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THE
GRANTS, CONCESSIONS,
AND
ORIGINAL CONSTITUTIONS
OF THE PROVINCE OF
NEW JERSEY
THE
ACTS

Passed during the Proprietary Governments, and other
material Transactions before the Surrender
thereof to Queen Anne.

The Instrument of Surrender, and her formal Accept-
ance thereof

Lord CORNBURY'S COMMISSION and Instructions Conse-
quent thereon.

Collected by some Gentlemen employed by the General Assembly.
And afterwards

Published by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the said Province
With proper Tables alphabetically Digested, containing the prin-
cipal Matters in the Book.

New Jersey (Colony)

By AARON LEAMING and JACOB SPICER.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed by W. BRADFORD, Printer to the King's Most Excellent
Majesty for the Province of New Jersey.

Laws passed in 1686. 289

ny persons as they shall think fit, not exceeding seven, to make orders from time to time, such as may be suitable and beneficial for every town, village, hamlet, or neighbourhood, for preventing all harms by swine, in town, meadows, pastures and gardens, in any respect, and to impose penalties according to their best discretions.

Chap. VIII.

An Act appointing some new Commissioners of the Highways.

WHEREAS there was an act made in the year 1682, for the county of Monmouth, to enable Col. Lewis Morris, John Bound, and Joseph Parker, to lay out highways, passages, ferry's, and making bridges and such like; there being three of those persons disenabled for the true performance of the said services, *be it therefore enacted* by the Governor, Council and Deputies now met and assembled, and by the authority of the same, that John Frogmerton, John Slocame, and Nicholas Brown, in the stead and room of Col. Lewis Morris, John Bound, and Joseph Parker, be made capable and hereby invested with the same power to all intents and purposes in the said premises, as the aforesaid Col. Lewis Morris, John Bound, and Joseph Parker, were by the said acts.

Chap. IX.

An Act against wearing Swords, &c.

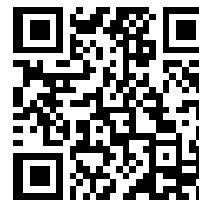
WHEREAS there hath been great complaint by the inhabitants of this Province, that several persons wearing swords, daggers, pistols, dirks, stilladoes, skeines, or any other unusual or unlawful weapons, by reason of which several persons in this Province, receive great abuses, and put in great fear and quarrels, and challenges made, to the great abuse of the inhabitants of this Province. *Be it therefore enacted* by the Governor, and Council, and Deputies now met in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, that no person or persons within this Province, presume to send any challenge in writing, by word of mouth,

or message, to any person to fight, upon pain of being imprisoned during the space of six months, without bail or mainprize, and forfeit ten pounds; and whosoever shall except of such challenge, and not discover the same to the Governor, or some publick officer of the peace, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds; the one moiety of the said forfeiture to be paid unto the Treasurer for the time being, for the public use of the Province, and the other moiety to such person or persons as shall discover the same, and make proof thereof in any court of record within this Province, to be recovered by the usual action of debt, in any of the said courts. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons after publication hereof, shall presume privately to wear any pocket pistol, skeines, stilladers, daggers or dirks, or other unusual or unlawful weapons within this Province, upon penalty for the first offence five pounds, and to be committed by any justice of the peace, his warrant before whom proof thereof shall be made, who is hereby authorized to enquire of and proceed in the same, and keep in custody till he hath paid the said five pounds, one half to the public treasury for the use of this Province, and the other half to the informer: And if such person shall again offend against this law, he shall be in like manner committed (upon proof thereof before any justice of the peace) to the common gaol, there to remain till the next sessions, and upon conviction thereof by verdict of twelve men, shall receive judgment to be in prison six month, and pay ten pounds for the use aforesaid. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that no planter shall ride or go armed with sword, pistol, or dagger, upon the penalty of five pounds, to be levied as aforesaid, excepting all officers, civil and military, and soldiers while in actual service, as also all strangers, travelling upon their lawful occasions thro' this Province, behaving themselves peaceably.

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ACTS^c

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1812-13

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH

OF

KENTUCKY,

BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CAPITOL, IN THE TOWN
OF FRANKFORT ON MONDAY THE SEVENTH DAY
OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND TWELVE, AND OF THE COMMONWEALTH
THE TWENTY-FIRST.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

FRANKFORT, (KEN.)

