

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the  
**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY**  
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied  
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1861.



AUGUSTA:  
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1861.

---

---

# FORTIETH LEGISLATURE.

---

HOUSE.

No. 25.

---

---

## COMMUNICATION OF THE GOVERNOR

*Transmitting Resolutions from the States of New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Minnesota, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio.*

---

*To the Senate and House of Representatives :*

I herewith transmit to the Legislature copies of the following resolutions :

Of the State of New York, appointing commissioners to meet commissioners from other states at Washington, on invitation of Virginia;

Of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, responding to the invitation of Virginia to send commissioners to Washington;

Of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, in relation to the Union of the States;

Of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, on the state of the Union;

Of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States;

Of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, appointing commissioners to meet at the city of Washington such commissioners as may be appointed by other states, on the invitation of Virginia; also resolutions of the same Commonwealth, recommending a call for a convention of the United States;

Of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, expressing the regret of the Legislature that the State of New York should have adopted resolutions tendering men and money to the President of the United States, "to be used in coercing certain sovereign states of the South into obedience to the Federal Government;"

Of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, in reference to secession and other questions.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
Council Chamber, Feb. 12, 1861. }

---

[Resolutions of New York.]

*Concurrent Resolutions appointing Commissioners from this State to meet Commissioners from other States at Washington, on invitation of Virginia.*

*Whereas*, The State of Virginia, by resolutions of her General Assembly, passed the 19th inst., has invited such of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States as are willing to unite with her, to meet at Washington, on the 4th of February next, to consider, and if practicable, agree on some suitable adjustment of our national difficulties. And whereas, the people of New York, while they hold the opinion that the Constitution of the United States, as it is, contains all needful guarantees for the rights of the States, are nevertheless ready, at all times, to confer with their brethren upon all alleged grievances, and to do all that can justly be required of them, to allay discontent; therefore,

*Resolved*, That David Dudley Field, Wm. Curtis Noyes, James S. Wadsworth, James C. Smith, Amaziah B. James, Erastus Corning, Addison Gardiner, Greene C. Bronson, Wm. E. Dodge, Ex-Governor John A. King, and Major General John E. Wool, be and

are hereby appointed Commissioners, on the part of this State, to meet Commissioners from other States, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of February next, or so soon thereafter as Commissioners shall be appointed by a majority of the States of the Union, to confer with them upon the complaints of any part of the country, and to suggest such remedies therefor as to them shall seem fit and proper; but the said Commissioners shall at all times be subject to the control of this Legislature, and shall cast five votes to be determined by a majority of their number.

*Resolved*, That in thus acceding to the request of Virginia, it is not to be understood that this Legislature approves of the propositions submitted by the General Assembly of that State, or concedes the propriety of their adoption by the proposed Convention. But while adhering to the position she has heretofore occupied, New York will not reject an invitation to a conference, which, by bringing together the men of both sections, holds out the possibility of an honorable settlement of our national difficulties, and the restoration of peace and harmony to the country.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of the several States, and also to the President of the United States, and to inform the Commissioners, without delay, of their appointment.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Honorable the Senate, with a request that they concur therein.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, Feb. 1, 1861.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions were duly passed.

By Order, H. A. RISLEY, *Clerk*.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN SENATE, Feb. 5, 1861.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions were duly passed.

By Order, JAS. TERWILLIGER, *Clerk*.

[Resolutions of Indiana.]

---

*Joint Resolutions of Indiana State Legislature.*

---

*Whereas*, The State of Virginia has transmitted to this State, resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, inviting all such States as are willing to unite with her in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, to send Commissioners to meet those appointed by that State in Convention to be held in the city of Washington on the 4th day of February next, to consider, and if possible, to agree upon some suitable adjustment :

*And whereas*, some of the States to which invitations were extended by the State of Virginia have already responded, and appointed their Commissioners ; therefore,

*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That we accept the invitation of the State of Virginia in the true spirit of fraternal feeling, and that the Governor of this State is hereby directed and empowered to appoint five Commissioners to meet the Commissioners appointed by our sister States, to consult upon the unhappy differences now dividing the country ; but the said Commissioners shall take no action that will commit this State, until nineteen of the States of the Union are represented, and without first having communicated with this General Assembly in regard to such action, and having received the authority of the same so to commit the State.

