

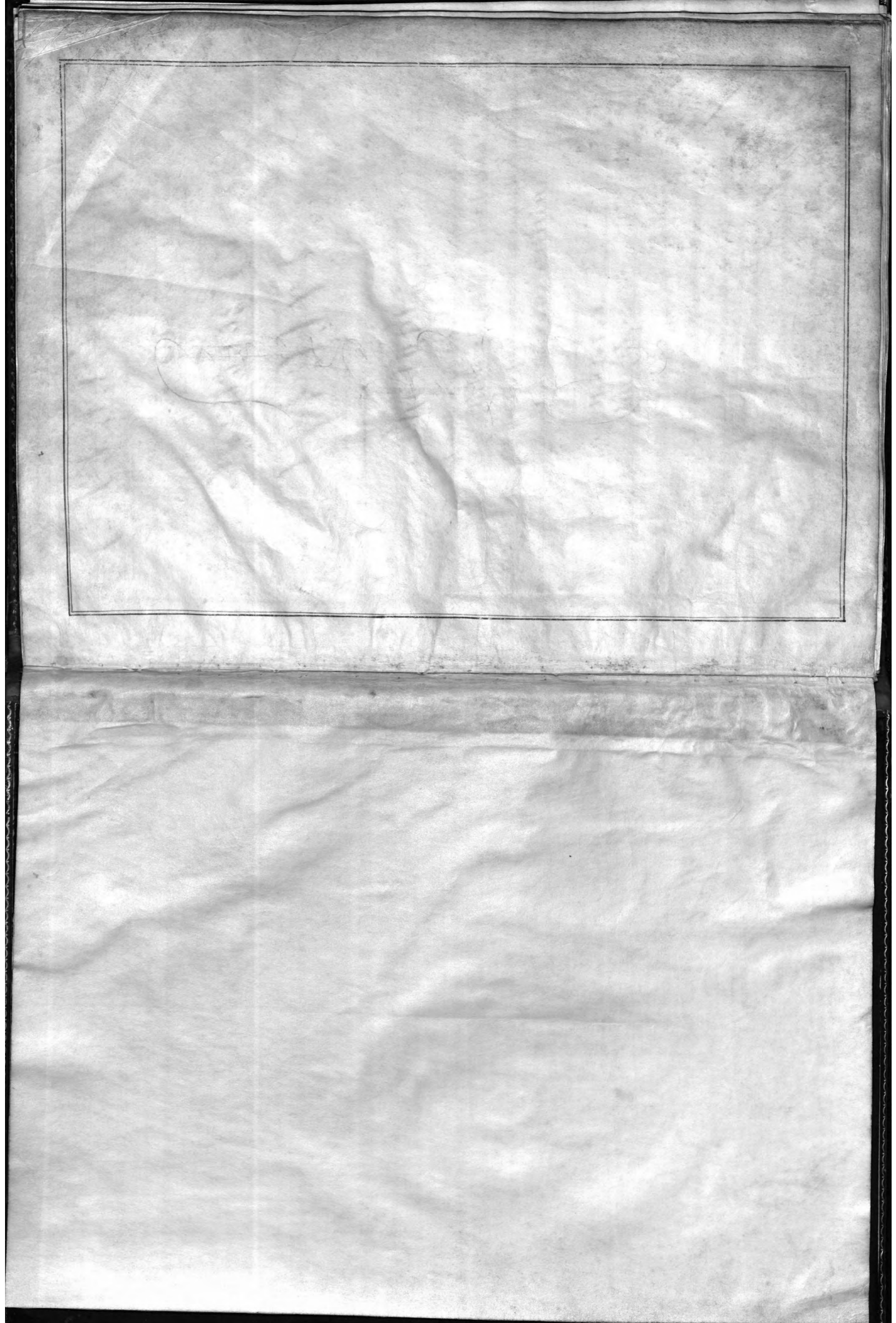
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA.
1851.

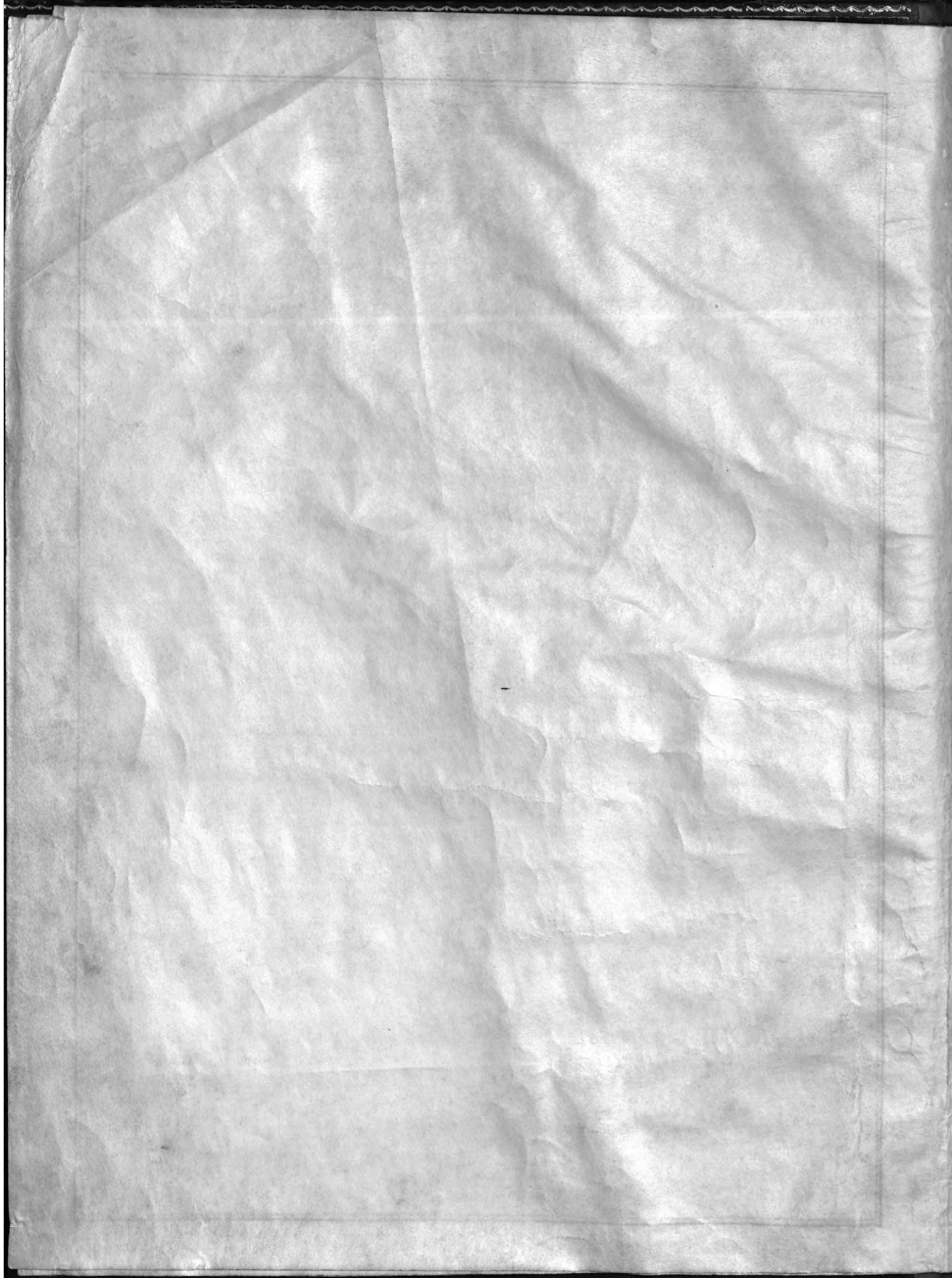
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CONSTITUTION