GERARD & BERRY—PRINTERS TO THE STATE

FEBRUARY 26TH, 1813.

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Governor to accept of the services of any volunteer company or companies (not exceeding three thousand as aforesaid) who shall tender their services within such time, and for such term, not exceeding six months, as the Governor in his discretion, shall proclaim and appoint. And the Governor shall designate and commission for that purpose, all officers necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

Volunteers to receive money in advance
 Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall, at such place or places of rendezvous as the Governor shall appoint within this state, be entitled to receive in advance, the sum of ten dollars, to be taken and considered as a part of their pay.

Forces when raised how to be disposed of
 Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided by this act, shall be disposed of according to the discretion of their Governor (that discretion subject only to the requisitions of the general government) and shall be liable to be marched to any place, and engaged in the service of the U. States, as the exigencies of the present war may, in the opinion of the executive, require.

The Governor authorized to draw money from the treasury or borrow from banks
 Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor of this commonwealth, for the purpose of carrying into effect the third section of this act, shall be authorized to draw from the Treasury of this state, any sums of money that may be necessary therefor; or in case of deficiency in the public funds, to borrow from any Bank or individuals, upon the best terms he can obtain such additional sums as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the powers vested in the Governor by the first and second sections of this act, shall be exercised and carried into effect by him to such extent, and in such a manner and time, as his own discretion and the emergency of public affairs may dictate.

CHAP. LXXXIX.

AN ACT to prevent persons in this Commonwealth from wearing concealed Arms, except in certain cases.

Approved, February 3, 1813.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky*, That any person in this commonwealth, who shall hereafter wear a pocket pistol, dirk, large knife, or sword in a cane, concealed as a weapon, unless when travelling on a journey, shall be fined in any sum, not less than one hundred dollars; which

may be recovered in any court having jurisdiction of like sums, by action of debt, or on the presentment of a grand jury—and a prosecutor in such presentment shall not be necessary. One half of such fine shall be to the use of the informer, and the other to the use of this commonwealth.

This act shall commence and be in force, from and after the first day of June.

CHAP. XC.

AN ACT to amend the Militia Law.

Approved February 3, 1813.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, failing to march, or furnishing an able bodied substitute in his place, when ordered and lawfully called on, or leaving the service without a discharge from the proper officer, shall be considered as a deserter, & treated as followeth, to wit: Any person may apprehend such deserter, and deliver him to the officer commanding such detachment, or any recruiting officer within this commonwealth, and take his receipt for the same; which receipt shall describe the name of such deserter, and the length of time he was to serve, and by whom he was delivered—which receipt shall be assignable; and the reward for taking and so delivering such deserter, as aforesaid, shall be a credit for a tour or tours of duty for the length of time such deserter was bound to serve; and said deserter shall serve out the term of time aforesaid before he shall be discharged, in addition to the time he was to serve; if such term of time is then required; otherwise shall serve said tour or tours, when required so to do. And any person holding such receipt, when he is called on to perform a tour or tours of duty, and producing the same to the captain calling on him, it shall be the duty of said captain to receive the same, and give the owner thereof a credit for as many tours as is therein contained.

Persons failing to perform tour duty considered a deserter

Sec. 2. And where any delinquent militia-man shall belong to any society who hold a community of property, the sheriff shall call on the agent or superintendent of the common stock, or firm of said society, or compact, for the same; and if he fails to pay the same as before described, the sheriff shall make distress, and sell so much of the property belonging to said stock, as will satisfy the fine, cost, &c. as is before directed.

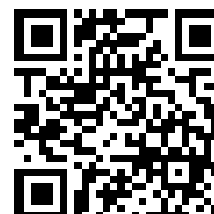
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That brigade inspectors and brigade quarter masters, when not taken from the line, shall each be entitled to the rank, pay, and emoluments

Brigade inspectors quarter masters adjutants pay masters

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REVISED STATUTES
OF
THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,

Law
ADOPTED

AT THE OCTOBER SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SAID STATE, A. D. 1837,

**IN THE YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE THE SIXTYSECOND, AND OF THE
STATE THE SECOND YEAR.**

REVISED BY WILLIAM McK. BALL AND SAM. C. ROANE

NOTES AND INDEX BY ALBERT PIKE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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BOSTON:
WEEKS, JORDAN AND COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
1838.

brought before him, and on investigating the charge, he shall discharge, bail, or commit in default of bail, as the case may require.

