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the Seventh, . . . No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article the Eighth....In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial Jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article the Ninth.....In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a Jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

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

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

Article the Twelfth....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.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUILLENBERG Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

ATTEST,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk of the House of Representatives.
SAM. A. OTIS Secretary of the Senate.

The General Assembly of Delaware

Having taken into their Consideration the above amendments proposed by Congress to the respective Legislatures of the several States, Resolved, that the First Article be postponed. Resolved, that the General Assembly do agree to the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Articles ; and We do hereby assent to, ratify, and confirm the same, as Part of the Constitution of The United States.

[SEAL.] In Testimony whereof We have caused the Great-Seal of The State to be hereunto affixed this twenty eighth Day of January in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the Fourteenth Year of the Independence of The Delaware State.

Signed, by Order of Council,

GEO MITCHELL Speaker

Signed, by Order of the House of Assembly,

JEHU DAVIS Speaker

[INDORSEMENT.]

Amendments proposed to the Constitution.

In Assembly of Pennsylvania
March 11. 1790

Sir

I have the Honour to transmit an exemplified Copy of the Act declaring the Assent of this State to certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States that you may be pleased to lay it before Congress—

With the greatest Respect

I have the Honour to be

Your obed^t Serv^t

RICHARD PETERS Speaker

His Excellency

The President of the United States—

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency George Washington

President of the United States

New York

In General Assembly.

State of Pennsylvania, to wit.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania being the Legislature thereof: I do hereby Certify that the paper hereunto annexed con-

tains an exact and true Exemplification of the Act whereof it purports to be a Copy, by virtue whereof the several Amendments therein mentioned, proposed to the Constitution of the United States were on the part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agreed to, ratified and confirmed.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State this eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety

RICHARD PETERS Speaker

An Act declaring the assent of this State to certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 1st Whereas in pursuance of the fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States certain Articles of amendment to the said Constitution have been proposed by the Congress of the United States, for the consideration of the Legislatures of the several States: And Whereas this House being the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, having maturely deliberated thereupon, have resolved to adopt and ratify the Articles hereafter enumerated, as part of the Constitution of the United States.

Section 2^d Be it therefore enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Congress thereof viz^t

“Article 3. Congress shall make no Law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the Press, or the

“right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition
 “the Government for a redress of grievances.

“Article 4th A well regulated Militia being necessary to the
 “security of a free State, the right of the people to keep
 “and bear Arms shall not be infringed.

“Article 5. No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered
 “in any House without the consent of the Owner, nor in time
 “of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

“Article 6. The right of the people to be secure in their
 “persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable
 “searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no war-
 “rants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by
 “oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to
 “be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

“Article 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital
 “or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or
 “indictment of a Grand-Jury, except in cases arising in the
 “land or naval forces or in the Militia when in actual service
 “in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be
 “subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of
 “life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case
 “to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life,
 “liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall
 “private property be taken for public use without just com-
 “pensation.

“Article 8. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall
 “enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial
 “Jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have
 “been committed, which district shall have been previously
 “ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and
 “cause of the accusation to be confronted with the witnesses

“against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining
“witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of
“Counsel for his defence.

“Article 9. In suits at common law, where the value in con-
“troversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by
“Jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a Jury shall be
“otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States,
“than according to the rules of the Common Law.

“Article 10. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces-
“sive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments in-
“flicted”

“Article 11. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain
“rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others
“retained by the people.

“Article 12. 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”

Be and they are hereby ratified on behalf of this State, to
become, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of
the several States, part of the Constitution of the United
States.

Signed by Order of the House.

RICHARD PETERS Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia on Wednesday the tenth
day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD

Clerk of the General Assembly.

I Mathew Irwin Esq^r Master of the Rolls for the state of
Pennsylvania Do Certify the preceding Writing to be a true

Copy (or Exemplification) of a certain Law) remaining in
my Office)

Witness my hand & Seal of Office the 11th March

1790—

[SEAL.]

MATH^w IRWIN

M : R

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency George Washington

President of the United States

New-York

Fav^d by Tho^s Ryerson Esq^r

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 8.

Act of the State of Pennsylvania adopting the Amendments
to the Constitution—

filed March 16th 1790—

[SEAL APPENDANT.]

New York 2^d April 1790.—

Sir

I have the Honor of transmitting to your Excellency, herewith inclosed, Exemplifications of three Acts of the Legislature of this State, passed at their present Session and to be with the highest Respect

Your Most Obedient Servant

GEO : CLINTON

The President of the United States.

THE PEOPLE of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent TO ALL to whom these presents shall come or may concern, Greeting: KNOW YE, that We having inspected the Records remaining in our Secretary's Office do find there a certain Act of our Legislature in the words and figures following "AN ACT ratifying certain "Articles in addition to and amendment of the Constitution "of the United States of America proposed by the Con- "gress. WHEREAS by the fifth Article of the Constitution of "the United States of America, it is provided that the Con- "gress whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it "necessary shall propose amendments to the said Constitu- "tion which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as "part of the said Constitution when ratified by the Legisla- "tures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conven- "tions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode

“of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. AND
 “WHEREAS in the Session of the Congress of the United
 “States of America begun and held at the city of New
 “York on Wednesday the fourth of March one thousand
 “seven hundred and eighty nine it was 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 Articles be pro-
 “posed to the Legislatures of the several States as amend-
 “ments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of
 “which Articles when ratified by three fourths of the said
 “Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as
 “part of the said Constitution VIZ^t Articles in addition to
 “and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of
 “America proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legis-
 “latures of the several States pursuant to the fifth article of
 “the original Constitution. ARTICLE THE FIRST..After the
 “first Enumeration required by the first Article of the Con-
 “stitution there shall be one Representative for every thirty
 “thousand until the Number shall amount to one hundred,
 “after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Con-
 “gress that there shall be not less than one hundred Rep-
 “resentatives, nor less than one Representative for every
 “forty thousand persons until the Number of Representa-
 “tives shall amount to two hundred, after which the pro-
 “portion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall
 “not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more
 “than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.
 “ARTICLE THE SECOND..No Law, varying the Compensation
 “for the Services of the Senators and Representatives, shall
 “take effect until an Election of Representatives shall have

“intervened. ARTICLE THE THIRD..Congress shall make
 “no law respecting an Establishment of Religion or prohib-
 “iting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of
 “Speech or of the press, or the right of the People peaceably
 “to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress
 “of grievances. ARTICLE THE FOURTH..A well regulated
 “Militia being necessary to the Security of a free State, the
 “right of the People to keep and bear arms shall not be
 “infringed. ARTICLE THE FIFTH..No Soldier shall, in time
 “of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of
 “the Owner, nor in time of War, but in a manner to be pre-
 “scribed by law. ARTICLE THE SIXTH..The right of the
 “People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and
 “effects against unreasonable Searches and Seizures shall
 “not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon
 “probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and par-
 “ticularly describing the place to be searched and the
 “persons or things to be seized. ARTICLE THE SEVENTH..
 “No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise
 “infamous Crime, unless on a presentment or Indictment of
 “a grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval
 “forces, or in the Militia when in actual service in time of
 “War or public danger nor shall any person be subject for
 “the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb
 “nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness
 “against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property,
 “without due process of law nor shall private property be
 “taken for public Use without just compensation. ARTICLE
 “THE EIGHTH..In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall
 “enjoy the right to a speedy and public Trial by an impar-
 “tial Jury of the State and district wherein the Crime shall

"have been committed, which district shall have been previ-
 "ously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature
 "and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the Wit-
 "nesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtain-
 "ing Witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of
 "Counsel for his defence. ARTICLE THE NINTH..In Suits
 "at Common Law where the value in controversy shall
 "exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be
 "preserved, and no fact tried by a Jury shall be otherwise
 "re-examined in any Court of the United States, than
 "according to the rules of the Common Law. ARTICLE THE
 "TENTH..Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive
 "fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
 "ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH..The Enumeration in the Consti-
 "tution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or
 "disparage others retained by the people. ARTICLE THE
 "TWELFTH..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. AND
 "WHEREAS the Legislature of this State have considered the
 "said Articles and do agree to the same, except the second
 "Article: Therefore BE IT ENACTED by the People of the
 "State of New York represented in Senate and assembly
 "and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that
 "the said Articles, except the second, shall be and hereby are
 "ratified by the Legislature of this State. STATE OF NEW
 "YORK In Assembly February 22^d 1790, This Bill having
 "been read the third time, Resolved that the Bill do pass
 "By order of the Assembly, Gulian Verplanck, Speaker.
 "STATE OF NEW YORK, In Senate Februy 24th 1790, This
 "Bill having been read a third time, Resolved that the Bill

“do pass, By order of the Senate Isaac Roosevelt, President, pro hac vice. COUNCIL OF REVISION, 27th February 1790, Resolved that it does not appear improper to the Council that this Bill entitled “An Act ratifying certain articles in addition to and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by the Congress,” should become a Law of this State Geo: Clinton.” ALL WHICH We have caused to be Exemplified by these presents: IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed: Witness our Trusty and well beloved GEORGE CLINTON Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia and Admiral of the Navy of the same, at our City of New York the twenty seventh day of March in the Year one thousand seven hundred and Ninety, and in the fourteenth Year of our Independence.

Ex

GEO: CLINTON

[SEAL APPENDANT.]

[INDORSEMENT.]

Passed the Secretary's Office the 27th March 1790—

LEWIS A: SCOTT, Secretary.

[INDORSEMENT.]

State of New York—

N^o 7.Letter 2^d April 1790—from the Gov^r of New York—transmitting—

“An Act ratifying certain Articles in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the U: S of America proposed

“by Congress [‘An Act declaring it to be the duty of the
 “sheriffs of the several counties within this State to receive
 “and safe keep such’ stricken out] prisoners as shall be
 “committed under the Authority of the U: S”—

“[‘3. An Act for vesting in the U: S of America the Light
 “House and Lands thereunto belonging at Sandy Hook’
 stricken out.]”

for this last see file of *Acts of Cessions*. &c.—and that
 relative to prisoners—see file of cont^s those acts.

By His Excellency

Arthur Fenner Esquire, Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, of and over the
[SEAL.] State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

Be it known, That Henry Ward Esq' who hath under his Hand certified the annexed Paper, purporting an Act of the General Assembly of the said State, to be a true Copy, is Secretary of the said State, duly elected and engaged according to Law.—Wherefore unto his Certificate of that Matter full Faith is to be rendered.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State, at Providence, this Fifteenth Day of June, A. D. 1790, and in the Fourteenth Year of Independence.

ARTHUR FENNER.

By His Excellency's Command.

HENRY WARD Secry

State of Rhode-Island & Providence-Plantations.

In General Assembly.

June Session A. D. 1790

An Act for ratifying certain Articles as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America, and which were proposed by the Congress of the said States, at their Session in March A. D. 1789, to the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the aforesaid Constitution.

Be it Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That the following Articles proposed by the Congress of the United States of America, at their Session in March; A. D. 1789, to the Legislatures of the several States for Ratification, as Amendments to the Constitution of the said United States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the said Constitution, be, and the same are hereby, fully assented to and Ratified on the Part of this State, to wit:

1. After the First Enumeration requir'd by the First Article of the Constitution, there shall be One Representative for every Thirty Thousand until the Number shall amount to One Hundred; after which the Proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than One Hundred Representatives, nor less than One Representative for every Forty Thousand Persons, until the Number of Representatives shall amount to Two Hundred: After which the Proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than Two Hundred Representatives, nor more than One Representative for every Fifty Thousand Persons.

3 Congress shall make no Law respecting the Establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free Exercise thereof, or abridging the Freedom of Speech, or of the Press, or to the Right of the People peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

4 A well regulated Militia being necessary to the Security of a free State, the Right of the people to keep & bear Arms shall not be infringed.

5 No Soldier shall, in Time of Peace be quartered in any House without the Consent of the Owner; nor in Time of War, but in a Manner to be prescribed by Law.

6 The Right of the People to be secure in their Persons, Houses, Papers, and Effects, against unreasonable Searches and Siezures shall not be violated: And no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable Cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the Place to be searched, and the Persons or Things to be siezed.

No Person shall be held to answer for a Capital, or otherwise infamous Crime, unless on a Presentment or Indictment of a Grand Jury; except in Cases arising in the Land & Naval Forces, or in the Militia, when in actual Service in Time of War or public Danger. Nor shall any Person be subject for the same Offence to be Twice put in Jeopardy of Life or Limb; nor shall be compelled, in any Criminal Case, to be a Witness against himself; nor be deprived of Life, Liberty or Property, without due Process of Law: Nor shall private Property be taken for public Use without just Compensation.

In all Criminal Prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the Right to a speedy & public Trial by an impartial Jury of the State & District wherein the Crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertain'd by law; and to be informed of the Nature & Cause of the Accusation; to be confronted with the Witnesses against him; to have compulsory Process for obtaining Witnesses in his Favour; and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his Defence.

In Suits at Common Law, where the Value in Controversy shall exceed Twenty Dollars, the Right of Trial by Jury shall be preserved: And no Fact tried by a Jury shall otherwise be re-examined in any Court of the United States than according to the Rules of ^{the} Common Law.

Excessive Bail shall not be required; nor excessive Fines imposed; nor cruel & unusual Punishments inflicted.

The Enumeration in the Constitution of certain Rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People.

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.

It is Ordered, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit to the President of the said United States, under the Seal of this State, a Copy of this Act, to be communicated to ^{the} Senate, and House of Representatives of the Congress of the said United States.

A true Copy duly examined

Witness HENRY WARD Secy

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act ratifying certain—Amendments to the—Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 9 State of Rhode Island

“An Act adopting the amendments to the Constitution—*except the 11th*”

Rec^d June 29th 1790—

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to you, an exemplified copy of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act ratifying, on behalf of the "State of Pennsylvania, the first amendment proposed by "Congress to the Constitution of the United States"; and to be, with perfect consideration and respect,

Sir, Your most obed. Hble Serv^t

THO MIFFLIN

Philadelphia 21st September 1791.

To

The President of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 10

Letter Septem^r 21. 1791

Governor of Pennsylvania

with an Act ratifying the First amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—

Received October 27th 1791

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

THOMAS MIFFLIN

GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of

[SEAL.]

Pennsylvania,

To all to whom these Presents shall come,

THO MIFFLIN

Greeting:

Know ye, That Matthew Irwin Esquire whose

name is subscribed to the Instrument of Writing hereto annexed was at the time of subscribing the same, Master of the Rolls ^{and for} in the said Commonwealth, duly appointed and Commissioned. And full Faith and Credit is and ought to be given to him accordingly

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-sixth Day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one and of the Commonwealth the sixteenth.

By the Governor,

A. I. DALLAS.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

An Act ratifying on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania the first amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States certain articles in addition to and amendment of the said Constitution have been proposed by the Congress of the United States for the Consideration of the Legislatures of the several States:

And Whereas the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania having maturely deliberated thereupon have resolved to adopt and ratify the article hereafter mentioned as part of the Constitution of the United States

Section I Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same that the following article in addition to and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by the Congress thereof—vizt—

Article the first, “After the first enumeration required by “the first article of the Constitution there shall be one Rep-
“resentative for every thirty thousand until the number shall
“amount to one hundred after which the proportion shall be
“so regulated by Congress that there shall be not less than
“One hundred Representatives nor less than one Represent-
“ative for every forty thousand persons until the number of
“Representatives shall amount to two hundred after which
“the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there
“shall not be less than Two hundred Representatives nor
“more than one Representative for every fifty thousand per-
“sons” be and it is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of
Pennsylvania to become when ratified by the Legislatures of
three fourths of the several States part of the Constitution
of the United States

WM BINGHAM

Speaker of the House of Representatives

RICHARD PETERS

Speaker of the Senate

Approved September 21st 1791—

THOMAS MIFFLIN

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Inrolled the 1st October 1791—

I Math^w Irwin Esquire Master of Rolls for the State of
Pennsylvania, do Certify, the preceeding Writing to be a

true Copy [or Exemplification] of a Law Inrolled in my
Office in Law Book N^o 4 page 214 &c

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand & Seal of office the 12th day of October
A: D: 1791.

MATH^w IRWIN

M. R

STATE OF VERMONT.

An Act to authorize the People of this State to meet in Convention to deliberate upon and agree to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this legislature, the future interest and welfare of this state, render it necessary that the constitution of the United States of America, as agreed to by the convention at Philadelphia, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, with the several amendments and alterations, as the same has been since established by the United States, should be laid before the people of this state for their approbation.

It is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, That the first constable in each town shall warn the inhabitants who by law are entitled to vote for representatives in general assembly, in the same manner as they warn freemen's meetings, to meet in their respective towns on the first Tuesday of December next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual election, and when so met they shall proceed in the same manner as in the election of representatives, to choose some suitable person from each town to serve as a delegate in a state convention, for the purpose of deliberating upon and agreeing to the constitution of the United States as now established; and the said constable shall cer-

tify to the said convention the person so chosen in manner aforesaid. And,

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the persons so elected to serve in state convention as aforesaid, to assemble and meet together on the first Thursday of January next, at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, then and there to deliberate upon the aforesaid constitution of the United States, and if approved of by them, finally to assent to, and ratify the same in behalf and on the part of the people of this state, and make report thereof to the governour of this state, for the time being, to be by him communicated to the president of the United States, and the legislature of this state.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Secretary's Office, Bennington, Jan. 21, 1791.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Attest.

ROSWELL HOPKINS,

Secretary of State.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State
of Vermont.

WHEREAS by an act of the commissioners of the state of New York, done at New York, the seventeenth day of October, in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, every impediment, as well on the part of the state of New York, as on the part of the state of Vermont, to the admission of the state of Vermont into the union of the United

States of America, is removed. In full faith and assurance that the same will stand approved and ratified by Congress.

This convention having impartially deliberated upon the constitution of the United States of America, as now established, submitted to us by an act of the general assembly of the state of Vermont, passed October twenty-seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, do, in virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, fully and entirely approve of, assent to and ratify the said constitution ; and declare, that immediately from and after this state shall be admitted by the Congress into the union, and to a full participation of the benefits of the government now enjoyed by the states in the union, the same shall be binding on us, and the people of the state of Vermont for ever.

Done at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, the tenth day of January, in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

(Signed)

THOMAS CHITTENDEN,

President.

Signed by one hundred and five members—Dissented four.

Attest. ROSWELL HOPKINS, Sec'y of Convention.*

United States, January 18th 1792.

T. Lear has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State, an exemplified Copy of An Act of the Legislature of Vermont (which has been received by the President of the

*From the printed Journal of the Federal Convention, Boston, 1819, p. 463.



United States) ratifying the Articles of Amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States; and also a letter which accompanied said ratification.—

TOBIAS LEAR.

Secretary to the President
of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 11

Lear T. received January 18. 1792

covering a Letter from the Secretary of the Governor & Council of Vermont to the President, and an exemplified copy of the Act of that State ratifying the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the U. S.—

Bennington 7th January 1792

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency Governor Chittenden, to Transmit to you, a Copy of an Act of the Legislature of this State, ratifying sundry articles of Amendment (proposed by Congress) to the Constitution of the United States, which you will receive herewith.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient
and most Humble Servant

JOSEPH FAY Sec^y to the
Gov^r & Council

His Excellency

the President of the United States

By His Excellency Thomas Chittenden Esquire Governor
and Captain General in and over the State of Vermont—

I hereby Certify that Roswell Hopkins Esquire
is, Secretary of State, for this State and that due
[SEAL.] faith and credit ought to be given to his attesta-
tions as Secretary of State—

In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of this State to
be affixed at Windsor this fourth day of November One
thousand seven hundred and ninety one—

THO^S CHITTENDEN

Attest JOSEPH FAY Sec^y

An Act ratifying certain articles proposed by Congress
as amendments to the Constitution of the United States—

Whereas the Congress of the United States begun and
held at the City of New York, on Wednesday the fourth
of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine—
Resolved, that certain articles to the number of twelve be
proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as
amendments to the Constitution of the United States which
articles when ratified by three fourths of the said Legisla-
tures should be valid to all intents and purposes as part of
the said Constitution—Therefore,

It is hereby Enacted by the General Assembly of the
State of Vermont, That all and every of said articles so pro-
posed as aforesaid be and the same are hereby ratified and
confirmed by the Legislature of this State—

State of Vermont)
Secretary of States Office) ^{s^c}

I hereby Certify that the within is a true copy of an act

passed by the Legislature of this State the third day of
November One thousand seven hundred and ninety one and
deposited in this office according to law—

attest

ROS^L HOPKINS Sec^y

Virginia towit:

Subsequent Amendments agreed to in Convention as necessary to the proposed Constitution of Government for the United States, recommended to the consideration of the Congress which shall first assemble under the said Constitution to be acted upon according to the mode prescribed in the fifth article thereof:

Videlicet;

That there be a Declaration or Bill of Rights asserting and securing from encroachment the essential and unalienable Rights of the People in some such manner as the following;

First, That there are certain natural rights of which men, when they form a social compact cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. Second. That all power is naturally vested in and consequently derived from the people; that Magistrates, therefore, are their trustees and agents and at all times amenable to them. Third, That Government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the People; and that the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind. Fourth, That no man or set of Men are entitled to exclusive or seperate public emoluments or privileges from the com-

munity, but in Consideration of public services; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of Magistrate, Legislator or Judge, or any other public office to be hereditary. Fifth, That the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers of Government should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the public burthens, they should, at fixt periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people; and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the Constitution of Government, and the laws shall direct. Sixth, That elections of representatives in the legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with and attachment to the Community ought to have the right of suffrage: and no aid, charge, tax or fee can be set, rated, or levied upon the people without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor can they be bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good. Seventh, That all power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people in the legislature is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised. Eighth, That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence and be allowed counsel in his favor, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial Jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, (except in the government of the land and

naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself. Ninth, That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseised of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchises, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the law of the land. Tenth, That every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied nor delayed. Eleventh. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by Jury is one of the greatest Securities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable. Twelfth. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourse to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in his person, property or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely without sale, compleatly and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments or regulations contravening these rights, are oppressive and unjust. Thirteenth, That excessive Bail ought not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Fourteenth, That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and siezures of his person, his papers and his property; all warrants, therefore, to search suspected places, or sieze any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon Oath (or affirmation of a person religiously scrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive; and all general Warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend any suspected person, without specially naming or describing the place or person, are danger-

ous and ought not to be granted. Fifteenth, That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for the common good, or to instruct their Representatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances. Sixteenth, That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their Sentiments; that the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty and ought not to be violated. Seventeenth, That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated Militia composed of the body of the people trained to arms is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free State. That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumstances and protection of the Community will admit; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to and governed by the Civil power. Eighteenth, That no Soldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner only as the laws direct. Nineteenth, That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his stead. Twentieth, That religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society ought to be favored or established by Law in preference to others.

Amendments to the Body of the Constitution.

First, That each State in the Union shall respectively retain every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Constitution delegated to the Congress of the United States or to the departments of the Fœderal Government. Second, That there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, according to the Enumeration or Census mentioned in the Constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number shall be continued or increased as the Congress shall direct, upon the principles fixed by the Constitution by apportioning the Representatives of each State to some greater number of people from time to time as population encreases. Third, When Congress shall lay direct taxes or excises, they shall immediately inform the Executive power of each State of the quota of such state according to the Census herein directed, which is proposed to be thereby raised; And if the Legislature of any State shall pass a law which shall be effectual for raising such quota at the time required by Congress, the taxes and excises laid by Congress shall not be collected, in such State. Fourth, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding, any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall respectively be elected. Fifth, That the Journals of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be published at least once in every year, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy. Sixth, That a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published at least once

in every year. Seventh, That no commercial treaty shall be ratified without the concurrence of two thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate; and no Treaty ceding, contracting, restraining or suspending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them or their, or any of their rights or claims to fishing in the American seas, or navigating the American rivers shall be but in cases of the most urgent and extreme necessity, nor shall any such treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively. Eighth, That no navigation law, or law regulating Commerce shall be passed without the consent of two thirds of the Members present in both houses. Ninth, That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of the members present in both houses. Tenth, That no soldier shall be enlisted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war. Eleventh, That each State respectively shall have the power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining it's own Militia, whensoever Congress shall omit or neglect to provide for the same. That the Militia shall not be subject to Martial law, except when in actual service in time of war, invasion, or rebellion; and when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject only to such fines, penalties and punishments as shall be directed or inflicted by the Laws of its own State. Twelfth That the exclusive power of legislation given to Congress over the Fœderal Town and its adjacent District and other places purchased or to be purchased by Congress of any of the States shall extend only to such regulations as respect the police and

good government thereof. Thirteenth, That no person shall be capable of being President of the United States for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years. Fourteenth That the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such courts of Admiralty as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish in any of the different States : The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in Law and Equity arising under treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States ; to all cases affecting ambassadors other foreign ministers and consuls ; to all cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction ; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party ; to controversies between two or States, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction ; in all other cases before mentioned the supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to matters of law only : except in cases of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in which the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. But the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no case where the cause of action shall have originated before the ratification of this Constitution ; except in disputes between States about their Territory, disputes between persons claiming lands under the grants of different States, and suits for debts due to the United States. Fifteenth, That in criminal prosecutions no man shall be restrained in the exercise of the usual and accustomed right

of challenging or excepting to the Jury. Sixteenth, That Congress shall not alter, modify or interfere in the times, places, or manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives or either of them, except when the legislature of any State shall neglect, refuse or be disabled by invasion or rebellion to prescribe the same. Seventeenth, That those clauses which declare that Congress shall not exercise certain powers be not interpreted in any manner whatsoever to extend the powers of Congress. But that they may be construed either as making exceptions to the specified powers where this shall be the case, or otherwise as inserted merely for greater caution. Eighteenth, That the laws ascertaining the compensation to Senators and Representatives for their services be postponed in their operation, until after the election of Representatives immediately succeeding the passing thereof; that excepted, which shall first be passed on the Subject. Nineteenth, That some Tribunal other than the Senate be provided for trying impeachments of Senators. Twentieth, That the Salary of a Judge shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in Office, otherwise than by general regulations of Salary which may take place on a revision of the subject at stated periods of not less than seven years to commence from the time such Salaries shall be first ascertained by Congress. And the Convention do, in the name and behalf of the People of this Commonwealth enjoin it upon their Representatives in Congress to exert all their influence and use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a Ratification of the foregoing alterations and provisions in the manner provided by the fifth article of the said Constitution; and in all Congressional laws to be passed in the mean time, to conform to the spirit

of those Amendments as far as the said Constitution will admit.

Done in Convention this twenty seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

By order of the Convention.

EDM^D PENDLETON President [SEAL.]

Council Chamber Richmond November 4th 1791.

Sir,

I do myself the Honour to transmit to you a Resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, ratifying the first Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, and

have the Honour to be

with the highest Respect

your most obed^t Serv^t

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH

The President of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter November 4. 1791

Governor of Virginia with a resolution of the General assembly ratifying the 1st amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.—

Received Novem^r 11. 1791

In the House of Delegates.

Tuesday 25th of October 1791.

Resolved, that the first Article of the Amendments proposed

by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, be ratified by this Commonwealth.—

Teste,

CHARLES HAY C. H. D.

November 3^d 1791.

Agreed to by the Senate,

H. BROOKE C. S.

A Copy

Teste

CHARLES HAY

Council Chamber

Richmond December 22^d 1791.

Sir

The General Assembly during their late session have adopted, on the part of this Commonwealth, all the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States: their ratification whereof I do myself the honor herewith to transmit.

I have the honor to be sir,

with entire respect

Your most obed^t Servant

HENRY LEE

The President of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 12.

Letter December 22^d 1791

Governor of Virginia

with a ratification by that State of *all* the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the U. S.—

rec^d Decem^r 30th 1791.—

Virginia.

General Assembly begun and held at the Capitol in the City of Richmond on Monday the seventeenth day of October in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

25th of October 1791.

Resolved that the first Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

November 3rd 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

Ex^d Ex^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the second Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

Ex^d Ex^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the third Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

Ex^d Ex^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the fourth Article of the Amendments pro-

posed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

EX^d EX^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the fifth Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

EX^d EX^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the sixth Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

EX^d EX^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the seventh Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

EX^d EX^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the eighth Article of the Amendments pro-

posed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

Ex^d Ex^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the ninth Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS S. H. D

Ex^d Ex^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the tenth Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H D

Ex^d Ex^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the eleventh Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS S. H. D

Ex^d Ex^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the twelfth Article of the Amendments

proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

EX^d EX^d

[INDORSEMENT.]

EX^d

EX^d

NOTE.—The first ten amendments to the Constitution, proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the First Congress, September 25, 1789, were ratified by eleven States, and the facts of the ratification were communicated to Congress by the President as follows: Maryland, January 25, 1790; New Hampshire, February 15, 1790; Delaware, March 8, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 16, 1790; South Carolina, April 1, 1790; New York, April 5, 1790; North Carolina, June 11, 1790; Rhode Island, June 30, 1790; New Jersey, August 6, 1790; Virginia, December 30, 1791; Vermont, January 18, 1792. There is no evidence of the ratification of these amendments by Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Georgia.

Third
Congress of the United States:
At the First session,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the Second of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

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 Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the said Constitution, viz:

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.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUILLENBERG Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, { Vice President of the United States
{ and President of the Senate.

Attest . . { JOHN BECKLEY, ... Clerk of the House of Repre-
{ sentatives.
{ SAM. A. OTIS Secretary of the Senate.

Virginia to wit

In the House of Delegates, Saturday November the 15th
1794

Resolved that the amendment proposed by the third Congress of the United States at the first Session begun and held at the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania on Monday the second day of December One thousand seven hundred and ninety three to the Constitution of the United States in the words following to wit "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" be ratified by this Commonwealth

Attest

(sign'd) CHARLES HAY C: H. D.

Tuesday November the 18th 1794,

Passed the Senate

(Sign'd) H: BROOKE C. S.

A true Copy from the Original deposited in the Office
of the General Assembly

Attest

JOHN STEWART C: R:

Virginia to wit

I do hereby Certify that John Stewart esquire
who attests the above Copy of a Resolution of the
General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Vir-

[SEAL.] ginia, is Clerk of the House of Delegates, and Keeper of the Rolls, and that full faith and Credit ought to be given to all his Attestations as Such.

Given under my hand as Governor of the said Commonwealth at Richmond this 5th day of January one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety Eight.

JAMES WOOD.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act of Virginia
ratifying the amendment proposed to be added to the Constitution as to the suability of a State

Nov. 18. 1794

Kentucky Frankfort Nov^r 11th 1797

Sir

I do myself the honour of enclosing to you a Copy of an Act of the Legislature of this state Ratifying the proposed amendment of Congress to the Constitution of the United States respecting the suability of States,

I am Sir with respect & Esteem

Y^r Most Ob^t Serv^t

JAMES GARRARD

An Act to ratify an amendment of the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress to the legislatures of the several states.

Whereas it is provided by the 5th article of the constitution of the United States of America, that Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the said constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states: And whereas, at a session of the congress of the United States, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia on the 2^d day of December 1793, it was resolved by the Senate and house of Representatives in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which amendment, when ratified as aforesaid, to be

valid to all intents & purposes as part of the said constitution, to wit: "The judicial power of the United States, shall "not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, "commenced or prosecuted against any one of the United "States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or sub- "jects of any foreign state."

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, that the aforesaid amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified & confirmed.

RO. BRECKINRIDGE, Spea. H. Rep.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Speaker of the

Senate P. T.

Approved Dec^r 7th 1794

ISAAC SHELBY, Governor of Kentucky

Secretary's Office, Frankfort

14th Nov^r 1797.

I hereby certify that the copy hereunto annexed, of "An "Act to ratify an amendment of the constitution of the "United States, proposed by congress to the legislatures "of the several states," faithfully corresponds with the original, deposited in this office.

