# MILITARY LAWS

or me Parper solvileson

# UNITED STATES;

TO WHICH IS PREPURED THE

COMSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

15040

Compiled and Published under Authority of the War Department.

BY TRUEMAN CROSS.

Washington:

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I have had it in contemplation for some time, and am prompted to the suggestion at this moment by an increased sense of its importance, to propose, for the use of the array, a compilation of the acts of cangress relating thereto. It would embrace all laws of that discription, enacted since the formation of the present government, whether relating to organization, discipline, or administration; and if found convenient, would be arranged under those distinct heads, with a view to facilitate reference. The laws relating to the militia, might also be embraced in the shape of an appendix.

be apparent. That usually denominated the "Blue Book," cannot, with propriety, be called a substitute for the one proposed. Besides being extremely deficient in matter, its arrangement is re-

The propriety of rendering all the penul laws accessible to those on whem they are to operate, is sufficiently obvious-and it is believed to be an object of some moment, that the taws relating to organization and administration, though repealed or medified, swor no other end by assisting in the fair interpretation of subscquent acts, they would, perhaps, he important, as presenting a comwhich there is some dearth of information. Scattered as those laws are at present, through sax punderous volumes of the statutes at large, it is scarcely possible that they ever can become sufficiently

A copious index, with now and then a note of reference, indicating essential connections between laws of different dates, would he all that I should add to a naked copy of the laws themselves, Should the proposition meet your approbation, I would, very

cheerfully, devote my leisure to its accomplishment-I have the honor, &c. &c.

T. CROSS.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN. Secretory of Web SIR:

I have received and considered your letter of the 24th instant, suggesting a compilation of the acts of congress, relating to the

army and the militia

army and the unities.

The proposition uncets my entire approbation, and you are authorized to proceed to the execution of the work as early, and with as much despatch, as your other duries will permit. The plan laid drown in your letter will be asluced to, absuled it not be found impracticable, from the nature of the laws, to observe the classification.

As all the laws will be given, it is desirable, for the aske of practical convenience, to distinguish such as have been repealed by subsequent exactments. A cream's to that effect where it is obvious, and a note of reference to direct the readers attention where it is matter of doubt, should, therefore, be inserted.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

Maj. T. CROSS,

# AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE L.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the go-

# ARTICLE IL

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

## ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, issue, but upon probable cause, supported by eath or aftir-

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of war or public dauger; nor shall any person be subject limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be property be taken for public use without just compensation,

# ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the "It is not perceived, that the "manner" of quartering soldiers in time of war, without the consent of the owners of houses, has yet been prescribed eight 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 the accusation have compulsory process for the factory and to have the assistance of the confronted with the witnesses in his favory and to have the assistance of the confronted with the without the confronted with the confronted with the without the confronted with the conf

#### ARTICLE VI

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

#### ARTICLE VIII.

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

## ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

The prover out delegated to the United States by the

#### ARTICLE XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be coestrated to extend to any auti in law or equify, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by cliricus of mother state, or by citizens or subjects of any

### ARTICLE XII.

 The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vate by hallot for president, and vice president, one of whom, at least, shull not be an inbabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their hallots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make dis-

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until this of all persons voted for an previous and of all persons total for an integration of the sunders are integrated and of the sunders of the person total for an integration of the sunders of the person person of the person per

2. The person baying the greatest number of votes as tive-persident, shall be the six-e-president, if such number he a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and it no person have a majority, time from the two highest attuders on the flat, the smate shall choose the vice-president a question for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds dent a question for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds whole number shall be necessary to a choice.
5. But no person constitutionally inclinified be the office

 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 curren or the 'united' States stail accept, claim, precibic, or relian any title of essellity or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and refain any present, pression, office, or enoblement of any kind whatever, from any congress, king, prince, or foreign power, such presson shall cross to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of babling any office of trust or predict unfor them, or either of them.