OF

THE STATE OF

INDIANA

PREAMBLE.

WE the People, that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated; WE, the People of the State of Indiana, grateful to ALMIGHTY GOD for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Bill of Rights.

Section 1. WE DECLARE, That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their CREATOR with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that all power is inherent in the People; and that all free governments are, and of right ought to be, founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and well-being. For the advancement of these ends, the People have, at all times, an indefeasible right to alter and reform their government.

Section 2. All men shall be secured in the natural right to worship
_____ ALL MEN SHALL BE SECURED according to the dictates of their own con-
_____ sciences.

Section 3. No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise
_____ and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfere with the rights
of conscience. _____

Section 4. No preference shall be given, by law, to any creed, religious socie-
_____ ty, or mode of worship; and no man shall be compelled to at-
tend, erect, or support, any place of worship, or to maintain any minist-
ry, against his consent. _____

Section 5. No religious test shall be required, as a qualification for any
_____ office of trust or profit. _____

Section 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, for the bene-
_____ fit of any religious or theological institution. _____

Section 7. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness, in
_____ consequence of his opinions on matters of religion. _____

Section 8. The mode of administering an oath or affirmation, shall
_____ be such as may be most consistent with, and binding up-
on, the conscience of the person, to whom such oath or affirmation may
be administered. _____

Section 9. No law shall be passed, restraining the free interchange

of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print, freely, on any subject whatever: but for the abuse of that right, every person shall be responsible.

Section 10. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth of the matters alleged to be libellous may be given in justification.

Section 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure 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 person or thing to be seized.

Section 12. All courts shall be open; and every man for injury done to him in his person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law. Justice shall be administered freely, and without purchase, completely and without denial; speedily and without delay.

Section 13. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to a public trial, by an impartial jury, in the county in which the offense shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

Section 14. No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense. No person, in any criminal prosecution, shall be compelled

No testimony against himself. _____
Section 15. No person arrested, or confined in jail, shall be treated with unreason-
ably rigorous _____

Section 16. Excessive bail shall not be required. Excessive fines shall not be
_____ imposed. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.
All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense. _____

Section 17. Offenses, other than murder or treason, shall be bailable by suffi-
_____ cient sureties. Murder or treason shall not be bailable, when the
proof is evident, or the presumption strong. _____

Section 18. The penal code shall be founded on the principles of reforma-
_____ tion, and not of vindictive justice. _____

Section 19. In all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the
_____ right to determine the law and the facts. _____

Section 20. In all civil cases, the right of trial by jury shall remain
_____ inviolate. _____

Section 21. No man's particular services shall be demanded, without just
_____ compensation. No man's property shall be taken by law, with-
out just compensation; nor, except in case of the State, without such com-
pensation first assessed and tendered. _____

Section 22. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale, for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted: and there shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in the case of fraud.

Section 23. The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

Section 24. No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

Section 25. No law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this Constitution.

Section 26. The operation of the laws shall never be suspended, except by the authority of the General Assembly.

Section 27. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion; and then, only if the public safety demand it.

Section 28. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, and in giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

Section 29. No person shall be convicted of treason, except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon his confession in open Court.

Section 30. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Section 31. No law shall restrain any of the inhabitants of the State from assembling together in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; nor from instructing their representatives; nor from applying to the General Assembly for redress of grievances.

Section 32. The people shall have a right to bear arms, for the defense of themselves and the State.

Section 33. The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

Section 34. 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.

Section 35. The General Assembly shall not grant any title of nobility, nor confer hereditary distinctions.

Section 36. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

Section 31. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, within
the State, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the
party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any Negro or Mulatto,
made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the
State.

ARTICLE 2.

Suffrage Election.

Section 1. All elections shall be free and equal.

Section 2. In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this Constitution,
every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one
years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six
months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign
birth, of the age of twenty one years and upwards, who shall have resided
in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during
the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared
his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the
laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization; shall be entitled
to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside.

Section 3. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United
States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a resi-
dence in the State, in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor
shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine, have the right to vote.