DIVISION VIII.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE, AND AFFECTING THE SECURITY OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

ART. I.—RIOTS, ROUTS, &c.

SECTION

1. Punishments for riots, &c.
2. Officer to make proclamation to disperse.
3. On refusal to obey, officer to summon the posse and arrest the offenders.
4. If armed, the officer may summon the militia.
5. Persons summoned, to obey promptly.
6. Taking violent possession of real estate.
7. Acts against public health, morals or justice, or the administration of law.
8. Agreements to commit felony, and ad-

SECTION

- vances thereto, without actual commission.
9. Conspiracies to cheat, and advances thereto, without actual commission.
10. Conspiracies to indict, and advances thereto, without actual commission.
11. Doing any act prohibited, or failing to do any act required by law.
12. Punishment of misdemeanors, where not defined.
13. Wearing concealed weapons.

SEC. 1. If three or more persons assemble together, with the intent, or being assembled, shall agree mutually, to assist each other to do an unlawful act, with force or violence, against the person or property of another, or against the peace, or to the terror of the people, and shall accomplish the purpose intended, or do any unlawful act in furtherance of such purpose, in a violent or turbulent manner; every person so offending, or who shall aid or assist in doing any unlawful act, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. When three or more persons shall be riotously, unlawfully or tumultuously assembled, as specified in the last preceding section, it shall be the duty of every judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner and constable, who shall have knowledge, or be informed thereof, to make proclamation among the persons so assembled, or as near them as he can safely come, charging and commanding them immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations or lawful business.

SEC. 3. If upon such proclamation being made, the persons so assembled shall not immediately disperse and depart as commanded, or if they shall resist such officer, or prevent the making such procla-

CHAP. XLIV.] CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

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mation, such officer shall command those present, and the power of the county if necessary, and shall disperse such unlawful assembly, arrest the offenders, and take them before some judicial officer, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. If any person so assembled shall be armed, or make forcible resistance to the officer so making, or attempting to make such proclamation, such officer shall summon to his aid a sufficient number of the militia, or other persons in arms, to disperse such assembly, arrest the offenders, and maintain the authority of the law.

SEC. 5. All militia officers and others, who shall be summoned under the provisions of this act, shall give prompt obedience to such officer.

SEC. 6. Every person who shall take, or keep possession of any real estate by actual force or violence, without the authority of law, or who being armed with a deadly or dangerous weapon, shall by violence to any person entitled to the possession, or by putting in fear of immediate danger to his person, obtain or keep possession of any such real estate or property, without legal authority, shall on conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than fifty dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 7. If any person shall commit any act, injurious to the public health or public morals, or to the perversion or obstruction of public justice, or the due administration of the laws, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 8. If two or more persons shall agree and conspire to commit any felony, and make some advance thereto, without committing the felony, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. If two or more conspire to cheat any person out of any money or other property by false pretences or false tokens, and make some advance thereto, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 10. If one or more persons shall contrive and intend to have any person indicted, on any false criminal charge, and make some advance thereto, although such person may not be indicted, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 11. Where the performance of any act is prohibited, or the performance of any act is required, by any statute, and no penalty for the violation of such statute is imposed, either in the same section containing such prohibition, or requiring such act or duty, or in any other section or statute, the doing of such prohibited act, or the neglect of such required act or duty, shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. Every person who shall be convicted of any misdemeanor, the punishment of which is not defined in this or some other statute, shall be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by fine and imprisonment both.

SEC. 13. Every person who shall wear any pistol, dirk, butcher or large knife, or a sword in a cane, concealed as a weapon, unless upon a journey, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in the county in which the said offence shall have been committed, shall be fined in any sum not less than twentyfive dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, one half to be paid into the county treasury, the other half to the informer, and shall also be imprisoned not less than one, nor more than six months.

ART. II. — LIBEL.

SECTION

1. Definition of.
2. Punishment of.
3. The truth of the libel may be given in evidence.
4. Proclaiming a person a coward, for not fighting a duel, &c.

SECTION

5. Publisher or printer required to testify.
6. Punishment of publisher or printer refusing to testify.
7. Their testimony not to be used against themselves.

SEC. 1. A libel is a malicious defamation, expressed either by writing, printing, or by signs or pictures, or the like, tending to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or to impeach the honesty, integrity, veracity, virtue or reputation, or to publish the natural defects, of one who is living, and thereby expose him to public hatred, contempt and ridicule.

