

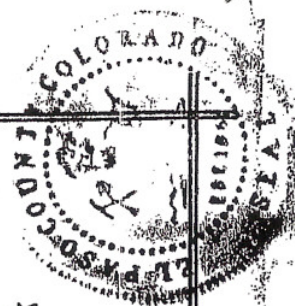
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BOOK 6744 PAGE 969

ARJIS 11/1/1
EL PASO COUNTY CLERK & RECORDER

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TERRITORY
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STATE
1876

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
DIVISION OF
**STATE ARCHIVES
AND
PUBLIC RECORDS**

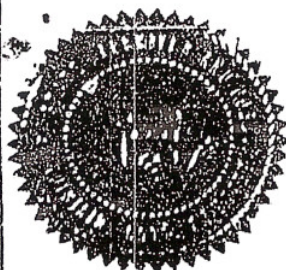
Office of County Clerk and Recorder
El Paso County, State of Colorado
Certified to be a full, true and correct
Copy of record in my Office.
Book 6744 Page 969
Date 10/24/95
Robert C. Balink
County Clerk & Recorder
El Paso County, Colorado
By [Signature] Deputy

*I Hereby Certify that the annexed copy
(or each of the annexed copies) is a true
copy of a record in the legal custody of
the State Archivist of Colorado, and is
filed among the records of*

COLORADO TERRITORY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, TERRITORY OF COLORADO
deposited therein

GENERAL LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, AND PRIVATE ACTS, PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY,
SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

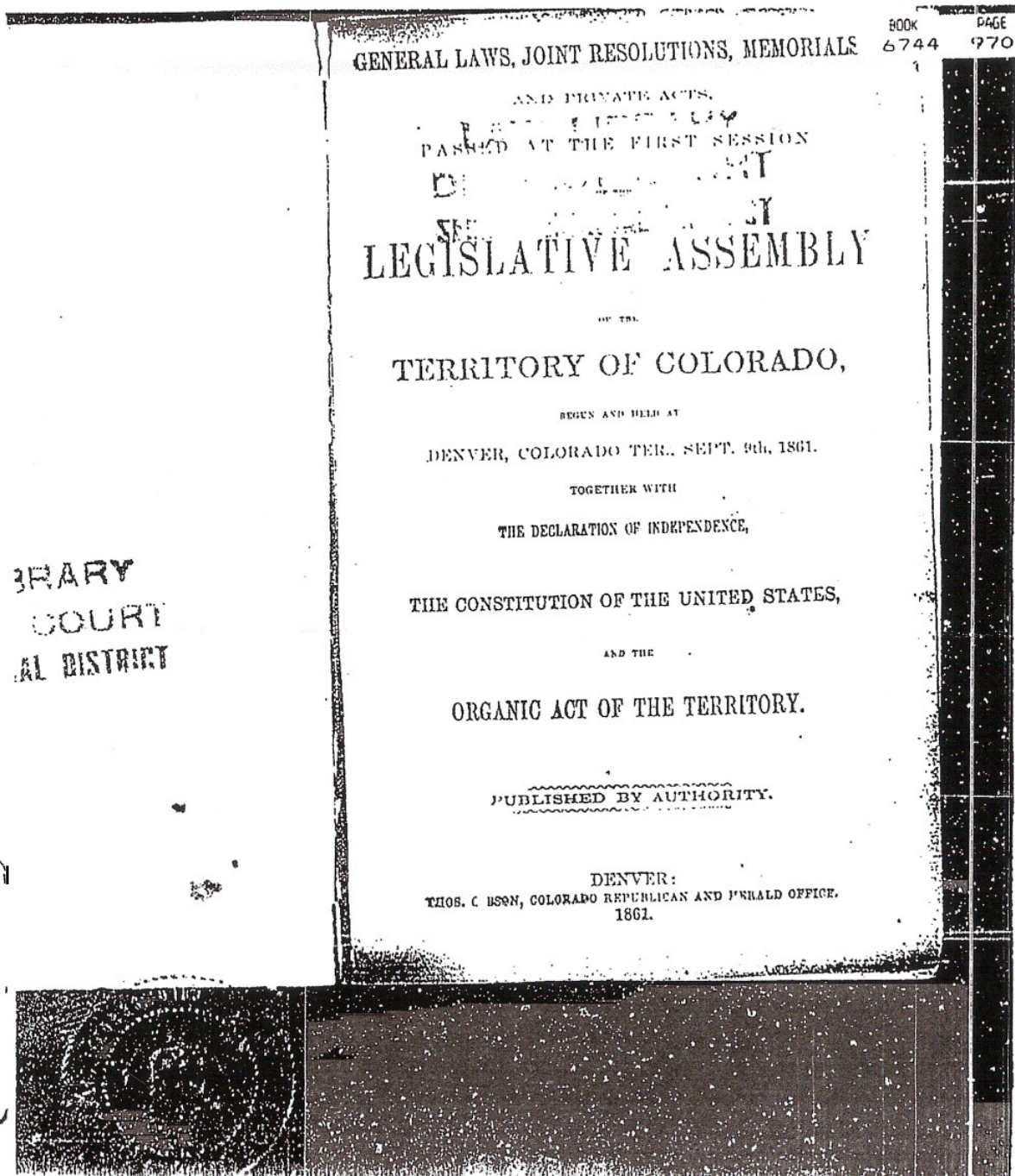
TITLE PAGE, PAGES 20, 21, 2 [SIC], AND 35.
TOTAL 5 PAGES.



Terry Kittelsen
STATE ARCHIVIST OF COLORADO

OCTOBER 4, 1995
DATE

Exhibit G.2



LAW LIBRARY
DISTRICT COURT
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

The free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, of the press, of the right to peaceably assemble and to petition, encouraged to the people.

ARTICLE I.
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 petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Right to bear arms

ARTICLE II.
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.

Of quartering soldiers in time of peace.

ARTICLE III.
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.

No searchwarrant to issue except on oath.

ARTICLE IV.
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 warrant 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.

Capital and infamous crimes—proceedings.

ARTICLE V.
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.

Right of the accused in criminal cases.

ARTICLE VI.
In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial

AMENDMENTS TO
jury of the State and district which have been committed, which have previously ascertained by law, the nature and cause of the offence, and the witnesses against the accused, 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, jury trial shall be preserved; and no fact shall be otherwise re-examined in the United States, than according to 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 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 person, 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 make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President, and of the number of votes for each of them, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the national government, to the care of the President of the Senate.

CONSTITUTION.

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1. The accused shall enjoy
trial, by an impartial

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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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 these 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 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 list 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

Mode of electing
President and
Vice President.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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.

Of the Vice Presi-
dent.

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 cases per-
sons forfeit their
citizenship.

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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