

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED BY THE

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1863.

Published by the Secretary of State, agreeably to Resolves of June 28, 1820,
February 26, 1840, and March 16, 1842.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1863.

RESOLVES

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1863.

Chapter 277.

Resolve in favor of Stevens & Sayward and Daniel T. Pike.

Stevens &
Sayward and
D. T. Pike, in
favor of.

Resolved, That there be paid out of the treasury to Stevens & Sayward, for furnishing two hundred and fifty-eight copies of the Thrice-weekly Journal at the order of the legislature, and for advertising in the same, three hundred and ninety-three dollars; also that there be paid to Daniel T. Pike, for two hundred and fifty-eight copies of the Thrice-weekly Age, furnished by order of legislature, and for advertising in the same, three hundred and ninety-three dollars.

Approved March 26, 1863.

Chapter 278.

Resolves relating to national affairs.

WHEREAS, slavery is the conceded cause and prime support of the existing gigantic rebellion, and from a local, limited, industrial institution, it has been elevated into a vast war power; it feeds and clothes the armies of the rebels in the field and their families at home; it builds their military roads, digs their military entrenchments, erects their forts, navigates their piratical craft, clears the highways, drags their artillery and ammunition as human beasts of burden, and throws into the active service of the rebellion, three millions of unwilling victims; and

WHEREAS, the president of the United States in the discharge of the solemn and responsible duties devolving on him as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, considered it his duty, on the twenty-second of September last, to issue a proclamation in which he declared "that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state or any designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free," and "that hereafter as heretofore the war will be prosecuted for the purpose of practically restoring the constitutional relations between us and the people thereof, in which states that relation is or may be disturbed or suspended," and

WHEREAS, the friendly warning contained in said proclamation, evincing on the part of the president in the estimation of many, a degree of forbearance not warranted by the circumstances, has not only been entirely disregarded, but treated with scorn and contempt by the so called confederate government; and