HARRY TOULMIN, Secretary of State.

James Garrard, Governor of the Commonwealth
[SEAL.] of Kentucky, to all to whom these presents shall
come, Greeting:

Know ye, that Harry Toulmin, whose name is subscribed to the above certificate, was at the time of subscribing the same, and now is, Secretary of State to this Commonwealth, duly appointed and commissioned, and full faith is, and ought, to be given to the said certificate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed, at Frankfort, on this 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred, and ninety seven.

JAMES GARRARD

By the Governor

HARRY TOULMIN,
Secretary.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act of Kentucky
ratifying the amendment proposed to be added to the Constitution as to the suability of a State

7. Dec. 1794

At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the City of Annapolis on Monday the third of November, and ended the twenty seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, Among others the following Law was Enacted to wit:

John Hoskins Stone, Esquire Governor,

N^o 27. An Act to ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress to the legislatures of the several States.

Whereas it is provided by the fifth Article of the constitution of the United States of America, that Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the said Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States or by conventions in three fourths thereof as the one or the other modes of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: And whereas the third Congress of the United States at the first Session begun and held at the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania on monday the second of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, 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 Article be proposed

to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the said Constitution viz^t 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.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the aforesaid amendment be and it is hereby confirmed and ratified.

J. H. STONE,

By the House of Delegates

By the Senate

Dec^r 25th 1794.

Dec 26. 1794.

Read and assented to

Read and assented to.

By Order

By order

W^M HARWOOD, Clk,

N: PINKNEY Clk

The great seal in wax appendant

State of Maryland to wit:

I hereby Certify that the foregoing is truly ^{taken} from Liber J G. N^o 2. folio 184. one of the Law record books of the State of Maryland remaining in the General Court office for the Western Shore of the State aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said General Court this [SEAL.] tenth day of August Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, And in the twenty second year of the Independence of the said State.

JOHN GWINN Clerk, Gen^l Court

Westⁿ Shore. State of Mary^d

State of Maryland ss.

I John Hoskins Stone Gover and commander in chief in the State of Maryland do hereby certify and make known unto all persons to whom these presents shall come or may in any manner concern, That John Gwinn Esq^r who appears to have signed the foregoing certificate was at the time of subscribing the same and still is Clerk of the General Court for the Western Shore of Maryland, and to all certificates by him given and to which he hath subscribed his name, full faith and credit is due and Ought to be given as well in all Courts of Justice as thereout—And I do further certify and make known to all persons, that the foregoing Act entuled, “an act to ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the Several States” was passed at a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held at the City of Annapolis on Monday the third day of November Seventeen Hundred & Ninety four and which was duly signed, sealed and recorded among the Law Records of the Said State and the foregoing is a True Copy taken from the same, which hath been duly Collated with the Original Act—

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland at the City of Annapolis on the Eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & ninety Seven and in the year of our Independence the Twenty Second—

J. H. STONE

[INDORSEMENT.]

An Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, “an act to ratify an amendment of the constitution of the United

States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures
of the several States.”

passed Dec. 26. 1794.

State of Connecticut,

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, held at Hartford in said State, on the second Thursday of May, Anno Domini 1794.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, hath proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the words following Viz, “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; Resolved by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court Assembled that the said Article be, and the same hereby is, Approved of Adopted and Ratified, as part of the Constitution of the United States.

A true Copy from the public Records of the State of Connecticut, and in Testimony whereof the Seal [SEAL.] of said State is hereunto affixed at Hartford this sixteenth day of September A Dom 1797—

By SAMUEL WYLLYS Secretary

State of North Carolina

By Richard Dobbs Spaight Governor, Captain General & Commander in chief in and over the said State.

To all whom these presents may come Greeting

Know ye, That James Glasgow Esq^r who hath signed & attested the Copy of an act of the General Assembly of the state aforesaid which is hereto annexed is Secretary of the said state and that all due faith and credit is and ought to be paid to such his Signature and attestation.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Caused the great seal of the state to be hereto affixed at New Bern this 10th day of March A. D. 1795. & 19th of the independence of said state

By command

FRAN^s HAWKS P Sec^y

An Act ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America

Whereas the third Congress of the United States of America at the first Session thereof begun and held at the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania on Monday the second day of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety three did pass the following Resolve two thirds of both houses concurring Viz^t 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 Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the said Constitution Viz^t 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

Be it therefore Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same That the said Article Viz^t 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 be and the same is hereby ratified on the part of this State as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

W^M LENOIR S S.

TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH S. H C

Read three times and Ratified in }
 general Assembly the 7th day of }
 February 1795.

State of North Carolina

I James Glasgow Secretary of the State hereby certify the foregoing to be a Copy of the Original Act filed in the Secretarys Office In Testimony whereof I have hereto set my Hand this 20th day of February 1795

J GLASGOW

[INDORSEMENT.]

North Caro

“An Act ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.”

passed 7 february 1795.

inclosed in a letter from Gov^r Spaight of 10 March 1795.

Sir

In answer to your favour respecting the proceedings of our Legislature on the recommendation of Congress relative to the Suability of a State I have the honour to inform you that our Legislature have not yet decided on the same, but that I intend again to submit it to their consideration at their ensuing session in November

With respect

I am Sir Your

Most Obedient

CHARLES PINCKNEY

October 10: 1797

In Charleston,

To

The Honourable Timothy Pickering

Sir

I had the honour of informing you by a former letter that our Legislature had not yet decided on the recommendation of Congress relative to the suability of ^{the} individual states in the courts of the United States—lest any accident should have happened to my former Letter by the post as now too frequently is the case I take the liberty of transmitting this by Major Pinckney who leaves us for Congress to morrow—I hope you & the Secretary at War have received my Dispatches relative to Fort Johnston & the Militia of this state

& that I shall hear from you upon those subjects as soon as you conveniently can

I am sir with respect

Your most obedient servant

CHARLES PINCKNEY

October 22: 1797

In Charleston,

To

The Honourable Timothy Pickering

[INDORSEMENT.]

Gov^r Ch^s Pinckney

Oct. 22. 1797. rec^d Nov. 25.

Sir

I have the honour to transmit you the ratification on the part of the Legislature of this state of the Amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States relative to the Suability of the individual states in the federal courts—I am Sir with due respect Your most obedient

CHARLES PINCKNEY

December 26, 1797

In Charleston

To

The Honourable Timothy Pickering

[INDORSEMENT.]

South Carolina

Governor Cha^s Pinckney

26 December 1797

rec^d. 17 Jan^y 1798

transmitting ratification of the amendment as to the suability of a State.

In the House of Representatives Dec^r 1st 1797.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled—Two thirds of both Houses having concurred, have recommended that the following Article be ratified as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—Viz^t

“The Judicial power of the United shall not be con-
 “strued to extend to any suit in Law or Equity, com-
 “menced or prosecuted against One of the United”
 “States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens”
 “or Subjects of any foreign State”—

Therefore

Resolved That the said Article be and the same is hereby ratified and adopted by the Legislature of this State as part of the Constitution of the United States

Resolved That this House do agree to the above Resolution

By order of the House.

ROBERT BARNWELL Speaker of the
 House of Representatives

In the Senate Dec^r 4th 1797

Resolved That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolution

By order of the Senate.

DAVID RAMSAY
 President of the Senate

NOTE.—The eleventh amendment was declared by the President, in a message to Congress dated January 8, 1798, to have been ratified by three-fourths of the States.

EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES;

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday, the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and three.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both houses concurring, that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

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.—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.

NATH^L MACON Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

A. BURR Vice-President of the United
States, and President of the Senate.

Attest—

JOHN BECKLEY.—Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SAM: A. OTIS Secretary of the Senate.

An Act

to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States;

Whereas it is provided by the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States of America, that Congress whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary shall propose amendments to the said Constitution or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States or by conventions in three fourths thereof as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. And whereas at the first Session of the Eighth Congress of the United States begun and held at the city of Washington in the Territory of Columbia on monday the seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and ^{Three} it was Resolved as followeth to wit, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled two thirds of both Houses concurring that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first Section of the Second article of the Constitution of the United States the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several

States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution to wit 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 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 of 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.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland That the aforesaid amendment be and it is hereby confirmed and ratified—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original passed November Session Eighteen hundred and Three.

W^M HARWOOD Cl. Ho De
State of Maryland

[INDORSEMENT.]

Ratification of an Amendment to the constitution

Ho. Del. Maryland

Ratification of an Amendment to the U S by the Legislature of Maryland, received from the President December 30th 1803.

Richmond December 20th 1803.

Sir,

I have this day sent to the General Assembly your letter and the copy of an Article of Amendment proposed by Congress to be added to the Constitution of the United States respecting the election of President and Vice President. ^{inclosed therein} They would have been earlier communicated to the Legislature could I have done it in my official Character. They were received when I was only a private Citizen.

I am with high respect

& Esteem Sir

Your most obed^t Serv^t

JOHN PAGE

[INDORSEMENT.]

Page Go^r Richm^d Dec. 20. 03. rec^d Dec. 27.

John Page

20 Dec^r 1803

General Assembly begun and held at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the fifth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the Commonwealth the twenty eighth.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, pro-

posed at the first Session of the eighth Congress, by a resolution of the Senate and house of representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, to the several State Legislatures, be, and the same is hereby upon the part of this Legislature, ratified and made a part of the constitution of the United States ; which amendment is in the following words :

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 neces-

sary 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.

FRANCIS BROOKE
 Speaker of ^{the} Senate
 H^v HOLMES Sp^r h D

a true copy from the Roll, as deposited in the office of the House of Delegates.

J: PLEASANTS, jur. C. H. D.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Dec^r 5th 1803.

Chillicothe January 2^d 1804

Sir

at the request of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, I herewith forward you, a certified copy of an Act intituled an "Act declaring the assent of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio to an amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States,"

with great respect, I have the honor to be

Sir your ob^t Serv^t

EDWARD TIFFIN

The Hon^{ble}

The Speaker of the House of Representatives
of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter from Edward Tiffin, governor of the State of Ohio, transmitting a certified copy of an act of the legislature thereof declaring their assent to an amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States.

13th January, 1804.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

An Act declaring the assent of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio to an Amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States in lieu of the third Paragraph of the first section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio That whereas it is provided by the fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States of America, that Congress whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the said Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States shall call a Convention for proposing amendments which in either Case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the same Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress—And whereas at a Session of the Congress of the United States, Begun and held at the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia, on monday the seventeenth of October One thousand eight hundred and three, It was Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first Section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, to wit. “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 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 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” erased] 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”

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, That the aforesaid Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and is hereby assented to confirmed and Ratified.

ELIAS LANGHAM Speaker of the
House of Representatives

NATH: MASSIE
Speaker of the Senate

Copied from the Inrollment

Attest

G^O HOFFMAN Clerk to the House of
Representatives.

THOMAS SCOTT Clerk of the Senate

[INDORSEMENT.]

An Act declaring the assent of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio to an Amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States in lieu of the third Paragraph of the first Section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States.

Accompanying a letter from the Governor of the State of Ohio, received the 13th January, 1804.

Second General Assembly of the State of Ohio at the first Session

Begun and held at the Town of Chillicothe in the County of Ross on Monday the fifth of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor be requested to forward to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, a Certified Copy of the Act entitled "An Act declaring the assent of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, to an amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States, in lieu of the third Paragraph of the first Section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States."

ELIAS LANGHAM

Speaker of the House of Representatives

NATHANIEL MASSIE

30th December 1803.

Speaker of the Senate

Attest

G^o HOFFMAN Clerk to the House

of Representatives

THOMAS SCOTT Clerk of the Senate

Copied from the Inrollment

Attest

G^o HOFFMAN Clerk to the House of

Representatives.

THOMAS SCOTT Clerk of the Senate

[INDORSEMENT.]

Accompanying a letter from the Governor of the State of Ohio, received the 13th January, 1804.

In the House of Representatives
of the United States

Monday, the 16th of January, 1804.

On motion,

Resolved, that the Speaker of this House be requested to transmit to the Secretary for the department of State of the United States, the letter from Edward Tiffin, governor of the state of Ohio, inclosing a certified copy of an act of the legislature thereof, declaring the assent of the said legislature to an amendment proposed by Congress, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States, which were received, read, and ordered to lie on the table, on the thirteenth instant.

Extract from the Journal

JOHN BECKLEY, Clk H R.

(Exemplification)

An Act to ratify on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the choosing of a President and Vice-President of the United States

Whereas in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States a certain amendment in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States has been proposed by the Congress of the United States two-thirds of both Houses concurring for the consideration of the Legislature of the several States And whereas the Legislature of Pennsylvania having maturely deliberated thereon have resolved to adopt and ratify the same as herein after recited as part of the Constitution of the United States Therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the following Amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Congress thereof viz. 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 [“shall” stricken out] 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 Presi-

dent shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States" in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States be and it is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania to become when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the Several States part of the Constitution of the United States

SIMON SNYDER Speaker of the House
of Representatives

ROBERT WHITEHILL Speaker of the Senate

Approved the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & four

THO^S M:KEAN Governor of
the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, *ss.*

THO^S M:KEAN

[SEAL.]

In the Name and by the Authority of
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Thomas M^cKean Governor
of the said Commonwealth,

To all to whom these Presents shall
come, Sends Greeting :

Know ye, That Timothy
Matlack Esquire whose
[COAT OF ARMS.] name is subscribed to
the Instrument of Writing hereunto annexed
was at the time of subscribing the same,
and now is, Master of the Rolls Of the

said Commonwealth, duly appointed and commissioned. And full Faith and Credit is and ought to be given to him accordingly

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lancaster this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four and of the Commonwealth the twenty-eighth

By the Governor,

T. M. THOMPSON. Sec.

I Timothy Matlack, Master of Rolls, do hereby Certify, That the annexed writing is a true copy (or exemplification) of an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved by the Governor, duly compared with the original remaining in my office. Witness my hand & seal of office, at Lancaster, this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & four.

[SEAL.]

T MATLACK M^r R

[INDORSEMENT.]

(Exemplification)

An Act ratifying on behalf of Pennsylvania an amendment of the Constitution of the United States relative to the choosing of a President and Vice President of the United States.

An Act, declaring the Assent of this State to a certain Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for a discrimination of the persons Voted for as President and Vice-President, and other purposes, proposed by the eighth Congress of the United States, at the first session of that body, begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday the seventeenth of October, one Thousand eight hundred and three, in the words following, 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 in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section, of the second Article of the of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, to wit,”

“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 Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists for all Per-

sons 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 [~~“united”~~] 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”—Be and the same is hereby ratified.—

State of Vermont.—

I David Wing Jun^r Secretary of the State of Vermont, do hereby Certify the above, and foregoing [SEAL.] is a true Copy, or Exemplification of an Act passed by the Legislature of this State, this day, and deposited in my Office according to Law.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and seal of Office, at Windsor the thirtieth day of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.—

D. WING Jun^r

[INDORSEMENT.]

Assent of the Legislature of Vermont to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, touching the election of President and Vice President.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden by Adjournment, at Providence, on the last Monday of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and four.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, at the Session thereof begun and holden at the City of Washington, on Monday, the Seventeenth of October, One thousand Eight Hundred and three, passed the following Resolve, to wit:

“Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, to wit:

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballót 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."

On due Consideration whereof,

Be it enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that the proposed amendment above recited, be and the same is hereby approved, and ratified, on the part of this State, as an amendment of the said Constitution of the United States.

A true Copy:

Attest, SAMUEL EDDY Secry.

[SEAL.] By his Excellency Arthur Fenner Esquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Be it known, that the name "Samuel Eddy" subscribed to the Attestation aforewritten, is the proper hand writing of Samuel Eddy, Esqr. who at the time of subscribing the same was, and now is, Secretary of the State aforesaid, duly elected and engaged according to Law; and that unto his said Attestation full Faith and Credit are to be rendered.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the said State to be affixed, at Providence, the twelfth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and four, and in the twenty-eighth Year of Independence.

A FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command }
 JON^A RUSSELL D^y Secry }

[SEAL.]

State of New-Jersey.

An Act to ratify an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the first session of the Eighth Congress, by a Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, to the several State Legislatures, be, and the same is hereby, upon the part of this Legislature, ratified and made a part of the Constitution of the United States; which amendment is in the following words, to wit:—

“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 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 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.”—

Council Chamber,
February 18th 1804.

This Bill having been three times read in this House.—

Resolved that the same do pass.

By order of Council.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,
President.

House of Assembly
February 22^d 1804.

This Bill having been three times read in this House

Resolved, That the same do pass.

By order of the House

JAMES COX Speaker.

I Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Original Act, remaining on file in the Secretary's Office for the State of New-Jersey.

JOHN BEATTY Sec^y.

State of New-Jersey S^s

By Joseph Bloomfield

Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Know ye, that the name of John Beatty subscribed to the Copy hereunto annexed, is[^] the proper hand writing of John Beatty, who^{was} at the time of subscribing the same, and now is, the Secretary in and for the aforesaid State: therefore all due faith, credit and authority is and ought to be given to his proceedings and certificates as such:

In Testimony whereof the Great Seal of the State of New-Jersey is hereunto affixed. Witness the hand of the said Governor at the City of Trenton the twenty third day of february, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and four and in the twenty

[SEAL.]

eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America.—

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

By the Governor.

JOHN BEATTY Secy.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act of the State of New Jersey, ratifying an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, concerning the election of President and Vice-President.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at the City of Hartford, on the second Thursday of May, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and four.—

A Resolution, of the Congress of the United States, in the words following (viz)

“Eighth Congress of the United States, at the first Session begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia on Monday the Seventeenth of October One Thousand Eight hundred and three.—

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that in Lieu of the Third Paragraph of the First section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three Fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution (viz).—

“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 Vote^d 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 Presence of the Sen-
 “ate 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 Presi-
 “dent, 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 ex-
 “ceeding three, on the list of those Voted for as President,
 “the House of Representatives, shall choose amediately by
 “Ballot, the President.—but in chusing 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 neces-
 “sary to a Choice.—

“And if the House of Representatives shall not chuse 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 Presi-
 “dent, 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 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
 “chuse 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.—

“Attest John Beckley Clerk of the House of Representa-
 “tives of the United States—

“Samuel A Otis, Secretary of the Senate of the United
 “States—

Having been transmitted to this Assembly, the same was
 duly considered, and thereupon it is—

Resolved, that the aforesaid proposed amendment to the
 Constitution of the United States—

BE NOT ADOPTED.—

Passed in the Upper House

Test SAMUEL WYLLYS Secretary

Concurred in the House of Representatives.—

Attest NATHANIEL ROSSITER Clerk

A true Copy of Record

Examined

By SAMUEL WYLLYS Secretary

GEORGIA.

BY his Excellency JOHN MILLEDGE, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING :

KNOW YE, That Horatio Marbury Esquire who hath certified as truly copied from the original the annexed act of the Legislature of this State is Secretary of the State; in whose Office the Archives of the same are deposited—

THEREFORE all due faith, credit and authority, are and ought to be had and given his certificate and attestation as Such—

IN testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of this State, to be put, and affixed at the State-House, in Louisville, this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and four and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-ninth—

By the Governor.

HOR : MARBURY Secy

An Act to declare the approbation and assent of this State to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, respecting the Election of President and Vice-President, and to confirm and ratify the same on the part of this State.

Whereas the Congress of the United States have

resolved, two thirds of both houses concurring, that, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of second Article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution—to wit—“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. 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 lists 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 eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.”

And Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of this State do approve of the said proposed amendment—

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is enacted by the authority of the same, that the said proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States above recited, be and the same is hereby assented and agreed to, confirmed and ratified.

ABR^M JACKSON Speaker of the
House of Representatives
DAVID EMANUEL President
of Senate.

Assented to May 19th 1804

JOHN MILLEDGE

Governor.

Georgia, Secretary of the State's Office,
Louisville 8th September 1804

I do hereby certify that the foregoing Act is truly copied from the original which is deposited in this office with the great seal of the State affixed thereto.

HOR: MARBURY Secy

[INDORSEMENT.]

Copy Act Legislature of Georgia ratifying 12th Article of amendments to Constitution U. S.

GEORGIA.

BY his Excellency JOHN MILLEDGE, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That Horatio Marbury Esquire who hath certified as truly copied from the Original, the annexed act of the Legislature of this State, is Secretary of the State, in whose Office the archives of the same are deposited—

THEREFORE all due faith, credit and authority, are and ought to be had and given his certificate and attestation as such—

IN testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of this State, to be put, and affixed at the State-House, in Louisville, this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and four and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty Ninth

By the Governor.

HOR: MARBURY Secy

[INDORSEMENT.]

rec^d in G. R. Claytons8 Sept^r 1804

An Act to declare the approbation and assent of this State, to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, respecting the Election of president and Vice-president, And to confirm and ratify the Same, on the part of this State.

Whereas the Congress of the United States have Resolved (two thirds of bouth Houses concurring) That in lieu of the third paragraph of the first Section of second article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; Which, when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, shall be Valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution—to wit, “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—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 lists, 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”—

And Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of this State do Approve of the said proposed amendment.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly

met, and it is enacted by the authority of the same, that the said Proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States above recited—be and the same is hereby assented and agreed to, Confirmed and ratified—

ABR^M JACKSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID EMANUEL, president of the Senate

Assented to

May 19th 1804

J^N^O MILLEDGE

Governor.

Georgia Secretary of the States Office

Louisville 8th September 1804.

I do certify that the foregoing act is truly Copied from the original which is deposited in this Office with the great Seal of the said State affixed thereto

HOR: MARBURY Secy

Knoxville August 3. 1804.

Sir

I do myself the honor to inclose you an authenticated Copy of the Act of the Legislature of this state, ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, relative to the Election of President and Vice President, which passed by a unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of the same as soon as convenient.—

I am sir, with very great respect

Your M^o Obed^t Serv^t

JOHN SEVIER

Hon^{ble}

James Madison

Secretary of the Depar^t of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

Knoxville, Tennessee

Governor Seiver 3 Aug^t 1804

rec^d 15 Aug^t

An Act ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America relative to the Election of President and Vice President.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the

United States of America in Congress assembled two thirds of both houses concurring, Resolved that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, to wit,

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.

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.—

Therefore Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America is hereby ratified adopted and confirmed to all intents and purposes as part of the aforesaid Constitution.—

JAMES STUART, Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

JAMES WHITE, Speaker Of
the Senate

July 27th 1804

I William Maclin Secretary of the State of Tennessee, do hereby Certify that the foregoing instrument of writing is

a true Copy of the Original Act, deposited in the Office of the Secretary of said State—

Given under my hand this 3rd day of August
1804.—

W^M MACLIN

John Sevier Governor and Commander in chief in and over the State of Tennessee.

[SEAL.] To all to whom these presents shall come.

Know ye, that the name “W^m Maclin” subscribed to the within certificate is the proper hand writing of William Maclin esquire, who is secretary of the aforesaid State of Tennessee, and in whose office the original Acts of the legislature of said state are deposited.—Therefore all due faith credit and authority is and ought to be had and given to all his certificates and proceedings as such.—

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Knoxville the 3^d day of August in the 29th year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.—

JOHN SEVIER

Frankfort (Ky) October 12th 1804

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your notification of the 24th Ult^o "that the amendment proposed during the last Session of Congress, to the constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for a President and Vice-President of the United States, had been ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States"

And to assure you that I am

with great respect sir

Your Obed^t Servant

CHRIST^R GREENUP

James Madison Esq^r

[INDORSEMENT.]

Kentucky

Governor 12 Oct^r 1804

rec^d 2 Nov^r

NOTE.—The twelfth amendment was declared in a circular letter of the Secretary of State to the Governors of the several States, dated September 25, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

ELEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES;

At the Second Session,

Begun and held at the city of Washington in the territory of
Columbia, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of
November, one thousand eight
hundred and nine.

Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of
the United States.

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 constitu-
tion of the United States :

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim,
receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, with-
out 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 inca-
pable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or
either of them.

J. B. VARNUM Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD President of the Senate
pro tempore.

I certify that this resolution did originate in the Senate.

Attest

SAM A OTIS

Sec^y

Council Chamber Annapolis March 29.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith enclosed, an authenticated Copy of An Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at Novem: Session eighteen hundred and ten, ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

I am with Respect

LEV. WINDER

[ADDRESS.]

Ninian Pinkney

Annapolis Md April 5

Free

The Honorable James Monroe
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

Maryl^d
Amendm^t of Constⁿ
Maryland
Amendment to the Constitution.
13th Art. ratified.

Maryland, Sc^t

At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on Monday the

fifth of November, and ended on the twenty fifth of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten.

His Excellency Edward Lloyd, Esquire, Governor.

Amongst others the following Law was enacted, to wit :
N^o 162. An Act to ratify an amendment to the constitution
of the United States of America, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas at the second session of the eleventh Congress of the United States, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on monday the twenty seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and nine, it was resolved as followeth, to wit : “ 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 :

“ 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.”

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the aforesaid amendment be and the same is hereby confirmed and ratified.

By the House of Delegates, December 25. 1810

Read and assented to

By order

JN^O BREWER clk

By the Senate, December 25. 1810

Read and assented to

By order

THO^S ROGERS clk

EDW^D LLOYD

The Great Seal in wax Appendant.

Maryland, Sc^t

I hereby certify that the foregoing is truly taken from Liber TH. N^o 3. folios 4 and 5, one of the Law Records of the State of Maryland, belonging to the Office of the Court of appeals for the Western Shore of the said State.

In Testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said court of appeals, [SEAL.] this third day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. clk C^t app^{ls} W. S.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, November 16, 1811.

Sir,

In compliance with a Resolution of the General Assembly of this State, we have the Honor to transmit to you, [“r Excellency,” stricken out] herewith enclosed, an authenticated Copy of an Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature of Maryland, ratifying an Amendment to the

Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

We are,

With high Consideration and Respect,

Your Obedient Servants,

ROBT BOWIE

The Honorable James Monroe

Secretary of State of the United States

Maryland, sct.

At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on Monday, the fifth of November, and ended on the twenty-fifth of December, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten—his excellency Edward Lloyd, Esq. Governor—amongst others, the following Law was enacted, to wit:

No. 162. An Act to ratify an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas, at the second Session of the Eleventh Congress of the United States, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and nine, it was resolved, as followeth, to wit:

“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.

“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.”

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the aforesaid amendment be, and the same is hereby confirmed and ratified.

By the House of Delegates, December 25, 1810.

Read and assented to,

By Order,

JNO. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, December 25, 1810.

Read and assented to.

By Order,

THO'S ROGERS, Clk.

EDW^D LLOYD.

(The Great Seal, in Wax, Appendant.)

MARYLAND, sct.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is truly taken from Liber T. H. No. 3, Folio 4, one of the Law Records of the State of Maryland, belonging to the Office of the Court of Appeals, for the Western Shore of the said State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto subscribe my Name, and affix the Seal of the said Court of Appeals, this sixteenth Day of November, in the [SEAL.] Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred

and Eleven; and in the Thirty-Sixth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. clk C^t App^{ls}

[INDORSEMENT.]

13th Art. ratified by M^d
notice of amendm^t of constitution by State of Maryland—

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

FRANKFORT, FEBRUARY 9th, 1811.

SIR,

PURSUANT to the duty enjoined on me, I have the honor to transmit to you, the enclosed resolution passed by the Legislature of this state, at their last session.

I am, with considerations of high respect,

Your most obedient servant,

CH^s SCOTT

[ADDRESS.]

Frankfort K.)
Feb^y 10th)

Free

The Honorable

The Speaker of the

Senate U. S. Congress

City Washington

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JANUARY 29, 1811.

THE General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have taken under consideration, the section submitted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, as an amendment to the constitution of ^{the} United States, proposing, that,

“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.”

WHEREUPON, resolved, that the assent of the state of Kentucky, be, and it is, by the Legislature thereof, hereby given to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and on the part of the said state of Kentucky, it is assented, that the said section be adopted, and shall be valid and binding, as a part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states.

RESOLVED, That the Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Governor of each of the states.

(Signed) JOHN SIMPSON

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, 31st January, 1811.

CHARLES SCOTT,

Governor.

By the Governor,

J. BLEDSOE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, 9th February, 1811.

I Certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an enrolled resolution in this office.

Teste, J: BLEDSOE *Secretary.*

In Senate of the United States,

1811 February 20th

The President communicated a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky approving the amendment to the constitution respecting titles of nobility, which was read; and

Ordered, That it be transmitted to the office of the Secretary for the department of state.

Attest

SAM A OTIS Secretary.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Kentucky

Amendment to the Constitution.

13th art. ratified.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor of this State, has laid before this General Assembly, a RESOLUTION passed by the Congress of the United States, in the words following, to wit:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives 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:—

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

THEREFORE,

Resolved unanimously by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the foregoing amendment, proposed by congress, to the constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby (on the part of this state) agreed to, ratified and confirmed.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of thd foregoing resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Represent-

atives, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several states.

EDWARD TIFFIN, *Speaker*

Of the House of Representatives.

Attest—R. OSBORN, Clk. H. R.

THOS. KIRKER, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Attest—CARLOS A. NORTON, Clk. Senate.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

ZANESVILLE, *January 31st, 1811.*

I CERTIFY the foregoing Resolution to be a correct copy of the original, remaining on file in this office.

JER. M^cLANE *Secretary of the State of Ohio.*

Zanesville (Ohio)

Jan^y 31—1811

Sir

In compliance with the Request of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, I transmit the preceding Resolution and am with great Respect

your Ob^t S^t

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS

The President of the
Senate of the United States } }

[ADDRESS.]

The President of the Senate
of the United States—

In Senate of the United States.

1811 February 11th

The Letter from the Governor of the State of Ohio addressed to the President of the Senate, transmitting a Resolution of the General Assembly of said state, approving the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Congress thereof, respecting titles of Nobility, was read ; And

Resolved, That the secretary transmit the said letter and resolution to the secretary for the department of State.

Attest.

SAM A OTIS Secretary.

[ADDRESS.]

The Secretary
for the department
of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

Ohio.

Amendment to the Constitution.

13th art ratified.

Sir

Geo. Town

29. Aug^t 1814

Your letter of the 29th Ult^o was received by the Governor, And Agreeably to the Orders of his Excellency I have the Honor herewith to enclose a Copy of the Proceedings of the Legislature on the Subject of the Amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. as by you requested. And have the

Honor to be

Your Most humb^le S^t

P. ROBINSON

Sec^y of State.

[ADDRESS.]

Geo Town Del

Free

August 30th

The Honourable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

M^r Graham

29th August 1814

The Secretary of the State of Delaware transmits the proceedings of the Legislature approving of the amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States.

13th Art. ratified.

In the House of Representatives
of the State of Delaware
February 1st 1811.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled is hereby approved and ratified by the General Assembly of this State: that is to say, "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."

Resolved further by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Executives of the several States in the United States and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Read and adopted.

MOLTON C. ROGERS Clerk.

In Senate February 1st 1811. Read.

February 2^d read again and concurred in.

A. L. HAYES Clerk.

Dover August 3^d 1814.

I do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the orig-

inal resolution with the endorsements thereon now remaining on the files of the House of Representatives.

J. GORDON BRINCKLÉ Clerk of the
House of Representatives of
the State of Delaware.

Secretary's office George Town
Aug^t 29th 1814.

The foregoing Resolutions & proceedings of the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, are a true Copy from the Journals of the said Senate & House of Representatives, deposited in my office pursuant to Law.

PETER ROBINSON
Sec^y of State.

Lancaster February 11th 1811

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to You an exemplified copy of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to ratify on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to titles of Nobility or honor, presents, pensions, offices & emoluments from any foreign power"—

With high consideration & respect Sir

Your Ob^t S^t

SIMON SNYDER

James Madison

President of the United States

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] Lancaster Feb 11

Free

James Madison

President of the United States

Mail

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

Pennsylvania

Governor Snyder

enclosing an exemplified Copy of an Amendment to the Constitution.