SEC. 1. Every person, whether writer, printer or publisher, convicted of the crime of libel, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and may also be imprisoned, not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the jury who shall pass on the case; and when any such case shall be decided without the intervention of a jury, then at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. In all prosecutions for libel, under the provisions of the preceding sections, the truth thereof may be given in evidence in justification.

SEC. 4. If any person shall, in any newspaper, handbill or other advertisement, written or printed, publish or proclaim any other person as a coward, or use any other opprobrious or abusive language, for not

S. 100

THE
L A W S
OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA,

PASSED AT THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HELD AT CORYDON ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER
IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT
HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

J. C. Clarke
(BY AUTHORITY.)

JEFFERSONVILLE:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ISAAC COX,
PRINTER OF THE STATE LAWS.

1820.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

AN ACT to prohibit the wearing of concealed weapons.

APPROVED, January 14, 1820.

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That* any person wearing any dirk, pistol, sword in cane, or any other unlawful weapon, concealed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, by presentment or indictment, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for the use of county seminaries: *Provided however,* that this act shall not be so construed as to affect travellers.

Persons
wearing con-
cealed weap-
ons indicta-
ble

Proviso

CHAPTER XXIV.

AN ACT supplemental to "an act for the appointment of County Surveyors."

APPROVED, January 14, 1820.

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That* whenever hereafter any dispute may arise about the division of any land within this state, wherein the county surveyor of the county, where the lands lie, may be a party, or in any manner interested, it shall be lawful for the Circuit Court on application of either par-

County sur-
veyor inter-
ested in par-
ition Circuit
court to ap-
point survey-
or

THE
REVISED LAWS
OF
INDIANA,

IN WHICH ARE COMPRISED ALL SUCH ACTS OF A GENERAL
NATURE AS ARE IN FORCE IN SAID STATE;

ADOPTED AND ENACTED BY THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT THEIR FIFTEENTH SESSION.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

*THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE U. S., THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,*

AND

SUNDRY OTHER DOCUMENTS, CONNECTED WITH THE POLITICAL HISTORY
OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE OF INDIANA.

ARRANGED AND PUBLISHED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY DOUGLASS AND MAGUIRE

1831.

Vending spirits without license.

Sec. 56. That every person, not being licensed according to law to vend spiritous liquors by retail, who may barter or sell any spiritous liquor, to be drank in his or her house, out house, yard or garden, or who may barter or sell any such spiritous liquor, by a less quantity than a quart at a time, shall be fined in any sum not less than two, nor more than twenty dollars.

Failing to put up list of tavern rates, &c.

Sec. 57. That if any licensed tavern keeper shall, directly or indirectly, ask, demand or receive, any greater price or higher rates, for any article furnished in the way of his business, than may be fixed and published by him in his schedule of tavern rates, or who shall knowingly neglect, for one whole day, to keep up in the most public room in his tavern, a fair list of the aforesaid rates so by him fixed and published, he or she so offending, shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars.

Carrying concealed weapon.

Sec. 58. That every person, not being a traveller, who shall wear or carry any dirk, pistol, sword in a cane, or other dangerous weapon concealed, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Adultery.

Sec. 59. That every person who shall live in open and notorious adultery or fornication, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined, if a male person, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or if a female, be imprisoned for any term of time not exceeding three months.

Lewdness.

Sec. 60. That every person who shall be guilty of open and notorious lewdness, or of any grossly scandalous and public indecency, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Gaming and betting.

Sec. 61. That every person who shall play at any game or games for money, or other valuable consideration, or who shall bet on the hands or sides of such as do play, at a tavern or place licensed to vend spiritous liquors by retail, or in any out house or appendage of the same, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding seventy nor less than ten dollars, and be recognized with sufficient security, for his good behaviour for one year, which recognizance shall be forfeited by a second offence, within the time aforesaid.

Losing or winning money.

Sec. 62. That every person who shall, by playing or betting at, or upon any game or wager whatsoever, either lose or win any sum of money or article of value, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Deceit in gaming.

Sec. 63. That if any person by fraud, circumvention, deceit or evil practice, in playing at cards, dice or other game, or by sharing in the stakes or wager, shall win or

ACTS

PASSED AT THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

STATE OF ALABAMA;

BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, ON THE FIRST
MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1840.

