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COUNTY OF HARTFORD)
(ss.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT)

I hereby certify that the following document,

Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut as Revised and Enacted
by the General Assembly in May 1821, page 18 (1824).

Statutes of the State of Connecticut, Compiled in Obedience to a
Resolve of the General Assembly, passed May, 1838, Article XIII
(1839).

to which these are attached are true copies of records turned
over to me and on deposit in the State Library in accordance with
the provisions of Section 11-4c of the General Statutes, Revision
of 1958, Revised to January 1, 2012.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the
seal of the State Library at Hartford, this February 22, 2012.

Kendall F. Wiggin
State Librarian

Stephen T. Mirsky
Law/Legislative Reference
Connecticut State Library



THE PUBLIC

STATUTE LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

AS REVISED AND ENACTED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

IN MAY, 1821,

WITH THE ACTS OF THE THREE SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS INCORPORATED;

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.



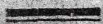
PREPARED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE

AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



HARTFORD:

PUBLISHED BY H. HUNTINGTON, JR.



BENJAMIN H. NORTON....PRINTER.



1824

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

prived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

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 VII.

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 VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots

same offence twice, &c.

Assurance of speedy and public trial by jury, &c. in criminal prosecutions.

Right of trial by jury in suits at common law, above the value of 20 dollars, &c.

Excessive bail and unjust and cruel punishments prohibited.

Rights enumerated, not to be disparaged those retained.

Powers not delegated, &c. are reserved to the states or people.

Restriction of judicial powers. (See ante, art. 3, sec. 2, clause 1.)

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

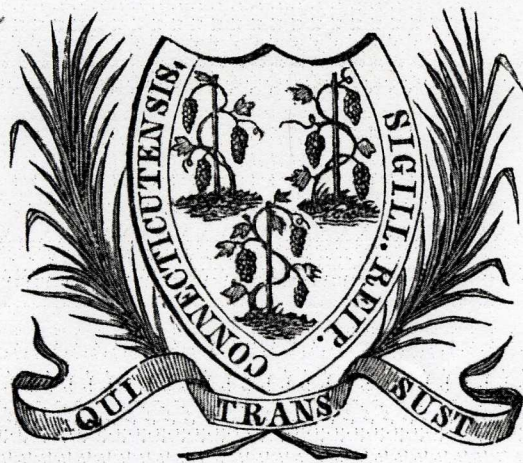
Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office, or emolument of any kind, without the consent of congress.

OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

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

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE.



HARTFORD:
JOHN L. BOSWELL, PUBLISHER.
1839.

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1839

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.*

PREAMBLE.

THE people of Connecticut, acknowledging, with gratitude, the good providence of God, in having permitted them to enjoy a free government, do, in order more effectually to define, secure, and perpetuate the liberties, rights and privileges, which they have derived from their ancestors, hereby, after a careful consideration and revision, ordain and establish the following Constitution, and form of civil government.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established,

WE DECLARE,

SECT. 1. That all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive public emoluments, or privileges, from the community.†

Equality of rights.

SECT. 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and that they

Source of political power.

* 8 C. R. 547.
† 12 C. R. 42.