An Act to ratify on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania a proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United

States relative to titles of Nobility or honor, presents, pensions Offices and emoluments from any foreign power.—

Section, 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress of the United States, in the mode prescribed by the fifth Article of the Constitution Viz^t “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, 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 Pennsylvania, to become, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, part of the Constitution of the United States.—

JOHN WEBER Speaker of the House
of Representatives

P. C. LANE Speaker of the Senate.—

Approved the sixth day of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven.—

SIMON SNYDER.

Secretary's Office

Lancaster, February 11th 1811.

I hereby Certify the foregoing, to be a true Copy of the original law now remaining in this Office.

Witness my hand & Seal

N. B. BOILEAU Sec^y [SEAL.]

Lancaster, (Pennsylvania) February 27th, 1811.

SIR,

I herewith transmit to you a copy of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, ratifying on their part, an amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States.

Very respectfully, sir, your obt. svt.

SIMON SNYDER

The Speaker of the Senate }
of the United States }

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

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That the following amendment of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress of the United States, in the mode 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 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," be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the state of Pennsylvania to become, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of

the several states, part of the constitution of the United States.

JOHN WEBER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
P. C. LANE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the sixth day of February, }
one thousand eight hundred and eleven. }

SIMON SNYDER.

Secretary's Office, Lancaster, February 27th, 1811.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original remaining among the original rolls in this office.

N. B. BOILEAU Secretary of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

[ADDRESS.]

On public service.

[Postmark:] Lancaster Feb. 28.

Free

The Hon: George Clinton

President of the Senate of the United States

at

New York [~~“Washington”~~ stricken out.]

New York 13th March 1811

Sir

The enclosed Copy of an Act of the Common Wealth of Pennsylvania ratifying an Amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States was forwarded to me at this Place after I had left the Senate, and I now take

the liberty of transmitting it to you to be deposited in the
Office of the Department of State which if my recollection
serves me is the usual Course

I am with great respect & Esteem

Your Most Obed^t Servant

GEO: CLINTON

The hon^{ble}

Robert Smith Esquire Sec^y of State

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] New York 15 Mar

Free

The hon^{ble}

Robert Smith Esquire Secretary of State

Washington City

[INDORSEMENT.]

Pennsylvania.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Ratified

13th article.

Pennsylvania

Rec^d 28th March

State of New. Jersey.

Trenton Janry 19th 1811.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge reception of your letter of 15th curr^t with copy of a resolution, of the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States, proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and which shall be immediately submitted to the Legislature of New-Jersey, now in Session.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your obed^t Serv^t

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

The Honorable

Robert Smith, Esq. Secretary of State &c.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Gov^r Bloomfield

19th Jan^y

has received a Copy of the Resolution of Congress, proposing an amendment. to the Constitution; will submit it to the Legislature.

State of New-Jersey.

Trenton 18: February 1811.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit an Act of the Legislature of

the State of New-Jersey, entitled “An Act to ratify an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States”—

I am, very respectfully

Your most obedt Servt

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

The Honourable

Robert Smith Esq

Secretary Department of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

New Jersey.

13th Amend^t

ratified

State of New Jersey

An Act to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to the Legislatures of the several States; which proposed amendment is in the following words, 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 “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”

Be and the same is hereby, upon the part of this Legis-
 lature, and in the name of this State, ratified and made a
 part of the Constitution of the United States.

House of Assembly February 11, 1811. This bill having
 been three times read and compared in this House.

Resolved That the same do pass. By order of the House

W^M KENNEDY Speaker

Council Chamber Feb: 13, 1811. This bill having been three
 times read and compared ;

Resolved That the same do pass. By order of Council

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD

President

I James Linn Secretary of the State of New Jersey Do cer-
 tify the foregoing to be a true Copy of a law of the Legisla-
 ture of said State, filed in the Office of said Secretary.

Witness my hand the eighteenth day of February in the
 year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

JAMES LINN

State of New Jersey ss :

Joseph Bloomfield Governor of the State of New Jer-
 sey.

To all to whom these presents shall come :

Know Ye, That the name “James Linn” subscribed to
 the foregoing certificate, is the proper handwriting of James
 Linn, who was at the time of subscribing the same and now
 is the Secretary in and for the aforesaid State—Therefore
 due faith and credit is and ought to be given to his proceed-
 ings and certificates as such

In testimony whereof the Great Seal of the State is hereunto affixed Witness the hand of the said Governor at Trenton, the eighteenth day of February in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD

By the Governor

JAMES LINN

Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

New Jersey.

Amendment to the Constitution.

13th Art. ratified.

State of Vermont—

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OCT. 22, 1811.

WHEREAS, his Excellency the Governor has communicated to this house, a resolution, passed by the Congress of the United States, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, in the words following, to wit :

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

THEREFORE,

Resolved, the Governor and Council concurring herein, That the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress, as aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby (on the part of this State) agreed to, ratified, and confirmed. Also,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators, and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several States in the union.

Attest. WM. D. SMITH, *Clerk*.

IN COUNCIL, *October 24, 1811.*

Read and concurred.

Attest. ROLLIN C. MALLARY, Sec'y.

A true copy.

Attest. TH LEVERETT Sec'y of State.

State of Vermont Shaftsbury Nov. 10th 1811

Sir,

In Compliance with the request of the General Assembly of this State, I transmit to you the foregoing resolution, ratifying & confirming on the part of this State a certain proposal of amendment to the Constitution of the United States made by Congress at their last Session—

With great respect, I am

Sir, your obedient servant

JONAS GALUSHA

The Hon^l The President of the Senate
of the United States

[ADDRESS.]

Free

Hon. The President of the Senate
of the United States

Washington—

[INDORSEMENT.]

12 Cong. }
1 Sess. } L

Resolution of the legislature of the State of Vermont con-

firming on the part of that State the resolution respecting titles of nobility.

Decem^r 19th 1811 Read

Vermont

Amendment to the Constitution

13th Art. ratified.

Knoxville Nov^r 27th 1811

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, on the subject of certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the legislatures of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, of Virginia and by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled—And have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your Ob^t Servant

WILLIE BLOUNT

The Hon^{'ble}

James Monroe

Sec^y State United States

[INDORSEMENT.]

Tennessee.

Amendments to the Constitution.

13th art. ratified.

Tennessee

amendment to the Constitution

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NOVEMBER 21, 1811.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do disapprove of

and dissent from the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, June 19th, 1809, that no law shall be enacted for laying an embargo, or for prohibiting commerce for a longer period than until the expiration of thirty days, from the commencement of the session of Congress next, succeeding that session, in which such law shall have been enacted.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do disapprove of & dissent from the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of the State of Virginia, on the 13th day of January, 1808 “that the senators in the Congress of the United States, may be removed from office, by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the respective state legislatures, by which the said senators have been or may be elected.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do disapprove of and dissent from the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, April the 3d, 1809, “that an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the General and the states Government.”

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do approve of and agree to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the senate & House of Representatives, of the Congress of the United States, “that 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.”

Resolved, That the executive of this state be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the executives of the several states, and also to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

Attest	JOHN COCKE
J. PECK C H R	Speaker of the house
JOHN ANDERSON Ck	of Representatives.
of the Senate	THO ^s HENDERSON
	Speaker of the Senate

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NOVEMBER 21, 1811.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do disapprove of and dissent from the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, June 19th, 1809, that no law shall be enacted for laying an embargo, or for prohibiting commerce for a longer period than until the expiration of thirty days, from the commencement of the session of Congress next, succeeding that session, in which such law shall have been enacted.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do ^{dis}approve ^{of} and dissent from the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of the State of Virginia, on the 13th day of January, 1808 “that the senators in the Congress of the United States, may be removed from office, by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the respective state legislatures, by which the said senators have been or may be elected.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do disapprove of and dissent from the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, April the 3d 1809, "that an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the General and the states Government."

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do approve of and agree to the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the senate & House of Representatives, of the Congress of the United States, "that if any Citizen of the United States, shall accept claims, 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."

Resolved, That the executive of this state be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the executives of the several states, and also to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

Attest

J PECK C H R
JOHN ANDERSON Ck
of the Senate

JOHN COCKE
Speaker of the house
of Representatives.
THO^S HENDERSON
Speaker of the Senate

[INDORSEMENT.]

12th Cong. } L.
1st Sess. }

Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, rela-

tive to resolutions amendatory of the constitution of U S.

1811 Dec^r 24th

Read.—

Proceedings of Legislature of the State of Tennessee, relative to resolutions amendatory of Constitution of the U. States—

Executive Department, GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, 4th January, 1812.

SIR,

In compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, I have the honor to transmit you a copy of a resolution passed by them at their last Session, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States.

I am sir,

with high consideration and respect

your very obedient servant

D: B: MITCHELL

The Honble.

The President of the Senate

of the United States

STATE OF GEORGIA,

In Senate, 22nd November, 1811.

WHEREAS, His Excellency the Governor of this State has laid before this General Assembly, a Resolution passed by the Congress of the United States in the words following to wit:

“*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the Legisla-

tures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States.”

“If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or 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.”

Be it unanimously Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, on the part of this State, agreed to, ratified and confirmed.

And be it further Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several States.

Read and agreed to unanimously.

MATHEW TALBOT,

President of the Senate.

ATTEST,

William Robertson, Sec'ry.

In the House of Representatives—Read and concurred in

ROBERT IVERSON,

Speaker.

ATTEST,

Hines Holt, Cl'k.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA.

Approved, 13th December, 1811.

DAVID B. MITCHELL, *Governor.*

ATTEST,

*Anthony Porter, Sec'ry.**Office of Secretary of State,*

Milledgeville Georgia, 4th January, 1812.

I certify that the foregoing Resolution is truly copied from the original now of file in this office, with the Great Seal of the State affixed thereto.

AB^R HAMMOND Secretary.

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark.]

Free

The Honble

The President of the Senate

of the United States

Washington City

[INDORSEMENT.]

Resolution of the Legislature of Georgia concurring in the proposed amendment to the Constitution, respecting titles of nobility.

Executive Department, GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, 4th January, 1812.

SIR,

In compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, I have the honor to transmit you a copy of a

resolution passed by them at their last Session, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States.

I am sir,

with high consideration and respect

your very obedient servant

D: B: MITCHELL

The Honble.

James Monroe

Secretary of State

of the United States

STATE OF GEORGIA,

In Senate, 22nd November, 1811.

WHEREAS, His Excellency the Governor of this State has laid before this General Assembly, a Resolution passed by the Congress of the United States in the words following to wit :

“ *Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives, 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.”

“ 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 in-

capable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them.”

Be it unanimously Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, on the part of this State, agreed to, ratified and confirmed.

And be it further Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several States.

Read and agreed to unanimously.

MATHEW TALBOT,
President of the Senate.

ATTEST,

William Robertson, Sec'ry.

In the House of Representatives—Read and concurred in

ROBERT IVERSON,
Speaker.

ATTEST,

Hines Holt, Cl'k.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA.

Approved, 13th December, 1811.

DAVID B. MITCHELL, *Governor.*

ATTEST,

Anthony Porter, Sec'ry

Office of Secretary of State,

Milledgeville Georgia, 4th January 1812.

I certify that the foregoing Resolution is truly copied

from the original now of file in this office, with the Great Seal of the State affixed thereto.

AB^R HAMMOND Secretary

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark.]

Free

The Honorable

James Monroe,

Secretary of State United States,

Washington.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Georgia.

Governor of Georgia

4th Jan^y 1812

Amendment to Constitution

In Senate of the United States

1812, February 10th

Resolved, That the secretary of the Senate, transmit to the Secretary for the department of State, the Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by Congress to the constitution of the United States, respecting titles of Nobility, together with the resolutions of the Legislatures of such other States as have ratified the same.

Attest

SAM^L A. OTIS Secretary.

[ADDRESS.]

The Secretary
for the department of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

1st Session. 12th Congress.

Resolution of the Senate of the United States.

Transmitting to the Department of State, the Resolution of the Legislature of Georgia, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States respecting titles of Nobility, together with resolutions of other Legislatures.

13th Art. ratified

Note of States adopting amendmt to Constitution

RALEIGH, (N. CAROLINA) JANUARY 14, 1812.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, an authenticated copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

I have the honour to be, with consideration and respect,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAWKINS

James Madison Esq^r

An Act

To Ratify on behalf of the State of North-Carolina, a proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, relative to titles of nobility or honour, pensions, offices or emoluments from any Foreign Power.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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 honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept

and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatsoever, from any Emperor, King, Prince or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them," be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of North-Carolina, to become when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, part of the Constitution of the United States.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, }
 the 23d day of December, A. D. 1811. }

J. RIDDICK, Speaker of the Senate

J. STEELE, Speaker of the House of Representatives

A true copy from the original as filed in my office,

W^M HILL Secretary of State.

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] Rath N. C. Jan'y 17

Free

James Madison Esq^r

President of the United States

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

North Carolina

Amendment to the Constitution.

13th Art. ratified.

RALEIGH, (N. CAROLINA) JANUARY 14, 1812.
 SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, an

authenticated copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

I have the honour to be, with consideration and respect,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAWKINS

The Hon^{ble} Jesse Franklin Esq^r

An Act

To Ratify on behalf of the State of North-Carolina, a proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, relative to titles of nobility or honour, presents, pensions, offices or emoluments from any Foreign Power.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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 honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatsoever, from any Emperor, King, Prince or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them," be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of North-Carolina, to

become when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, part of the Constitution of the United States.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, }
 the 23d day of December, A. D. 1811 }

J. RIDDICK, Speaker of the Senate.

J. STEELE, Speaker of the House of Representatives

A true copy from the original as filed in my office,

W^M HILL Secretary of State

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] Ralh N. C. Jan 17

Free

The Hon^{ble} Jesse Franklin Esq^r

Senator in Congress

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

12 Cong. }
 1 Sess. } L

Letter from the governor of North Carolina transmitting an authenticated copy of the act of that state, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress.—

1812 Jan^y 22^d

Read.

State of New-Hampshire.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 9, 1812.

WHEREAS, His Excellency the Governor of this State has laid before the General Court a Resolution, passed by the Congress of the United States, in the words following..... to wit :

‘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’—

“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.”

Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened, That the foregoing amendment, proposed by Congress, to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, on the part of this State, agreed to, ratified, and confirmed.

And be it further Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several States.

Sent up for concurrence.

CLEMENT STORER, Speaker.

In Senate, December 9, 1812.

Read and concurred.

JOSHUA DARLING, President.

December 10, 1812.

By the Governor approved.

WILLIAM PLUMER.

A true copy.

Attest SAM^L SPARRHAWK Sec^{ry}

New-Hampshire.

Executive Department.

Concord, Decem^r 12th 1812

Sir,

I have the honor of herewith transmitting to you a Resolution of the Legislature of this State, agreeing to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the Congress thereof.

I am, respectfully, Sir,

your most obedient,

WILLIAM PLUMER

The Hon^{ble} William H. Crawford Esq^r

President of the Senate of the United States

[ADDRESS.]

Free

Hon^l William H. Crawford Esq^r

President of the Senate U. S.

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

13th Art. ratified by

New Hampshire

In Senate of the U. S.

December 21. 1812

The President communicated a letter from the Governor of the State of New Hampshire, transmitting a copy of the resolution passed by the Legislature of that state, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by Congress to the constitution of the United States, relative to titles of nobility.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit them to the Secretary for the Department of State.

Attest

SAM A. OTIS Sec^y

New York May 8th 1813

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a communication from the Clerk of the Senate of this State, by which it will appear that the Senate on the 12th day of March 1812 rejected the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Congress of the United States. It is owing to gross negligence in the clerk of Senate that I was not notified of their determination upon the subject until yesterday.

I have the honor to be with

great respect, Sir, your ob. Serv^t

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS

The Honorable James Monroe

Albany May 1st 1813.

Sir

By a resolution of the Hon^l the Senate of this State of the 3rd April last I am directed to inform Your Excellency That the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States mentioned in the letter from the Secretary of State accompanying Your Excellency's Message of the 1st April then instant, was on the 12th day of March 1812 rejected by the Senate.

I have the Honor to be

Your Excellency's Most Ob^t Serv^t

S VISSCHER

Clerk of the Senate

His Excellency D. D. Tompkins.

[INDORSEMENT.]

8. May 1813.

Governor Tompkins.

Rejection of the proposed amendment to the Constitution by
the Legislature of the State of New York.

13th Art. rejected

Sharon (Con.) 22. April 1813—

Sir

Immediately after the receipt of your letter of the 23. ultimo I forwarded to the Secretary of this State directions to examine the records of the Legislature, for its decision on the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, to which you refer. His answer I have this day received; by which it appears that at the May Session AD 1811 the Chief Magistrate, then in office, submitted the proposition in question to the consideration of the General Assembly, but that no final opinion upon its merits has as yet been expressed by that honourable body.

The Legislature will convene early in the next month; at which time your communication will be laid before them—

With great respect I have the honour

to be Sir your obedient and

very humble servant

JOHN COTTON SMITH

The Honourable The Secretary of State &c

[ADDRESS.]

Free

The Honourable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington—

[INDORSEMENT.]

22 April 1813.

John C. Smith Lieu^t Govern

relative to amendment of the Constitution

*Connecticut.*Not *ratified*.Connecticut relative to amendmt of constⁿ

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford in said State, on the second Thursday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

[SEAL.] Whereas his Excellency the Governour, has laid before this Assembly a resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, in the words following, viz. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, ["that" stricken out] 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 ;

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 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."

Resolved by this Assembly, That this Assembly do not ratify the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, and the same on the part of this State, is not ratified.

And be it further Resolved, that his Excellency the Governour be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution, to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

A true copy of record,

Examined by

THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford in said state on the Second
 [SEAL.] Thursday of may One thousand eight hundred and Thirteen.

Whereas his Excellency the Governour has laid before this Assembly a resolution passed by the Congress of the United States in the words following—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.—

“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 or retain any Pen-

sion, Office, or emolument of any kind whatever 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.

“Resolved by this Assembly, That this Assembly do not ratify the foregoing amendment proposed by congress to the Constitution of the United States, and the same on the part of this State is not ratified.—

And be it further Resolved—That his Excellency the Governour be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.—

I Thomas Day Secretary of the State of Connecticut do hereby certify and make known that the above and foregoing is a true Copy of Record. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed the Seal of said State at the City of Hartford this twenty-ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

THOMAS DAY

[INDORSEMENT.]

Resolution of the State of Connecticut

May 1813

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford, in said State, on the second thursday of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen

Whereas his Excellency the Governour has laid before this Assembly a resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, in the words following, 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.”

“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 Emporour, 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.”

Resolved by this Assembly, That this Assembly do not ratify the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress, to the Constitution of the United States, and the same on the part of this State, is not ratified.

And be it further Resolved, That His Excellency the Governour be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

I Thomas Day Secretary of the State of Connecticut do hereby certify and make known that the
 [SEAL.] above and foregoing is a true Copy of record.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of this State the twelfth day of

August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

THOMAS DAY

State of Connecticut:

Secretary's Office, Jan^y 22. 1818.

Sir,

By direction of His Excellency Governour Wolcott, I transmit to you the enclosed exemplification; and am,

With great respect,

Your obed^t Serv^t

THOMAS DAY

Hon. J. Q. Adams, }
Secretary of State. }

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] Hartford Jan 23

Free

Hon. John Q. Adams,

Secretary of State,

Washington City

[INDORSEMENT.]

Connecticut does not ratify the 13th Art. of amendments to the Constitution of the U. S.

Executive Department—S. C.

Charleston—October 27th 1814

Sir

In answer to your enquiry relative to the decision of South Carolina upon the amendment of the Federal Constitution, proposed by Congress in 1811, I have now the honor to transmit you copies of the proceedings of the two branches of our Legislature^{up} on that subject. From these you will perceive that the question of adoption or rejection, on the proposed amendment, has never been taken by this State

I have the honor to be, sir

very respectfully

y^r Ob^t &c

JOS: ALSTON

The Hon^{ble} The Sec^y of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

27. Oct. 1814.

Governor of South Carolina transmitting copies of the Proceedings of the State Legislature, relative to the amendment proposed by Congress to the Federal Constitution.

Not finally acted upon.

13th

An Extract from the Journals of the Senate, Nov^r 1811.
Nov. 26.

The House then read the Resolution of the Congress of

the United States, which accompanied the Message of his Excellency the Governor, proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—

Ordered

That the same be referred to a Committee

And a Committee was appointed accordingly i e,

Col Mays

M^r Du Bose

M^r Reid—

Nov^r 28.

Col Mays from the Committee to whom was referred the Resolution of the Congress of the United States submitted a report.

Ordered

That the same be taken into consideration to Morrow

Nov. 29. The House then took into consideration the Report of the Committee of the Senate to whom was referred the Resolution of the Congress of the United States proposing an Amendment to the Federal Constitution in the words following

Resolved By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States 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—Viz: 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”—beg leave to Report,

That they have duly considered the foregoing Resolution and are of opinion it ought to become a part of the Constitution of the United States—Your Committee therefore beg leave to recommend to the Senate to concur in the adoption of the said Resolution, and when it may be agreed to and concurred in by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, that it may become a part of the Constitution of the United States of America—

The House having considered the Report agreed thereto.

Resolved, That this House do agree to the Report—

Ordered, That the same be sent to the House of Representatives for their concurrence

By order of the Senate.

Office of Clerk of the Senate, Col^a Sept. 1—1814

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct extract from the Journals of the Senate of every thing which appertains to the above mentioned Resolution.

JOHN MURPHY C. S.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Rec'd in Governor Alston's letter of 27th Oct. 1814

In the House of Representatives

Dec^r 7th 1813.

The following report was made (viz)

“The Committee to whom was referred a Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. recom-

mending an alteration & amendment of the Constitution, passed by the Congress of the U. S. on the of
 respectfully Report.

That the resolution referred to them was originally presented to the last Legislature and referred by them to a Select Committee who reported thereon—That the report of that Select Committee & the resolution were several times taken up and Considered by the House and ultimately postponed on the 21st Dec^r 1811 without their coming to any final decision in regard to them—

That the aforesaid Resolution was again brought to the view of the Legislature at the late September Session by a Message of his Excellency the Governour N^o 2 reminding them that no decision had been made thereon and enclosing a Resolve of the State of New-Hampshire approving and adopting the same—

That at the September Session a Committee was appointed to examine the Journals & report the proceedings of the preceding Legislature in the Case; & that the report made by it & the Resolution of Congress were ordered to lie on the table, and not further acted upon—

Your Committee beg leave further to report, that respect to the recommendation of the Congress of the U. S. & to our Sister States would seem to require of the House that they should during the present Session take up and finally dispose of the Resolution by adopting or rejecting it, and that in their opinion it ought to be rejected

The Constitution of the U. S. has already provided “That no Title of Nobility shall be granted by the U. S. And no person holding any office of profit or Trust under them shall, without the Consent of Congress accept of any present,

emolument office or Title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or Foreign State—Congress have in more instances than one within the knowledge of your Committee exercised the power vested in them by the above provision, and refused permission to Individuals in high public offices to accept of presents offered by Foreign Powers, nor are they aware of any inconveniences which have arisen and required further provisions on this Subject to be ingrafted in the Constitution of the U S. At all events & should they be mistaken in this respect, the Committee are of opinion that the amendment proposed & submitted to their consideration is not the proper remedy; and that under its provisions, & the terms in which it is worded, consequences might follow & evils accrue as well to innocent Citizens individually as to the Community at large, which were neither foreseen nor contemplated by the Framers of the Resolution.

Under these impressions your Committee recommend that the House reject the aforesaid resolution & adopt the following resolutions to that effect “Resolved by the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of S^o C^a that they deem it inexpedient to adopt & therefore reject on the part and in behalf of the State of S^o Carolina the Resolution submitted to them & passed by the Congress of the U. S. on the — day of in the following words (to wit) “Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. 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 U. S. “If any Citizen of the U. S. 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 U. S. and shall be incapable of holding any Office of Trust or profit under them or either of them"—

Resolved that his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward Copies of the above resolution rejecting on the part of and in behalf of the State of S^o C^a the amendment proposed by the Congress of the U. S. & passed on the day of to the President of the Senate & the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S. and to each and all of the Governors of the several States''

BENJAMIN HUGER Chairman

Whereupon

Ordered, that the report be taken into consideration on Thursday next—

I Certify the foregoing to be a true Extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives

Attest—

RICHARD GANTT

Clerk of the House of Representatives

of S^o Carolina

[INDORSEMENT.]

Rec^d in Governor Alston's letter of 27th Oct. 1814.

United States, proposed at the Second Session of the Eleventh Congress, in the following words, viz. "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," be and the same is hereby disapproved of—

A true Copy.

Witness SAMUEL EDDY Secry.

H Res 80

Rec'd 5. Mar

Public 7, Resolution.

Thirty-Sixth

Congress of the United States,

At the Second Session

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

in the District of Columbia

on Monday the third day of December one thousand eight
hundred and sixty.

Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United
States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the following article be proposed to the legislatures
of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of
the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of
said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes,
as part of the said Constitution, viz:

Article XIII. No amendment shall be made to the Con-
stitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power
to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic

institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

W^M PENNINGTON

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C BRECKINRIDGE

Vice President of the United States,

& President of the Senate.

Approved March 2. 1861.

JAMES BUCHANAN

[INDORSEMENT.]

I certify that this Joint Resolution originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest.

J. W. FORNEY

Clerk.

State of Illinois,

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Springfield, March 22, 1862.

Hon. William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

D^r Sir :

I have the honor to transmit you herewith an authenticated copy of an Ordinance passed by the Constitutional Convention of the State of Illinois, February 14, 1862, ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (Article 13,) on the part of the State of Illinois.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obt. Ser^t,

W^M M. SPRINGER,

Secretary of the Convention.

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the Constitutional Convention :

That the following article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved March 2, 1861, to wit :

Article Thirteen :

No amendment shall be made to the Constitution, which will authorize or give "to Congress, the power to abolish, or

interfere, within any state, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State,"—be and the same is hereby ratified.

State of Illinois,
Constitutional Convention.

I, William A. Hacker, President of the Convention, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of An Ordinance, adopted by the Convention, February 14th 1862, as appears from the official record,

Witness my hand this 14th day of February, A. D.
1862.

WM A. HACKER
President of the Convention.

Attest: WM M. SPRINGER, Secretary.

Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States of America ;

At the—Second—Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the fifth—day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A RESOLUTION

Submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely: Article XIII. Section 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. Section. 2. Con-

gress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. HAMLIN

Vice President of the United States.

and President of the Senate.

Approved, February 1, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[INDORSEMENT.]

I certify that this Resolution did originate in the Senate

J. W. FORNEY

Secretary

State of Rhode Island, &c

WHEREAS, Both Houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the words and figures following, to wit:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 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.

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

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said Article XIII of Amendment to the said Constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto.

A TRUE COPY.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Rhode
[SEAL.] Island, this second day of February A. D. 1865,
the day of the adoption of the said resolution.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

State of Illinois

Executive Department.

Springfield Feby 7th 1865

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State Washington D. C

Dear Sir:

The communication of F. W. Seward Acting Secretary, bearing date 2^d February 1865 transmitting to the Governor of the State of Illinois an attested copy of a joint Resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st inst proposing to the Legislatures of the Several States of the United States a thirteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States, has been received.

In reply to the communication I have the honor to state that on the 1st inst the Legislature of Illinois proceeded to act upon the joint Resolution, and assented to and ratified the Same. An attested copy of the assent and ratification by the Legislature of the State of Illinois is herewith transmitted

Very Respectfully Your Obd't Servt

RICHARD J OGLESBY

Governor of Illinois

Whereas the Congress of the United States has proposed, to the several States, the following amendment to the Federal Constitution, viz;

“Article XIII.”

“Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, ex-

“cept 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.”

“Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this
 “Article by appropriate Legislation.”

Therefore be it resolved by the Senate, the House of
 Representatives concurring herein, that, the State of Illinois,
 by its Legislature, hereby ratifies and assents to said Amend-
 ment.

ALLEN C. FULLER

Speaker House Representatives.

WM BROSS

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 1. 1865.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY

Governor.

United States of America }
 State of Illinois. } ss. Office of Secretary of State

I, Sharon Tyndale, Secretary of State of the State of
 Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
 of a joint Resolution adopted by the Legislature of this
 State ratifying an amendment to the Constitution
 of the United States now on file in this office. In
 [SEAL.] witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and
 affixed the Great Seal of State, at the City of
 Springfield, this seventh day of February A. D.
 1865.

SHARON TYNDALE

Secretary of State.

State of Michigan

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Lansing, Feb^y 8th 1865.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln,

Pres^t of the United States.

Sir:—

I herewith transmit the Joint Resolution ratifying the Amendment proposed to the constitution of the United States, which has passed both branches of the Legislature of this State, and Approved Feb^y 2. 1865.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your Exc^{ll}ency's Obe^t Serv^t

HENRY H CRAPO,

Governor.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Respectfully referred by the President of the United States to the Hon: Sec: of State

JNO. G. NICOLAY

Priv: Sec.

Feb 15. 1865

Joint Resolutions
Ratifying The Amendment Proposed To The Constitution
Of The United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, after solemn and mature deliberation therein, has, by a vote of two thirds

of both houses passed "A Joint Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States," which resolution is in the following words.

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution, namely;

Article XIII.

Section 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.

Section II. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

And

Whereas, American Slavery, in its wickedness and infatuation, has added to its many other heinous sins, the crime of waging a causeless, cruel and bloody war, for the avowed purpose of dividing and destroying the Nation, whereby it has forfeited all right to further toleration, and has clearly demonstrated that its continuance is wholly incompatible with the safety and preservation of a free Republican Government; and "that in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our

posterity," it has become necessary to utterly destroy this barbarous foe of civilization, humanity and religion; therefore;

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That in the name and in behalf of the People of this State, we do hereby ratify, approve and assent to the said Amendment.

Resolved, That a copy of this assent and Ratification be engrossed on parchment, and transmitted by his Excellency the Governor, to the United States in Congress assembled.

EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR,

President of the Senate

A. D. GRISWOLD

Speaker of the House of

Representatives Pro-tem-pore.

Approved February 2. 1865.

HENRY H. CRAPO,

Governor.

State of Michigan }
Office of the Secretary of State } ss.

I. George H. House. Deputy Secretary of State of the State of Michigan, Do Hereby Certify, That the foregoing is a true copy of the Preamble and Resolutions which passed the Legislature of the State of Michigan, February, 2nd A D. 1865.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of [SEAL.] Michigan at Lansing this sixth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

GEO H HOUSE

Deputy Secretary of State.

State of Maryland

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Annapolis Nov 29th 1865.

Hon W^m H Seward

Secretary of State of U. S.

Sir.

I have the honor herewith to transmit in accordance with the request of your letter of 18th Inst an authenticated copy of the Resolution passed by the General Assembly of this State ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery in the United States, as proposed by 38th Congress.

I have the honor to be

With great respect.

Your obdt Servant

A W BRADFORD

Maryland Sct.

At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held at the City of Annapolis on the first Wednesday of January being the fourth day of the said Month in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty five and ended on the twenty fourth day of March in the same year.

His Excellency Augustus W Bradford Govern^r.

Among other the following Resolutions were enacted to Wit,

Resolutions ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of

the United States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the Several States.

Whereas It is provided by the fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States of America, that Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to the said Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several states shall call a Convention for proposing amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the Several States or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

And Whereas, by the thirty eighth Congress of the United States at the Second Session thereof, begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday the fifth day of December in the year Eighteen hundred and sixty four, it was 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 Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid, to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely,

Article Thirteen.

Section 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,

Section 2, Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation ;

Therefore,

Be it resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the aforesaid Amendment be and the same is hereby confirmed and ratified,

By the House of Delegates.