ARTHUR P. BAGBY, GOVERNOR.

J. L. F. COTTRELL, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SAMUEL WALKER, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

R. A. BAKER, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuscaloosa:

HALE & PHELAN, PRINTERS.

.....
1841.

CHAPTER SEVENTH.

Of Miscellaneous Offences.

Unchartered banking companies. Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, or any company, corporation, or unchartered banking association, to make, emit, issue, or put in circulation, any note, bill, bond, draft, check, or post note, or paper of any name or description whatsoever, to answer the purpose of money, or for general circulation, and for every such note, bill, bond, draft, check, post note, or other paper so made, emitted, issued, or put in circulation, such person or persons, and each and every individual of said company, corporation, or unchartered banking association, so making, issuing, emitting, or putting in circulation, such note, bill, bond, draft, check, post note, or other paper, shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined for every such offence at the discretion of the jury trying the same, not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, and that upon failure to pay the fine, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Signing notes or bills. Section 2. If any person or persons shall sign any note, bill, bond, draft, check, post note, or any paper of other name or description whatsoever, as cashier or president, or under any other name, or in the name of any company, incorporation, or unchartered banking association, to be put in circulation to answer the purposes of money, such president, or cashier, or other person, under any other name, so signing said note, bill, bond, draft, check, post note, or paper as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be indicted, and, upon conviction, shall be fined for every such offence, in a sum not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the jury trying the same, and the signatures of the person or persons so charged, to the note, bond, bill, draft, check, post note, or paper aforesaid, shall be taken and held to be proof of such signing, unless the fact of signing be denied on oath by the defendant.

Passing off or circulating notes or bills. Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, within the limits of this State, to pass off, issue, emit, or put in circulation, any note, bill, bond, check, draft, or post note, of any incorporation, company, or unchartered banking association; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be indicted, and upon conviction, shall be fined for every such note, bill, bond, check, draft, post note, or other paper so issued, emitted, passed off, or put in circulation, not less than twenty, nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the jury trying said offence.

Section 4. Every one who shall hereafter carry concealed about his person, a bowie knife, or knife or instrument of the like kind or description, by whatever name called, dirk or any other deadly

weapon, pistol or any species of fire arms, or air gun, unless such person shall be threatened with, or have good cause to apprehend an attack, or be travelling, or setting out on a journey, shall on conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars: It shall devolve on the person setting up the excuse here allowed for carrying concealed weapons, to make it out by proof, to the satisfaction of the jury; but no excuse shall be sufficient to authorize the carrying of an air gun, bowie knife, or knife of the like kind or description.

Carrying concealed weapons.

Section 5. If any person shall at the same election vote more than once for the same candidate for the same office, or for different candidates for the same office, either in the same or in different precincts, or vote when he is not legally authorized so to do, he shall upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in the sum of two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Illegal voting.

Section 6. Every apothecary, druggist, or other person, who shall sell and deliver any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or other substance, either solid or liquid, usually denominated poisonous, without having the word 'poison,' written or printed on a label attached to the vial, box or parcel, in which the same is sold, or shall sell and deliver any tartar emetic, without having the true or common name thereof written or printed upon a label attached to the vial, box or parcel containing the same, shall upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Apothecaries selling poisonous drugs without label.

Section 7. Every apothecary, druggist, or other person, who shall give, sell or deliver, any of the drugs described in the preceding section, or any other drug or medicine, poisonous in its nature, to any slave, without an order in writing from the owner or manager of such slave, designating the drug or medicine, either by name, or the effect to be produced by it, he or she so offending, shall on conviction, be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and may also be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

Selling to slaves.

Section 8. Every person who shall buy, sell or receive from any slave, any commodity of any kind or description, without the leave or consent of the master, owner, or overseer of such slave, verbally or in writing, expressing the articles permitted to be sold or bartered, first obtained, shall on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned not more than three months.

Trading with slaves.

Section 9. Every sheriff, coroner, constable, clerk, or justice of the peace, who shall within three days after demand made, fail or refuse to pay over any money received or collected by him in his official capacity, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than one half, and not exceeding the entire amount received or collected: *Provided*, that the party entitled to such money, shall remain in the county, or

Officers failing to pay money collected.

Proviso.

L A W S

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

PASSED AT A REGULAR SESSION

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE,

HELD IN THE

CITY OF JACKSON,

Commencing Jan. 8th, 1878, and Ending March 5th, 1878.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.