Section 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the State,
by reason of his absence, either on business of this State or of the United States.

Section 5. No Negro or Mulatto shall have the right of suffrage. 18 11/2/21

Section 6. Every person shall be disqualified from holding office, during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, or reward, to procure his election. 18 11/2/21

Section 7. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit. 18 11/2/21

Section 8. The General Assembly shall have power to deprive of the right of suffrage, and to render ineligible, any person convicted of an infamous crime. 18 11/2/21

Section 9. No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States or under this State, shall be eligible to be seated in the General Assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this Constitution expressly permitted. Provided, that officers in the militia to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of Deputy Postmaster where the compensation does not exceed ninety dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative. And provided, also, that counties containing less than one thousand polls, may confer the office of Clerk, Recorder, and Auditor, or any two of said offices upon the same person. 18 11/2/21

Section 10. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys.

shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit, until he shall have accounted for, and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he may be liable.

Section 11. In all cases in which it is provided, that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment pro tempore shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

Section 12. In all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, electors shall be free from arrest, in going to elections, during their attendance there, and in returning from the same.

Section 13. All elections by the People shall be by ballot; and all elections by the General Assembly, or by either branch thereof, shall be viva voce.

Section 14. All general elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in October.

ARTICLE 3.
Distribution of Powers.

Section 1. The powers of the Government are divided into three separate departments; the Legislative, the Executive including the Administrative, and the Judicial; and no person, charged with official duties under one of these departments, shall exercise any of the functions of another, except as in this Constitution expressly provided.

ARTICLE 4.
Legislative.

Section 1. The Legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a Gene

raty Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The style of every law shall be: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana"; and no law shall be enacted, except by bill. _____

Section 2. The Senate shall not exceed fifty, nor the House of Representatives one hundred members; and they shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts, into which the State may, from time to time, be divided. _____

Section 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years, from the day next after their general election: Provided however, that the Senators elect, at the second meeting of the General Assembly under this Constitution, shall be divided, by lot, into two equal classes, as nearly as may be; and the seats of Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and of those of the second class at the expiration of four years, so that one half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially forever thereafter. And in case of increase in the number of Senators, they shall be so annexed, by lot, to one or the other of the two classes, as to keep them as nearly equal as practicable. _____

Section 4. The General Assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this Constitution, and every sixth year thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white male inhabitants over the age of twenty one years. _____

Section 5. The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be _____

fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants, above twenty one years of age, in each: Provided, that the first and second elections of members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be according to the apportionment last made by the General Assembly before the adoption of this Constitution. _____

Section 6. A Senatorial or Representative district, where more than one county shall constitute a district, shall be composed of contiguous counties; and no county, for Senatorial apportionment, shall ever be divided. _____

Section 7. No person shall be a Senator or a Representative, who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been, for two years next preceding his election, an inhabitant of this State, and, for one year next preceding his election, an inhabitant of the county or district, whence he may be chosen. Senators shall be at least twenty five, and Representatives at least twenty one years of age. _____

Section 8. Senators and Representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest, during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process, during the session of the General Assembly, nor during the fifteen days next before the commencement thereof. For any speech or debate in either House, a member shall not be questioned in any other place. _____

Section 9. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be held biennially _____ at the capital of the State, commencing on the Thursday next

after the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day or place shall have been appointed by law. But if, in the opinion of the Governor, the public welfare shall require it, he may, at any time, by proclamation, call a special session.

Section 10. Each House, when assembled, shall choose its own officers, the President of the Senate excepted; judge the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members, determine its rules of proceeding, and set upon its own adjournment. But neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which it may be sitting.

Section 11. Two thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either House fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the House so failing, shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of the said five days until an organization shall have been effected.

Section 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same. The yeas and nays, on any question, shall, at the request of any two members, be entered, together with the names of the members demanding the same, on the journal: Provided, that on a motion to adjourn, it shall require one tenth of the members present to order the yeas and nays.

Section 13. The doors of each House, and of committees of the Whole, shall be kept

open, except in such cases, as, in the opinion of either House, may require secrecy.

Section 11. Either House may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

Section 12. Either House, during its session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House, by disorderly or contemptuous behavior, in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty four hours.

Section 13. Each House shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the Legislative department of a free and independent State.

Section 14. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected in the other; except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

Section 15. Every bill shall be read, by sections, on three several days, in each House; unless, in case of emergency, two thirds of the House where such bill may be depending, shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill, by sections, on its final passage, shall, in no case, be dispensed with; and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

Section 16. Every act shall embrace but one subject and matter properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if

any subject shall be embraced in an act, which shall not be expressed in the title, & such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

Section 20. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding, as far as practicable, the use of technical terms.

Section 21. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the act revised, or sections amended, shall be set forth and published at full length.

Section 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace and of Constables;

For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases;

Granting divorces;

Changing the names of persons;

For laying out, opening, and widening, or highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public squares;

Succession and enfranchising grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation;

Regulating county and township business;

Regulating the election of county and township officers, and their compensation;

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, County, Township, or road purposes.

Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservation of school funds; —

In relation to fees or salaries; —

In relation to indebtedness; —

Providing for expelling and conducting elections of State, County, or Township officers and designating the places of voting; —

Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees. —

Section 23. In all the cases mentioned in the preceding section and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State. —

Section 24. Provision may be made, by general law, for bringing suit against the State, as to all liabilities originating after the adoption of this Constitution; but no special act authorizing such suit to be brought, or making compensation to any person claiming damages against the State, shall ever be passed. —

Section 25. A majority of all the members elected to each House, shall be necessary to pass any bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses. —

Section 26. Any member of either House shall have the right to protest, and to have his protest with his reasons for the protest, entered on the journal. —

Section 27. Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in

the statute itself.

Section 28. No act shall take effect, until the same shall have been published and circulated, in the official counties of the State, by authority, except in case of emergency, which emergency shall be declared in the preamble, or in the body of the law.