These engrossed Resolutions the original of which passed the House of Delegates by yeas and Nays February 1st 1865 was this day read and assented to.

By Order, W. R. COLE,
Chf Clk

By the Senate,

These engrossed Resolutions the original of which passed the Senate by yeas and Nays February 3^d 1865 was this day read and assented to.

By Order
C HARWOOD Secretary.

Maryland Sct.

I, George Earle, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that the preceding is a full and true Copy of The Resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland of which they purport to be Copies as taken from Liber G. E. N^o. 2 folio 415 one of the Law Records of the State of Maryland belonging to the Office of the Court of Appeals of Maryland

In Testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name as Clerk, and affix the seal of the said Court
[SEAL.] of Appeals this 29th day of November in the year of our Lord 1865.

[Five-cent revenue stamp.] GEORGE EARLE, Clerk
Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Maryland Sct.

I, Richard J Bowie, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify, that George Earle is Clerk of said Court of Appeals for the State of Maryland and that the foregoing attestation by him is in due form and by the proper Officer,

Given under my hand and Seal this 29th day of November in the year of our Lord 1865.

RICH^D J BOWIE [SEAL.]

[Five-cent revenue stamp.]

Maryland Sct.

I, George Earle, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that The Honorable Richard J Bowie who has signed the annexed Certificate is, and at the time of so doing was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and that full faith and Credit are due and ought to be given to his Acts as such, as well in Courts of Justice as thereout,

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as Clerk, and affixed the Seal of the said
[SEAL.] Court of Appeals this 29th day of November A. D. 1865.

GEORGE EARLE, Clerk
Court of Appeals of Maryland

[Five-cent revenue stamp.]

State of Maryland, to wit :

I, Augustus W. Bradford Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby certify, that George Earle Esq is Clerk of

the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and, as such, is Keeper of the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the said State, and that the foregoing attestation is in due form and by the proper Officer.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this
[SEAL.] 29th day of November A. D., eighteen hundred and [“fifty” stricken out] Sixty five.

A W BRADFORD

By the Governor :

W^M B HILL Secretary of State.

Whereas, at the session of the thirty-eighth Congress it was 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, Viz:—

“Article Thirteen.

“Section 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 ;”

Therefore, Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,)

That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New York.

State of New York

In Senate, February 2. 1865.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed.

By Order of the Senate.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS G ALVORD President.

JAS TERWILLIGER Clerk.

In Assembly February 3. 1865

Concurred in without amendment.

By Order

[SEAL.]

G G HOSKINS Speaker.

I. B. CUSHMAN Clerk.

The State of West Virginia,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Wheeling, November 8th 1865

His Excellency Andrew Johnson

President of the United States

Sir :

I have the pleasure of transmitting herewith a duly authenticated copy of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of this State on the 3^d day of February 1865, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the abolishment of slavery, and of announcing the fact that the resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of both Houses of the Legislature.

I am Very Respectfully

Yr. obedt. Servt

A. J. BOREMAN

[INDORSEMENT.]

Wheeling W Va Nov 8th 1865

Boreman A J. Gov

Encloses copy of Resolutions adopted by the Legislature. endorsing the Constitutional Amendment for the Abolishment of Slavery.

Carried by an Unanimous vote of both Houses.

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, by a

concurrent vote of two thirds of both houses, has proposed to the legislatures of the several states the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be classified as article thirteen of the amendments to said Constitution, namely:

“Article XIII

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:” therefore,

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the said proposed amendment is hereby ratified.

Adopted, February 3, 1865.

State of West Virginia

Clerk's Office, House of Delegates,

March 3, 1865.

I certify that the foregoing is a true transcript from the record in this office.

W^M P. HUBBARD

Clerk House of Delegates,

and Keeper of the Rolls.

State of West Virginia,

Office Secretary of the State.

I, Granville D. Hall, Secretary of the State aforesaid, hereby certify that W^m P. Hubbard whose name is subscribed to the foregoing certificate, was at the date thereof Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of said State,

duly elected and qualified as such; and that his signature to said certificate is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL AP-] hand and affixed the Great seal of the said State
PENDANT.] at my said office in the City of Wheeling, this
twenty first day of September, 1865.

GRANVILLE D. HALL

Secy of the State.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Executive Department.

Boston, February 9th 1865.

To Hon. William H. Seward,

Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the State Department of a certified copy of the Resolution of Congress proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing Slavery.

And I herewith transmit a certified copy of An Act of the General Court of Massachusetts ratifying said proposed amendment; and inclose also a copy of a message addressed by me today to the General Court on this subject.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant

JOHN A. ANDREW.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.

AN ACT ratifying an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the two Houses of Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States did on the thirty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five Resolve, two thirds of both Houses concurring, "That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an

Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely, Article XIII. Section 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. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.”

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 amendment be and it is hereby agreed to, ratified and confirmed, on the part of this Commonwealth to become valid as part of the Constitution of the United States, as soon as the same shall be ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States.

House of Representatives, February 6th 1865,

Passed to be enacted,

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Speaker.

In Senate, February 7, 1865.

Passed to be enacted,

J. E. FIELD, President.

February 8th 1865,

Approved,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Secretary's Department.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an Act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth hereunto
[SEAL.] affixed at Boston this tenth day of February in

the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States of America.

OLIVER WARNER

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Secretary's Department.

Boston, March 8. 1865.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln,

President of the United States,

Sir,—In compliance with a concurrent order of the Senate and House of Representatives, I have the honor herewith to transmit to Your Excellency, a duly attested copy of an act of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, entitled "An Act ratifying an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the two Houses of Congress to the Legislatures of the several States."

I have the honor to be Very respectfully

Your Obed^t Servant

OLIVER WARNER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth

[INDORSEMENT.]

Secretary of State of Mass: encloses Act ratifying proposed amendment to to the Constitution of U. S.

Respectfully referred by the President to the Hon the Secretary of State.

JNO. G. NICOLAY

March 13th 1865.

Priv. Sec.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.

An Act ratifying an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the two Houses of Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States did on the thirty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, Resolve, two thirds of both Houses concurring, "That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely, Article XIII. Section 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. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

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 amendment be and it is hereby agreed to, ratified and confirmed, on the part of this Commonwealth to become valid as part of the Constitution of the United States, as soon as the same shall be ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States.

House of Representatives, February 6th 1865

Passed to be enacted,

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Speaker.

In Senate, February 7, 1865,

Passed to be enacted,

J. E. FIELD, President.

February 8th 1865

Approved,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Secretary's Department,

Boston, March 8th 1865.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the of the Original.

Witness the seal of the Commonwealth.

[SEAL.]

OLIVER WARNER.

Secretary.

HOUSE....No. 54.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON,)
February 8th, 1865.)

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

The Act of the General Court of Massachusetts "ratifying an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the two Houses of Congress to the legislatures of the several States," has been laid before me by the secretary of the Commonwealth, for approval, and it being thus presented, I have signed it, gladly coöperating in form, with the legislature, in a transaction so momentous and significant. This amendment was proposed by Congress in due conformity to the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the Congress," (which by the first article is defined to 'consist of a Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives,') whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution * * * which * * * shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

But the occasion of the laying of this Act before me for approval, seems to invite some comments upon the relation of the governor to the legislation of the general court, which I herewith respectfully submit to your consideration.

That relation is established by the second article of the first section of the first chapter of the Constitution of Massachusetts, which provides that "no bill or resolve of the Senate or House of Representatives shall become a law, and have force as such until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal." But this provision is of necessity to be limited to legislative Acts, having their origin in the powers which the legislative body (defined by the same section as "formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives,") derives from the Constitution of Massachusetts itself. It cannot apply to cases in which a power is specifically granted by the Constitution of the United States to the legislature of the State, and when the action of the legislative body alone is required by the terms of that Constitution in order completely to execute such power. If the revisal of the governor is necessary in order to complete an Act ratifying an amendment to the Federal Constitution, then in case of his objection to a bill of ratification, it becomes necessary for two-thirds of both branches of the legislature to agree to pass such bill, in order to effect such ratification on the part

of this Commonwealth. Thus the veto power with which the governor is invested by the Constitution of Massachusetts, would be extended so as to include transactions which spring directly from the Constitution of the United States, and are therein in all respects provided for. This would be not only extending the veto power by implication, but extending it also against the rights of the other States, and of the people of the United States, whose right it is that the decision of *the legislature* (to which alone the Federal Constitution appeals in a case like the present,) should not be limited by the interference of the governor. The fact that the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for an alternative mode of ratification by "conventions" instead of by "legislatures," and that Congress may at pleasure propose the one or the other mode, is of itself decisive. If a "convention" should ratify a proposed amendment, the reversal by the governor, of the act of the Convention, would surely not be contemplated, and his signature of such act would be wholly inappropriate, however cordially he might approve it.

On a previous occasion I have had the honor to express to the general court some opinions of the competency of a State to superadd qualifications to those prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and I beg respectfully to refer to a message transmitted to the general court of 1862 and printed as No. 132 of Senate documents of that year, as including considerations of the general subject, which have application to this special case.

On the day following the passage of the present Act of Ratification to a third reading in the House of Representatives, I received from the office of the Secretary of State of the United States, a copy duly authenticated by him, under

date of February 2, of the Resolution of Congress proposing to the legislatures of the several States the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which has now been ratified by Massachusetts. Had I received this copy earlier, I should have transmitted it to the general court, for its information. But since no difference appears between the language of the proposed amendment, as certified in this copy, and the recitation of it in the Act of the general court, I have caused the copy to be filed by the secretary of the Commonwealth, with the public archives of his office, without such previous transmission.

I have deemed that course the more appropriate and respectful, lest by transmitting it I might seem to assume that the proceeding of the general court to consider the subject prior to such transmission, was irregular and improvident. In this connection I ask leave to remark that the question thus suggested, did not escape my attention. The Resolve of Congress proposing the Amendment, is, in the highest sense, both a matter of public history, and an act of public legislation of which every court, both State and Federal, in the Union, will take judicial notice, recognizing it as a fact within its own knowledge, and resorting, where memory is at fault, to such documents of reference as may be at hand and be deemed worthy of confidence. In the exercise of its own proper discretion, the general court of Massachusetts has taken judicial notice of the passage of the Resolution of Congress; and although any approval of my own is superfluous, I have deemed it an honor to certify such approval, by my official signature. But by this message I desire to prevent the form of approval, in this instance, from being drawn into a precedent which might seem wrongfully to enlarge the

powers of the governors of States, in like cases, and correspondingly to limit the powers granted by the Federal Constitution exclusively to legislatures of the States.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Office House of Representatives, U. S.

Washington, D. C., Mch 3 1865.

Sir

I have the pleasure of introducing Hon. George W. Householder, of the Senate of Pennsylvania, one of Com^{ee} appointed to convey the evidence of the ratification, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania of the pending am^{dt} to the Constitution of the United States.

Very respectfully

EDW^D M^CPERSON

Hon. W H SEWARD,
Sec^y of State.

A Joint Resolution to Ratify the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Slavery.

Whereas, two-thirds of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled Did, on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, Adopt an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as follows :

“ Article XIII.

Section 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

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.”

Which said Amendment must be Proposed and Submitted to the several States for their Approval and Ratification; therefore Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the Amendment, as above Proposed and Submitted, is hereby Ratified and Adopted by the State of Pennsylvania.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM J. TURRELL

Speaker of the Senate.

State of Pennsylvania, ss.

We do hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of A Joint Resolution to ratify the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Slavery, as the same passed the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 8th February A. D. 1865.

A. W. BENEDICT

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY

Clerk of the Senate.

State of Maine.

Executive Department

Augusta February 14. 1865

Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit an authenticated copy of the action of the Legislature of this State upon the question of the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servant

SAM^l CONY

Governor of Maine.

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

An Act

to ratify an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, by a Resolution of Congress approved on the first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Whereas, at the second session of the thirty eighth Congress of the United States of America, held at Washington in the District of Columbia on the first day of February aforesaid, 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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution, namely :

ART. XIII.

Section 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.

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

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, as follows, viz :

Section 1. That the said proposed amendment be and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Maine.

Section 2. This act shall take effect on its approval by the governor.

In the House of Representatives. February 7. 1865
This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

W. A. P. DILLINGHAM, Speaker.

In Senate February 7. 1865. This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID D. STEWART President

February 7. 1865 Approved.

SAMUEL CONY.

State of Maine

Office of Secretary of State.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as Engrossed and deposited in this office—

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the State, at Augusta this
[SEAL.] fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

EPHRAIM FLINT Jr
Secretary of State.

State of Kansas,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Topeka, March 6 1865

To His Excellency A. Lincoln

President of the U. S.

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency Gov Samuel J. Crawford to transmit Concurrent Resolution No 42 of the Legislature of Kansas ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery or involuntary Servitude therein except as punishment for crime

I have the honor to be your Most Obedient Servant

J. B. M^CA^{FEE}

Private Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

Respectfully referred by the President to the Hon, the Secretary of State.

JNO. G. NICOLAY

March 15 .65.

Priv. Sec

Senate Concurrent Resolutions No. 42.

Concurrent Resolution ratifying certain proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery.

Whereas, the congress of the United States has submitted the following proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States, to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification: namely,

Article XIII.

Section One. 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.

Section Second. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriated Legislature.

Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the foregoing proposed amendments be and they are ratified.

Resolved That the Governor of the State of Kansas is hereby requested to transmit to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, duly certified by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses and the Chief Clerks thereof,

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolutions originated in the Senate on the Sixth day of February, A. D. 1865, and passed the Senate on the Seventh day of February, A. D. 1865, unanimously.

FREDRICK WILLIAM POTTER,

President, Pro Tempore of the Senate.

A. SMITH, DEVENNEY

Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolutions passed the House of Representatives on the Seventh day of February, A. D. 1865, unanimously.

JACOB SLOTTER

Speaker of the House of Representatives

D. B. EMMERT,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

State of Kansas,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Topeka, March 6 1865

To The President United States Senate

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency Gov Samuel J. Crawford to transmit Concurrent Resolution No 42 of the Legislature of Kansas ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery or involuntary Servitude therein except as punishment for crime

I have the honor to be your Most Obedient Servant

J. B. M^cA^fE^e

Private Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

Duplicate.

Senate Concurrent Resolution N^o 42.

Concurrent Resolution ratifying certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States Abolishing Slavery.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has submitted the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification: namely,

Article XIII.

Section One, 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.

Section Second, Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by Appropriate Legislation.

Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the foregoing proposed amendments be and they are hereby ratified.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Kansas is hereby requested to transmit to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, a Copy of the foregoing Resolutions, duly certified by the Presiding Officers, of the two Houses and the Chief Clerks thereof.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution originated in the Senate on the Sixth day of February A. D. 1865, and passed the Senate on the Seventh day of February A. D. 1865, unanimously,

FREDRICK, WILLIAM, POTTER

President Pro. Tempore of the Senate

A. SMITH, DEVENNEY

Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolutions, passed the House of Representatives on the Seventh day of February A. D. 1865, unanimously,

JACOB, SLOTTER

Speaker of the House of Representatives

D. B. EMMERT,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The State of Ohio

Executive Department

Columbus, Feby 10 1865

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln

President of the U States

Washington City D C

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you certified copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing Slavery

Very Respectfully

JNO BROUGH

Whereas, the General Assembly has received official notification of the passage, by both Houses of the Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States, at its second session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a Constitutional majority of two thirds thereof in the words following, to wit;

A Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States,

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 Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,

which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution, namely :

Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary Servitude except as a punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their Jurisdiction.

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

Whereas, Three fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof ;

Therefore, Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States,

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded, by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives ;

CHARLES ANDERSON,

President of the Senate.

February 10th 1865.

Office of the Secretary of State,

Columbus, O, Feby. 11th. 1865—

[SEAL.] I certify the foregoing to be truly copied from the original roll on file in this office.

W^M HENRY SMITH,

Secretary of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

S. J. R

N° 87

Relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Respectfully referred by the President to the Hon, the Secretary of State.

JNO. G. NICOLAY

Priv. Sec.

Febry 17. 1865.

State of Minnesota

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Saint Paul, March 7, 1865

Hon William H Seward

Secy of State for the U States

Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose a certified copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, ratifying the Amendments to Art 13, Sec 1. of the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery.

Very Respectfully

your obt Servt

STEPHEN MILLER

Govr Minn.

A Concurrent Resolution

to ratify the amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery.—

Whereas: The Congress of the United States has proposed to the several States the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States, viz:

“Art: 13. Sec. 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

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate Legislation.”

Therefore:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that said proposed amendments be and the same are hereby ratified and assented to by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

sigd. THOMAS H. ARMSTRONG

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

sigd. CHARLES D. SHERWOOD.

President of the Senate.

Passed the House of Representatives February 8th 1865.

sigd. ANDREW C. DUNN

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Passed the Senate February 23^d 1865.

signd: E. B. AMES.

Secretary of the Senate.

State of Minnesota

Office of the Secretary of State

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.—

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State at the
 [SEAL.] Capitol in St. Paul this Fourth day of March A. D. 1865.

D. BLAKELY,

Sec^y of State

Commonwealth of Virginia,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

Richmond, Nov^r 27th 1865.

Hon William H Seward

Sec'y State, of The United States.

Dr. Sir.

In reply to your communication of the 18th Inst I have the honor to enclose a certified copy of the Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed Feby 9th 1865, Ratifying the amendment to the Thirteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States.

It is proper to state, that a certified copy of this act was duly forwarded to the State Department of the United States, soon after its passage.

Very Respectfully

Yr ob^t Serv^t

F. H. PEIRPOINT

By the General Assembly of Virginia,

An Act;

To ratify the Joint Resolution of Congress, passed January thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—

Passed February 9th 1865.

Preamble. Whereas, It is provided by the Constitution of

the United States of America, that Congress may, whenever two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary, propose amendments to the same, to be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions therein, as the one or the other may be proposed by Congress.

And whereas, By the thirty-eighth Congress of the United States at the second session thereof, begun and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and Sixty four, it was

“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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution :

Article 13th.

§ 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.”

Therefore be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified.

(Signed) J. MADISON DOWNEY
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

L. C. P. COWPER,
President of the Senate

State of Virginia :

I Charles H Lewis Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the enrolled Bills of the General Assembly of Virginia, filed in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the lesser seal of the State of Virginia this 27th day of November 1865 in the 90th year of the Commonwealth

CH. H. LEWIS

Sec^y Com'w'th Va.

STATE OF INDIANA

Executive Department.

Indianapolis, December 12th 1865.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax,

Speaker, House Representatives,

Washington City,

Sir,

Being informed that no official information has been received by the Government of the ratification by the General Assembly of this State of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in relation to Slavery, I have the honor herewith respectfully, to transmit a Copy of the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana on the subject, Approved February 16th 1865, Certified by the Secretary of State, under the Seal of the State.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

CONRAD BAKER

Lieut Governor acting as

Governor of Indiana

Joint Resolution N^o 16.

A Joint Resolution accepting and ratifying certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas, Congress has, by a two thirds vote, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of said States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, namely :

“Article XIII.

“Section 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.

“Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation;” approved February 1, 1865 ; therefore :

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That said proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States are hereby accepted and ratified on the part of the State of Indiana.

JOHN W. PETTIT

Speaker of the House of Representatives

CONRAD BAKER

President of the Senate

Approved February 16, 1865

O. P. MORTON

Governor of Indiana

the State of Indiana, S. S. }
Office of Secretary of State }

I, Nelson Trusler Secretary of State for the State of Indiana, certify that I, have compared the above and foregoing with the Enrolled Joint Resolution from which the same was taken, now on file in the said Office of Secretary of State, and find the same to be a full, true and complete Copy thereof

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
 [SEAL.] ["and" stricken out] and affixed the Seal of the
 said State of Indiana at, the City of Indianapolis, this
 12th day of December A. D. 1865.

NELSON TRUSLER

[Five-cent revenue stamp.]

Secretary of State

Thirty-Ninth Congress, U. S.

House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C. Dec 15 1865

Hon W. H. Seward,

Secretary of State,

Sir,

I have the honor of transmitting herewith official notice
 from Acting Governor Baker of Indiana ["of the" stricken
 out] & Hon Nelson Trusler, Secretary of State, of the ratifi-
 cation by the Legislature of Indiana of the Constitutional
 amendment prohibiting Slavery in the United States.

Respy Yrs

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker H. R. U. S.

STATE OF INDIANA

Executive Department.

Indianapolis, December 12th 1865.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson,

President United States,

Washington City.

Sir,

Being informed that no official information has been re-
 ceived by the Government of the ratification by the General

assembly of this State, of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to Slavery, I have the honor herewith respectfully to transmit a Copy of the Joint Resolution of the General assembly of the State of Indiana approved February 16th 1865, Certified by the Secretary of State under the Seal of the State.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant,

CONRAD BAKER

Lieut Governor, acting as

Governor of Indiana,

Joint Resolution N^o 16.

A Joint Resolution accepting and ratifying certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas, Congress has, by a two thirds vote, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of said States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, namely:

“Article XIII.

“Section. 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.

“Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this arti-

cle by appropriate Legislation;" approved February 1. 1865; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That said proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States are hereby accepted and ratified, on the part of the State of Indiana,

JOHN W. PETTIT

Speaker of the House of Representatives

CONRAD BAKER

President of the Senate

Approved February 16, 1865,

O. P. MORTON

Governor of Indiana

State of Indiana S. S. }
Office Secretary of State }

I, Nelson Trusler Secretary of State for the State of Indiana Certify that I have compared the above and foregoing with the Enrolled Joint Resolution from which the same was taken, now on file in the said Office of Sec'y of State, and find the same to be a full true and comple Copy thereof

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Seal of the Said State of Indiana, at the City of Indianapolis, this 12th day of December A. D. 1865,

NELSON TRUSLER

[Five-cent revenue stamp.]

Secretary of State

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Dec 15th 1865.

Case of Baker Conrad Lt Gov. Actg as Gov. Indiana

Encloses the Ratification By the Gen'l Assembly of the
Constitutional Amendment

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President

R. MORROW
Secretary

STATE OF NEVADA—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Carson City Feby 16th 1865.

His Excellency

Abraham Lincoln, President, &^c

Dear Sir,—Enclosed, I Send you a Certified Copy of Resolution passed by our Legislature, on the 16th Inst. ratifying the Amendment of the National Constitution, abolishing Slavery.

Truly we live in an age of progress, but this event is an *era* in our governmental history, and National experience.

The prayers of the framers of our fundamental law have entered into the ears of the God of Sabaoth; He, in dewey Smiles has poured wisdom and Strength upon our Nation, and the dogma of Free Government, with human bondage as an incident thereof, is forever exploded!

“The Lord God, Omnipotent reigneth, let the People rejoice and be glad”

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's Most

Obdt and humble Servant,

HENRY. G BLASDEL

Governor of Nevada.

Senate Joint Resolution N^o 13.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has adopted by a two-thirds vote the subjoined: Be it Resolved, by the Sen-

ate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of Said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely: Article XIII—Section One, 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. Section Two, Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate. legislation,

Now therefore, Be it Resolved conjointly, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada, that the Legislature of Nevada, does hereby ratify and confirm the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed to be made by Article XIII—Sec's One & two of Constitutional Amendments.

J. S. CROSMAN

Prest of the Senate.

L. B. MOORE

Sec'y of the Senate.

C. W. TOZER

Speaker of the Assembly.

U. E. ALLEN

Clerk of the Assembly.

Approved February 16th 1865

HENRY. G. BLASDEL

Governor of Nevada.

[Five-cent revenue stamp.] State of Nevada }
 Department of State } ss.

I, C. N. Noteware Secretary of State of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct Copy of the original entitled "Senate Joint Resolution N^o 13," February 16th 1865, Now on file in my office.

[SEAL.] Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State hereto Affixed. Done at office in Carson City, on this 16th day of February A. D. 1865.

C. N. NOTEWARE
 Secretary of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Respectfully referred by the President to the Hon. the Secretary of State.

Mch 17. 1865.

JNO. G. NICOLAY
 Priv. Sec.

State of Louisiana,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 15th 1865.

Hon'l William H Seward
Secretary of State Washington

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of your favor of the 2^d ins't, enclosing a copy of the Joint Resolution of Congress entitled "A Resolution submitting to the legislatures of the Several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States" and requesting me to submit the same to the Legislature of Louisiana for its decision

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that on the same day I received it, I sent a message to the Legislature (See Copy enclosed) which was promptly acted on by the lower House (the Senate not being in Session) and as you will perceive from the proceedings herewith transmitted, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the unanimous Vote of that body.

I have no doubt of the Concurrence of the Senate by an equally decisive vote and as soon as the ratification is complete, I will transmit you a Certified copy of the action of the Legislature in the premises.

Availing myself of the occasion to congratulate you on the favorable prospects of Consummating this great and

glorious measure, for the extinguishment of Slavery throughout our entire Country.

I remain Sir

With high respect

Your obedient Servant

MICHAEL HAHN

Governor of the State of Louisiana

P. S. Since the foregoing was written, the Senate has met and ratified the amendment by a vote of 18 against 1.

I now have the satisfaction to transmit you herewith, a certified copy of the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly ratifying the Amendment and I need hardly observe Sir, that it is one of the most pleasant acts of my life. I feel proud of new ^{our} State and trust that the ^{fresh} evidence she has given of her devotion to the Union and the principles of universal freedom will serve to convince those who would destroy her status, that she is deserving of their confidence and respect—

I again have the honor
to Subscribe Your very
Obedient Servant

MICHAEL HAHN

Governor &c.

The Daily True Delta

OFFICIAL.

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE
OF LOUISIANA, BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW
ORLEANS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

SECOND SESSION

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14, 1865.

The House met at 12 M., pursuant to an adjournment,
Hon. S. Belden, speaker, in the chair.

The roll being called, the following members answered to
their names :

Messrs. Bovee, Bouligny, Baum, Balser, Buckley, Brown,
Bensel, Badger, Bisbee, Burke, Boudreaux, Bernard, Bangs,
Breckenridge, Belden H. C., Brooks, Creigh, Collins, Cham-
berlain, Christie, Duane, Dejean, Dufresne, Danel, Egan,
Evans, Foley, Gannon, Galligar, Griffith, Harnan, Howes,
Haberlin, Henratty, Hawkins, Hawthorne, Ingram, Kava-
nagh, Kleas, Laster, Lester, Laloire, Lewis, McCann, Mc-
Guire, Miller W. D., Miller R. M., Meeks, Maas, Michel,
Mace, Marie, Poynot, Pearson, Prescott, Robinson, Rotgé,
Riggs, Spellicy, Schillang, Seymour, St. Martin, Shaw, Smith,
Senette, Tully, Todd, Walsh, Waters, Wolf, Wood, Wood-
ward, Wheeler—73.

Messrs. Bisbee, Boudreaux, Marie and Hawkins were
excused for their absence on yesterday.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Corley, Ennis and Nephler; also, U. D. Terrebonne, sergeant-at-arms.

Absent—Messrs. Bofil, Cook, O'Conner and Van Tromp.

Reported Sick—Messrs. R. L. Belden and Kamper.

The journal of Monday, February 13, 1865, was read and adopted.

BILLS AT THEIR FIRST READING.

An act entitled "An act for the relief of P. Yeiser."

Mr. Egan moved to reject the bill.

Carried by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Bouligny, Balsler, Bisbee, Burke, Bangs, Breckenridge, Brooks, Collins, Duane, Dufresne, Danel, Egan, Evans, Foley, Galligar, Harnan, Henratty, Hawthorne, Ingram, Laster, Lewis, McCann, McGuire, Miller W. D., Miller R. M., Meeks, Mace, Marie, Prescott, Rotgé, Tully, Walsh, Wolf, Wood, Woodward—35.

NAVS—Messrs. Bovee, Buckley, Brown, Bensel, Badger, Boudreaux, Bernard, Belden H. C., Creigh, Chamberlain, Christie, Griffith, Howes, Haberlin, Hawkins, Kavanagh, Kleas, Lester, Laloire, Maas, Michel, Poynot, Robinson, Riggs, Spellicy, Schillang, St. Martin, Shaw, Smith, Senette, Todd, Waters, Wheeler—33.

Hon. F. G. Chamberlain presiding.

A message was received from his excellency, the governor, through his private secretary, Mr. N. C. Snethen, submitting the following communication :

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T,)
New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1865.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

I have this day received, from the secretary of state of the

United States, the following communication and certified copy of an amendment proposed by Congress for ratification by the Legislatures of the several States :

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865. }

To his excellency, the governor of the State of Louisiana, New Orleans, La. :

SIR—I transmit an attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st inst, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a thirteenth article to the constitution of the United States. Your excellency is requested to cause the decision of the Legislature of Louisiana to be taken upon the subject. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested by your excellency's most obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
 Acting Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting :

I certify that annexed is a true copy of a joint resolution of Congress, entitled "A resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States," the original of which is on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, William H. Seward, secretary of state of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the department of state to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, 2d day of February, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States :

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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 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.

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

Approved February 1, 1865.

I gladly and most earnestly recommend to the General Assembly the immediate ratification of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, so that the State of Louisiana may share the immortal honor of having performed her part in abolishing slavery throughout our common country.

(Signed)

MICHAEL HAHN.

Mr. Foley moved to suspend the rules in order to take up a joint resolution.

Rules suspended by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Belden, speaker, Bovee, Boulogny, Baum, Balser, Buckley, Brown, Bensel, Bisbee, Burke, Boudreaux, Bernard, Bangs, Breckenridge, Belden H. C., Brooks, Creigh, Collins, Chamberlain, Christie, Duane, Dufresne, Danel, Egan, Evans, Foley, Gannon, Galligar, Griffith, Harman, Haberlin, Henratty, Hawkins, Hawthorne, Kavanagh, Kleas, Lester, Laloire, Lewis, McCann, McGuire, Miller W. D., Miller, R. M., Meeks, Maas, Michel, Mace, Marie, Poynot, Pearson, Prescott, Robinson, Rotgé, Riggs, Spellicy, Schilang, Seymour, St. Martin, Shaw, Senette, Tully, Todd, Walsh, Wolf, Wood, Woodward, Wheeler—67.

Whereupon, Mr. Baum offered the following resolution :

Joint resolution ratifying a proposed mendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has adopted the following resolution, with a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the legislatures of the several States, as follows :

A resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-

fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, viz :

ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 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.

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

Approved February 1, 1865.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the said constitutional amendment, in manner and form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States, be and the same is, on the part of the State of Louisiana, hereby ratified and accepted.

First reading and adopted.

Mr. Simeon Belden moved to suspend the rules in order to put the joint resolution on its second and third reading.

Rules suspended and resolution read a second time and adopted.

Mr. Foley moved that the joint resolution be engrossed. Carried.

Rules suspended, joint resolution put on its third and final reading and passed unanimously by the following vote :

Messrs. Belden, S., speaker, Bovee, Bouigny, Bofil, Baum, Balsler, Buckley, Brown, Bensel, Badger, Bisbee, Burke, Boudreaux, Bernard, Bangs, Breckenridge, Belden, H. C., Brooks, Cook, Creigh, Collins, Chamberlain, Christie,

Corley, Duane, Dufresne, Danel, Egan, Evans, Foley, Gannon, Galligar, Griffith, Harnan, Howes, Haberlin, Henratty, Hawkins, Hawthorne, Ingram, Kavanagh, Kleas, Laster, Lester, Laloire, Lewis, McCann, McGuire, Miller, W. D., Miller, R. M., Meeks, Maas, Michel, Mace, Marie, O'Conner, Poynot, Pearson, Prescott, Robinson, Rotgé, Riggs, Spellicy, Schillang, Seymour, St. Martin, Shaw, Smith, Senette, Tully, Todd, Van Tromp, Walsh, Waters, Wolf, Wood, Woodward, Wheeler—78.

