

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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RESOLVES

OF THE

FIFTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

PASSED AT THE SESSION

WHICH COMMENCED ON THE FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, AND ENDED ON THE
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, ONE THOUSAND
EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO THE RESOLVE OF THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1820.

Portland :

PRINTED BY TODD AND SMITH.....PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1825.

CHAPTER VI.

Resolve for the admission of Daniel Clarke to practice Law in the Court of Common Pleas, and for other purposes.

On petition of Daniel Clarke :

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said Clarke's petition, That the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas are hereby authorized to admit said Clarke to practice Law as an Attorney therein; he paying the duty required by law.

And be it further Resolved, That the Supreme Judicial Court be, and they are hereby, authorized to admit the said Clarke to practice as an Attorney in said Court, whenever he shall have practised in the said Court of Common Pleas for the term of two years : *Provided*, he shall comply with the requisitions of law, and the rules of said Supreme Judicial Court, in other respects.

[*This Resolve passed January 27, 1825.*]

CHAPTER VII.

Resolve in aid of the Gardiner Lyceum.

Resolved, That there be paid out of the Treasury of the State, to the Treasurer of the Gardiner Lyceum, the sum of one thousand dollars, annually, for three years ; and the Governor, with advice of Council, is authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the same.

[*This Resolve passed January 27, 1825.*]

STATE OF MAINE.

JANUARY 21, 1825.

The Joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the testifying to General Lafayette the high estimation in which he is held by the people of this State ; and also, the expediency of authorizing the Governor to extend to him an invitation to visit the same, have had the subjects under consideration, and now respectfully

REPORT :

That, with no ordinary sensations of pleasure and gratitude, the Legislature of the State of Maine have heard announced the arrival of General Lafayette in the United States of America. If the most exalted private worth and virtue have proportionate

claims to respect and veneration, the truly illustrious individual, whose visit to this free and happy country has been officially announced to this Legislature, must excite these emotions, in a pre-eminent degree, in the breasts of all who have had opportunity to become acquainted with his character.

When, to all the virtues which can ennoble the private individual, we behold united a constant, uniform, rational and ardent love of liberty, shall it be said that the free and independent citizens of the United States can express too strong an admiration of the man in whose character they are so happily and strongly blended, that all the blandishments and fascinations of a Court could not tarnish, nor all the persecutions of anarchy obliterate them.

Such is the character of Lafayette. Virtuous and unsophisticated, we see him, in the dawn of manhood, unseduced by the allurements of a refined, but despotic Court, and rising superior to the prejudices, which for ages had chained the mind to the machinery of regal power, come and devote on the altar of liberty a splendid fortune, a vigorous intellect, and a willing and heroic heart.

At this period of his life, witnessing in his actions, all that was fabled of the heroic ages, it might have been supposed that he was actuated by the spirit of chivalry, had not the whole of his after life afforded unequivocal testimony that love of liberty was in him a deep rooted principle, and not the impulse of romantic feeling—a principle, which prosperity could not strengthen, nor adversity unsettle. Unappalled by the danger which threatened, and unsubdued by the gloom which enshrouded the cause he had espoused, at the side of the immortal Washington and his other illustrious compatriots, he steadily pressed forward to the accomplishment of his object, nor rested till a permanent independence had been acquired for the country of his adoption.

Following his *glorious*, because *virtuous* career, we behold him now attempting in his native country to restrain arbitrary power, and introduce the principles of rational liberty, and the blessings of a free Constitution. And when Anarchy, like a mighty torrent, breaking over all barriers, swept before it every vestige of law and order and Freedom, Lafayette, true to his principles, is seen opposing himself, though unavailingly, to its resistless course, and baring his breast to the tremendous shock.

Do we behold him at the head of armies? It is as the champion of order, of free government, of rational liberty. Do we listen to his voice in the Senate? It is raised in the same noble cause, and for the same magnanimous purpose. Is he incarcerated within the walls of a dungeon? It is as the victim of tyr-

anny. Oppression, in all its Protean forms, trembled when Lafayette was free; and only felt at ease, when assured that his manly limbs were loaded with the chains of slavery. His spirit, tyranny could not fetter. His soul, oppression could not subdue.

But, in contemplating the character of our Nation's distinguished Guest, there is a fact of which this Legislature can never lose sight. If it be asked, where is that nation whose freedom his efforts contributed so largely to achieve? Will not every heart within these walls most joyfully and gratefully respond, that Nation is the United States of America? And who can say, that without his wealth, which he so cheerfully devoted, his influence, which he so unremittingly and perseveringly exerted, and his blood, which he so freely and lavishly shed, we should now be legislating in this Assembly calmly and unrestrained, to promote the interests of a free, happy and sovereign State?

To the bosom of this highly favored nation—a people, who, for almost half a century have enjoyed the rich blessings of independence, unexampled happiness and prosperity, has a gracious Providence directed the steps of the great, the virtuous Lafayette—the unwavering friend of the rights and liberties of man—the last surviving general officer of our glorious revolution. He comes, indeed, bowed down by age and persecution; but he comes with a heart still glowing with the love of rational liberty. He comes to witness the full fruition of his earliest and constant hopes; and we rejoice to add, to share the justice and munificence of a free, great, and magnanimous people.

Your Committee would therefore respectfully submit the following Resolutions.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
STEPHEN PARSONS,
JAMES W. RIPLEY,
ROBERT P. DUNLAP,
JOSEPH PRIME,
SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
TIMOTHY BOUTELLE,
DANIEL GOODENOW,
EBENEZER WILLIAMS,
PARKER McCOBB,
JOSEPH TREAT,
J. C. TALBOT.

CHAPTER VIII.

Resolves relating to General Lafayette.

Resolved, That, with the strongest and most sincere emotions of joy and gratitude, this Legislature have heard announced the arrival of General Lafayette in the United States of America.

Resolved, That this Legislature most sincerely accord with the feelings, which have been expressed toward him by our fellow citizens of those States which he has visited, and most cordially approve the act of gratitude and justice done him by the present Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to extend to General Lafayette, in the name of the people of the State of Maine, a respectful request, that he will visit this State before he shall leave the United States; and that the Governor be authorized to draw on the Treasurer of this State, his warrant for such sum as shall be necessary to defray any expense of such visit, should General Lafayette comply with such request.

[*These Resolves passed unanimously January 27, 1825.*]

CHAPTER IX.

Resolve relating to the Printing for the State.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to contract for the Printing necessary to be done for the State for one year, on such terms as he may judge most advantageous to the State; the accounts to be laid before the next Legislature for allowance.

[*This Resolve passed January 28, 1825.*]

CHAPTER X.

Resolve in favor of Foxcroft Academy.

Resolved, That there be, and hereby is granted one half township of land, (the whole township being six miles square,) to be assigned and laid out from any unappropriated lands belonging to this State, the same to be vested in the Trustees of Foxcroft Academy, established in the town of Foxcroft, and county of Penobscot, and their successors forever, for the use, benefit and purpose of supporting said Academy, (subject, however, to the reservation contained in the eighth section of an Act, entitled "an Act to promote the sale and settlement of public lands," passed the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four,) to be by them hol-