Section 29. The members of the General Assembly shall receive, for their services, a compensation to be fixed by law, but no increase of compensation shall take effect, during the session at which such increase may be made. No session of the General Assembly, except the first under this Constitution, shall extend beyond the term of sixty-one days, nor any special session beyond the term of forty days.

Section 30. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the General Assembly; nor shall he be appointed to any civil office of profit, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any office elective by the People.

ARTICLE 5.
Executive.

Section 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold this office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years, in any period of eight years.

Section 2. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall hold his office during
four years.

Section 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the times and
places of choosing Members of the General Assembly.

Section 4. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the electors shall dis-
tinguish, for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Govern-
or. The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be sealed
up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the House
of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses
of the General Assembly.

Section 5. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor
and Lieutenant Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more per-
sons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, the Gen-
eral Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of the said per-
sons Governor or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be.

Section 6. Contested elections for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, shall be determin-
ed by the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Section 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant
Governor, who shall not have been five years a citizen of the United
States, and also a resident of the State of Indiana during the five years next pre-
ceding his election; nor shall any person be eligible to either of the said offices,
who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

Section 8. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States or under this State, shall fill the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Section 9. The official term of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall commence on the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and on the same day every fourth year thereafter.

Section 10. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Lieutenant Governor, and the General Assembly shall, by law, provide for the case of removal from office, death, resignation, or inability, both of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall then act as Governor; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a Governor be elected.

Section 11. Whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall act as Governor, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of its own members, as President for the occasion.

Section 12. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, or to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

Section 13. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such

measures as he shall judge to be expedient.

~~_____~~

Section 14. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall
~~_____~~ be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but
if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have
originated; which House shall enter the objections, at large, upon its journals, and
proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of
all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be
sent, with the Governor's objections, to the other House, by which it shall like-
wise be reconsidered; and, if approved by a majority of all the members elect-
ed to that House, it shall be a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the
Governor within three days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented
to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjourn-
ment shall prevent its return: in which case it shall be a law, unless the Gov-
ernor, within five days next after such adjournment, shall file such bill,
with his objections thereto, in the office of Secretary of State; who shall lay the same
before the General Assembly, at its next session, in like manner as if it had
been returned by the Governor. But no bill shall be presented to the Governor,
within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General As-
sembly.

Section 15. The Governor shall transact all necessary business with the of-
~~_____~~ ficers of government, and may require information in writing
from the officers of the administrative department upon any subject relat-
ing to the duties of their respective offices.

~~_____~~

Section 16. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

~~_____~~

Section 17. He shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and
pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of
impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon con-
viction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence
until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly, at its next meeting; if
when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence
direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have
power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be provided by
law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve,
commutation, or pardon granted, and also the names of all persons in whose favor re-
mission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts re-
mitted: Provided, however, that the General Assembly may, by law, constitute a coun-
cil to be composed of officers of State, without whose advice and consent, the Governor
shall not have power to grant pardons, in any case, except such as may by law, be
left to his sole power.

Section 18. When, during a recess of the General Assembly, a vacancy shall
happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the
General Assembly; or when, at any time, a vacancy shall have occurred in
any other State office, or in the office of judge of any Court; the Governor shall
fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire, when a successor shall
have been elected and qualified.

Section 19. He shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may
have occurred in the General Assembly.

Section 20. Should the seat of government become dangerous from disease

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have been elected and qualified.

Section 19. He shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may
have occurred in the General Assembly.

Section 20. Should the seat of government become dangerous from disease

or a common enemy, he may convene the General Assembly at any other place.

Section 21. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate; have a right, when in committee of the whole, to join in debate, and to vote on all subjects; and whenever the Senate shall be equally divided, he shall give the casting vote.

Section 22. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Section 23. The Lieutenant Governor, while he shall act as President of the Senate, shall receive, for his services, the same compensation as the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and any person acting as Governor, shall receive the compensation attached to the office of Governor.

Section 24. Neither the Governor nor Lieutenant Governor shall be eligible to any other office, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

ARTICLE 6.

Administrative.

Section 1. There shall be elected, by the voters of the State, a Secretary, an Auditor, and a Treasurer of State, who shall, severally, hold their offices for two years; they shall perform such duties as may be enjoined by law; and no person shall be eligible to either of said offices, more than four years in any period of six years.

Section 2. There shall be elected, in each county by the voters thereof, at the time of

holding general elections, a clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Surveyor. The clerk, Auditor, and Recorder, shall continue in office four years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of clerk, Recorder, or Auditor, more than eight years in any period of twelve years. The Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Surveyor, shall continue in office two years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Treasurer or Sheriff, more than four years in any period of six years.

Section 3. Such other County and Township officers as may be necessary, shall be elected or appointed, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Section 4. No person shall be elected, or appointed, as a county officer, who shall not be an elector of the county; nor any one who shall not have been an inhabitant thereof, during one year next preceding his appointment, if the county shall have been so long organized; but if the county shall not have been so long organized, then within the limits of the county or counties, out of which the same shall have been taken.

Section 5. The Governor, and the Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, shall, severally, reside and keep the public records, books, and papers, in any manner relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government.

Section 6. All county, township, and town officers, shall reside within their respective counties, townships, and towns; and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties, as may be directed by law.

Section 7. All State officers shall, for crime, incapacity, or negligence, be liable to be removed from office, either by impeachment by the House of Representatives, to be tried by the Senate, or by a joint resolution of the General Assembly; two thirds of the members elected to each branch voting, in either case, therefor.

Section 8. All State, county, township, and town officers, may be impeached or removed from office, in such manner, as may be prescribed by law.

Section 9. Vacancies in county, township, and town offices, shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Section 10. The General Assembly may confer upon the boards doing county business in the several counties, powers of a local, administrative character.

ARTICLE 7
Judicial.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts and in such inferior Courts, as the General Assembly may establish.