Mr. H. C. Belden offered the following vote of thanks :

Be it resolved, That there be a vote of thanks extended to his excellency, the governor of the State of Louisiana, Michael Hahn, for his zeal and expediency in transmitting to the General Assembly of Louisiana, for ratification, the article of the United States Constitution, as amended, forever abolishing slavery throughout the United States, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. Hawkins moved to adjourn. Lost, by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Buckley, Brown, Belden, H. C., Duane, Danel, Gannon, Griffith, Hawkins, Hawthorne, Kavanagh, Kleas, McGuire, Maas, Spellicy, Shaw, Todd, Wheeler—17.

NAVS—Messrs. Bovee, Bouligny, Baum, Balsler, Bensel, Burke, Boudreaux, Bangs, Breckenridge, Brooks, Creigh, Collins, Christie, Corley, Dufresne, Evans, Foley, Harnan, Haberlin, Ingram, Lester, Laloire, Lewis, McCann, Miller R. M., Michel, Mace, Marie, Poynot, Pearson, Prescott, Robinson, Rotgé, Riggs, Schillang, St. Martin, Senette, Tully, Walsh, Waters, Wolf, Wood, Woodward—43.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

“An act to organize free public schools throughout the State, was taken up. Sections 9 to 31, inclusive, were adopted without any amendments.

Several amendments being offered to section 32, there being no quorum, the House adjourned until Wednesday, February 15, 1865, at 12, m.

Approved.

L. C. WESTERFIELD,
Clerk.

State of Louisiana,
Office of Secretary of State,
New-Orleans, February 17th 1865.

I certify, that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana Entitled “Joint Resolution ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States” the Original of which is on file in this Office.

In testimony whereof I, Stanislaus Wrotnowski Secretary of the State of Louisiana have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the State to be
[SEAL.] affixed at the City of New Orleans this seventeenth day of February A. D. 1865 and the Independence of the United States the eighty ninth

S. WROTNOWSKI
Secretary of State

Joint Resolution ratifying a
proposed amendment to the
Constitution of the United
States.

Originated in the House of Representatives

L. C. WESTERFIELD

Clerk.

Joint Resolution

Ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas The Congress of the United States has adopted the following Resolution with a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States as follows:

A Resolution

Submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-third of both Houses concurring

That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when notified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely

Article XIII

Section 1st 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

Section 2^d Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

Approved February 1st 1865

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened:

That the Said Constitutional amendment in manner and

Résolution Conjointe

Ratifiant l'amendement proposé à la Constitution des Etats-Unis.

Attendu que le congrès des Etats-Unis a adopté la résolution suivante avec une proposition pour amender la Constitution des Etats Unis devant être soumise aux Législatures des différents Etats

Résolution

Soumettant aux Législatures des différent Etats une proposition pour amender la Constitution des Etats Unis

Il est résolu par le Sénat et la Chambre des Représentants des Etats-Unis d'Amérique assemblés en Congrès (les deux tiers de chaque Chambre concourant)

Que l'article suivant soit soumis aux Législatures des différents Etats, comme amendement à la Constitution des Etats Unis, et lorsque le dit article sera ratifié par les trois quarts des dites Legislatures, il sera valide et fera partie de la dite Constitution

Article XIII.

Section 1^{re}—L'esclavage ou la servitude involontaire, excepté comme punition pour crime et seulement lorsque la personne accusée sera dûment trouvée coupable, n'existera dans les Etats Unis ou dans les endroits sous leur juridiction.

Section 2^{em}, Le Congrès aura le droit de mettre en vigueur cet article par les lois qu'il jugera nécessaires

Approuvé le 1^{er} Février 1865.

Il est résolu par le Senat et la Chambre des Représentants de l'Etat de la Louisiane réunis en Assemblée Générale que l'amendement constitutionnel proposé et soumis par le

form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States, be, and the same is on the part of the State of Louisiana, hereby ratified and accepted

SIMEON BELDEN

Speaker of the

J MADISON WELLS

Lieutenant Governor

Approved, February 17, 1865.

Governor of the

Congrès des Etats Unis est et demeure ratifié et accepté par
l'Etat de la Louisiane.

House of Representatives

and President of the Senate

MICHAEL HAHN.

State of Louisiana

State of Wisconsin

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Madison March 2d 1865.

Hon Wm. H. Seward

Secretary of State of the U. S.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you the enclosed certified copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be known as "Article XIII,"—approved March 1st 1865.

I am, Sir.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servant,

JAMES T LEWIS

Governor of Wisconsin.

Joint Resolution.

Ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has, pursuant to article five (5) of the Constitution proposed to the Legislatures of the several States the following Article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely;

Article Thirteen.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, ex-

cept as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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

Therefore Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin in Legislature assembled, That the said Article as such proposed amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified.

W^M W. FIELD

Speaker of the Assembly

W. H. CHANDLER

President of the Senate Pro Tem.

Approved March 1st 1865

JAMES T. LEWIS

Gov Wis.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Jt. Res. No. 17. S.

State of Wisconsin.

Joint Resolution ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

State of Wisconsin ss.

This Joint resolution originated in the Senate.

FRANK M. STEWART

Chief Clerk.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
Secretary's office, } ss.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies, that the foregoing has been compared with the

Original Enrolled Joint Resolution deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
 [SEAL.] and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the
 Capitol in Madison, this First day of March A. D.
 1865.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD
 Secretary of State.

State of Wisconsin

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Madison March 2d 1865.

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln.

President of the United States

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you the enclosed certified copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, ratifying the proposed amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, to be known as "Article XIII,"—approved March 1st 1865.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servant

JAMES T LEWIS

Governor of Wisconsin.

Joint Resolution.

Ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has, pursu-

ant to article five (5) of the Constitution proposed to the Legislatures of the several States the following Article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

Article Thirteen.

Section 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 in any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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

Therefore Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin in Legislature assembled, That the said Article as such proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified.

W^M W. FIELD

Speaker of the Assembly

W. H. CHANDLER

President of the Senate Pro Tem.

Approved March 1st 1865

JAMES T. LEWIS

Gov Wis.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Jt. Res No. 17. S.

State of Wisconsin.

Joint Resolution ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

State of Wisconsin ss.

This Joint resolution originated in the Senate.

FRANK M. STEWART

Chief Clerk

STATE OF WISCONSIN,)
 Secretary's Office) ss.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies, that the foregoing has been compared with the Original Enrolled Joint Resolution deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
 and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the
 [SEAL.] Capitol in Madison, this First day of March A.
 D. 1865.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD
 Secretary of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Respectfully referred by the President to the Hon, the Secretary of State.

March 7. 1865.

JNO. G. NICOLAY
 Priv. Sec.

Office of Secretary of State,
City of Jefferson, Missouri.

I, FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of the State of Missouri, hereby certify, that the annexed pages contain a true, complete and full copy of Joint Resolution of the General assembly of the State of Missouri, [~~“entitled”~~ stricken out] Ratifying proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery in the Several States and Territories. Approved Feby 10.. 1865 as appears by comparing the same with the original roll of said Joint Resolution now on file, as the law directs, in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal: Done at office,
[SEAL.] this Eleventh day of February A. D. Eighteen Hundred and sixty Five

FRANCIS RODMAN
Secretary of State.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

That the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification or rejection in words following, to wit:

“Article XIII

Sec. 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

Sec 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation"; be and the same is hereby ratified as an amendment to and part of the Constitution of the United States.

Approved, February 10th 1865.

State of Tennessee,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Nashville, May 6 1865.

Hon. W. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to your department the joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee ratifying the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States

Very Respectfully

A. J. FLETCHER

Secretary of State

for the State of Tennessee

Joint Resolution No. 8.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee: That the amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Congress of the United States on the 1st day of Feb. 1865 in the words and figures following to wit.

“Article XIII

Section 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

“Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate Legislation.

Approved Feb. 1st 1865

A. LINCOLN”

Be and the same is hereby ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States of America

Passed in the Senate April 5th 1865 and concurred in by the House of Representatives April 7th 1865

WILLIAM HEISKELL

Speaker of the House of Representatives

SAMUEL R. RODGERS

Speaker of the Senate

I Andrew J. Fletcher Secretary of State for the State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that ^{the} above is a copy of joint resolution No 8 passed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee on the 7th day of April A. D. 1865.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my official Signature, and by order of the Governor affixed the [SEAL.] Great Seal of the State of Tennessee at the Department in Nashville the 1st day of May A. D. 1865.

A. J. FLETCHER

Secretary of State

STATE OF VERMONT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Montpelier, Nov 30 1865.

Hon W. H. Seward

Secr. of State. U States.

Dear Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Department, a certified copy of the law of Vermont, adopting the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed at the extra Session of the legislature of this state held in March 1865.

With much Respect,

Your obed^t Servant

PAUL DILLINGHAM

Governor of Vermont

An act declaring the assent of this State to a certain article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont :

Section 1. That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that 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, proposed by the thirty-eighth Congress of the United States, at the second session of that body, begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and approved February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, in the words following, 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

“Article XIII.”

“Section I. 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.

“Section II. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

Be, and the same is hereby ratified.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, March 9th 1865.

State of Vermont,

Secretary of State's Office.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Act is a true Copy of an Act, passed by the General Assembly of this State, at the

special session, holden March A. D. 1865, and approved on the ninth day of said month, as appears by the files and records of this office.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and [SEAL.] affix the Seal of this office, at Montpelier, this twenty-Eighth day of November A. D. 1865.

GEORGE NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

Office of Sec'y of State Arkansas.

Little Rock Ark. May 1, 1865.

Hon W^m H. Seward.

Sec'y of State. Washington D. C.

Sir.

I transmit herewith a certified copy of the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly Convicted.

The action of the Legislature was unanimous, and the attendance large under the peculiar circumstances of our present condition—There were 54 votes cast in the House of Representatives and Seventeen in the Senate.

With the most Earnest wishes for your restoration to complete health, in which all of the officers of the State organization join.

I remain Very Respectfully

Your Ob't. Sv't.

ALBERT W. BISHOP.

Dep. Sec'y of State.

Office of Secretary of State Arkansas

Little Rock Arks. April 29. 1865

I certify that annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas approved April the 20th A. D. 1865, the original of which is on file in this Office.

In testimony whereof I have hereun- subscribed
 [SEAL.] my name and affixed the seal of the state this 29th
 day of April A. D. 1865.

ROBERT D. WHITE—Secretary of State

Arkansas

Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State
 of Arkansas, ratifying the proposed Amendment to the
 Federal Constitution, abolishing Slavery in all Cases
 within their jurisdiction.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has submitted
 to the several States for their Action thereon by an Act
 approved February the First One thousand eight hundred
 and sixty five, the following Article Thirteenth [13] as an
 Amendment to ^{the} Constitution of the United States, namely:

“Article 13th. Section 1st: Neither Slavery nor invol-
 “untary 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.”

“Section 2nd. Congress shall have power to enforce
 “this Article by appropriate legislation.”

Therefore. Be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the
 State of Arkansas, that the foregoing ^{recited} Article Thirteen [13]
 be and the same is hereby ^{fully} approved and ratified, as a part
 of the Constitution of the United States.

(Signed) C. C. BLISS

L^t Governor & President of Senate

(Signed) W. J. PATTON

Speaker of House

Approved this 20th April 1865.

(Signed) ISAAC MURPHY. Gov: Ark:

Office of Secretary of State,

Hartford, Conn. May 8th 1865.

Hon. William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Resolution of the General Assembly of this State ratifying the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obed^t Serv^t,

J HAMMOND TRUMBULL

Secretary of State

of Connecticut

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as An Amendment to the Constitution of the United States an Article designated as Article XIII. in the words following, to wit:—

“Section. 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.

Section. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.”—therefore,—

Resolved by this Assembly, That the said Article be approved, adopted and ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

House of Representatives, May 4th, 1865.

Passed, JOHN R. BUCK, Clerk.

Senate, May 4th, 1865.

Passed, WILLIAM T. ELMER, Clerk.

Approved May 5th. 1865.

State of Connecticut, ss. }
Office of Secretary of State. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand, and affixed the Seal of said State at Hart-
ford, this fifth day of May A. D. 1865.

J HAMMOND TRUMBULL

Secretary of State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened;

That the following additional article submitted by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved February 1, 1865, for the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States, namely,

“Article XIII.”

“Section 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,

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

be, and the same hereby is, ratified and adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire as an amendment to and a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Office of Secretary of State,

Concord N. H. Nov. 22. 1865

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the New Hampshire Legislature, approved July 1. 1865

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL.] and affixed the seal of said State, the date above
written

WALTER HARRIMAN

Secretary of State

Greenville S C

Nov 17th 1865

Hon W. H. Seward

Sec^y of State

Dear Sir

I have the honor of enclosing to you the adoption of the Congressional Amendment of the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery, by the Legislature of South Carolina

I am with great respect &c

B F PERRY

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution approved on the first day of February Anno Domini 1865, proposed an amendment of the Constitution of the United States for the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States, which amendment is in the following words *to wit*

Article XIII.

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

Section 2nd

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

1. Resolved. therefore by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of South

Carolina, in General Assembly met, and by authority of the same, that the aforesaid proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby accepted, and adopted and ratified by this State

2. Resolved.

That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by His Excellency the Provisional Governor, to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States

3. Resolved.

That any attempt by Congress towards legislating upon the political status of former slaves, or their civil relations, would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States, as it now is, or as it would be altered by the proposed amendment—in conflict with the policy of the President declared in his amnesty proclamation, and with the restoration of that harmony upon which depends the vital interests of the American Union

In the Senate

Columbia S. C.

November 13 1865

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of resolutions this day passed by both houses of the General Assembly.

WM. E. MARTIN

Clerk of the Senate.

The words "*limits of the*" are erroneously inserted in the 5th line of the Article XIII—as copied in the above.

WM. E. MARTIN

Clerk of Senate.

Resolutions

Adopting the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery within the United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States by joint resolution, approved on the first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States, which amendment is in the following words, to wit :

“Article thirteenth, section first. Neither slavavery
“nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for
“crime, whereof the party shall have been duly con-
“victed, shall exist within the United States or any place
“subject to their jurisdiction.”

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

“Approved February 2. 1865.”

Resolved, therefore, by the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that the aforesaid proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby accepted and ratified by this State.

Resolved. That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by his Excellency the Provisional Governor to His Excellency the President of the United

States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

In General Assembly, Read three }
times: and ratified this 4th day of }
December 1865.

S. F. PHILLIPS S. H. C.

THOMAS SETTLE S. S.

I R. W. Best Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true Copy of the original resolutions on file in this office.

Given under my hand the 5th day of December A. D. 1865.

R. W. BEST
Sec of State,

Executive Department of North Carolina

Raleigh N. C. December 6th 1865

It is hereby certified that R. W. Best whose genuine signature appears to the foregoing certificate, is Secretary of State for the State of North Carolina

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State this 6th day of December A. D. one thousand
[SEAL.] Eight hundred and Sixty five and of the Independence of the United States the 90th year.

W. W. HOLDEN, PROV. GOV^r

By the Governor.

W. R. RICHARDSON

Private Secretary

Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: Whereas the Congress of the United States on the 1st day of February 1865 adopted a Joint Resolution submitting to the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States as follows: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring,) that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes: Article XIII. Sec 1st 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. Sec 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; and the said foregoing proposed amendment, having been laid before this General Assembly, by the Provisional Governor of this State, for consideration and action: Now, therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly Convened: 1st That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

2^d Be it further Resolved, That this amendment to the constitution of the United States, is adopted by the Legislature of Alabama with the understanding that it does not confer upon Còngress the power to Legislate upon the political status of Freedmen in this State. 3^d Resolved by the authority aforesaid that the Governor of the State, and he is hereby requested to forward to the President of the United States, an authenticated copy of the foregoing preamble and Resolutions

THO B COOPER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

WALTER H CRENSHAW

President of Senate

Approved Dec^r 2^d 1865.

LEWIS E PARSONS

Prov^l Gov of Ala.

Secretary of States Office

Montgomery Alabama

December 9th 1865

I, Albert Elmore, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, hereby certify that the above is a true, & correct copy of the "Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, ratifying an amendment to the constitution of the United States," as taken from the original Roll filed in this Office.

Given under my hand, & the Great Seal of the State affixed this the 9th day of Decr A. D. 1865,
 [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the
 ninetieth year

ALBERT ELMORE

Secty of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

Copy

Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of
Alabama ratifying an amendment of the Constitution of the
United States

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Provisional Government of Georgia.

Milledgeville, December 19th 1865.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson :

President of the United States

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I am directed by His Excellency the Provisional Governor, (too much indisposed to be in Office,) to forward you a certified copy of the joint Resolution of the State Legislature, ratifying the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Pursuant to the direction of the Resolution, a similar copy was sent to your Excellency, and ^{one to} the Secretary of State of the United States, immediately on its adoption, the delay in the transmission of which, or their miscarriage, is regretted by the Governor

I have the honor to be, Most Respectfully, Your Obt. Svt.

L. H. BRISCOE. Secretary

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has, under the 5th Article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed an amendment to said Constitution, in the words following to wit :

“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”

“Section 2^d Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation”

Which amendment was approved on the 1st of February 1865:

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, that the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified and adopted.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded by His Excellency the [“Governor” stricken out] Provisional Governor to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

WM. GIBSON

President of the Senate.

JNO B. WEEMS.

Secretary of Senate

THOS HARDEMAN Jnr

Speaker of House of Reps.

J. D. WADDELL:

Clk of House of Reps:

Assented to December 9th. 1865

J. JOHNSON

Pro. Gov. of Ga.

Secretary of State's Office, Georgia

Milledgeville, December 20th 1865

The above and foregoing two pages contain a true and correct copy of the original Resolutions now of file in this Office.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office.

[SEAL.]

N. C. BARNETT

Secretary of State

Whereas the Congress of the United States has, under the 5th Article of the Constitution of the United States proposed an Amendment to said Constitution in the words following, to wit:

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

Section 2^d Congress shall have power to enforce this article, by appropriate legislation, which amendment was approved on the 1st of February 1865. Therefore be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, that the said Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified and adopted.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and Resolutions, be forwarded by His Excellency the Provisional Governor, to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

WILLIAM GIBSON

President of Senate

JOHN B WEEMS

Secretary of Senate

THOMAS HARDEMAN Jr

Speaker of House of Representatives

J D WADDELL

Clk House of Reps.

Approved December 9th 1865

(Signed)

J. JOHNSON.

Provisional Gov of Geo

Secretary of State's Office, Georgia.

Milledgeville December 8th 1865.

The within and foregoing page contains a true & correct copy of the original now of file in this Office.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office.

[SEAL.]

N. C. BARNETT

Secretary of State

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Provisional Government of Georgia.

Milledgeville, December 19th 1865.

Hon: Wm. H. Seward

Secretary of State, U. S:

Washington, D. C:

Sir:

I am directed by His Excellency the Provisional Governor, to forward you a certified Copy of the joint Resolution of the State Legislature, ratifying the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. A similar copy was forwarded on the 10th inst, the miscarriage or delay in transmission of which, he regrets.

I have the honor to be,

Most Respectfully Your Obt. Svt.

L. H. BRISCOE

Secretary:

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has, under the 5th Article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed an amendment to said Constitution in the words following, to wit:

“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.”

Section 2^d “Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation,”

Which amendment was approved on the 1st of February 1865.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified and adopted.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, be forwarded by His Excellency, the Provisional Governor, to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

WILLIAM GIBSON

President of Senate

J^N^O B. WEEMS

Secretary of Senate

THO^S HARDEMAN JR

Speaker of House of Rep^s

J D WADDELL

Clk House of Rep^s

Assented to December 9th 1865

J JOHNSON

Pro. Gov. of Ga

Secretary of State's Office, Georgia.

Milledgeville, December 20th 1865.

The within one page contains a true and correct copy of the ^{original} Resolutions now of file in this office.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office.

[SEAL.]

N. C. BARNETT

Secretary of State

State of Oregon

Department of State

Salem Dec 20 1865

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C

Sir:

In compliance with an order of the Legislative Assembly of this State, I have the honor to transmit a copy of certain Resolutions adopted by that body on the 11th inst

I am very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

SAMUEL E MAY

Secretary of State

State of Oregon

Department of State

To all to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting:

I, Samuel E. May, Secretary of State of the State of Oregon do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of this State the original of which is on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the State, at the city of

[SEAL.] Salem, this twentieth day of December A D.

1865 and of the Independence of the United States the eighty ninth.

SAMUEL E MAY

Secretary of State.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did by resolution approved February first 1865 propose the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely,

Article Thirteen Section One, 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.

Section Two. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation.

Therefore be it Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon as follows, That the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution of the United States as provided by Congress be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Adopted December 11th 1865.

State of California—Executive Department,

Sacramento, Dec 21 1865

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to send herewith an official copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

To guard against delay or loss by reason of possible interruption of the mails on the overland route, a duplicate copy will be sent you by the Steamer Mail via Panama on the 30th inst

I have the honor to be Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

FRED^K F. LOW

Governor

Joint Resolution providing for a ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, two thirds of both Houses having deemed it necessary, by a joint resolution duly passed, and approved on the first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty five, did propose to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, a certain amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which pro-

posed amendment is in the words and figures following, to wit; "Article Thirteen, Section One. 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.

Section Two. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation. Therefore be it resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, that the said proposed amendment be and the same hereby is ratified by the Legislature of the State of California."

JOHN YULE

Speaker of the Assembly.

J. N. MACHIN

President of the Senate

Approved December 20th 1865.

FRED^K F LOW

Governor

State of California.....Department of State.

I B. B. REDDING, Secretary of State, of California, do hereby certify that the above is a true full and correct copy of a "Joint Resolution providing for a ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States" Approved December 20th A. D. 1865, and now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State, at Office in Sacramento California, the Twenty first day of December A. D. 1865.

B. B. REDDING

Secretary of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

enclosure to letter rec^d on 22^d Jan. '66.

 Duplicate

State of California—Executive Department,

Sacramento, Dec 21 1865

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to send herewith an official copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery

To guard against delay or loss by reason of possible interruption of the mails on the overland route, a duplicate copy will be sent you by the Steamer Mail via Panama on the 30th inst

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

FRED^K F LOW

Governor

Joint resolution, providing for a ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, two thirds of both Houses, having deemed it necessary, by a joint resolution duly passed, and approved on the First day of

February, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty five, did propose to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, a certain amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which proposed amendment is in the words and figures following, to wit; "Article Thirteen. Section One. 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. Section Two. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation. Therefore be it resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, that the said proposed amendment be and the same hereby is ratified by the Legislature of the State of California."

JOHN YULE

Speaker of the Assembly.

J. N. MACHIN

President of the Senate.

Approved December 20th 1865.

FREDK F LOW

Governor

State of California.....Department of State.

I B. B. Redding, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that the above is a true full and correct copy of a "Joint Resolution [SEAL.] providing for a ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States" Approved December 20th A. D. 1865, and now on file in this office.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of
State, at Office in Sacramento, California, the
Twenty first day of December A. D. 1865.

B. B. REDDING ·
Secretary of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

enclosure to duplicate letter rec^d on 20th Jan, '66.

Executive Office

Dec 30th 1865

His Excellency Andrew Johnson

President,

Sir

In obedience to the request of the General Assembly of this State, I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency herewith, an authenticated Copy of their Resolutions ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery,

I have the honor to be with great respect Your Excellency's Most ob^t sv^t

DAVID S. WALKER,

Governor of Florida

Joint Resolutions ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Slavery.

Whereas the Congress of the United States adopted a joint Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, which said joint Resolutions are as follows :

“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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,

“which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely: Art. XII. Sec I. 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. Section II. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.” Therefore,

I. Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That, the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

II. Be it further Resolved; That this amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is adopted by the Legislature of the State of Florida with the understanding that it does not confer upon the Congress, the power to legislate upon the political status of the Freedman in this State.

III. Be it further Resolved; That the Governor of the State, be, and he is hereby requested to forward to the President of the United States, an authenticated Copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions

Adopted by the Senate, Dec 27th 1865

WM. W KELLY

Lieut Governor & ex officio

President of the Senate

F. L. VILLEPIGUE

Secretary of the Senate

Adopted by the House of Representatives Dec 28th 1865

JO^S JNO WILLIAMS

Speaker House of Representatives

WM FORSYTH BYNUM

Clerk of the House of Representatives

Approved.

DAVID S. WALKER

Governor of Florida.

I. B. F. Allen, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolutions are a true copy of the original on file in this Office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Official Signature, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Florida. Done at the Capitol [SEAL.] in the City of Tallahassee, this 30th day of December A. D 1865, and of the Independance of the United States the 90th year.

DAVID S. WALKER

Governor of Florida

By the Governor—Attest

B. F. ALLEN

Secretary of State.

State of New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Trenton Jany 23 1866

Hon William H Seward

Secretary State of the United States,

Sir:

I herewith transmit an attested copy of the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of this state, approved this day ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be

your most obedient servant

MARCUS L. WARD

The State of New Jersey.

Joint Resolution ratifying the amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the second session of the thirty eighth Congress by a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to the several State legislatures be and the same is hereby ratified upon the part of this legislature, and made a part of the Constitution of the United States of America; said amendment having been approved

on the first day of February Anno Domini eighteen hundred and Sixty-five and is in the following words, to wit:

Article XIII

Section I. 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.

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

Approved January 23, 1866.

State of New Jersey,

I, WHITFIELD S. JOHNSON, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify, the foregoing to be a true copy of ^{A. Joint Resolution} ["an act" stricken out] [SEAL.] passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved by the Governor this twenty third day of January A. D. 1866 as taken from and compared with the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my said office this twenty-third day of January Eighteen hundred and sixty Six and of the Independence of the United States the ["Eighty" stricken out] Ninteth.

W. S. JOHNSON

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I, MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that WHITFIELD S. JOHNSON, Esquire, who hath signed the pre-

ceding certificate, and whose official seal is thereto annexed, is Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, [SEAL.] and that full faith and credit are to be given to his official attestations; that the said signature is in the proper handwriting of the said Whitfield S. Johnson, and the seal his seal of office, and that the said certificate is in due form of law, and by the proper officer.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed, at the city of Trenton, in said State, this twenty third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-Six and of the Independence of the United States the Ninetieth.

MARCUS L. WARD

By the Governor.

W. S. JOHNSON,

Secretary of State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

Washington D. C. July 20 1866,

My Dear Sir

I have the honor to send you herewith Copy of Ratification of State of Iowa, through her legislature, of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I file this at the request of the Secretary of State, of the State of Iowa,

Respectfully Your Ob^t Serv^t

W^m B. ALLISON

Hon W^m H. Seward

Secretary of State.

STATE OF IOWA.

THE ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Joint Resolution, RATIFYING THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has proposed to the several States the following Amendment to the Federal Constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE XIII.

“Section 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.

“Section 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this
“Article by appropriate Legislation”—Therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa, that the State of Iowa, by its Legislature, hereby rati-
fies and assents to said Amendment.

ED WRIGHT

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. GUE

President of the Senate.

Approved January 24th 1866.

W. M. STONE

Governor.

I Hereby Certify the foregoing to be a True Copy
of the Original Resolution now on file in my office.

[SEAL.]

JAMES WRIGHT

Secretary of State.

Des Moines, March 30th 1866.

Members of the House.

All voted in the Affirmative.

Abernethy, A.,	Boomer, Albert,	Clark, Leander,
Abbott, W. S. M.,	Bolter, L. R.,	Close, Cicero,
Alcorn, Robert,	Brown, T. H.,	Comfort, S. J.,
Ballinger, W.,	Brown, N. T.,	Conway, A. B.,
Barnes, T. N.,	Browne, J. M.,	Crawford, A. K.,
Barker, W. T.,	Brown, Joel,	Darwin, C. Ben.,
Bahl, Andrew,	Brown, J. H.,	Dashiell, H. L.,
Belt, A. Sidney,	Buck, W. G.,	DeForest, G. E.,
Bereman, T. A.,	Burnett, R. M.,	Dudley, Chas.,
Bennett, G. G.,	Carbee, J. P.,	Dwelle, L.,

Emery, D. H.,	Knox, Peter,	Ryan, David,
Fellows, L. E.,	Landes, J. F.,	Sapp, W. F.,
Finkbine, R. S.,	Leffingwell, D.,	Safely, J. G.,
Flanders, S. A.,	Linderman, Chas.,	Serrin, John R.,
Fry, Geo. C.,	Lowdon, Peter,	Sherman, Hoyt,
Gamble, J. D.,	Martin, W. C.,	Sipple, W. C.,
Gaylord, W. P.,	Maxwell, Geo. M.,	Tracy, L. D.,
Gary, S. G.,	McPherson, A. L.,	Thacher, J.,
Garrett, J. M.,	McNutt, Samuel,	Traverse, H. C.,
Garber, John,	McCullough, J. T.,	Tisdale, G. J.,
Glasgow, S. L.,	McLaughlin, A.,	Thomson, H. M.,
Godfrey, G. L.,	McKean, John,	Thorn, Geo. W.,
Goodrich, D. G.,	Mills, A. R.,	Van Leuvan, B. F.,
Graves, Howard,	Morgan, T. A.,	Walden, M. M.,
Griffith, G. E.,	O'Brien, D.,	West, J. P.,
Hale, William,	Olmstead, P. P.,	Wilcox, P. C.,
Hand, Geo. W.,	Palmer, B. R.,	Wright, P. G.,
Holden, H. M.,	Poindexter, L. W.,	Wilson, T. S.,
Holmes, A. E.,	Rogers, J. N.,	Williams, J. W.,
Huggins, Alex. Z.,	Rohlf's, M. J.,	Wilson, John,
Joy, Wm. L.,	Runyon, Alex.,	Wilson, Thos. J.,
Knapp, Thos. B.,	Russell, John,	Williams, H. B.
		Ed Wright, Speaker.
		Chas. Aldrich, Chief Clerk.

Members of the Senate.

All voted in the Affirmative.

Bassett, Geo. W.,	Cattell, J. W.,	Cutts, M. E.,
Brayton, J. M.,	Clarkson, C. F.,	Doud, Eliab,
Bridges, C. G.,	Clark, Ezekiel,	Edwards, E. E.,
Bulis, H. C.,	Crookham, J. A. L.	Farwell, S. S.,

Hart, L. W.,	Marshman, W. M.,	Robertson, J. M.,
Hedges, N. G.,	McJunkin, J. F.,	Ross, Lewis W.,
Henderson, H. C.,	McMillan, T.,	Sampson, E. S.,
Hilsinger, J.,	Meyer, John,	Shippen, W. C.,
Hillyer, L. W.,	Moore, S. A.,	Smith, J. Henry,
Hollman, Jos.,	Oliver, Addison,	Stiles, E. H.,
Hunt, B. T.,	Parvin, J. A.,	Stubbs, D. P.,
King, Wm. B.,	Paulk, Charles,	Udell, Nathan,
Knoll, F. M.,	Patterson, J. G.,	Warren, Fitz H.,
Lakin, W. B.,	Powers, J. B.,	Wharton, Henry,
Larimer, A. M.,	Reed, J. R.,	Woolson, T. W.,
Leake, J. B.,	Richards, B. B.,	Young, J. B.

Joint Resolution, ratifying the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, On the 1st day of February 1865, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was approved and which is as follows. "A Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the Several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States." 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 Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Said Constitution, namely:—

Article 13.

Section I. 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.

Section II. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation.

and

Whereas, This amendment was declared a part of the Constitution of the United States on the 18th day of December 1865, and is Submitted to the Legislature of the State of Texas for ratification, be it

Resolved I. That the House of Representatives of the

Legislature of Texas. (the Senate concurring) do ratify said 13th Article of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved II. That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary of State, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Signed. IRA H. EVANS

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Attest

Signed. L. J. GALLANT

clerk House of Representatives.

Signed. J. W. FLANAGAN

President of the Senate.

Signed. C. C. ALLEN

Secretary of Senate.