*Resolved*, That while we are not prepared to assent to the terms of settlement proposed by the State of Virginia, and are fully satisfied that the Constitution, if fairly interpreted and obeyed, contains ample provisions within itself for the correction of the evils complained of ; still, with a disposition to reciprocate the patriotic desire of the State of Virginia, and to have harmoniously adjusted all differences existing between the States of the Union, this General Assembly is induced to respond to the invitation of Virginia by the appointment of the Commissioners herein provided for, but

as the time fixed for the Convention to assemble is so near at hand, that the States cannot be represented, it is expected that the Commissioners on behalf of this State will insist that the Convention adjourn until such time as the States shall have an opportunity of being represented.

*Resolved*, That His Excellency the Governor is requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Executives of each of the States of the Union.

CYRUS M. ALLEN,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JNO. R. GRAVES,  
*President of the Senate.*

---

[Resolutions of New Jersey.]

---

*Joint Resolutions in relation to the Union of the States.*

---

*Whereas*, the people of New Jersey, conforming to the opinion of "the Father of his Country," consider the unity of the government, which constitutes the people of the United States one people, a main pillar in the edifice of their independence, the support of their tranquility at home and peace abroad, of their prosperity, and of that liberty which they so highly prize; and properly estimating the immense value of their National Union to their individual happiness, they cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it as the palladium of their political safety and prosperity—therefore,

1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That it is the duty of every good citizen, in all suitable and proper ways, to stand by and sustain the Union of the States as transmitted to us by our fathers.

2. *And be it resolved*, That the government of the United

States is a national government, and the Union it was designed to perfect is not a mere compact or league; and that the constitution was adopted in a spirit of mutual compromise and concession by the people of the United States, and can only be preserved by the constant recognition of that spirit.

3. *And be it resolved*, That however undoubted may be the right of the general government to maintain its authority and enforce its laws over all parts of the country, it is equally certain that forbearance and compromise are indispensable at this crisis to the perpetuity of the Union, and that it is the dictate of reason, wisdom and patriotism peacefully to adjust whatever differences exist between the different sections of our country.

4. *And be it resolved*, That the resolutions and propositions submitted to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden of Ky., for the compromise of the questions in dispute between the people of the Northern and of the Southern States, or any other constitutional method that will permanently settle the question of slavery, will be acceptable to the people of the State of New Jersey, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New Jersey be requested and earnestly urged to support those resolutions and propositions.

5. *And be it resolved*, That as the Union of the States is in imminent danger, unless the remedies before suggested be speedily adopted, then, as a last resort, the State of New Jersey hereby makes application, according to the terms of the constitution, of the Congress of the United States to call a convention (of the States) to propose amendments to said constitution.

6. *And be it resolved*, That such of the States as have in force laws which interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens of the other States, either in regard to their persons or property, or which militate against the just construction of that part of the constitution that provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," are earnestly urged and requested, for the sake of peace and the Union, to repeal all such laws.

7. *And be it resolved*, That his Excellency Charles S. Olden, Peter D. Vroom, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Williamson,



Joseph F. Randolph, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Rodman M. Price, William C. Alexander, and Thomas J. Stryker be appointed commissioners to confer with Congress and our sister States, and urge upon them the importance of carrying into effect the principles and objects of the foregoing resolutions.

8. *And be it resolved*, That the commissioners above named, in addition to their other powers, be authorized to meet with those now or hereafter to be appointed by our sister State of Virginia, and such commissioners of other States as have been, or may be hereafter appointed, to meet at Washington on the fourth day of February next.

9. *And be it resolved*, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New Jersey, and to the Governors of the several States.

SENATE OF NEW JERSEY, January 24, 1861.

These resolutions having been three times read and compared in the Senate,

*Resolved*, That the same do pass.

By order of the Senate,

EDMUND PERRY, *President*.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, January 25, 1861.

These resolutions having been three times read and compared in the House of Assembly,

*Resolved*, That the same do pass.

By order of the House of Assembly,

F. H. TEESE, *Speaker*.

Approved, January 29, 1861.

CHARLES. S. OLDEN, *Governor*.

[Resolutions of Minnesota.]

*Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota,  
on the state of the Union. Adopted January 22, 1861.*

1. *Resolved*, That one of the vital and necessary principles which form the basis of all free governments, is that the constitutional majority must always rule. And therefore, the right of the people of any State to withdraw from the Union, thereby hazarding the liberties and happiness of the millions comprising this Confederacy, can never be acknowledged by us under any circumstances.