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of not less than three, nor more than five judges; a majority of whom shall form a quorum. They shall hold their office for six years, if they so long behave well.

Section 3. The State shall be divided into as many districts as there are judges of the Supreme Court, and such districts shall be formed of contiguous

territory, as nearly equal as population, as well as divided equally, the same may be made. One of said judges shall be elected from each district and reside therein; but said judges shall be elected by the electors of the state at the first and subsequent general elections, until the number of judges shall be equal to the number of districts.

Section 4. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction, co-extensive with the limits of the state, in appeals and writs of error, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law. It shall also have such original jurisdiction as the General Assembly may confer.

Section 5. The Supreme Court shall, upon the decision of every case, give a statement in writing of each question arising in the records of such case, and the decision of the Court thereon.

Section 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the speedy publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, made under this Constitution; but no judge shall be allowed to report such decisions.

Section 7. There shall be elected by the voters of the state, a Chief of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office four years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Section 8. The Circuit Courts shall each consist of one judge, and shall have both civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law.

Section 9. The state shall, from time to time, be divided into judicial circuits; and a judge for each circuit shall be elected by the voters thereof, and shall reside within the circuit, and shall hold his office for the term of six years, if he so long

behave well.

Section 10. The General Assembly may provide, by law, that the Judge of one Circuit may hold the Courts of another Circuit, in cases of necessity, or convenience; and, in case of temporary inability of any Judge, from sickness or other cause, to hold the Courts in his Circuit, provision may be made, by law, for holding such Courts.

Section 11. There shall be elected, in each judicial Circuit, by the votes thereof, a Prosecuting Attorney, who shall hold his office for two years.

Section 12. Any Judge or Prosecuting Attorney, who shall have been convicted of corruption or other high crime, may, on information in the name of the State, be removed from office by the Supreme Court, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by law.

Section 13. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 14. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected, by the voters, in each township, in the several counties. They shall continue in office four years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by law.

Section 15. All judicial officers shall be conservators of the peace in their respective jurisdictions.

Section 16. No person elected to any judicial office shall, during the term for

which he shall have been elected, be eligible to any office of trust or profit, under the State, other than a judicial office.

Section 17. The General Assembly may modify or abolish the grand jury system.

Section 18. All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on, in the name, and by the authority, of the State; and the style of all process shall be: "The State of Indiana."

Section 19. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law; or the powers and duties of the same may be conferred upon other courts of justice; but such tribunals or other courts when sitting as such, shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matter of difference, and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunal or court.

Section 20. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, simplify, and abridge, the rules, practice, pleadings, and forms, of the courts of justice. And they shall provide for abolishing the distinct forms of action at law, and that justice shall be administered in a uniform mode of pleading, without distinction between law and equity. And the General Assembly may, also, make it the duty of said Commissioners to reduce into a systematic code, the general statute law of the State; and said Commissioners shall report the result of their labors to the General Assembly, with such recommendations and suggestions, as to abridgment and amendment, as to said Commissioners may seem necessary or proper. Provision

shall be made, by law, for filling vacancies, regulating the tenure of office, and the compensation of said Commissioners.

Section 21. Every person of good moral character, being a voter, shall be entitled to admission to practice law in all Courts of justice.

ARTICLE 8.

Education.

Section 1. Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government; it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement; and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of Common Schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all.

Section 2. The Common School fund shall consist of the Congressional Township fund, and the lands belonging thereto;—

The Gaslight Revenue fund;—

The Galena fund and the lands belonging thereto;—

The Bank Tax fund, and the fund arising from the one hundred and fourth section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana;—

The fund to be derived from the sale of County seminaries, and the moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries; from the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State; and from all forfeitures which may accrue;—

All lands and other estate which shall escheat to the State, for want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheritance;—

All lands that have been, or may hereafter be, granted to the State, where no spe-

cial purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, including the proceeds of the sales of the Swamp Lands, granted to the State of Indiana by the act of Congress of the twenty eighth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same; — ^{§ 12001121}
Taxes on the property of corporations, that may be assessed by the General Assembly for Common School purposes. —

Section 3. The principal of the Common School Fund shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased, but shall never be diminished; and the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools, and to no other purpose, whatever. — ^{§ 12001121}

Section 4. The General Assembly shall invest, in some safe and profitable manner, all such portions of the Common School Fund, as have not heretofore been entrusted to the several Counties; and shall make provision, by law, for the distribution, among the several counties, of the interest thereof. —

Section 5. If any county shall fail to demand its proportion of such interest, for Common School purposes, the same shall be re-invested, for the benefit of such county. — ^{§ 12001121}

Section 6. The several counties shall be held liable for the preservation of so much of the said fund as may be entrusted to them, and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. — ^{§ 12001121}

Section 7. All trust funds, held by the State, shall remain inviolate, and be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purposes for which the trust was created. — ^{§ 12001121}

Section 8. The General Assembly shall provide for the election, by the votes of the
State, of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction; who shall hold his
office for two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 9.

State Institutions.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, by law, for the sup-
port of Institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind;
and also, for the treatment of the Insane.

Section 2. The General Assembly shall provide Houses of Refuge, for the correction and
reformation of juvenile offenders.

Section 3. The county boards shall have power to provide farms, as an asylum for those
persons who, by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune, have claims
upon the sympathies and aid of society.

ARTICLE 10.

Finance.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for a uniform and
equal rate of assessment and taxation; and shall prescribe such reg-
ulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real
and personal, excepting such only, for municipal, educational, literary, scientific,
religious, or charitable purposes, as may be specially exempted by law.

Section 2. All the revenues derived from the sale of any of the public works belonging
to the State, and from the net annual income thereof, and any surplus

that may, at any time, remain in the Treasury, derived from taxation for gene-
ral State purposes, after the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government, and
of the interest on bonds of the State, other than Bank bonds, shall be annually
applied, under the direction of the General Assembly, to the payment of the
principal of the Public Debt. § 32266116.