Head Quarters Fifth Military District

Office of Civil Affairs

Austin Texas, February 25. 1870

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Texas on the 18th day of February 1870 as appears from the Journals of the two Houses.

J. J. REYNOLDS

Bvt Major Gen'l U S A

Commanding

William H. Seward,

Secretary of State of the United States,

To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting:

Know Ye, that, whereas the Congress of the United States, on the 1st of February, last, passed a Resolution which is in the words following, namely:

“A Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a Proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

“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 Article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution, namely:—

“Article XIII.

“Section 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.

“Section 2. Congress shall have authority to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

And, whereas it appears, from official documents on file in this Department, that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed, as aforesaid, has been ratified by the legislatures of the States of 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; in all twenty-seven States:

And, whereas the whole number of States in the United States is thirty-six; and whereas the before specially named States, whose legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the Act of Congress, approved the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled—"An Act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do, hereby, certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

Secretary of State.

Approved

ANDREW JOHNSON

Decr 18, 1865

Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at the first session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it 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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection

or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest.

EDW^D M^CPHERSON.

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY

Secretary of the Senate.

Office of Secretary of State,

Hartford, Conn. July 5th 1866.

Hon. W^m H. Seward.

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

D^r Sir.

I herewith enclose certified copy of record in this office.

The same relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of the same is respectfully requested.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully Your obt. Serv't,

L. E. PEASE

Secy of State.

pr JA^s P MARSH

Ch'f. Clk

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six:—

Ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Congress of the United State has proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States an article designated as Article XIV. in the words following, to wit:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay and debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Resolved by this Assembly, That the said Article be approved and adopted, and it is hereby ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Approved. June 30th, 1866.

State of Connecticut, ss.

Office of Secretary of State.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand, and affixed the Seal of said State, at Hart-
ford, this fifth day of July A. D. 1866.

L. E PEASE
Secretary of State

State of New-Hampshire.

Secretary of State's Office.

I, Walter Harriman, Secretary of State of New-Hampshire, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed July 7, 1866, as taken from the original on file in this Office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL.] and affixed the Seal of said State, the 25th day
of February, A. D. 1867.

WALTER HARRIMAN Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
sixty-six.

*RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives, in
General Court convened:*

That the following Article, proposed by a joint resolution of Congress, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, be ratified and adopted by the Legislature of New-Hampshire as an amendment to, and a part of, the Constitution of the United States; namely,

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION I. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of

the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States ; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the

enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave ; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AUSTIN F. PIKE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL BARNARD,

President of the Senate.

Approved July 7, 1866.

FREDERICK SMYTH, *Governor.*

The State of New-Hampshire.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A JOINT RESOLUTION ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened, That the following article, proposed by a joint resolution of Congress, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, be ratified and adopted by

the Legislature of New-Hampshire, as an amendment to and a part of the Constitution of the United States : namely,

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right of vote, at any election, for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial Officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States,

or as a member of any Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AUSTIN F. PIKE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL BARNARD,

President of the Senate.

Approved July 7, 1866

FREDERICK SMYTH,

Governor.

A true copy—attest:

WALTER HARRIMAN,

Secretary of State.

State of New Hampshire.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened,

That the following Article, proposed by a joint resolution

of Congress to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States be ratified and adopted by the Legislature of New Hampshire as an amendment to and a part of the Constitution of the United States: namely,

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States: nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its Jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress the executive and judicial officers of the State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under

any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an Officer of the United States, or as a member of any legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the Public debt of the United States, authorised by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any Slave: but of all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AUSTIN F. PIKE

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

“DANIEL BARNARD,”

“President of the Senate.”

“Approved July 7, 1866.”

“FREDERICK SMYTH,”

“Governor.”

State of New Hampshire,

Secretary of States Office

Feb. 12, 1866.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Resolution passed by the Legislature of said State at the June

session 1866, taken from the original now in file in this Office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL.] and affixed the seal of said State, the date above
written.

WALTER HARRIMAN

Secretary of State.

State of Tennessee,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Nashville, July 25 1866.

Hon W. H. Seward

Secretary of State of

The United States

Washington D. C.

Sir. I have the honor to transmit herewith, Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee ratifying the Amendment proposed by the present Congress of the United States to the Constitution of the United States as Article No 14. The decision of said Legislature will more fully appear from said enclosure

Respectfully

W. G. BROWNLOW

Governor of Tennessee

Joint Resolution adopting the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee—

That the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States at its present Session, in the words and figures following viz ;

“Be it 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 Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Con-

gress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Be and the same is hereby ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Adopted July 19 1866.

JOHN NORMAN

Speaker pro. tem. of the House of Representatives

JOSHUA B. FREEISON

Speaker of the Senate

I, ANDREW J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, do Certify that the foregoing is a copy of a

Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of Tennessee adopted July 19 1866—the original of which is now on file in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my Official Signature, and by order of the Governor, affixed the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee; at the Department in the City of Nashville, this 25 day of July A. D., 1866.

A. J. FLETCHER

Secretary of State.

State of New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Trenton Sept. 25th 1866

Honorable William H Seward,

Secretary of State &c

Washington. D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit an attested copy of the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved September eleventh, Eighteen hundred and Sixty six, ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, of which an official copy was forwarded to me under date of June 16th last.

Respectfully

Your obedient servant,

MARCUS L. WARD

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION—NO. 1.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

JOINT RESOLUTION ratifying the amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

1. BE IT RESOLVED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress by a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America,

in Congress assembled, to the several State legislatures, be and the same is hereby ratified upon the part of this legislature, and made a part of the Constitution of the United States of America, said amendment being in the following words, to wit:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or

hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Approved September 11. 1866.

State of New Jersey.

I, Horace N Congar, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of a Joint Resolution passed by the Legislature of said State, and approved by the Governor on the Eleventh day of September A. D. Eighteen hundred and Sixty Six, as the Same is taken from and compared with the original now remaining on file in my said office.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this twenty-sixth day of September A. D. Eighteen hundred and Sixty-Six.

H N CONGAR

State of New Jersey.

I, Marcus L. Ward, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that Horace N. Congar, Esquire who hath signed the annexed preceding [SEAL.] certificate of writing, was at the doing thereof, and now is, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, according to law, and that full faith and credit, are to be given to his official attestations. And I do further certify that the signature thereto written, is in the proper handwriting of the said Horace N. Congar, and the seal attached his seal of office.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed at Trenton, this twenty-sixth day of September A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six. and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

MARCUS L. WARD

By the Governor.

H N CONGAR

Secretary of State.

State of Oregon

Department of State

Salem September 21, 1866.

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D. C

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon at its Fourth Regular Session, September 1866. The receipt of which you will please cause acknowledged.

Your Obedient Servant

SAMUEL E MAY

Secretary of State.

State of Oregon.

Department of State.

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

I, Samuel. E. May. Secretary of State of the State of Oregon, do hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the State aforesaid the original of which is now on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Seal of the State of Oregon this twenty-first day of September. A. D. 1866.

SAMUEL E MAY

Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

Senate Joint Resolution.

Whereas. The Congress of the United States did by concurrent resolution, adopted at the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, propose to the Legislatures of the several States, the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely.

Article. 14. Section. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election, for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States,

or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Therefore; Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon; that the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby ratified.

Passed the Senate Sept 14th 1866.

T. R. CORNELIUS

President of the Senate.

Passed the House of Representatives. Sept. 19th 1866.

F. A. CHENOWITH.

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Attest. J. C. PEEBLES

Chief Clerk of the Senate

T. M^CF. PATTON.

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

State of Vermont,

Executive Chamber

Montpelier Nov 12 1866.

Hon W H Seward

Secry of State, U States

Sir

Herewith I have the honor to enclose to you a certified copy, shwing the adoption, by the Legislature of Vermont, of the Amendment to the constitution of the U States. lately proposed by the 39th Congress. Please acknowledge the receipt of same

I am with much respect

Your Obdt Servent

PAUL DILLINGHAM

Joint Resolution,
ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United
States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States on the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1866, by Joint Resolution, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the words following, viz :

Article XIV.

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of

the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation ^{therein} shall be reduced in the proportion, which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President or hold an office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the

same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof: but Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned: but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave: but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this Article.

Therefore:—

Resolved: by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States; be and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of Vermont.

JOHN W. STEWART

Speaker of the House of Reps.

A. B. GARDNER

President of the Senate.

State of Vermont.

Secretary of State's Office.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislature of this State at the Annual Session of 1866, as appears from the files of this Office.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of this Office, at Montpelier, this ninth day of November A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

GEORGE NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Joint Resolution,
ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Executive Department.

Albany, January 11 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith an attested copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last Session.

Very Respectfully

R E FENTON

Hon William H Seward

Secr'y of State

Washington D C.

State of New York,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State of the State of New-York, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, "Ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States," passed January 10th, 1867, as taken from the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State of New-York the Eleventh day of January, A. D. 1867.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW

Secretary of State.

WHEREAS, at a Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, it was *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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive or Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which

the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Therefore *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is, hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New-York.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Executive Department.

Albany, January 11 1867

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith an attested copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last Session.

Very Respectfully,

R E FENTON

To The President of the United States

Washington D C.

State of New York,)
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.)

I, FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State of the State of New-York, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, "Ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States," passed January 10th, 1867, as taken from the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State of New-York, the Eleventh day of January, A. D. 1867.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW
 Secretary of State.

WHEREAS, at a Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, it was *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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive or Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of repre-

sentation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Therefore *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is, hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New-York.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feb 20th 1867

Case of Fenton R E Gov New York.

Transmits resolution of N Y Legislature. ratifying the
Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

R MORROW

Assist^t priv Secretary.

State of Ohio
Executive Department.

Columbus, Jan'y 17 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an attested copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last session.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox.

Governor

Hon W^m H Seward

Secy of State

United States of America, Ohio,)
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE. }

I, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, "Relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States," passed January 11th, 1867, as taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed
[SEAL.] my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State
of Ohio, at Columbus, the 15th day of January,
A. D. 1867.

W^M HENRY SMITH

Secretary of State.

S. J. R.

No. 58.

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has received official notification of the passage by both Houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

“ Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers,

counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss

or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,
That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

ED. A. PARROTT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,

President of the Senate.

Adopted January 11, 1867.

United States of America, Ohio, }
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE. }

I, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, "Relative to an amendment of the Consti-

tution of the United States," passed January 11th, 1867, as taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed
 my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State
 [SEAL.] of Ohio, at Columbus, the 15th day of January,
 A. D. 1867.

W^M HENRY SMITH
 Secretary of State.

S. J. R. No. 58.
 Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United
 States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has received official notification of the passage by both Houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit :

“ Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No

State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President, and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

ED. A. PARROTT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,

President of the Senate.

Adopted January 11, 1867.

State of Ohio
Executive Department.

Columbus, Jany 17 1867,

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an attested copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last session.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox.

Governor

Hon Andrew Johnson

Pres^t United States.

United States of America, Ohio, }
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE. }

I. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, "Relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States," passed January 11th, 1867, as taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State
[SEAL.] of Ohio, at Columbus, the 15th day of January,
A. D. 1867.

W^M HENRY SMITH

Secretary of State.

S. J. R.

No. 58.

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has received official notification of the passage by both Houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

“Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, exclud-

ing Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave ; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.”

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

ED. A. PARROTT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,

President of the Senate.

Adopted January 11, 1867.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feb 12th 1867

Case of Cox. J. D. Gov. of Ohio

Encloses resolution of Gen Assembly, ratifying the Constitutional Amendment

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

R MORROW

Assistant Secretary.

State of Ohio
Executive Department.

Columbus, Jan'y 17 1867

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an attested copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last session.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox.

Governor

Hon Henry Stanbery

Atty Genl

Washington D. C

United States of America, Ohio, }
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE. }

I, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, "Relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States," passed January 11th, 1867, as taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State

[SEAL.]

of Ohio, at Columbus, the 15th day of January,
A. D. 1867.

W^M HENRY SMITH

Secretary of State.

S. J. R.

No. 58.

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has received official notification of the passage by both Houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit :

“Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers,

counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emanci-

pation of any slave ; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.”

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof ; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

ED. A. PARROTT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,

President of the Senate.

Adopted January 11, 1867.

State of Illinois,
Executive Department.

Springfield Feby 6th 1867

Hon W^m H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith an attested copy of the joint resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois ratifying and assenting to the adoption of a Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

R J OGLESBY

Governor of Illinois

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has proposed to the several States the following amendment to the Federal Constitution viz :

“ARTICLE XIV.

“SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States ; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to

any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

“SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United-States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

“SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

“SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing

insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

“SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.”

Therefore; Be it Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein,

That the State of Illinois by its Legislature ratifies and assents to said amendment.

W^M BROSS

Speaker of the Senate.

FRANKLIN CORWIN

Speaker of the House.

APPROVED January 15th A. D. 1867

RICHARD J OGLESBY

Governor.

United States of America, }
State of Illinois. } ss.

I, Sharon Tyndale, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and now on file in my office. In witness whereof [SEAL.] I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of State, at the City of Springfield, this Fifteenth day of January A. D. 1867.

SHARON TYNDALE

Secretary of State.

The State of West Virginia,
Executive Department.

Wheeling, January 22^d 1867

Hon Wm. H. Seward,
Secretary of State

Washington city, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your Department, an authenticated copy of a Resolution adopted by the Legislature of this State, ratifying the Amendment proposing a Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States; and to remain,

Sir, with great respect,

Your very obedient Servant

A. I. BOREMAN

Governor

No 2. Joint Resolution ratifying the Amendment proposing a XIVth Article to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of both Houses, has proposed, to the Legislatures of the several States the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be classified as Article fourteen of said Amendments, namely:

“Article XIV.

“Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citi-

zens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

“Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced, in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

“Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector for President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion or insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given

aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

“Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

“Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.”

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the said proposed Amendment is hereby ratified.

Adopted, January 16, 1867.

State of West Virginia

Clerk's Office, House of Delegates: ss:

I, William P. Hubbard, Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of said State, certify that the foregoing is a faithful transcript from the records of this office.

Given under my hand, this 21st day of January A D 1867.

WILLIAM P. HUBBARD

Clerk House of Delegates and
Keeper of the Rolls.

State of West Virginia,

Office Secretary of the State, ss:

I, Granville D Hall, Secretary of the State aforesaid, certify that William P. Hubbard, whose name is subscribed

to the foregoing certificate, is Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of this State, duly elected and qualified as such, authorized to certify copies from the record of the acts of the Legislature And I further certify that his signature to said certificate is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of the
[SEAL APPENDANT.] said State, at my said Office in the City of Wheeling, this 21st day of January A. D., 1867.

GRANVILLE D. HALL

Secretary of the State.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Topeka, Jan 18th 1867.

Hon W. H. Seward

Sec of State

Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit "Joint resolution ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, every member in his seat. It passed the House 76 to 7.

I have the honor to remain very respectfully

Your Most Obedient Servant

S. J. CRAWFORD

Governor of Kansas

Joint Resolution No. 1.

Joint Resolution ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress of the United States and known as "Article 14."

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed for ratification by the Congress of the United States, and known and designated as Article 14 and which is in the words and figures as follows to wit:

Article 14. Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United

States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but when the right to vote at any election, for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion, which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Section 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given, aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts, incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned, but neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed. And be it further resolved, that the Governor of this State be and he is hereby requested to forward to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certified copy hereof under the great Seal of the State.

I hereby certify that the above Joint Resolution originated in the House on the 10th. day of January A. D. 1867. and passed that body on the 11th. day of January A. D 1867.

P. B. PLUMB

Speaker of the H. of Repts.

JOHN S. MORTON

Chief Clerk

House of Representatives

Passed the Senate on the 17th. day of Jan. A. D. 1867

N. GREEN

President of Senate

ALEX. R. BANKS

Secretary of Senate

Approved Jan. 18th. 1867

S. J. CRAWFORD

Governor.

I R. A. Barker Secretary of State do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name, and affixed the Great seal of the State at Topeka this 18th. day of January A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.]

R. A. BARKER

Secretary of State

State of Maine.

Office of Secretary of State.

Augusta, January 16 1868.

To the Honorable Wm. H. Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:—

The attested copy of an Act of the Forty-sixth Legislature of this State, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress. heretofore forwarded by my predecessor in office having, (as I am apprised by a communication from Hon F. A. Pike M. C. of this State), failed to reach the State Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith a duplicate thereof, duly attested under the Seal of the State—

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

FRANKLIN M. DREW.

Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

An Act to ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the
United States, proposed to the legislatures of the several

states, by a resolution adopted at the first session of the thirty-ninth congress, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Whereas, at the first session of the thirty-ninth congress of the United States of America, held at Washington in the District of Columbia, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, it was resolved as follows, viz :

Be it 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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the mem-

bers of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Section 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, as follows, viz:

Section 1. That the said proposed amendment be and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Maine.

Section 2. This act shall take effect on its approval by the governor.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 17 1867.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

LEWIS BARKER *Speaker.*

In SENATE, January 19 1867.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

N. A. BURPEE *President.*

January 19 1867.

Approved.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN *Governor.*

State of Maine

Office of Secretary of State.

I, Ephraim Flint, Secretary of State of the State of Maine, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of an Act passed by the Forty-sixth Legislature of this State ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed and approved January 19, A. D. 1867. as taken from the original deposited in this office.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the State, at Augusta, this
 [SEAL.] Twenty-first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first

EPHRAIM FLINT

Secretary of State.

Assembly Joint Resolution.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has adopted by a two thirds vote the subjoined:

“Be it 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
“article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States
“as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,
“which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures
“shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely :

“Article Fourteenth.

“Section One. All persons born or naturalized in the United
“States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens
“of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.
“No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge
“the privileges or immunities of Citizens of the United
“States ; nor shall any State deprive any person of life lib-
“erty or property without due process of law, nor deny to
“any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of
“the laws.

“Section Two. Representatives shall be apportioned among
“the several states according to their respective numbers,
“counting the whole number of persons in each state, exclud-
“ing Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any
“election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice
“President of the United States, Representatives in Con-

gress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty one years of age, and being citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein, shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such state.

Section Three. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or Elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial Officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section Four. The validity of the Public Debt of the United States, authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section Five. Congress shall have power to enforce by ap-

“appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.” Now therefore,

Be it Resolved; conjointly, by the Senate and Assembly of “the state of Nevada, that the Legislature of the state of “Nevada does hereby ratify and confirm the amendment to “the Constitution of the United States of America, as pro- “posed to be made by Article Fourteen Sections one, two, “three, four and five of Constitutional Amendments.

R. D. FERGUSON,

Speaker of the Assembly.

JAMES S. SLINGERLAND,

President of the Senate.

A. WHITFORD,

Clerk of the Assembly.

B. C. BROWN,

Secretary of the Senate.

Assembly Joint Resolution No 2 Relating to Constitutional Amendments.

Passed the Assembly January 11th 1867. Ayes 34 Nays 4.

A. WHITFORD.

Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Senate January 22^d 1867. Ayes 12, Nays 3.

B. C. BROWN.

Secretary of the Senate.

State of Nevada }
Secretary's Office } ss.,

I C N Noteware, Secretary of State of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Joint Resolution, passed by the Legislature of said state, ratifying Article XIV, a proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; submitted by Congress on the 16th day of June A D 1866, to the Legislatures of the several States, Which original Joint Resolution is now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State
 [SEAL.] hereto affixed.—Done at Carson City this the
 24th day of January A D 1867

C N NOTEWARE

Secretary of State.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feb 26th 1867

Case of Noteware C N Sec. State Nevada Territory
 Transmits the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment
 Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
 By order of the President,

R MORROW

Assist priv Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI
Office of Secretary of State.
City of Jefferson January 25th 1867

Hon. Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.—

Sir:

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to your office a certified copy of a Joint Resolution passed by the Senate and House of the 24 General Assembly of this State ratifying the constitutional amendment.—Please cause the receipt thereof to be acknowledged.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully

Your obed^t serv^t,

FRANCIS RODMAN

Secretary of State

Office of Secretary of State,
City of Jefferson, Missouri.

I, FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of the State of Missouri, hereby certify, that the annexed pages contain a true, complete and full copy of a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled:

“Joint Resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed, by Congress as appears by comparing the

same with the original roll of said resolution now on file, as the law directs, in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal: Done at [SEAL.] office, this twenty-sixth day of January A. D. Eighteen Hundred and sixty-seven.

FRANCIS RODMAN

Secretary of State.

Joint Resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress:

Whereas Congress by its act of the 16th day of June 1866 proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, by way of amendment, a XIV Article to the Constitution of the United States, and whereas the people of Missouri in the election of the present General Assembly have indicated their approval of said amendment and whereas the measure is in itself eminently just and proper and greatly tends to a settlement of the issues growing out of the late rebellion. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri that the proposed amendment, in words following viz: Art. XIV. Sec. 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the priveleges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Sec. 2.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the

whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress the executive and Judicial officers of a State or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. Sec. 3.—No person shall be a Senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. Sec. 4:—The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions, and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States; or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. Sec. 5.—The Con-

gress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article:—Be and the same is hereby approved and ratified

GEO. SMITH

President of the Senate.

A. J. HARLAN

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Originated in the Senate.

D. P. DYER

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that the above Bill is correctly enrolled

JNO. H. ELLIS

Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills

M. L. LAUGHLIN

Chairman of the Committee of the House

STATE OF INDIANA

Executive Department.

Indianapolis, February 4th 1867

Hon. Wm. H. Seward,

Secretary of State of the United States,

Washington City,

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Copy of the Joint Resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana accepting and ratifying Certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and to respectfully request that you cause the receipt of the same to be acknowledged.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

CONRAD BAKER

Lieutenant Governor of Indiana

Acting as Governor.

Joint Resolution

ENROLLED [~~“ACT”~~ stricken out] No. One., SENATE
OF INDIANA.

A Joint Resolution, accepting and ratifying certain
Amendments to the Constitution of the United States,

proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas, Congress has, by a two thirds vote proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of said States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, viz:

Article 14.

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number

of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an Officer of the United States, or as a Member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection, or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties, for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, or any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

Therefore, be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That said proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States are hereby accepted and ratified on the part of the State of Indiana.

And, be it further Resolved, That the Governor be

authorized and requested to forward an authenticated copy of this Joint Resolution to the Secretary of State of the United States.

D. C. BRANHAM

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILL CUMBACK,

President of the Senate.

Approved July 29, 1867.

CONRAD BAKER,

Lieut. Governor of Indiana

Acting as Governor.

Passed Senate January 18th 1867.

Passed House of Representatives January 23rd 1867.

State of Indiana }
Office Secy of State } s.s.

I, Nelson Trusler, Secretary of State for the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of Enrolled Joint Resolution No. 1, from which the same was taken, now on file in the Office of Secretary of State, for the said State of Indiana.

[SEAL.] In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the said State of Indiana, at the City of Indianapolis, this second day of February, 1867

NELSON TRUSLER

Secy of State

State of Minnesota

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Saint Paul, February 11th, 1867.

Hon. W^m H. Seward

Sec of State. Washington City. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to transmit a duly certified copy of a concurrent resolution of the legislature of this State, approved February first 1867, ratifying the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, as article fourteen of the Constitution, an attested copy of which amendment was received from the Department of State with your circular of June 16th 1866.

I am, very respectfully

You obedient Servant

W^M R. MARSHALL

Governor of Minnesota

Concurrent Resolution

Whereas the Congress of the United States, did on the Sixteenth day of June One thousand eight hundred and Sixty-Six, propose the following amendment to the Federal Constitution:

Article XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No

State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the Several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Section 3.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to Support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Section 4.—The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.—The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

And Whereas, a copy of the same has been officially laid before this Legislature :

Therefore, be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, that the said amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified.

Approved February first Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

WM R. MARSHALL

Governor

State of Minnesota

Office of the Secretary of State.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great seal of state this Ninth day
 [SEAL.] of February A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-seven.

H C ROGERS

Sec^y of State

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

JANUARY SESSION, A. D., 1867.

RESOLUTION

TO

Adopt an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, both Houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the words and figures following, to wit :

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it 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 Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States ; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or prop-

erty, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive or judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing

insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

It is therefore Resolved, that the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be and he hereby is directed to cause a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolution to be made and duly authenticated and to be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, and other like copies thereof, to be made and to be transmitted to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress.

I hereby certify, That the foregoing is a true copy of a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island passed on the 7th day of February, 1867.

[SEAL.] *In testimony whereof*, I, AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of said State, this thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1867.

By the Governor

JOHN R. BARTLETT

Secretary of State.

A E BURNSIDE

Gov R. I.

State of Wisconsin

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Madison 14th Feby 1867

Hon. W^m H. Seward.

Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, as required by law, the decision of the Legislature of this State upon the Resolution of Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States, a Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States.

I am Sir Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

Governor of Wisconsin

United States of America

State of Wisconsin

Office of the Secretary of State

I, Thomas S. Allen, Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify, that the annexed has been compared with the original enrolled Joint Resolution deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,
and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin at the capitol in Madison, on this 13th day of
[SEAL.] February A. D. 1867

THO^S S. ALLEN

Secretary of State

Joint Resolution

Proposing the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment

Whereas

The Congress of the United States has pursuant to Article 5 of the Constitution proposed to the Legislatures of the several states the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

“Article Fourteen”

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective number counting the whole number of persons in ^a each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United

States Representatives in Congress, Executive or Judicial Officers or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes the basis of representation therein shall be reduced to the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such state

Section 3

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as a Member of any State Legislature or as an Executive or Judicial Officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may by a two thirds vote of each House remove such disability.

Section 4

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law including debts incurred for the payment of Pensions and Bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5

That Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this Article

Therefore Resolved

By the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin in Legislature Assembled That the said Article as such proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby Ratified

ANGUS CAMERON

Speaker of the Assembly

GEO. F. WHEELER

President of the Senate Pro. Tempore

Approved February 13th 1867

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

Governor

PENNSYLVANIA.

Executive Chamber.

Harrisburg, Pa. Feby 18th 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an attested copy of a Resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last Session.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

JNO. W. GEARY

Governor

To the Hon: W^m H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Joint Resolution

To ratify the amendment to the constitution of the United States.—

Whereas Two thirds of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled did adopt an amendment to the constitution of the United States which is entitled Article fourteen as follows.—

Section 1. All person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside no

State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States nor shall any State deprive any person of life liberty or property without due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.—

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States representatives in Congress the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.—

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President or hold any office civil or military under the United States or under any State who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof but Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house remove such disability.—

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United

States authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned but neither the United States or any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave but all such debts obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.—

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.—Which said amendment has been submitted to the legislature of Pennsylvania for ratification or rejection.—Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met—

That the amendment as above proposed and submitted is hereby ratified and adopted by the State of Pennsylvania.

JOHN P. GLASS.

Speaker of the House of Reps

L. W. HALL

Speaker of the Senate

Approved the thirteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven

JNO W. GEARY

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth

Harrisburg Feb. 18th A. D. 1867

Pennsylvania S. S.

I Do Hereby Certify, That the foregoing and annexed is a full true and correct copy of the original
 [SEAL.] Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled.—“Joint Resolution to ratify the amendment to the constitution of

the United States," as the same remains on file in this office.—

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ISAAC B. GARA

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth

State of Michigan

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Lansing Feb^y 16 1867

Hon. W^m H. Seward.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor of herewith transmitting a Joint Resolution of the State of Michigan, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob't. Svt.

HENRY H. CRAPO,

Gov^r State Michigan

Joint Resolution.

Ratifying The Proposed Amendment To The Constitution
Of The United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, after solemn and mature deliberation therein, has, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, passed "a joint resolution, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States," which resolution is in the following words:

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

Section I. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section II. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial Officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section III. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an Officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section IV. The validity of the Public Debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That in the name and in behalf of the People of this State, we do hereby ratify, approve, and assent to, the said amendments.

Resolved, That a copy of this assent and ratification be engrossed on parchment, and transmitted by his Excellency, the Governor, to the United States in Congress

assembled; and that he transmit a like copy to the Secretary of State of the United States.

DWIGHT MAY

President of the Senate.

P. DEAN WARNER

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved, February 15. 1867

HENRY H. CRAPO.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Executive Department.

Boston, Mch 29th 1867

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith an attested copy of a Resolve of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, ratifying the amendment proposed by Congress, as a Fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. BULLOCK Governor.

To the President of the United States

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Secretary's Department.

I, Oliver Warner, Secretary of the Commonwealth, hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of the concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed March 20th, 1867, and taken from the original on file in this department.

In testimony whereof, I have affixed the Seal of the Commonwealth the twenty-ninth day of March,

[SEAL.] A. D. 1867.

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of State.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

RESOLVE

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Whereas, The Legislature has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof in words following, to wit :

JOINT RESOLUTION, PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT OF THE CON-
STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of such citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such State.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or re-

bellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore, resolved, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

H. R., March 15, 1867. Passed.

Sent up for concurrence. W. S. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

In Senate, March 20, 1867.

Passed in concurrence. STEPHEN N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

State of Nebraska,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Omaha, October 10th 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an attested copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State, ratifying the amendment proposed by Congress as a Fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID BUTLER

Governor.

Hon. W^m H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

JOINT RESOLUTION,

Ratifying the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has proposed to the Legislatures of the several States the following Article as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens

of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC 2 Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of any Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the

enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any Slave ; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, that the said Article, as such proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified.

Passed June 15th, 1867.

W. F. CHAPIN,
Speaker of the House.
E. H. ROGERS,
President of the Senate.

State of Nebraska, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. } *ss.*

I, T. P. Kennard, Secretary of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copy of a joint resolution, entitled: "A Joint Resolution Ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," passed by the Legislative Assembly of this State, on the fifteenth day of June, 1867, with the orig-

inal rolls on file in this office, and that the same is a true and perfect copy of said Joint Resolution.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of
Nebraska, this twentieth day of August, A. D.,
1867.

THOMAS P. KENNARD
Secretary of the State of Nebraska.

State of Iowa

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Des Moines May 15 1868

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the Amendment proposed as a Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be

Yours with Respect

SAML MERRILL

Governor

Hon William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

Des Moines Iowa

Office of Secretary of State

May 14th 1868.

I Ed Wright, Secretary of State of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that the annexed, is a true Copy of a Joint Resolution Ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States in regard to representation, reconstruction, and the National Debt; the original of which resolution, is now on file in this Office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Official Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at the City of Des Moines, on this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand [SEAL.] Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight; of the Independence of the United States, the Ninety Second, and of the State of Iowa the Twenty Second.

ED WRIGHT
Secretary of State

Joint Resolution, Ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in regard to representation, reconstruction, and the National Debt.

Whereas; The Congress of the United States has proposed to the several States the following amendment to the Federal Constitution. Viz:

Article 14th

Section 1 - All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2 Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any Election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress,

the Executive and judicial Officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and Citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3 = No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4 = The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of Pensions and Bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave ; But all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5 = The Congress shall have power to enforce, by

appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Therefore ;

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :
That the State of Iowa by its Legislature hereby ratifies,
adopts, and assents, to said amendment.

JOHN RUSSELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. G. BENNETT,

President of the Senate. pro tem,

Approved April 3rd 1868.

SAMUEL MERRILL,

Governor,

Office of Secretary of State, Arkansas,

Little Rock, April 21st 1868

Hon. William H Seward

Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to transmit this day by mail, for file in your Department, a Copy of a Joint Resolution, unanimously passed on the 6th inst, by the General Assembly of Arkansas, in session in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, as adopted by the Convention on the 11th day of February A. D. 1868, a Copy of which is herewith enclosed.

I am very respectfully

ROBERT J. T. WHITE

Secretary of State, Arkansas.

Executive Department,

STATE OF ARKANSAS,

Little Rock, July 17 1868

Hon W^m H Seward

Secy of State

Washington D. C.