We regard secession upon the part of any State as amounting directly to revolution, and precipitating civil war with all its sad train of consequences.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of the State of Minnesota reiterate their unalterable devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and that if its provisions are strictly observed, it will, in its own words, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

3. *Resolved*, That ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, having been constitutionally and legally elected President and Vice President of the United States, at a general election fully and freely participated in, on the same day, by the people of every State of the Union, South as well as North, that any attempt to dissolve or destroy the Union on account thereof, is without excuse or justification, and should receive the condemnation of every patriot in the land.

4. *Resolved*, That we have heard with astonishment and indignation of the recent outrages perpetrated at Charleston, South Carolina, by firing upon an American steamer, sailing under the flag of our country, and that we expect of the General Government the strongest and most vigorous effort to assert its supremacy, and to check the work of rebellion and treason. Fully impressed with our duty to make every possible effort to uphold the Union, and to

maintain the authority of the General Government, we hereby tender to the President of the United States, for that purpose, through the Governor of this State, aid in men and money, to the extent of our ability.

When one or more States erect the standard of disunion, and place themselves in military array against the Government bequeathed to us by our ancestors, we can discover no other honorable or patriotic resource than to test, both on land and on ocean, the full strength of the Federal authority under our National Flag.

5. *Resolved*, That we declare to each State of this Union our sincere desire to secure a renewal of that fraternal feeling which ought always to exist between citizens of a common country, and which distinguished the history of the nation for more than half a century. Especially do we express to those patriotic citizens of the Southern States, who have nobly and manfully exerted their utmost effort to prevent the catastrophe of dissolution, our sincere gratitude and highest admiration.

6. *Resolved*, That the most sincere thanks of the nation are justly due to that distinguished patriot and veteran, Lt. General Winfield Scott, for the prompt and decisive steps he has taken to stay the tide of revolution, and for the determined spirit he has evinced in maintaining the honor of our Government.

7. *Resolved*, That we never will consent or submit to the obstruction of the free navigation of the Mississippi river, from its source to its mouth, by any power hostile to the Federal Government.

8. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this State is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to Lt. General Winfield Scott, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and to the Governors of the several States.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,

*President of the Senate.*

JARED BENSON,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

[Resolutions of Tennessee.]

*Resolutions proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.*

*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That a Convention of delegates from all the slaveholding States should assemble at Nashville, Tennessee, or such other place as a majority of the States co-operating may designate, on the fourth day of February, 1861, to digest and define a basis upon which, if possible, the Federal Union and the Constitutional rights of the slave States may be perpetuated and preserved.

*Resolved,* That the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, appoint a number of delegates to said Convention of our ablest and wisest men, equal to our whole delegation in Congress; and that the Governor of Tennessee immediately furnish copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the slaveholding States, and urge the participation of such States, in said Convention.

*Resolved,* That in the opinion of this General Assembly, such plan of adjustment shall embrace the following propositions as amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

1. A declaratory amendment that African slaves as held under the institutions of the slaveholding States shall be recognized as property, and entitled to the *status* of other property, in the States where slavery exists, in all places within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress in the slave States, in all the Territories south of 36 deg. 30 min., in the District of Columbia, in transit and whilst temporarily sojourning with the owner in the non-slaveholding States and Territories North of 36 deg. 30 min., and when fugitives from the owner, in the several places above named, as well as in all places, in the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, in the non-slaveholding States.

2. That all the territory now owned, or which may be hereafter acquired by the United States south of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., African slavery shall be recognized as existing, and be protected by all the departments of the Federal and Territorial Governments, and in all north of that line, now owned, or to be acquired, it shall not be recognized as existing; and whenever States formed

out of any of said Territory south of said line, having a population equal to that of a Congressional District, shall apply for admission into the Union, the same shall be admitted as slave States, whilst States north of the line formed out of said territory, and having a population equal to a Congressional District, shall be admitted without slavery, but the States formed out of said territory north and south having been admitted as members of the Union, shall have all the powers over the institution of slavery possessed by the other States of the Union.

3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

4. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, as long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government, or members of Congress whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such, during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards take them from the District.

5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or the territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers or by seas.