Section 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in pursuance of
appropriations made by law.

Section 4. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public
money, shall be published with the laws of each regular Session
of the General Assembly.

Section 5. No law shall authorize any debt to be contracted, on behalf of the
State, except in the following cases: to meet casual defects in the reve-
nue; to pay the interest on the State Debt; to repel invasion, suppress insurrection,
or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for the public defense.

Section 6. No county shall subscribe for stock in any incorporated company,
unless the same be paid for at the time of such subscription; nor
shall any county loan its credit to any incorporated company, nor borrow mo-
ney for the purpose of taking stock in any such company; nor shall the Gen-
eral Assembly ever, on behalf of the State, assume the debts of any county, city,
town, or township; nor of any corporation whatever.

Corporations.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall not have power to establish, or incorporate
any bank or banking company, or moneyed institution, for the purpose
of issuing bills of credit, or bills payable to order or bearer, except under the condi-
tions prescribed in this Constitution.

Section 2. No banks shall be established otherwise than under a general
banking law, except as provided in the fourth section of this article.

Section 3. If the General Assembly shall enact a general banking law, such
law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of
State, of all paper credit designed to be circulated as money; and ample collate-
ral security, readily convertible into specie, for the redemption of the same in gold
or silver, shall be required; which collateral security shall be under the control of
the proper officer or officers of State.

Section 4. The General Assembly may also charter a bank with branches, without
collateral security as required in the preceding section.

Section 5. If the General Assembly shall establish a bank with branches,
the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities
upon all paper credit issued as money.

Section 6. The stockholders in every bank or banking company shall be individ-
ually responsible, to an amount, over and above their stock, equal to their
respective shares of stock, for all debts or liabilities of said bank or banking company.

Section 7. All bills or notes issued as money shall be, at all times, redeemable in
_____ gold or silver; and no law shall be passed, sanctioning, directly or indirectly,
the suspension, by any bank or banking company, of specie payments. _____

Section 8. Holders of bank notes shall be entitled, in case of insolvency, to preference of
_____ payment over all other creditors. _____

Section 9. No bank shall receive, directly or indirectly, a greater rate of interest than
_____ shall be allowed, by law, to individuals loaning money. _____

Section 10. Every bank or banking company shall be required to cease all banking
_____ operations, within twenty years from the time of its organization, and
promptly thereafter, to close its business. _____

Section 11. The General Assembly is not prohibited from investing the Trust Funds
_____ in a bank with branches; but in case of such investment, the safety of
the same shall be guaranteed by unquestionable security. _____

Section 12. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank, after the expiration of
_____ the present bank charter; nor shall the credit of the State ever be given,
or loaned, in aid of any person, association, or corporation; nor shall the State here
after become a stockholder in any corporation or association. _____

Section 13. Corporations, other than banking, shall not be created by special act,
_____ but may be formed under general laws. _____

Section 14. Debt from corporations, other than banking, shall be secured by

Negroes & Mulattoes.

Section 1. No Negro or Mulatto shall come into or settle in the State, after the adoption of this Constitution.

Section 2. All contracts, made with any Negro or Mulatto coming into the State contrary to the provision of the foregoing section, shall be void; and any person who shall employ such Negro or Mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Section 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or of any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such Negroes and Mulattoes and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of this Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

Section 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article.

Boundaries.

Section 1. In order that the boundaries of the State may be better defined and established, it is hereby ordained and declared, that the State of Indiana is bounded, on the East, by the meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio; on the South, by the

Ohio river, from the mouth of the Great Miami river to the mouth of the
Wabash river; on the West, by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash
river, from its mouth to a point where a due north line, drawn from the
town of Vincennes, would last touch the northwestern shore of said Wabash
river; and thence by a due south line, until the same shall intersect
an east and west line, drawn through a point ten miles north of the
southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the North, by said east and west
line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridional line,
which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio. —

~~with above except, as it is not a part of the same, as it is not a part of the same~~
Section 2. The State of Indiana shall possess jurisdiction and sovereignty
— by co. extensive with the boundaries declared by the preceding
section; and shall have concurrent jurisdiction, in civil and criminal
cases, with the State of Kentucky on the Ohio river, and with the State
of Illinois on the Wabash river, so far as said river form the common
boundary between this State and said States, respectively. —

~~Article 10 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana~~

~~Article 10 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana~~
Miscellaneous.
Section 1. All officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for
— in this Constitution, shall be chosen in such manner as now
is or hereafter may be prescribed by law. —

Section 2. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this
— Constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared,
such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the
appointment. But the General Assembly shall not create any office,

the term of which shall be longer than four years.

Section 3. Whenever it is provided in this Constitution, or in any law which may be hereafter passed, that any officer, other than a member of the General Assembly, shall hold his office for any given term, the same shall be construed to mean, that such officer shall hold his office for such term, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Section 4. Every person elected or appointed to any office under this Constitution, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, and also an oath of office.

Section 5. There shall be a seal of State, kept by the Governor for official purposes, which shall be called the Seal of the State of Indiana.

Section 6. All commissions shall be in the name of the State, shall be signed by the Governor, sealed with the State Seal, and attested by the Secretary of State.

Section 7. No county shall be reduced to an area less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county, under that area, be further reduced.

Section 8. No lottery shall be authorized; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Section 9. The following grounds owned by the State in Indianapolis,
_____ namely: the State House Square, the Governor's Circle, and so much
of out lot numbered one hundred and forty-seven, as lies north of the arm
of the Central Canal, shall not be sold or leased. _____

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, to provide for
_____ the permanent enclosure and preservation of the Tippecanoe
Battle Ground. _____

ARTICLE 16.