Sir I herewith transmit to you the accompanying resolutions ratifying the XIVth article to the Constitution of the United States

You will see that it passed the House of Representatives of the General Assembly on the 3rd of April 1868 and the

Senate of the General Assembly on the 6 of April 1868 and is signed by the presiding officers and clerks of both houses, according to law

Very Respectfully

POWELL CLAYTON

Governor of Arks

United States Senate Chamber.

Washington, July 23 1868

W^m H. Seward

Secty of State

Enclosed find Copy of the 14th Article Constitutional Amendment as passed by the Arkansas Legislature

Very Respectfully Yours

A McDONALD

U. S. S Ark

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has submitted to the several States for their action thereon, by an Act approved June the sixteenth, One thousand eight hundred and sixty six the following article fourteenth (14th) as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely

Article XIV. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State, deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to

any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house remove such disability

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties, for services in suppressing

insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the foregoing recited article, fourteen (14), be, and the same is hereby fully approved and ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Passed the House of Representatives, General Assembly of Arkansas, Unanimously, at Little Rock this 3rd day of April A. D 1868

F. E. WRIGHT

Clerk House of Representatives

Passed the Senate, General Assembly of Arkansas, Unanimously, at Little Rock this 6th day of April A. D 1868

J. W. CARHART

Secretary of Senate

Ratified this 6th day of April A. D 1868

J M JOHNSON

Lieutenant Governor, President of Senate

JOHN G. PRICE

Speaker House of Representatives

Executive Office

Tallahassee, Florida, June 10. 1868.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith an enrolled copy of a Joint Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of Florida, elected under the new Constitution, adopting the thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, also the Amendment proposed by the 39th Congress known as the fourteenth Article, as a condition precedent to the admission of the State into the Union.

I am, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

HARRISON REED

Governor.

Hon William. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Concurrent Resolution adopting the Amendment of the 13th
and 14th articles of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it Resolved, by the People of the State of Florida in Senate and Assembly represented: That the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States known as Articles XIIIth and XIVth be, and the same are hereby adopted.

XIIIth Amendment.

First. 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.

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

XIVth Amendment.

First. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are Citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

Second. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein, shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Third. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice President, or

hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an Officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Fourth. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Fifth. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Passed by the Senate June 9th A. D. 1868.

HORATIO JENKINS. Jr. President (Pro tem.)

W^M LEE APTHORP. Secretary.

Passed by the Assembly June 9th A D. 1868

W. W. MOORE Speaker.

W^M FORSYTH BYNUM Clerk

Executive Chamber,

Raleigh, N. C., July 4th 1868

To the President of the United States.

Sir:—

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying resolution ratifying the fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States.

You will see that it passed the House of Representatives and Senate of the General Assembly of North Carolina on the second instant, and is signed by the presiding officers and clerks of both Houses, according to law.

Very respectfully

W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor of the State of North-Carolina

[INDORSEMENT.]

Raleigh N. C July 4 1868.

Holden W. W.

Govr N. C.

Transmitting accompanying resolution ratifying 14 Article to Constitution of U S.

Respectfully referred to the Honorable the Secretary of State.

By order of the President

W^M G. MOORE,

Secretary.

July 6, 1868.

Joint Resolution

Ratifying the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States styled Article Fourteen

Whereas the General Assembly has received notification of the passage by both houses of the Thirty Ninth Congress of the United States at its first session of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two thirds thereof in words following Viz

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States; Be it 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 "Article" be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid as a part of the Constitution of said United States Viz

Article Fourteen

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any

election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an Oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave ; but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore

Resolved, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be and the same hereby is ratified by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Passed the House of Representatives, General Assembly of North Carolina at Raleigh this Second day of July A. D. 1868.

JOHN H. BOWER,

Secretary House of Representatives

Passed the Senate, General Assembly of North Carolina at Raleigh this Second day of July A. D. 1868.

T. A. BYRNES

Secretary Senate

Ratified this 4th day of July A. D. One Thousand eight hundred and sixty eight.

TOD R. CALDWELL

Lieut Governor President of Senate

JO. W. HOLDEN

Speaker House of Representatives

Joint Resolution

Ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas. The Congress of the United States has adopted a Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States and to be known as article Fourteenth of said Constitution as follows—

Article XIV.

Section 1st All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are Citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its Jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.—

Sec 2^d Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress the executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citi-

zen of the United States or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be as to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Sec 3^d No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office civil or Military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or Judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability

Sec 4th The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave but all such debts obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec 5th The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article

Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened

That the said Constitutional amendment in manner and

form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States be and the same is on the part of the State of Louisiana hereby ratified and accepted.

Signed: CHAS. W. LOWELL.

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Signed: OSCAR J. DUNN,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate

(Approved) this 9th day of July, 1868.

Signed: H. C. WARMOTH

Governor of the State of Louisiana

A true Copy of the Original on file in this Office

[SEAL.]

GEO. E. BOVEE

Sec. of State

State of South Carolina,
Executive Department.

Columbia July 15, 1868.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency a duly Certified Copy of a Joint Resolution, passed by the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the General Assembly of South Carolina, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as Article Fourteen.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

R K SCOTT

Governor of South Carolina.

State of South Carolina, }
In the Senate. }
Tuesday, July 7. A. D. 1868. }

Joint Resolution ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, both houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, by a constitutional majority of two thirds thereof, made the following proposition

to amend the Constitution of the United States, in words following, to wit:

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it 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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the constitution, namely:—

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sect. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participa-

tion in rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of such citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such state.

Sect. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house remove such disability.

Sect. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sect. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore, Resolved, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is hereby, ratified by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the governor to the

President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Adopted and ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

D. T. CORBIN

President Protempore

The House concurred and ordered to be returned to the Senate.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.

Speaker House of Representatives So. Ca.

House of Representatives S. C.

Thursday, July the 9 1868.

In the Senate }
Thursday July 9. 1868. }

Received and ordered to be engrossed.

D. T. CORBIN

President Protempore

Approved: July 15th 1868;

R. K. SCOTT

Governor, of S. C.

Executive Department,
State of Alabama,
Montgomery, July 16, 1868.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States,
Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith, as required by law, a duly verified copy of a "Resolve, Relating to the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen."

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W^M H. SMITH
Governor of Alabama.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Montgomery, Ala, July 16, 1868.

W^m H. Smith,

Governor of Alabama,

Encloses verified copy of a Resolve relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as Article XIV.

Respectfully referred to the Honorable the Secretary of State.

By order of the President :

W^M G. MOORE,
Secretary.

July 20, 1868.

(Copy.)

State of Alabama.

Resolve, Relating to the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen.

Whereas, The thirty ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, passed the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a Constitutional majority of two thirds thereof, in the words following to wit:

Be it 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 Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by thre fourth, of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely,

Article Fourteen.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and Subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein, they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without^{due} process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the Several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any elec-

tion for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or members of the Legislatures thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in Rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the numbers of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in Such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt, or obligation, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article: And whereas, Three fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States before it becomes a part thereof, therefore

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Alabama That we hereby ratify on behalf of the State of Alabama the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Alabama to the President of the United States.

B. B. Mc.CRAW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

A. J. APPLGATE,

President of the Senate

Approved, July 13. 1868.

W. H. SMITH,

Governor.

Office of the Secretary of State.

Montgomery, Ala., July 16. 1868.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution, as made from the official Roll on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
[SEAL.] State.

CHARLES A. MILLER

Secretary of State.

A Resolution

Whereas, at the session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress it was 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 article shall be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment, when it shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

Article Fourteen

[SEAL APPENDANT.] Section 1st

All persons born, or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2^d

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the

United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States; or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be rendered in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty one years of age in such State.

Section 3^d

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same; or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4th

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties; for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States; or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5th

The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Therefore, be it resolved, (if the Senate concur) that the said proposed amendment to the Constitution, be, and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of Georgia.

R. L. M^CWHORTER

Speaker of the House Rep^s

JNO. J. NEWTON

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

BENJAMIN CONLEY

J. G. W. MILLS

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved February 2^d 1870.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Governor.

Georgia.

Secretary of State's Office.

I, David G. Cotting, Secretary of State of Georgia, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing three pages contain a true copy of the Resolution, ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by the General Assembly of Georgia on the 2^d day of February, A. D. 1870.—the original of which resolution is on file in this office.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, this, the 3^d day of February in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Ninety-Fourth.

DAVID G. COTTING.

Secretary of State.

Virginia:

I, Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that J. Bell Bigger, whose genuine signature is subscribed in attestation of the within copy, is, as he there subscribes himself, Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia; that his said attestation is in due form and according to the law of this State; and that to all his official acts full faith, credit and authority are due and ought to be given.

[SEAL APPENDANT.]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand as Governor, and caused the GREAT SEAL of the State to be affixed. DONE at the City of Richmond, this 20th day of October A. D. 1869, and in the ninety fourth year of the Commonwealth.

G. C. WALKER

BY THE GOVERNOR,

GARRICK MALLERY

Sec'y Comth and Keeper of the Seals.

An Act, to ratify the Joint Resolution of Congress, passed June 16th 1866; proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

Passed October 8th 1869.

Whereas, It is provided by the constitution of the United States of America, that Congress may, whenever two thirds

of both houses deem it necessary, propose amendments to the same, to be ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions therein, as the one or the other mode may be proposed by Congress.

And, whereas, by the Congress of the United States, on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, the following Joint Resolution was adopted:

“Be it 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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislature’s, shall be valid as part of the constitution, namely:

Article XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial Officers of a State, or the members

of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such state.

Section, 3. No person shall be a Senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any Office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an Oath as a member of Congress, or as an Officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive, or judicial Officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section, 4. The validity of the Public Debt, of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any Slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Section, 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the aforesaid Amendment to the Constitution

of the United States of America, be, and the same is hereby ratified.

A copy from the Rolls

Teste

J BELL BIGGER

Clerk of House of Delegates

& Keeper of Rolls of Va^a

October 20th 1869

Whereas—The Congress of the United States proposed the following as the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, viz:

“Article XIV—

“Section 1—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial Officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being Twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State—

“Sec. 3—No person shall be a Senator or Representative

in Congress, or Elector for President and Vice President, or hold any Office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a Member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial Officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, to have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability—

“Sec. 4—The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of Pensions and Bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be illegal and void.—

“Sec. 5—The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.”

Therefore—

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That the State of Mississippi, by its Legislature, ratifies and consents to said Amendment.—

I, hereby certify that the above is a correct transcript of the proceedings of the Senate, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1870—

Attest :	}	R. C. POWERS,
MURRAY PEYTON		Lieut-Governor and Ex-officio
Secretary of Senate		President of the Senate—

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of a joint resolution, originating in the Senate, and passed by the House of Representatives on the 17 day of January 1870.

Attest :	}	F. E. FRANKLIN
ROBT J. ALCORN		Speaker of the
Clerk of House of Reps.		House of Representatives

Joint Resolution.

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Texas has assembled under the Reconstruction Laws of the United States, and has received official notification through the Governor of the State that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States comes properly before this body for its acceptance or rejection. The same being in the words following to wit:—

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely.

Article 14.

Section I. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section II. Representatives shall be apportioned among the

several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section III. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section IV. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss

or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Section V. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives

B. F. WADE

President of the Senate pro tempore

Attest:—

EDW^D M^CPERSON

Clerk of House of Representatives

GEO C. GORHAM

Secretary of Senate U. S.

Therefore, resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Texas, the above recited Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded by the Governor of the State of Texas to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State of the United States.

(signed)

IRA. H. EVANS

Speaker of the House of Representatives

“

J. W. FLANAGAN,

President of the Senate.

Attest

(signed)

L. J. GALLANT

Clerk House of Representatives

“

C. C. ALLEN

Secretary of Senate.

Headquarters Fifth Military District

Office of Civil Affairs

Austin, Texas, February 25 1870.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Texas on the 18 day of February 1870, as appears from the Journals of the two Houses.

J. J. REYNOLDS

Brvt Major Genl. U S A

Commanding.

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State of the United States,

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:

Whereas the Congress of the United States on or about the sixteenth of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, passed a resolution which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

“Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among

the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or eman-

icipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest: EDWD. MCPHERSON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY,

Secretary of the Senate."

And whereas by the second section of the act of Congress, approved the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the Secretary of State forthwith to cause any amendment to the Constitution of the United States which has been adopted according to the provisions of the said Constitution to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States;

And whereas neither the act just quoted from nor any other law, expressly or by conclusive implication, authorizes the Secretary of State to determine and decide doubtful questions as to the authenticity of the organization of State legislatures or as to the power of any State legislature to recall a previous act or resolution of ratification of any amendment proposed to the Constitution;

And whereas it appears from official documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the legislatures of the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Iowa ;

And whereas it further appears from documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has also been ratified by newly constituted and newly established bodies avowing themselves to be, and acting as the legislatures respectively of the States of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Alabama ;

And whereas it further appears from official documents on file in this Department that the legislatures of two of the States first above enumerated, to wit, Ohio and New Jersey, have since passed resolutions respectively withdrawing the consent of each of said States to the aforesaid amendment, and whereas it is deemed a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether such resolutions are not irregular, invalid and therefore ineffectual for withdrawing the consent of the said two States or of either of them to the aforesaid amendment ;

And whereas the whole number of States in the United States is thirty-seven, to wit : New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa,

Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada and Nebraska ;

And whereas the twenty-three States first hereinbefore named, whose legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, and the six States next thereafter named, as having ratified the said proposed amendment by newly constituted and established legislative bodies, together constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States ;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the Act of Congress approved the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore cited, do hereby certify that, if the resolutions of the legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey ratifying the aforesaid amendment are to be deemed as remaining of full force and effect, notwithstanding the subsequent resolutions of the legislatures of those States which purport to withdraw the consent of said States from such ratification, then the aforesaid amendment has been ratified in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and so has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed

Done at the City of Washington this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL.] eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third

WILLIAM H SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

William H. Seward,

Secretary of State of the United States,

To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting,

Whereas by an Act of Congress passed on the twentieth of April one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes" it is declared, that whenever official notice shall have been received at the Department of State that any amendment which heretofore has been and hereafter may be proposed to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted according to the provisions of the Constitution, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of State forthwith to cause the said amendment to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate, specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

And whereas the Congress of the United States, on or about the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, submitted to the legislatures of the several States a proposed amendment to the Constitution in the following words, to wit:

"Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which

when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as

a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest:

EDWD. MCPHERSON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY,

Secretary of the Senate."

And whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent

resolution, which concurrent resolution is in the words and figures following, to wit:

“In Senate of the United States, July 21, 1868.

Whereas the legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, being three fourths and more of the several States of the Union have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two thirds of each House of the thirty-ninth Congress; therefore

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State.

Attest

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

In the House of Representatives,

July 21, 1868.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives concur in the foregoing Concurrent Resolution of the Senate “declaring the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Attest

EDW^D M^CPERSON,
Clerk.”

And whereas official notice has been received at the Department of State that the legislatures of the several States

next hereinafter named, have, at the times respectively herein mentioned taken the proceedings hereinafter recited upon or in relation to the ratification of the said proposed Amendment, called Article fourteenth namely:

The legislature of Connecticut ratified the amendment June 30th 1866; the legislature of New Hampshire ratified it July 7th 1866; the legislature of Tennessee ratified it July 19th 1866; the legislature of New Jersey ratified it September 11th 1866, and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April 1868, to withdraw its consent to it; the legislature of Oregon ratified it September 19th 1866; the legislature of Texas rejected it November 1st 1866; the legislature of Vermont ratified it on or previous to November 9th 1866; the legislature of Georgia rejected it November 13th 1866; and the legislature of the same State ratified it July 21st 1868; the legislature of North Carolina rejected it December 4th 1866, and the legislature of the same State ratified it July 4th 1868; the legislature of South Carolina rejected it December 20th 1866, and the legislature of the same State ratified it July 9th 1868; the legislature of Virginia rejected it January 9th 1867; the legislature of Kentucky rejected it January 10th 1867; the legislature of New York ratified it January 10th 1867; the legislature of Ohio ratified it January 11th 1867, and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January 1868, to withdraw its consent to it; the legislature of Illinois ratified it January 15th 1867; the legislature of West Virginia ratified it January 16th 1867; the legislature of Kansas ratified it January 18th 1867; the legislature of Maine ratified it January 19th 1867; the legislature of Nevada ratified it January 22^d 1867; the legislature of Missouri ratified it on or previous to Janu-

ary 26th 1867; the legislature of Indiana ratified it January 29th 1867; the legislature of Minnesota ratified it February 1st 1867; the legislature of Rhode Island ratified it February 7th 1867; the legislature of Delaware rejected it February 7th 1867; the legislature of Wisconsin ratified it February 13th 1867; the legislature of Pennsylvania ratified it February 13th 1867; the legislature of Michigan ratified it February 15th 1867; the legislature of Massachusetts ratified it March 20th 1867; the legislature of Maryland rejected it March 23^d 1867; the legislature of Nebraska ratified it June 15th 1867; the legislature of Iowa ratified it April 3^d 1868; the legislature of Arkansas ratified it April 6th 1868; the legislature of Florida ratified it June 9th 1868; the legislature of Louisiana ratified it July 9th 1868; and the legislature of Alabama ratified it July 13th 1868:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, in execution of the aforesaid act, and of the aforesaid concurrent resolution of the 21st of July, 1868, and in conformance thereto, do hereby direct the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and I do hereby certify that the said proposed amendment has been in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, adopted, by the States specified in the said concurrent resolution, namely, the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama and also by the legislature of the State of Georgia;

the States thus specified being more than three fourths of the States of the United States.

And I do further certify that the said amendment has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty eighth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand [SEAL.] eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

WILLIAM H SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Fortieth Congress of the United States of America :

At the third Session,

Begun and held at the city of Washington, on Monday, the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

A RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely :

Article XV.

Section 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—

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

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest:

EDW^D MCPHERSON

Clerk of House of Representatives.

GEO. C. GORHAM

Secy of Senate U. S.

State of Nevada.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, Sept^r 23rd 1869.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State, U. S. A. }
Washington City, D. C. }

Dear Sir,

I am requested by His Excellency, H. G. Blasdel, Governor of Nevada, to forward to you, by U. S. Mail, a certified copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Nevada, ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Hoping you may receive the same in due course of mail,

I am, most sincerely, your ob^t serv^t

THOMAS WELLS.

Private Secretary.

Joint Resolution.

Resolved—By the Senate and Assembly conjointly that the Legislature of Nevada hereby ratifies and confirms the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, which adds thereto, an Article in terms as follows:

Article Fifteen

Section One. 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

Section Two. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

T. D. EDWARDS.

President of the Senate—Pro-tem.

D. O. ADKISON.

Speaker of the Assembly.

CHAS^S F. BICKNELL.

Ass't. Secretary of the Senate.

A. H. KIRKPATRICK.

Ass't. Clerk of the Assembly.

Indorsed.—Assembly Joint Resolution, No 39.—Relative to proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States,—Introduced March 1, 1869.—Passed March 1, 1869.—Yeas. 23. Nays 16.

A. H. KIRKPATRICK.

Asst. Clerk of the Assembly.

Introduced,—from Assembly March 1, 1869. Passed March 1, 1869. Yeas 13: Nays 6.

CHAS^S F BICKNELL

Ass.t. Secretary of the Senate.

State Department }
Secretary's Office } SS.

I C. N. Noteware Secretary of State of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the original Enrolled Joint Resolution, passed by the Legislature of the State of Nevada at the Fourth Session thereof, ratifying the proposed Amendment

to the Constitution of the United States, which adds thereto
Article Fifteen

[SEAL.] In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of
Nevada—Done at Office in Carson City this the
Sixteenth day of September A D 1869.

C. N. NOTEWARE

Secretary of State.

State of North Carolina,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, March 6th 1869.

To His Excellency

The President of the United States

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a true copy of the original joint resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Styled "Article Fifteenth"

I have the honor to be

With great respect

Your Obedient Servant

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor

"A Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America styled "Article Fifteen."

Whereas the General Assembly has received official notification of the passage by both Houses of the 40th Congress of the United States, of the following proposition, to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a Constitutional majority of two thirds thereof, in words, to wit

"A Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,"

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 Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:—

Article XV.

Section 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.

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

Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina that the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Resolved, that certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified this 5 th day of March A. D. 1869.	}	(signed) JO. W. HOLDEN
		Speaker of the House,
	}	(signed) TOD. R. CALDWELL
		President of the Senate,

State of North Carolina

[SEAL.]

Office Secretary of State

Raleigh N. C. March 5 1869.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolution on file in this Office.

H. J. MENNINGER

Secretary of State

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

March 10th 1869

Case of Holden W. W Gov, No. Ca

Transmits copy of joint Resolution of Gen'l Assembly ratifying the Amendment to Constitution Article 15.

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

O E BABCOCK

Brev Brig Genl Secretary.

The State of West Virginia,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Wheeling, March 10th 1869

Hon Elihu Washburn

Secretary of State of the. U. S.

Washington, D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27 ultimo transmitting "an attested copy of a Resolution of Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a Fifteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States."

And at the same time transmit in accordance with law, a "Joint Resolution passed by the Legislature of this State ratifying the amendment proposing a Fifteenth article to the Constitution of the United States."

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

W. E. STEVENSON.

Governor

Joint Resolution ratifying the amendment proposing a Fifteenth article to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, by a concurrent vote of two thirds of both Houses have proposed

to the Legislatures of the several states the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be classified as Article Fifteen of the amendments to said constitution, namely:

“Article XV.

Section 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.

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

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That the said proposed amendment is hereby ratified.

Adopted March 3, 1869.

State of West Virginia:

Clerk's Office House of Delegates.

I, William P. Hubbard, Clerk of the House of Delegates, and Keeper of the rolls, certify that the foregoing is a true transcript from the original rolls, on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 4th day of March 1869.

W^M P. HUBBARD

Clerk of the House of Delegates,

and Keeper of the Rolls.

State of West Virginia)
Office Secretary of State }

I James. M. Pipes Secretary of the State aforesaid do certify that W^m P. Hubbard whose name is subscribed to the foregoing certificate was at the date thereof Clerk of the House Delegates and as such Keeper of the Rolls of this

State and that the Signature thus attached is his genuine Signature.

[SEAL.] In Witness Whereof I hereunto Set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the said State in my said office at the City of Wheeling this tenth day of March 1869

J. M. PIPES,
Secretary of the State

[INDORSEMENT.]

Joint Resolution ratifying the amendment proposing a Fifteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States

State of Louisiana

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

New Orleans, March 18th 1869.

Hon Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a certified copy of the Joint Resolution ratifying and accepting the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, approved March 5th 1869.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Y'r Ob't Serv't

H. C. WARMOTH

Governor of Louisiana

State of Louisiana,

Office of Secretary of State.

New Orleans, 1868.

Joint Resolution

Whereas. The Congress of the United States has adopted a resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States and to ^{be} known as Article Fifteenth of said Constitution, as follows:

Article XV Section I The right of citizens of the United

States, to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous Condition of servitude

Section II The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate Legislation, passed February Twenty sixth Eighteen hundred and sixty nine.

Resolved By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened.

That the said Constitutional Amendment in manner and form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States, be and the same is, on the part of the State of Louisiana hereby ratified and accepted.

(signed) CHAS W. LOWELL

Speaker of the House of Representatives

(signed) OSCAR I. DUNN.

Lieut Gov. and President of the Senate

Approved March 5th 1869

(signed) H. C. WARMOTH.

Governor of the State of Louisiana

State of Louisiana

Office Secretary of State

New Orleans March 12th 1869

This is to certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is a true and correct Transcript of the Original on file in this Office

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State
[SEAL.] affixed this 18th day of March 1869 and of the independence of the United States the Ninety third

PITT CRAVATH

Asst. Secretary of State

State of Illinois

Executive Department.

Springfield August 31st 1869

Hon Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the "Joint Resolution" of the 26th General Assembly of the State of Illinois ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States duly attested

I am Sir

Very truly

Your obt Servt.

JOHN M PALMER

Joint Resolution

of the 26th General Assembly of the State of Illinois

Adopted at its Regular Session March 5, 1869.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has proposed the following Article as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Viz ;

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 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."

Attest : CHAUNCEY ELLIWOOD
Secretary of the Senate.

Attest; JAMES P. ROOT,
Clerk of the House;

Sec. 2. "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation"

Therefore Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein,

That the State of Illinois, by its Legislature, ratifies and consents to said Amendment,

JOHN DOUGHERTY,

Speaker of the Senate.

F CORWIN

Speaker of the House.

JOHN M. PALMER

Governor of Illinois.

State of Michigan

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Lansing March 19. 1869.

To the Hon Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Washington

Dear Sir. I have the honor of transmitting this day to Senator Chandler—to be placed on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, an official copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Michigan—Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be known as the Fifteenth article of said Constitution

Very truly Yours

HENRY P. BALDWIN

Joint Resolution

Ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas. The Congress of the United States, after solemn and mature deliberation therein has by a vote of two thirds of both houses passed a concurrent resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, which resolution is in the following words:

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 Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely,

Article XV.

Section. 1. That 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.

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

Therefore. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That in the name and behalf of the people of this State, we do hereby ratify, approve, and assent to, the said Amendment.

Resolved, That a copy of this assent and ratification, engrossed on parchment be transmitted by His Excellency the Governor, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress, assembled and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Executive Office
Lansing March 8. 1869.
Approved,
HENRY P. BALDWIN

[SEAL.]

MORGAN BATES,
President of the Senate.
J. J. WOODMAN
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

State of Wisconsin

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Madison March 16 1869

To the Honorable the Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I herewith send you a certified copy of a Joint Resolution passed by the Legislature of this State concurring in the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt

THO^S S. ALLEN

Secretary of State

Joint Resolution

Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas. The Congress of the United States has pursuant to article V of the constitution, proposed to the Legislatures of the several states the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, named.

Article Fifteen

1. The right of the 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.

Therefore, Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin in Legislature assembled, That the said article as such proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby ratified.

A. M. THOMSON

Speaker of the Assembly

G. C. HAZELTON

President of the Senate Pro. tem.

Approved March 9th, 1869.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

Governor

State of Wisconsin,)
Secretary's Office, }^{ss}

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies, that the foregoing has been compared with the original Joint Resolution now on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

[SEAL.] In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol in Madison, this Sixteenth day of March A. D. 1869.

THO^s S. ALLEN

Secretary of State

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Executive Department.

Boston, March 17 1869.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State,

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a certified copy of the preamble and resolution, by whose adoption the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ratified the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recently passed by the Fortieth Congress, and known as "Article Fifteen."

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLAFLIN

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine.

Resolves

relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Legislature has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the fortieth Congress of the United States of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a consti-

tutional majority of two thirds thereof, in words following, to wit:—

“A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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 Article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:”—

“Article Fifteen.

Section 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. Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.”

Therefore Resolved, That the said proposed Amendment to the Constitution be and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the United States' Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the State Department of the United States.

Senate, March 9. 1869.

Passed,

Sent down for concurrence.

S. N. GIFFORD. Clerk.

House of Representatives, March 12. 1869.

Passed in concurrence.

W. S. ROBINSON. Clerk.

Secretary's Department.

Boston, March 17. 1869.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of original
Resolve. Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth
hereunto affixed.

OLIVER WARNER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[SEAL.]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Executive Department.

Boston, March 17, 1869.

His Excellency, U. S. Grant,

President of the United States:

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a certified copy of the preamble and resolution, by whose adoption the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ratified the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recently passed by the Fortieth Congress, and known as "Article Fifteen."

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLAFLIN

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine.

Resolves

relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Legislature has received official notification of the passage, by both houses of the fortieth Congress of the United States, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two thirds thereof, in words following, to wit:

“A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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 Article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:”

“Article Fifteen.

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

Therefore Resolved, That the said proposed Amendment to the Constitution be and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble

and resolution be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the State Department of the United States

Senate, March 9, 1869.

Passed

Sent down for concurrence.

S. N. GIFFORD, Clerk.

House of Representatives, March 12, 1869.

Passed in concurrence.

W. S. ROBINSON, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

Secretary's Department.

Boston, March 17, 1869.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original resolve. Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth hereunto affixed.

OLIVER WARNER

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Mar 20th 1869

Case of Claflin W^m Gov of Mass

Transmits copy of ratification of Article 15 Amendment to Constitution

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

O. E. BABCOCK

Secretary.

State of Maine.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Augusta, March 17 1869

To the Honorable Secretary of State,

Sir:—

I have the honor herewith to forward a certified copy of "An Act to ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution adopted at the last session of the fortieth Congress, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine," passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor of the State of Maine.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully, Your ob't. Serv't.

FRANKLIN M. DREW,

Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-NINE.

An Act to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution adopted at the last session of the fortieth Congress, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows:

Whereas, At the last session of the fortieth Congress of

the United States of America held in Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, it was resolved as follows, to wit:

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 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.

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

Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, as follows, viz :

Section 1. That the said proposed amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Maine.

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MARCH 11th, 1869.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND

Speaker.

IN SENATE, MARCH 11th 1869.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

STEPHEN D LINDSEY President.

MARCH 12th, 1869.

Approved.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN Governor.

STATE OF MAINE.

Office of Secretary of State,

Augusta, March 16th 1869.

[SEAL.] I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
of the original as deposited in this Office.

FRANKLIN M. DREW

Secretary of State.

State of Maine.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Augusta, March 17 1869

To the President of the United States;

Sir:—

I have the honor herewith to transmit a certified copy of
“An Act to ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the
United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several
States by a resolution adopted at the last session of the
fortieth Congress, in the year of our Lord, one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-nine,” passed by the Legislature
and approved by the Governor of the State of Maine.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully Your ob't. serv't.

FRANKLIN M. DREW

Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-NINE.

An Act to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution adopted at the last session of the fortieth Congress, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows :

Whereas, At the last session of the fortieth Congress of the United States of America, held at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, it was resolved as follows, to wit :

Be it 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XV.

Section 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.

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

Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, as follows, viz:

Section 1. That the said proposed amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Maine.

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MARCH 11th 1869.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND

Speaker.

IN SENATE, MARCH 11th 1869.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

STEPHEN D. LINDSEY President.

MARCH 12, 1869.

Approved.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN Governor.

STATE OF MAINE.

Office of Secretary of State,

Augusta, March 16th 1869

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
[SEAL.] of the original as deposited in this Office.

FRANKLIN M. DREW

Secretary of State.

[WRAPPER]

Executive.

March 20th 1869

Case of Drew F. M Sec State of Maine

Transmits copy of ratification of Cons. Amendment Article 15

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State

By order of the President,

O. E. BABCOCK

Secretary.

Joint Resolution

Ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America

Whereas, both Houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States of America at its Third session by a Constitutional Majority of two thirds thereof, made the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit: A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States: 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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely Article XV. Section 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 Section 2. The Congress shall have, power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, Therefore, Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same. Section 1 That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United

States of America, be and the same is hereby ratified by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina. Section 2 That certified copies of this Preamble and Joint Resolution be forwarded by the Governor of this State to the President of the United States, to the presiding Officer of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Approved the Sixteenth day of March 1869	}	In the Senate House the Fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hun- dred and Sixty nine
ROBERT K. SCOTT Governor		

[SEAL.]

CHA^S W. MONTGOMERY

President of the Senate pro tempore

FRANKLIN I. MOSES Jr

Speaker House of Representatives

Executive Department

Office Secretary of State

Columbia So. Ca March 20th 1869

I, F. L. Cardozo Secretary of State of South Carolina do hereby certify that this is a correct copy of a "Joint Resolution, Ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America" filed in this office.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State in Columbia this twentieth day of March Anno Domini, One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty nine, and in ninety third year of the Independence of the United States of America

F. L. CARDOZO

Sec. of State S. C.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Mch. 25th 1869.