6. In addition to the Fugitive Slave clause, provide, that when a slave has been demanded of the Executive authority of the State to which he has fled, if he is not delivered, and the owner permitted to carry him out of the State in peace, the State so failing to deliver shall pay to the owner the value of such slave, and such damages as he may have sustained in attempting to reclaim his slave, and secure his right of action in the Supreme Court of the United States, with execution against the property of such State and the individuals thereof.

7. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the six preceding articles, nor the third paragraph of the second section

of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution; and no amendments shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is, or may be, allowed or permitted.

8. That slave property shall be rendered secure in transit through, or whilst temporarily sojourning in, non-slaveholding States or territories, or in the District of Columbia.

9. An amendment to the effect that all fugitives are to be deemed those offending the laws within the jurisdiction of the State, and who escaped therefrom to other States; and that it is the duty of each State to suppress armed invasions of another State.

*Resolved*, That said Convention of the slaveholding States having agreed upon a basis of adjustment satisfactory to themselves, should, in the opinion of this General Assembly, refer it to a Convention of all the States, slaveholding and non-slaveholding, in the manner following:

It should invite all States friendly to such plan of adjustment, to elect delegates in such manner to reflect the popular will, to assemble in a Constitutional Convention of all the States, North and South, to be held at Richmond, Virginia, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of February, 1861, to revise and perfect such plan of adjustment, for its reference for final ratification and adoption by a Convention of the States respectively.

*Resolved*, That should a plan of adjustment, satisfactory to the South, not be acceded to by a requisite number of States to perfect amendments to the Constitution of the United States, it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the slaveholding States should adopt for themselves the Constitution of the United States, with such amendments as may be satisfactory to the slaveholding States, and that they should invite into the Union with them all States of the North which are willing to abide such amended Constitution and frame of Government, severing at once all connections with States refusing such reasonable guarantees to our future safety; such renewed conditions of Federal Union being first submitted for ratification to Conventions of all the States respectively.

## RESOLUTIONS.

13

*Resolved*, That the Governor of the State of Tennessee furnish copies of these resolutions immediately to the Governors of the non-slaveholding States.

W. C. WHITTHORNE,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TAZ. W. NEWMAN,  
*Speaker of the Senate.*

Passed January 22, 1861.

---

[Resolutions of Kentucky.]

---

*Resolutions appointing Commissioners to attend Conference at Washington City, February 4th, in accordance with the invitation of the Virginia Legislature.*

---

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Virginia, with a view to make an effort to preserve the Union and the Constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the Fathers of the Republic, have, by resolution, invited all the States who are willing to unite with her in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th of February next, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment;

RESOLVED, That we heartily accept the invitation of our Old Mother Virginia, and that the following six Commissioners, viz: Wm. O. Butler, Jas. B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, C. S. Morehead, Jas. Guthrie, and Chas. A. Wickliffe, be appointed to represent the State of Kentucky in the contemplated Convention, whose duty it shall be to repair to the city of Washington, on the day designated, to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed by any of the States in accordance with the foregoing invitation.

RESOLVED, That if said Commissioners shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments to the Federal Constitution, they be requested to communicate the proposed amendments to Congress, for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body, according to the forms of the Constitution, to the several States for ratification.

RESOLVED, That if said Commissioners cannot agree in an adjustment, or if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such amendments as they may propose, the Commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the Executive of this Commonwealth, to be by him laid before this General Assembly.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Kentucky, the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, so construed that the first article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall apply to all the Territory of the United States now held or hereafter acquired south of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., and provide that slavery of the African race shall be effectually protected as property herein during the continuance of the territorial government; and the fourth article shall secure to the owners of slaves the right of transit with their slaves between and through the non-slaveholding States and Territories, constitute the basis of such an adjustment of the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this Confederacy, as would be acceptable to the people of this Commonwealth.

RESOLVED, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to communicate information of the foregoing appointment to the Commissioners above named, at as early a day as practicable, and that he also communicate copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of the respective States.

DAVID MERIWETHER,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THOMAS P. PORTER,

*Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved January 29, 1861.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor :

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., *Secretary of State.*



*Resolutions recommending call for a Convention of the United States.*

---

WHEREAS, The people of some of the States feel themselves deeply aggrieved by the policy and measures which have been adopted by the people of some of the other States ; and whereas, an amendment of the Constitution of the United States is deemed indispensably necessary, to secure them against similar greivances in the future ; therefore,

RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, That application to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to the fifth article thereof, be, and the same is hereby, now made by this General Assembly of Kentucky ; and we hereby invite our sister States to unite with us, without delay, in similar application to Congress.