Amendments.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution, may be proposed
_____ in either branch of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be a-
greed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such pro-
posed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be enter-
ed on their journals, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the
next general elections; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen, such pro-
posed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the
members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assem-
bly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State;
and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment
or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution. _____

Section 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they
_____ shall be submitted in such manner, that the electors shall vote for or
against each of such amendments separately; and while an amendment or a
mendments, which shall have been agreed upon by one General Assembly, shall be
awaiting the action of a succeeding General Assembly, or of the electors, no addi-

tionally, accidental or attendants shall be proposed. Section 1. Article 1.
The same shall be proposed. Section 2. Article 2.

ARTICLE

This Constitution, if adopted, shall take effect on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and shall supersede the Constitution adopted in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. That no inconstancy may arise from the change in the government, it is hereby ordained as follows: —

First. All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force, until they shall expire or be repealed. —

Second. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, plaints, and other proceedings, pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as is now provided by law. —

Third. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due or accruing to the State, or to any county thereof, shall be due to the State, or to such county, in the manner prescribed by law. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer, in his official capacity, shall remain in force, and invalid to the use of those concerned. —

Fourth. All acts of incorporation for municipal purposes, shall continue in force under this Constitution, until such time as the General Assembly shall, in its discretion, modify or repeal the same. —

Fifth. The Governor at the expiration of the present official term, shall continue to act, until his successor shall have been sworn into office. —

Sixth. There shall be a session of the General Assembly, commencing on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and

fifty, ~~and~~ ~~such~~ ~~as~~ ~~may~~ ~~be~~ ~~elected~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~next~~ ~~general~~ ~~election~~, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~Representatives~~ ~~then~~ ~~elected~~, ~~shall~~ ~~continue~~ ~~in~~ ~~office~~ ~~until~~ ~~the~~ ~~first~~ ~~general~~ ~~election~~ ~~under~~ ~~this~~ ~~Constitution~~.

Eighth. The first general election under this Constitution, shall be held, ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~year~~ ~~one~~ ~~thousand~~ ~~eight~~ ~~hundred~~ ~~and~~ ~~fifty~~ ~~two~~.

Ninth. The first election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Prosecuting Attorneys, Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under this Constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred ~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~fifty~~ ~~two~~; and such of said officers as may be in office when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall continue in their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

Tenth. Every person elected by popular vote and now in any office which is conferred by this Constitution, and every person who shall be so elected to any such office before the taking effect of this Constitution, except as in the Constitution otherwise provided, shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected shall expire; Provided, that no such person shall continue in office, after the taking effect of this Constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office in this Constitution provided.

Eleventh. On the taking effect of this Constitution, all officers then by ~~continued~~ ~~in~~ ~~office~~, shall, before proceeding in the discharge of their duties, take an oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.

Twelfth. All vacancies that may occur in existing offices, prior to the first
general election under this Constitution, shall be filled in the manner
now prescribed by law.

Thirteenth. At the time of submitting this Constitution to the electors, for
their approval or disapproval, the article numbered thirteen, in
relation to Negroes and Mulattoes, shall be submitted as a distinct proposi-
tion, in the following form: "Exclusion and Colonization of Negroes and
Mulattoes," "Yes" or "No." And if a majority of the votes cast, shall be in
favor of said article, then the same shall form a part of this Constitution;
otherwise it shall be void, and form no part thereof.

Fourteenth. No article or section of this Constitution shall be submitted, as
a distinct proposition, to a vote of the electors, otherwise than as
provided.

Fifteenth. Whenever a portion of the citizens of the counties of Perry and Spens-
er, shall deem it expedient to form of the contiguous territory of
said counties, a new county, it shall be the duty of those interested in the
organization of such new county, to lay off the same, by proper metes and
bounds, of equal portions as nearly as practicable, not to exceed one third
of the territory of each of said counties. The proposal to create such new county
shall be submitted to the voters of said counties, at a general election, in such
manner as shall be prescribed by law. And if a majority of all the votes
given at said election, shall be in favor of the organization of said new county,
it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to organize the same, out of the
territory thus designated.

Sixteenth. The General Assembly may alter or amend the charter of Clarke
ville, and make such regulations as may be necessary for carry-
ing into effect the objects contemplated in granting the same; and the funds

belonging to said town shall be applied, according to the intention of the grantor.

Done in Convention, at Indianapolis, the tenth day of
February, in the year of our LORDS one thousand
eight hundred and fiftyone; and of the Independence
of the United States, the seventy fifth.

George Whitfield Carr, President,—
and Delegate from the county of Lawrence.

Attest:—

W^m H. English, Principal Secretary,

George L. Sites,

Herman G. Barkwell,
" "

Robert M. Evans,
" "

Assistant Secretaries.

...to be ... of ...

... in ...
... in the year of our ...
... of the ...
... of the ...

George Washington, President

...

...

John Jay, Secretary

George D. ...

Thomas P. ...

Robert M. ...

...

Charles Alexander From the County of Pike,

Hiram Allen From the District of Carroll and
Clinton.

Sam Wintony From the District of Lake, Laporte and
Porter.

C. P. Baggett From the County of Putnam.

From the County of Henry.

E. W. Bascom From the County of Vigo.

E. W. Bascom From the District of Adams ^{and} Wells.

Walter C. Beach From the County of Elkhart

John Beard From the County of Wayne.

Abner Beeson From the County of Wayne.

Geo. Berry From the County of Franklin

T. P. Bicknell From the County of Noble.

Horace P. Bidder From the District of Cass
Putaski ^{and} Howard.

Amos E. By the From the County of Vanderburgh.

James W. Borden From the District of Adams, Allen and Wells.

Thomas A. Bourne From the County of Vigo.

H. J. Bowers From the County of Ripley.

William Broastus From the County of Rush.

W. G. Bright From the County of Jefferson.

B. F. Brookbank. From the County of Union.

James R. M. Bryant. From the County of Warren.

Thos. Butler From the County of Greene.

John F. Carr From the District of Jackson and Scott.

Morae Elester From the County of Montgomery.

S. Chandler From the County of Brown.

Jacob Page Chapman. From the County of Harrison.

Thomas Chenoweth From the County of Vermillion.

