

GENERAL LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS,

AND PRIVATE ACTS,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION

Collected (for) the Legislative Assembly
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF COLORADO,

PRINTED AND BOUND BY

DENVER, COLORADO TERR., SEPT. 26, 1861.

TOGETHER WITH

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY.

PRINTED AND BOUND BY THE TERRITORY OF COLORADO
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DENVER:

WEEKS, GIBBS, CHOLMONDELEY AND WELLS—OFFICE.
1861.

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

By the President
and
Vice President.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

In which, among
other things, shall
be declared.

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

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

GENERAL LAWS,
AND
Joint Resolutions, Memorials and Private Acts,
PASSED AT THE
SECOND SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

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

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

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DENVER:
Rocky Mountain News Printing Company.
1862.

the United States, devolved on 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 number or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the Vice President shall act as President, so in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

§ 2. The Vice President.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

§ 1. No citizen
shall ever
be a senator

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

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

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

OF THE VICE
PRESIDENT.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

IN WHAT
MANNER
ANY TITLE
OF NOBILITY
OR HONOR
SHALL BE
GRANTED.

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

GENERAL LAWS,

AND

Joint Resolutions, Memorials and Private Acts,

PASSED AT THE

FOURTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

Territory of Colorado.

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

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

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DENVER:

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

ARTICLE XIII.

In what
cases per-
sons forfeit
their citi-
zenship?
1-96, 107

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

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

GENERAL LAWS,
JOINT RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, AND PRIVATE ACTS,
PASSED AT THE
FIFTH SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

BEGUN AT GOLDEN CITY, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, AND ADJOURNED
TO DENVER ON THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1866.

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

AND THE
ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY,

WITH THE AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CENTRAL CITY:
PRINTED BY DAVID C. COLLIER, MINERS' REGISTER OFFICE.
1866.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

Slavery abolished and prohibited.

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

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

GENERAL LAWS,

JOINT RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, AND PRIVATE ACTS,

PASSED AT THE

SIXTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

CONVENED AT GOLDEN CITY, ON THE THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1866.

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

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY,

WITH THE AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CENTRAL CITY:

DAVID C. COLLIER, PRINTER, MINERS' REGISTER OFFICE.

1867.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

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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.

LEYES GENERALES,

APROBADAS EN LAS SESIONES 4.^a, 5.^a Y 6.^a

DE 1862

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA

DE

TERRITORIO DE COLORADO,^o

1862-1867

LA DECLARACION DE INDEPENDENCIA,

LA CONSTITUCION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS,

Y LAS

ACTAS ORDENADAS DEL TERRITORIO.

PUBLICADAS POR ORDEN DE LA AUTORIDAD.

LAW LIBRARY

JAN 1 1879

University of Iowa

Printed, (Chicago,)

DANIEL WITTER.

1862.

U. of Ia. Law Library



ARTÍCULO XII.

El ~~algun~~ ~~estudiante~~ ~~de~~ ~~los~~ ~~Estados~~ ~~Unidos~~ ~~aceptase,~~
~~reclutase,~~ ~~reclutase~~ ~~á~~ ~~quienquiera~~ ~~algun~~ ~~titulo~~ ~~de~~ ~~honor~~
~~el~~ ~~estudiante,~~ ~~ó~~ ~~aceptase~~ ~~y~~ ~~reclutase~~ ~~algun~~ ~~premio,~~ ~~premio,~~
~~empleo~~ ~~ó~~ ~~estudioso,~~ ~~de~~ ~~cualquiera~~ ~~clase~~ ~~que~~ ~~sea,~~ ~~de~~
~~algun~~ ~~Corporacion,~~ ~~Rey,~~ ~~Principe~~ ~~ó~~ ~~poder~~ ~~estudiante,~~ ~~sin~~
~~consentimiento~~ ~~del~~ ~~Congreso,~~ ~~la~~ ~~tal~~ ~~persona~~ ~~dejará~~ ~~de~~ ~~ser~~
~~estudiante~~ ~~de~~ ~~los~~ ~~Estados~~ ~~Unidos,~~ ~~y~~ ~~no~~ ~~podrá~~ ~~ocupar~~ ~~ningun~~
~~empleo~~ ~~de~~ ~~confianza~~ ~~ó~~ ~~prestigio~~ ~~en~~ ~~ellos~~ ~~ó~~ ~~en~~ ~~alguna~~ ~~de~~ ~~ellos.~~

[Nota.—El Artículo II, de las constituciones de la Federación, así prescribe en la segunda cláusula: como Congreso; el Artículo IV, en la primera, define al poder Congreso; el Artículo VI, en la Sección del segundo Congreso.]

THE
REVISED STATUTES
OF
COLORADO:

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

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

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

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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

ARTICLE XII

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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