RESOLVED, That the Governor of this State forthwith communicate the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, with the request that he immediately place the same before Congress, and the Executives of the several States, with a request that they lay them before their respective Legislatures.

RESOLVED, If the convention be called in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky suggest for the consideration of that Convention, as a basis for settling existing difficulties, the adoption, by way of amendments to the Constitution, the resolutions offered in the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden.

DAVID MERIWETHER,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THOMAS P. PORTER,

*Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved January 25, 1861.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor :

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., *Secretary of State.*

[Resolutions of Tennessee.]

*Joint Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee.*

*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That this General Assembly has heard with profound regret of the resolutions recently adopted by the State of New York, tendering men and money to the President of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government.

*Resolved,* That this General Assembly receives the action of the Legislature of New York as the indication of a purpose upon the part of the people of that State to further complicate existing difficulties, by forcing the people of the South to the extremity of submission or resistance, and so regarding it, the Governor of the State of Tennessee is hereby requested to inform the Executive of the State of New York, that it is the opinion of this General Assembly that whenever the authorities of that State shall send armed forces to the South for the purpose indicated in said resolutions, the people of Tennessee, uniting with their brethren of the South, will, as one man, resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity.

W. C. WHITTHORNE,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TAZ. W. NEWMAN,  
*Speaker of the Senate.*

Adopted January 18, 1861.

[Resolutions of Ohio.]

*Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed January 12, 1861.*

RESOLVED by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, as follows :

1. That the people of Ohio, believing that the preservation of the Unity of Government that constitutes the American people one people, is essential to the support of their tranquility at home, of their peace abroad, of their safety, of their prosperity, and of that very liberty which they so highly prize, are firmly and ardently attached to the National Constitution and the Union of the States.
2. That the General Government cannot permit the secession of any State without violating the obligations by which it is bound, under the compact, to the other States and to every citizen of the United States.
3. That, whilst the constitutional rights of every State in the Union should be preserved inviolate, the powers and authority of the National Government must be maintained, and the laws of Congress faithfully enforced, in every State and Territory, until repealed by Congress or adjudged to be unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal; and all attempts by State authorities to nullify the Constitution of the United States or the laws of the Federal Government, or to resist the execution thereof, are revolutionary in their character, and tend to the disruption of the best and wisest system of government in the world.
4. That the people of Ohio are inflexibly opposed to intermeddling with the internal affairs and domestic relations of the other States of the Union; in the same manner and to the same extent as they are opposed to any interference by the people of other States with their domestic concerns.
5. That it is the will and purpose of the people of Ohio to fulfil, in good faith, all their obligations under the Constitution of the

United States, according to the spirit and intent thereof; and they demand the faithful discharge of the same duty by every State in the Union; and thus, as far as may be, to insure tranquility between the State of Ohio and the other States.

6. That it is incumbent upon any States having enactments on their statute books, conflicting with or rendering less efficient the Constitution or laws of the United States, to repeal them; and it is equally incumbent upon the General Government and the several States to secure to every citizen of the Union his rights in every State under that provision of the Constitution which guarantees to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States, and thus inspire and restore confidence and a spirit of fraternal feeling between the different States of the Union.

7. That the Union loving citizens of those States who have labored, and still labor with devotional courage and patriotism, to withhold their States from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the admiration and gratitude of the whole American people.

8. That we hail with joy, the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the President of the United States, and that the entire power and resources of Ohio, are hereby pledged whenever necessary and demanded, for the maintenance under strict subordination to the civil authority, of the Constitution and Laws of the General Government, by whomsoever administered.

9. That the Governor be requested to forward, forthwith, copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the nation, and to the Governors of all the States of the Union, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, to be by them presented to each branch of the National Legislature.

ATTEST:

R. C. PARSONS,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

R. C. KIRK,

*President of the Senate.*

STATE OF MAINE.

---

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }  
February 14, 1861. }

On motion of Mr. RANDALL of Lincoln, laid on the table, and  
350 copies ordered to be printed, together with the accompanying  
resolutions.

CHARLES A. MILLER, *Clerk.*