H. W. Clark From the County of Hamilton.

O. S. Stern From the County of Tippecanoe.

A. H. Messers From the County of Daviess.

Joseph Coats From the County of Fountain.

Albert G. Cole From the District of Hamilton, Boone ^{and} Tipton.

Shayer Cofer From the County of St. Joseph.

A. B. Conduitt From the County of Morgan.

Walter H. Cook From the County of Vigo.

James Crawford From the County of Morgan.

D. Embacher From the District of Lake ^{and} Porter.

John Davis From the County of Madison.

Samuel G. Perry From the County of Parke.

Oliver P. Davis From the District of Parke
and Vermillion

James G. Smith From the County of Knox.

A. M. Hobson From the District of Owen & Greene.

Wm. W. G. G. From the County of Jefferson.

John Piatt Linn From the District of Warrick, Spencer & Perry.

Mark A. Ferguson From the County of Boone.

B. Edmonston From the County of Dubois.

James Elliott From the County of Shelby.

Alexander Shore Hays From the County of Putnam.

Jacob Fisher From the County of Clark.

Jas. B. Foley From the County of Decatur.

W. C. Foster From the County of Monroe.

Samuel Frisbie From the County of Perry.

James G. G. From the County of Rosciusko.

Man Gibson From the County of Clark.

Thomas Gootie From the County of Martin.

George A. Gordon From the District of Cass and Howard.

Mr. A. Graham From the County of Miami.

C. C. Graham From the County of Warwick.

Milton Gregg From the County of Jefferson.

W. P. Haddon From the District of Sullivan, Clay and Vigo.

Sam Hall From the County of Gibson.

Allen Hammit From the County of Allen.

Jonathan Harbolt From the District of Benton, White,
Jasper and Pulaski.

Franklin Hardier From the County of Johnson.

Nathan S. Harshbarger From the District of Randolph, Jay and
Blackford.

Jefferson Helms From the County of Rush.

Melchor Hilsner From the County of Lawrence.

Mr. S. Hendricks From the County of Shelby.

Willis H. Hitt From the County of Knox.

B. G. Higin From the County of Grant.

William Steel Holman From the County of Lincoln.

Arvin P. Hovey From the County of Posey.

John B. Howe From the County of La Grange.

Wilson Huff From the County of Spencer.

John D. Johnson From the County of Lincoln.

W. R. Johnson From the County of Orange.

Sam. Smith Jones From the County of Bartholomew.

Dan K. Kist From the District of Ohio & Switzerland.

Pinckney M. Kent From the County of Floyd.

Harrison Hindall From the District of Missouri & Wabash.

Robert C. Kendall From the District of Warren White
Benton and Jasper.

David Kilgore From the County of Delaware.

Isaac Kinley From the County of Henry.

James Lockhart From the District of Perry & Vanderburgh.
Ezekiel D. Logan From the County of Washington.

Douglass Maguire From the County of Marion.

Walter March From the District of Grant & Delaware.

Joseph M. Mather From the District of Elkhart & LaGrange.

John Mathes From the County of Harrison.

Edward R. Math May From the District of De Kalb & Steuben.

Beattie McCalland From the County of Randolph.

Loel B. McFarland From the County of Tipton.

William McLean From the County of Boone.

Cornelius J. Miller From the District of Clinton & Tipton.

Wright Miller From the District of Marshall & Fulton.

Smith Miller From the District of Gibson Pike & Dubois.

Divens. Milligan From the District of Jay & Blackford.

Robert H. Milroy From the County of Carroll.

S. P. Rooney From the County of Jackson.

George W. Moore From the County of Owen.

Jesse Morgan From the County of Rush.

A. J. Morrison From the County of Marion.

John S. Morrison From the County of Washington.

Samuel Howver From the County of Henry.

Edwin Murray From the District of ^{Whitley & Kosciusko} Huntington.

Christian C. Spave From the County of Hendricks.

John S. Newman From the County of Wayne.

W. B. Niles From the County of Laporte.

Wm. H. Noyes From the County of Parker.

Wm. Hale Owen From the County of Posey.

Abel C. Pepper From the District of ^{Switzerland} Chicago.

^P
Samuel P. Heer from the County of Crawford.

John Pettit from the County of Tippecanoe.

Wiram Prather from the District of Jennings and
Bartholomew.

James R. Riddle from the County of Wayne.

J. G. Read from the County of Clark.

David Reed from the District of Brown and
Monroe.

Joseph Ristene from the County of Fountain.

James Ritchey from the County of Johnson.

Joseph Robinson from the County of Decatur.

Reuben Rogers from the County of Washington.

David C. Shannon from the County of Montgomery.

W. H. Shepard from the County of Orange and
Crawford.

Geo. S. Shuff from the County of Franklin.

Stephen S. Sproull from the County of Clinton.

Ross Smiley From the County of Fayette.

Henry S. Snook From the County of Montgomery

W. S. Smith From the County of Scott

Thomas Smith From the County of Ripley

John L. Spauld From the County of Jennings

Mr. Stuck From the County of Wabash.

A. C. Stevenson From the County of Putnam.

George Tague From the County of Hancock.

J. Tannehill From the County of Bartholomew

R. Taylor From the County of Laporte

Wm. H. Thomas From the County of Fayette.

Henry P. Thornton From the County of Floyd.

Henry L. Todd From the County of Hendricks.

Wm. T. Tupper From the District of Fayette Union.

Dana Wallace From the County of Marion.

Thomas D. Walpole From the County of Hancock

Johnson Watt From the County of Dearborn.

C. S. Wheeler From the District of Marshall, Fulton & Stark.

Spencer Wiley From the County of Franklin

Benjamin Wile From the County of Sullivan.

Robert Work. From the District of Noble, Steuben
and Seneca.

Jacob Wunderlich From the District of Huntington and
Whitley.

Francis B. Zocom From the County of Clay.

John Zenor From the County of Harrison.