Case of South Carolina. The Gov^r of
Transmits Joint Resolution of the Legislature of, ratifying
the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President

O E BABCOCK

Secretary

Executive Chamber,
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,

March 26th 1869.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a duly authenticated copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ratifying the proposed article Fifteen, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Most Respectfully

Your Ob'dt S'vt.

JNO. W. GEARY

Governor

To Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State of U. S.

Wash. D. C.

Joint Resolution to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas Two thirds of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled did adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which is entitled article fifteen as follows:

“Section 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.

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

Which said amendment has been submitted to the legislature of Pennsylvania for ratification or rejection—Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met—That the amendment as above proposed and submitted is hereby ratified and adopted by the State of Pennsylvania.

JOHN CLARK

Speaker of the House of Reps.

WILMER WORTHINGTON

Speaker of the Senate

Approved the Twenty-sixth day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth

Harrisburg March 26th 1869

Pennsylvania S. S.

[^{SEAL.}] I do hereby certify, That the foregoing and annexed is a full true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled “Joint Resolution to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States” as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of the Secretary’s Office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ISAAC B. GARA,

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

JOHN W. GEARY,

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come,

SENDS GREETING :

Know Ye, That the Attestation or Certificate hereunto attached is in due form and made by the proper officer, and that Isaac B. Gara whose name is subscribed thereto, was at the time of subscribing the same, and now is [“a” stricken out] Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, duly appointed and Commissioned, and full Full Faith and Credit are due and ought to be given to his official acts accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 26th day of March in [SEAL.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and of the Commonwealth the ninety-third

JNO. W. GEARY

Governor.

By the Governor:

F. JORDAN

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Executive Department, State of Arkansas,

Little Rock, April 2nd 1869.

Hon Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you, a copy of a Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, ratifying the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S—

I am with great respect,

Your Obedt Servant—

POWELL CLAYTON

Governor—

Joint Resolution ratifying an Act of Congress two thirds of both Houses concurring and proffered to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has submitted to the several States for their action thereon by joint resolution,—two thirds of both houses concurring,—the following Article (15) fifteen, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: viz.

Article Fifteen. Section One “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.”

Section Two. "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas that the foregoing recited Article Fifteen (15) be and the same is hereby fully approved and ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States

J. M. JOHNSON

President of the Senate

GEORGE M. FRENCH

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 30th 1869.

POWELL CLAYTON

Governor

State of Arkansas.

Office of Secretary of State

I Robert J. T. White, Secretary of State, Arkansas, Certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is a true Copy of the original Roll now on file in my Office.

[SEAL.] In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal of Office at Little Rock this thirtieth day of March A. D. One thousand Eight hundred and sixty nine.

ROBERT J. T. WHITE

Secretary of State, Arkansas.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Executive Chamber.

Albany, Sept 3 1869

To the Honorable J. C. B. Davis

Acting Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 30th August, received here yesterday, requesting me to forward to your Department "a certified copy in the usual form of "the action of the Legislature of New York upon the fifteenth "proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United "States."

The action of the Legislature was by concurrent resolution, not submitted to the Executive for approval, nor was he directed or requested to promulgate the same.

In all previous instances of proposed amendments, save one, a formal Bill was passed which, like all other Bills, was submitted to the Executive ; and, in the exceptional instance, I find no record in this Department of any Executive action.

In accordance with your request, however, I enclose a copy of the resolution, signed by the Clerks of the two Houses.

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

JOHN T HOFFMAN

Concurrent Resolution

Ratifying the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, at the session of the fortieth Congress, it was 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 article shall be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which said amendment, when it shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

“Article XV.

“Section 1. The right of the 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.” Therefore

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New York.

State of New York.

In Senate, April 14, 1869.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed.

By order of the Senate

JAS TERWILLIGER

Clerk.

State of New York.

In Assembly March 17, 1869.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed.

By Order of the Assembly,

EDWARD F. UNDERHILL.

Clerk.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Concurrent Resolution

- ✓ Ratifying the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

[ENVELOPE.]

[Postmark :] West Point, N. Y. Sep. 4.

State of New York.

Executive Chamber.

[Address:] The Hon^{ble} J. C. B. Davis

Acting Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

STATE OF INDIANA
Office of Secretary of State.

Indianapolis Sep. 2^d 1869

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to herewith enclose to you, for filing in your Department, a certified copy of Enrolled Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, accepting & ratifying the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Very Respectfully

M. F. A. HOFFMANN

Per Deputy Secy of State

Enrolled Joint Resolution No. 18. Senate of Indiana

A Joint Resolution accepting and ratifying a certain amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas Congress has by a two-thirds vote proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of this Constitution, namely:—

Article 15.

Section 1st The right of the 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.

Section 2^d The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that said Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby accepted, and ratified on the part of the State of Indiana.

ISAAC P. GRAY

President of the Senate pro tem

GEORGE A. BUSKIRK

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed Senate May 13 1869.

O. M. WILSON Sec. of the Senate.

Passed House of Representatives May 14, 1869

W^M M. MERWIN

Principal Clerk House of Representatives.

State of Indiana
Office of Secretary of State } S. S.

I. M. F. A. Hoffmann Secretary of State for the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of Enrolled Joint Resolution No. 18 Senate of Indiana, (from which the same was taken and now on file in the Office of Secretary of State for the State of Indiana,) passed at the Special Session of the General Assembly of said State of Indiana, begun on the 8th day of April A. D. 1869.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed the Seal of the State of Indiana, at the
[SEAL.] City of Indianapolis, this second day of September,
in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hun-
dred and Sixty nine.

M. F. A. HOFFMANN

Secy of State

State of Connecticut.

Office of Secretary of State.

Hartford, May 26 1869

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State.

Washington D. C.

Sir:

Herewith please find enclosed a true and attested copy of the acts of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut in the matter of the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress as a fifteenth article.

Your obedient servant

HIRAM APPELMAN

Secretary of State.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford in said State, on the first Wednesday of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Nine.

Ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article designated as Article XV, in the words following, to wit:

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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely;

Article XV.

Sec. 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.

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

Resolved by this Assembly, That the said article be approved and adopted, and it is hereby ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States of America

Approved May 19, 1869.

State of Connecticut, ss.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,
[SEAL.] and affixed the Seal of said State, at Hartford,
this twenty sixth day of May A. D. 1869

HIRAM APPELMAN Secretary of State.

Office of Secretary of State,

Tallahassee, Fla. June 17th 1869

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Joint Resolution ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fifteen.

Very Respectfully

JONATHAN C. GIBBS

Secretary of State

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Joint Resolution.

A Joint Resolution to ratify an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, known as
Article Fifteen.

Be it resolved by the People of the State of Florida represented in Senate and Assembly—That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States as proposed by the Congress of the United States, and known as Article Fifteen, be and the same is hereby ratified and adopted.

Section 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.

Section 2.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Adopted by the Assembly
June 11th 1869

Adopted by the Senate June
14th 1869

M. L. STEARNS.

W. H. GLEASON.

Speaker of the Assembly

President of the Senate

W. F. BYNUM.

CHA^S MUNDEE,

Clerk of the Assembly

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved June 15th 1869.

HARRISON REED. Governor.

Office Secretary of State,

Tallahassee, Fla. June 17th 1869.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Joint Resolution on file in this office.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Tallahassee, the Capital, this Seventeenth day of June A. D. 1869.

JONATHAN C. GIBBS

Secretary of State

State of New Hampshire.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Concord, N. H., Sept 13 1869

Hon. Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State, passed June 1869 and approved July 7. 1869, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servt

NATHAN W. GOVE

Dept. Secretary of State,

Acting Secretary.

State of New Hampshire

In the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and sixty nine.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in general Court convened: The following Article proposed in and by a joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified and adopted as and for an

Amendment to, and a part of the Constitution of the United States, that is to say

Article XV.

Section 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.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by the proper legislation.

SAM. M WHEELER

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN Y. MUGRIDGE

President of the Senate

Approved July 7, 1869.

ON SLOW STEARNS,

Governor.

State of New Hampshire

Secretary of States Office

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State ratifying and adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed at the June session 1869, and approved July 7, 1869, as taken from the Original now in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL.] and affixed the seal of said State this thirteenth day
of September A. D. 1869.

NATHAN W. GOVE,

Dep. Secretary of State

Executive Department of Virginia

Richmond, October 22nd 1869.

Hon^e Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State of the United States

Sir

The General Assembly of Virginia having, on the 8th day of the present month, passed two several acts in ratification of Articles XIV and XV, proposed, respectively, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by Joint Resolutions of Congress adopted June 16th 1866 and February 27th 1869, I have the honor to enclose herewith duly authenticated copies of the said Acts of Assembly, in evidence of such ratification.

Very respectfully

G. C. WALKER

Governor of Virginia

Virginia:

I, Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that J. Bell Bigger, whose genuine signature is subscribed in attestation of the within copy, is, as he there subscribes himself, Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia; that his said attestation is in due form and according to the law of this State; and that to all his official acts full faith, credit and authority are due and ought to be given.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand as Governor, and caused the GREAT SEAL of the State to be affixed. DONE at the City of Richmond, this 20th day of October A. D. 1869, and in the ninety fourth year of the Commonwealth.

G. C. WALKER

BY THE GOVERNOR.

GARRICK MALLERY

Sec'y Comth and Keeper of the Seals.

An Act, to ratify the Joint Resolution of Congress, passed February 27th 1869, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Passed, October 8th 1869.

Whereas, it is provided by the Constitution of the United States of America that Congress may, whenever two thirds of both houses deem it necessary, propose amendments to the same, to be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions therein, as the one or the other mode may be proposed by Congress, And, whereas, by the fortieth Congress of the United States, at the third session thereof, begun and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the seventh day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, it was,

“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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as

an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution: namely,

Article XV.

Section 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.

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

Therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified.

A copy from the Rolls

Teste

J BELL BIGGER
Clerk House of Delegates
& Keeper of Rolls of V^a

October 20th 1869

State of Vermont,

Executive Chamber

Montpelier, Oct. 22, 1869

Hon. Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith the ratification, by the legislature of the State of Vermont, of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Please acknowledge its receipt at your early convenience.

I am, Sir, With high regard,

Your obedient Servant,

PETER T. WASHBURN

Governor.

Joint Resolution,

ratifying amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, by joint resolution proposed to the legislatures of the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the words following, viz:—

Article XV.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby ratified by the legislature of the state of Vermont.

GEORGE W. GRANDEV, Speaker of the House,

GEORGE W. HENDEE, President of the Senate.

Approved Oct. 21. 1869.

PETER T. WASHBURN, Governor.

State of Vermont.

Office of Secretary of State.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, adopted at the annual session of 1869, and now on file in this Office.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of this Office, at Montpelier, this

[SEAL.]

twenty-first day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

GEORGE NICHOLS,

Secretary of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Joint Resolution.

ratifying amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Executive Department,
State of Alabama,
Montgomery, November 25, 1869.

His Excellency, U. S. Grant,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.,

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for file in the proper Department, a duly authenticated copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Alabama, ratifying the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, known as Article Fifteen.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H SMITH,
Governor of Alabama.

Joint Resolution, relating to the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, known as Article Fifteen.

Whereas, The fortieth Congress of the United States, at its last session, passed the following proposition to amend the constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the following words, to wit:

“Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the constitution, namely: Article fifteen. Section I. 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. Section II. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article, by appropriate legislation;”

And whereas, three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States before it becomes a part thereof: therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Alabama, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Alabama, the above recited proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded, by the Governor of Alabama, to the President of the United States.

A. J. APPLIGATE,
President of the Senate.
GEO. F. HARRINGTON,
Speaker of the House.

Approved, November 24, 1869.

WILLIAM H SMITH,
Governor

State of Alabama,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Montgomery, November 25, 1869.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the official roll on file in this office.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State.

CHAS. A. MILLER
Secretary of State.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Nov^r 29 1869

Case of Smith W^m H. Gov^r of Ala,
Transmitting authenticated copy of a Joint resolution of said
Legislature ratifying the proposed amendment to the Consti-
tution. (article 15)

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

HORACE PORTER,
Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI
Office of Secretary of State.
City of Jefferson, Jan^y. 11th 1870.

To the Honorable
Secretary of State of the U. S.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir!

I transmit to you herewith a duly authenticated copy of the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri "ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress," the receipt of which please acknowledge.

Very respectfully

FRANCIS RODMAN

Secretary of State,

by EUGENE F. WEIGER, Chief Clk.

Office of Secretary of State,
City of Jefferson, Missouri.

I, FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State for the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the annexed pages contain a true, complete and full copy of an ^{Resolution} ["Act" stricken out] of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "Joint Resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress."

Approved, January 10th 1870. as appears by comparing the

same with the original roll of said Resolution now on file, as the law directs, in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at office,
 [SEAL.] this Eleventh day of January A. D. Eighteen
 Hundred and Seventy.

FRANCIS RODMAN

Secretary of State.

Joint Resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress.

Whereas Congress proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by way of amendment a fifteenth article to the constitution of the United States;

Therefore be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

That the proposed amendment in words following viz: Article XV. Section 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.

Section 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation.”

Be and the same is hereby ratified and approved.

Approved, January 10th 1870.

Office of Secretary of State,

City of Jefferson, Missouri.

I, FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State for the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the annexed pages contain

a true, complete and full copy of Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled Joint Resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress.

Approved March 1 1869. as appears by comparing the same with the original roll of said Resolution now on file, as the law directs, in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal Done at office,
 [SEAL.] this third day of March A. D. Eighteen Hundred and sixty nine.

FRANCIS RODMAN

Secretary of State.

Joint Resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress.

Whereas. Congress on the 26th of February 1869. proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by way of amendment a fifteenth article to the Constitution of the United States, therefore.

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

That the proposed amendment in words following, viz:

Article XV "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 or color and previous condition of servitude" be and the same is hereby ratified and approved

Approved March 1 1869.

Jackson, Mississippi Jan. 20, 1870.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith an official copy of proceedings of the Legislature of Mississippi in the adoption of the 15th Amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. as taken from the journals of both houses.

Respectfully,

Your obt. Servt.

R. C. POWERS

Lieut Gov Elect & President of the Senate

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has proposed the following as the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, viz:

“Section 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.

“Sec. 2 The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation”

Therefore

Resolved By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That the State of Mississippi, by its Legislature, ratifies and consents to said Amendment.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct transcript of

the proceedings of the Senate, on the 15th day of January,
A. D. 1870

Attest:

MURRAY PEYTON

Secretary of Senate

}

R. C. POWERS

Lieut. Governor and Ex-officio

President of the Senate

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of a joint
resolution originating in the Senate, and passed by the
House of Representatives on the 17th day of January, 1870.

F. E. FRANKLIN

Attest

Speaker of the House of Reps.

ROBT J. ALCORN

Clerk of the House

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

State of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Jan 25th 1870.

To His Excellency

U. S. Grant, President

of the United States.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith a joint resolution
of the Legislature of Mississippi, ratifying and adopting the
fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of
the United States.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

ADELBERT AMES.

Bt Maj Gen U S A

Prov Gov of Miss

Senate Chamber at Jackson in the State of Mississippi
 On the 15th day of January A. D 1870
 In the senate of the State of Mississippi duly assembled. the
 following proceedings were had

* * * * *

Mr Shoup Chairman of Select Committee made the following
 report

Mr President

The Special Committee to whom was referred the message
 from his Excellency the Provisional Governor in relation to
 the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United
 States, have had the same under consideration & have agreed
 upon joint resolutions for ^{the ratification} said amendments and they re-
 spectfully recommend the adoption of the same.

Signed SHOUP

Chairman

Mr Shoup

Moved to receive report of committee—

Report received

Whereas the Congress of the United States proposed the fol-
 lowing as the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitu-
 tion Viz

Article XIV

“Section 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United
 States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of
 the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No
 State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the
 privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;
 nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or
 property, without due process of law, nor deny to any per-
 son within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws

Section 2nd

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives, in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and Citizens of the United States or in any ^{way} abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male Citizens shall bear to the whole number of male Citizens twenty-one years of age, in such State

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector for President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial Officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, to have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the Same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

Section 4—

The validity of the Public Debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for: payment of Pensions and Bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned but neither the

United States nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5—

The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate Legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the State of Mississippi by its Legislature ratifies and consents to said amendments.

Whereas The Congress of the United States has proposed the following as the 15th amendment to the Federal Constitution Viz.

Section 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

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation

Therefore

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein. That the State of Mississippi by its Legislature ratifies and consents to said amendment

Mr Gibbs of Wilkinson

Moved that the report of the special Committee recommending the adoption of the 14th amendment be adopted. And the yayas an nays be had and recorded thereon—That

part of the report was then read and a vote taken with the following result

Ayes

Mess Abbott. Caldwell Castles. Gartman Gibbs Gleed. Gray. Hancock Johnson. Leachman Little Mills Morgan Mygatt Payne. Pierce. Revels, Rushing. Shoup. Smith. Stringer Sullivan Warner—24

Mr Millsaps. being absent at the time the vote was taken asked to have his vote recorded in the affirmative.

Granted

Nays.

Mess^{rs} Hardy and Striclin—2

On motion of ——— the report of the committee on the 15th amendment was then adopted by the following vote—

Yeas.

Mess^{rs} Abbott. Ballard Caldwell, Castles Duncan Gartman. Gibbs. Gleed Gray, Hardy Johnson Leachman. Little Miles Millsaps Morgan Mygatt Payne Pierce Revels Rushing Shoup Smith Striclin Stringer,—Sullivan, Warner and Hancock—28.

Nays.—None—

Senate Chamber, Jackson Mississippi,

January 22nd 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing extract from the Journal of the Senate of the State of Mississippi, of January 15th 1870, has been, by me, compared with the Original in my possession, and found correct in every particular.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name.

MURRAY PEYTON

Secretary of Senate.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C. Jany. 31 1870

Sir :

The President directs me to transmit the official action of the legislature of the State of Mississippi upon the 14 and 15 amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in accordance with Congressional requirements.

The President desires this information laid before Congress as soon as possible

Very respectfully

Your obdt. servt.

O. E. BABCOCK

Secretary

Hon : Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State.

State of Rhode Island.

Executive Department,

Providence February 21 1870

Hon Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Sir

Herewith I have the honor to enclose a copy, duly attested, of a resolution of the State of Rhode Island, passed by the General Assembly, on the 18th January 1870, to adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

I have the honor to remain

your obedient Servant

SETH PADELDFORD

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Resolution

to adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas both Houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United States in the words and figures following, to wit :

A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, (two thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the

legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution; namely

Article XV.

Section 1. The rights 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.

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

It is therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said fifteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he hereby is directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be made and duly authenticated and to be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, and other like copies thereof, to be made and to be transmitted to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a resolution to amend the constitution of the United States adopted by the General Assembly of this State on [SEAL.] the 18th day of January A. D. 1870.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the State this 21st day of February 1870.

JOHN R. BARTLETT
Secretary of State

State of Rhode Island.

Secretary of State's Office,

Providence, Feb 26 1870

Sir

On the 19th January I apprised the Secretary of State of the ratification of the 15th Amendment by this State, I supposed a printed copy had also been sent a few days later, when they were sent to all the States.

On Monday last, the 21st inst, I sent a Manuscript copy of the resolution duly attested under the Seal of the State. A note from Senator Anthony just received informs me that none had been received at the Department, I therefore, send one of the printed copies

Very respectfully

J. R. BARTLETT

To the Hon Secretary of State

Sec. of State

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, January 20, 1870.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of a Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, on the 18th of January, A. D., 1870.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SETH PADELFOED

To Hon. Hamilton Fish

Governor.

Secretary of State Washington

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, Both Houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the words and figures following, to wit :

“A RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CON-
STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

“*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,)* That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

“ARTICLE XV.

“SECTION 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.

“SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

It is therefore resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is, directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be made and duly authenticated, and to be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States,

and other like copies thereof to be made, and to be transmitted to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, }
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution passed by the General Assembly of said State, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1870, from the original on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set
 [SEAL.] my hand, and affixed the seal of the State at the
 city of Providence, this twentieth day of January,
 A. D. 1870.

JOHN R. BARTLETT
 Secretary of State.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 15, relating to a certain proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has submitted the following proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union for their ratification, Viz.

Article XV.

Section 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.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation, therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring, that the foregoing proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby ratified. Be it further,—

Resolved, that a Copy of these resolutions duly certified by the presiding Officers of the two Houses of the Legislature, the Chief Clerk of the House, and Secretary of the Senate, be, by the Governor of the State of Kansas, certified under the Great Seal of the State of Kansas, to the President of the United States and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Adopted by the House of Representatives Jan. 18, 1870.

HENRY C. OLNEY

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives

JACOB STOTLER

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Concurred in unanimously by the Senate Jan. 19, 1870

GEO. C. CROUTHER

Secretary of the Senate

C. V. ESKRIDGE

President of the Senate

I, James M. Harvey Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original enrolled instrument filed in the Office of the Secretary of State January 27th A. D. 1870.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the Great Seal [SEAL.] of the State.

Done at Topeka this 1st day of February A. D. 1870.

JAMES M. HARVEY

Attest

Governor

THOMAS MOONLIGHT

Secretary of State

State of Kansas.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feby 7 1870,

Case of Kansas.

Ratifies the proposed 15th amendment to the Constitution.

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State

By order of the President,

HORACE PORTER Secretary.

STATE OF OHIO,
Executive Department,
Columbus, January 28th, 1870.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed "Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment," passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, January 27th A. D. 1870.

Very Respectfully,

[SEAL.]

R. B. HAYES
Governor.

To Hon Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Senate J. R. No 4

Relative to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Ohio, has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

"A RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE
"CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

*"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 article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

“ARTICLE XV.

“SECTION 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.

“SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation,” and,

WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States comprising the United States, are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof, therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded, by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State of the United States.

A. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. LEE,

President of the Senate.

Adopted *January 27th*, 1870.

United States of America, Ohio, }
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution therein named, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870, taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed
 [SEAL.] my name, and affixed the Seal of this office, at
 Columbus, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870.

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD
 Secretary of State.

STATE OF OHIO,
 Executive Department,
 Columbus, January 28th, 1870.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed "Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment," passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, January 27th, A. D. 1870.

Very Respectfully,

[SEAL.]

R. B. HAYES
 Governor.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant,
 President of the United States.

Senate J. R. No 4.

Relative to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Ohio,

has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

“A RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CON-
STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

*“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 article
“be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an
“amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which,
“when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be
“valid as part of the Constitution, namely:*

“ARTICLE XV.

“SECTION 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 con-
“dition of servitude.

“SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce
“this article by appropriate legislation,” and,

WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States
comprising the United States, are required to give assent to
the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, before it becomes a part thereof, therefore,

*Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,
That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the
above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of
the United States.*

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble

and resolution be forwarded, by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State of the United States.

A. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. LEE,

President of the Senate.

Adopted *January 27th*, 1870.

United States of America, Ohio, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution therein named, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870, taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the Seal of this office, at
[SEAL.] Columbus, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870

ISAAC R SHERWOOD

Secretary of State.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feby 1. 1870

Case of Ohio. State of
Transmits Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed 15th Constitutional Amendment. passed Jany. 27. 1870

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

O E. BABCOCK Secretary.

A Resolution

[SEAL APPENDANT.]
Whereas, at the session of the fortieth Congress it was 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 Article shall be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment, when it shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

Article Fifteenth

1st 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 or color, or previous condition of servitude.

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

Therefore resolved, if the Senate concur, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of Georgia.

R. L. MCWHORTER

JNO. J. NEWTON

Speaker House Rep^s

Clerk House Rep^s

BENJAMIN CONLEY

J. G. W. MILLS

President of the Senate

Secretary of the Senate

Approved February 2^d 1870.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK Governor.

Georgia:

Secretary of State's Office.

I, David G. Cotting, Secretary of State of Georgia, do hereby certify, that the above and foregoing page contain a true copy of the Resolution, ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by the General Assembly of Georgia on the 2^d day of February, A. D. 1870.—the original of which resolution is on file in this office.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, this, the 3^d day of February in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Ninety-Fourth

DAVID G. COTTING—

Secretary of State.

[ADDRESS.]

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State U. S.

Washington D. C.

Resolution passed by
Legislature of Georgia—rat-
ifying 15th amendment.

STATE OF IOWA.

Executive Office,

Des Moines, February 4th, 1870.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith "Joint Resolution
"ratifying the proposed Fifteenth Article of Amendment to
"the Constitution of the United States, relative to the right
"of citizens to vote," adopted by the General Assembly of
the State of Iowa, February 3, 1870.

SAM MERRILL.

To Secretary of State
Washington.

JOINT RESOLUTION

*Ratifying the proposed Fifteenth Article of Amend-
ment to the Constitution of the United States, rela-
tive to the Right of Citizens to vote.*

WHEREAS, The Fortieth Congress of the United States
has proposed to the legislatures of the several States the fol-
lowing article of amendment to the Federal Constitution,
namely:

"ARTICLE XV.

"SECTION I. 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.

“SECTION II. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

THEREFORE, *Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That the State of Iowa, by its legislature, hereby ratifies, adopts, and assents to the said amendment.

AYLETT R. COTTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. M. WALDEN,

President of the Senate.

Approved, February 3, 1870.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

State of Iowa, }
EXECUTIVE OFFICE. }

I, SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor of the State of Iowa, and keeper of the Great Seal thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution therein named, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa on the third day of February, A. D. 1870.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the Great [SEAL]. Seal of the State of Iowa, at Des Moines, this fourth day of February, A. D., 1870.

SAM MERRILL

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ED WRIGHT

Secretary of State.

State of Nebraska,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Lincoln, Nebraska, Feb'y. 17 1870

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, as Article Fifteenth of the Constitution.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

DAVID BUTLER

Governor.

To Hon Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

State of Nebraska,

SECRETARYS DEPARTMENT,

I, THOMAS P. KENNARD, Secretary of State of the State of Nebraska, hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed February 17th 1870, as taken from the original on file in this department.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

[SEAL.] Done at Lincoln this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-fourth, and of this State the Third.

THOM. P. KENNARD

Secretary of State.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The Legislature has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in words following, to-wit:

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses convening,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 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.

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

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof;

Therefore, Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Nebraska, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor, to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and the Governors of the several States.

WM. MCLENNAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. B. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Passed February 17th, 1870.

State of Nebraska,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Lincoln, Nebraska, Feb'y. 17 1870

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, rati-

fyng the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, as Article Fifteenth of the Constitution.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

DAVID BUTLER

Governor.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant

President of the U. S.

Washington D. C.

State of Nebraska,

SECRETARYS DEPARTMENT,

I, THOMAS P. KENNARD, Secretary of State of the State of Nebraska, hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed February 17th, 1870, as taken from the original on file in this department.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

[SEAL.]

Done at Lincoln this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-fourth, and of this State the Third.

THOM P. KENNARD

Secretary of State.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The Legislature has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in words following, to-wit:

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses convening,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 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.

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

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof;

Therefore, Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of

Nebraska, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor, to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and the Governors of the several States.

WM. McLENNAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. B. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Passed February 17th, 1870.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feb 25 1870

Case of Nebraska.

Certificate

of the ratification of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution by that State

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State

By order of the President

O. E. BABCOCK

Secretary.

State of Nebraska,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Lincoln, Nebraska, Feb'y. 17 1870

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State,

ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, as Article Fifteenth of the Constitution.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

DAVID BUTLER

Governor.

To Hon Schuyler Colfax

President U. S. Senate

Washington D. C.

State of Nebraska,

SECRETARYS DEPARTMENT,

I, THOMAS P. KENNARD, Secretary of State of the State of Nebraska, hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed February 17th, 1870, as taken from the original on file in this department.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

[SEAL.]

Done at Lincoln this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-fourth, and of this State the Third.

THOM. P. KENNARD

Secretary of State.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The Legislature has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in words following, to-wit:

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses convening,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 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.

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

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof;

Therefore, Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That we do hereby ratify, on behalf of the State

of Nebraska, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor, to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and the Governors of the several States.

WM. MCLENNAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. B. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Passed February 17th, 1870.

Joint Resolution

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Texas has received official notification through His Excellency E. J. Davis, Governor of the State of Texas, of the passage by both houses of the fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a Constitutional Majority of two thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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 article be proposed to the Legislature of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:—

Section, 1. Article 15.

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.

Section 2.

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

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives

B. F. WADE

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest:

EDWD. MCPHERSON

Clerk of House of Representatives.

GEO. C. GORHAM

Secretary of Senate, U. S.

And whereas, the Reconstruction Laws of the Congress of the United States, under which we are now assembled, among other things have delegated to this body authority to adopt or reject said amendment, therefore

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That we do hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Texas, the above recited proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved,

That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by His Excellency E. J. Davis, Governor of the State of Texas, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of the United States' Senate, the Speaker of the United States' House of Representatives and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

(signed) IRA H. EVANS

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(signed) J. W. FLANAGAN

President of the Senate.

Attest:

(signed) L. J. GALLANT

Clerk House of Representatives.

(signed) C. C. ALLEN

Secretary of Senate.

Headquarters Fifth Military District

Office of Civil Affairs

Austin, Texas, February 25 1870.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Joint Resolution, adopted by the Legislature of Texas, on the 18th day of February 1870, as appears from the Journals of the two Houses.

J J REYNOLDS

Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Commanding.

Joint Resolution.

Ratifying Article XV of the Constitution of the

UNITED STATES.

Whereas—The Congress of the United States did on the Twenty-seventh day of February One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty nine, propose the following Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Article XV

Section One—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.

Section two—The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, A copy of the same has been officially laid before this Legislature therefore be it,

Resolved—By the Legislature of the State of Minnesota That the said amendment be and the same is hereby ratified.

WILLIAM H. YALE,
President of the Senate.

JNO. L. MERRIAM;
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved—January 19th 1870.

HORACE AUSTIN,
Governor.

Passed the Senate January 12th 1870.

F. E. SNOW.

Secretary of the Senate

Passed the House of Representatives January 13th 1870.

W. R. KENYON

Chief Clerk House of Representatives

{ State of Minnesota
 { Office of the Secretary of State

I certify the within to be a true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution on file in this office.—

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my
 [SEAL.] hand and affixed the Great seal of state this 15th
 day of February A. D. 1870.—

H. MATTSON

Sec^y of State

Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State of the United States.

To all to Whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

Know Ye that, the Congress of the United States on or about the Twenty seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, passed a Resolution in the words and figures following: to wit—

“A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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 Article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XV.

Section 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.

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

And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in this Department that the Amendment to the Constitu-

tion of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas, in all twenty nine States.

And, further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed Amendment, constitute three fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

And, further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed Resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said Amendment which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this Department.

And, further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the Legislature of Georgia has by Resolution ratified the said proposed Amendment.

Now therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the Act of Congress approved the twentieth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of the Laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the Amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day
of March in the year of our Lord one thousand
[SEAL.] eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independ-
ence of the United States the ninety fourth.

HAMILTON FISH

State of New Jersey.

Joint Resolution

ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Fifteenth Amendment.

1. Be it resolved, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That the legislature of this State do hereby ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the third session of the fortieth congress by resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, to the several state legislatures; said amendment being the following words to wit:

Article XV.

Section 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.

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

Approved February 21, 1871.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, Do Hereby Certify, that the [SEAL.] foregoing is a true copy of a ^{Joint Resolution} ["n Act" stricken

... [] passed by the Legislature of this State, and
 ... approved by the Governor the Twenty-first day of
 February A. D. 1871 as taken from and compared with the
 original now on file in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and
 affixed my official seal, this Sixteenth day of March Eighteen
 hundred and seventy-one

HENRY C. KELSEY

[INDORSEMENT.]

Certified Copy of
 Joint Resolution

ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United
 States known as the Fifteenth Amendment.