JACKSON, MISS.:

POWER & BARKSDALE, STATE PRINTERS.

1878.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

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CHAPTER XLVI.

AN ACT to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons,
and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That any person, not being threatened with, or having good and sufficient reason to apprehend an attack, or traveling (not being a tramp) or setting out on a journey, or peace officers, or deputies in discharge of their duties, who carries concealed, in whole or in part, any bowie knife, pistol, brass knuckles, slung shot or other deadly weapon of like kind or description, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished for the first offence by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in the event the fine and cost are not paid shall be required to work at hard labor under the direction of the board of supervisors or of the court, not exceeding two months, and for the second or any subsequent offence, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and if the fine and costs are not paid, be condemned to hard labor not exceeding six months under the direction of the board of supervisors, or of the court. That in any proceeding under this section, it shall not be necessary for the State to allege or prove any of the exceptions herein contained, but the burden of proving such exception shall be on the accused.

When concealed weapons may be carried.

Penalty for carrying weapons.

Burden of proof on accused.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person to sell to any minor or person intoxicated, knowing him to be a minor or in a state of intoxication, any weapon of the kind or description in the first section of this Act described, or any pistol cartridge, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if the fine and costs are not paid, be condemned to hard labor under the direction of the board of supervisors or of the court, not exceeding six months.

Minors, or persons intoxicated.

Minor under
16 years.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any father, who shall knowingly suffer or permit any minor son under the age of sixteen years to carry concealed, in whole or in part, any weapon of the kind or description in the first section of this Act described, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, and if the fine and costs are not paid, shall be condemned to hard labor under the direction of the board of supervisors or of the court.

Students.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That any student of any university, college or school, who shall carry concealed, in whole or in part, any weapon of the kind or description in the first section of this Act described, or any teacher, instructor, or professor who shall, knowingly, suffer or permit any such weapon to be carried by any student or pupil, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, and if the fine and costs are not paid, condemned to hard labor under the direction of the board of supervisors or of the court.

Tax fee of
justice.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That each justice of the peace before whom a conviction is had, shall, in addition to the costs now allowed by law, be entitled to a tax fee of two dollars and a half.

Act to be
read in courts

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passage of this Act, the Secretary of State shall transmit a copy to each circuit judge in the State, who shall cause the same to be read in open court on the day for the calling of the State docket of the court.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act take effect from and after its passage.

APPROVED, February 28, 1878.

100 STAT. 766

PUBLIC LAW 99-360—JULY 8, 1986

Public Law 99-360
99th Congress

An Act

July 8, 1986

[S. 2414]

To amend title 18, United States Code.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. (a) Strike out section 926A of title 18, United States Code, and insert in lieu thereof the following new section:

18 USC 926A.

State and local
governments.**“§ 926A. Interstate transportation of firearms**

“Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: *Provided*, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console.”

Law
enforcement and
crime.
Terrorism.
Ante, p. 449.

(b) Section 921(a)(22) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: “: *Provided*, That proof of profit shall not be required as to a person who engages in the regular and repetitive purchase and disposition of firearms for criminal purposes or terrorism. For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘terrorism’ means activity, directed against United States persons, which—

“(A) is committed by an individual who is not a national or permanent resident alien of the United States;

“(B) involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life which would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States; and

“(C) is intended—

“(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

“(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

“(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping”.

Records.
Business and
industry.
Ante, p. 453.

(c) Section 923(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding before the period at the end thereof the following: “, except that any licensed manufacturer, importer, or dealer who has maintained a firearm as part of a personal collection for one year and who sells or otherwise disposes of such firearm shall record the description of the firearm in a bound volume, containing the name and place of residence and date of birth of the transferee if the transferee is an individual, or the identity and principal and local

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places of business of the transferee if the transferee is a corporation or other business entity: *Provided*, That no other recordkeeping shall be required".

SEC. 2. This Act and the amendments made by this Act, intended to amend the Firearms Owners' Protection Act, shall become effective on the date on which the section they are intended to amend in such Firearms Owners' Protection Act becomes effective and shall apply to the amendments to title 18, United States Code, made by such Act.

Effective date.
18 USC 921 note.
Ante, p. 449.

Approved July 8, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2414:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 132 (1986):

May 6, considered and passed Senate.

June 24, considered and passed House.