JOURNAL

OF THE

CALLED SESSION OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

BEGUN AND HELD IN THE TOWN OF FRANKFORT, ON THURSDAY
THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, IN THE YEAR OF
OUR LORD 1861, AND OF THE COMMONWEALTH
THE SIXTY-NINTH.

FRANKFORT:
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

At a General Assembly, begun and held for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at the Capitol in the city of Frankfort, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, being the day designated and appointed by the proclamation of the Governor, issued on the 27th day of December, 1860, a quorum of the members elected to serve in the House of Representatives appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Tevis moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the officers of the House of Representatives at the last session, be, and they are hereby declared, the officers of the House for the present session.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Whereupon Hon. D. Meriwether took the Chair.

Mr. Hitt moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of three, on the part of the House, be appointed to inform the Senate that this House, having met, formed a quorum, and appointed their officers, is now ready to proceed to legislative business, and that the same committee be appointed to wait on the Governor, in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, and inform him of their organization, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may think proper to make.

Which was adopted.

Whereupon Messrs. Hitt, Rodman, and Sneed were appointed said committee.

A message was received from the Senate by Messrs. Bruner, Grundy, and Taylor, as follows, viz:  

Mr. Speaker: We are directed by the Senate to inform this House that the Senate, having met and formed a quorum, were ready to proceed to legislative business.

Mr. Hitt, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor,
reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and was informed by the Governor that he would forthwith make a communication to the Senate and House of Representatives in the respective chambers.

A message was received from the Governor by Thos. B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Governor to lay before this House a message in writing.

The said message was then taken up and read, as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

When in March last the Legislature adjourned, and with kind remembrances of the winter's association you separated for your respective homes, I did not apprehend that alarming complication of our federative system which has rendered imperative upon me your convocation in extraordinary session. The Republic seemed then launched upon a career of limitless national prosperity, while its citizens enjoyed an aggregate of domestic and social happiness unequalled in the condition of any other people. Covering twenty-three degrees of latitude, and sixty degrees of longitude, our territory was nearly equal to that of all Europe, and embraced a soil of unsurpassed fertility, adapted by every pleasing variety of climate to all the products of the earth. Our commerce, sustained by an extended system of internal improvements reaching, through the media of turnpikes, railroads, canals, rivers, and inland seas, to the very heart of every section of the country, and finding its outlets upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and upon the Gulf of Mexico, may be said to have commanded the markets of the world. The keels of our steamers plowed every ocean, and the seas and navigable streams of the most remote regions were whitened by the sails of our merchant vessels. Our people, numbering thirty millions of freemen of all nations and races, and realizing as the fruit of their industry, $2,000,000,000 in annual productions; by their great and thriving cities; by their magnificent churches, school-houses, colleges, and charitable institutions; by their progress in agriculture and manufactures; by their advance in the arts and sciences, gave unmistakable evidence of a degree of internal prosperity not reached by the same number of people under any other form of government. In view of these great blessings and encouraging signs, the glorious results of less than a century's growth of the Republic, I had fondly hoped the union of the States would be perpetual, and did not doubt that the next cycle of fifty years would more than realize the poet's wildest dream.

With a heavy heart I turn to contemplate the present condition of our once happy country. At the very time when every industrial pursuit was yielding its highest remuneration, we have witnessed a stagnation in trade. The earth has responded with an abundant harvest to the enlightened cultivation of the agriculturalists; but while the crop awaits transportation to market, commerce is paralyzed, and the
laws of exchange disordered. The business of the country was never in a more healthy condition, nor our people in the main more prosperous; yet credit is destroyed, confidence lost, and financial ruin imminent. These phenomena can only find their explanation in the troubled condition of our political affairs. We, the people of the United States, are no longer one people, united and friendly. The ties of fraternal love and concord, which once bound us together, are sundered. Though the Union of the States may, by the abstract reasoning of a class, be construed still to exist, it is really and practically, to an extent at least, fatally impaired. The confederacy is rapidly resolving into its original integral parts, and its late loyal members are intent upon contracting wholly new relations. Reluctant as we may be to realize the dread calamity, the great FACT OF REVOLUTION stares us in the face, demands recognition, and will not be theorized away. Nor is the worst yet told. We are not yet encouraged to hope that this revolution will be bloodless. A collision of arms has even now occurred between the Federal Government and the authorities of a late member of the Union, and the issue threatens to involve the whole country in fratricidal war. It is under these circumstances of peculiar gloom that you have been summoned. To your trust must now be committed, in great measure, the destinies of our beloved State, and upon you devolves the solemn responsibility of so wielding the accorded influence of Kentucky in this momentous crisis, as shall conserve the honor and happiness of our people and promote the good of all.

I can only beseech you, by all you hold dear in this sad hour of our country's peril, to cast aside old party affiliations, and, looking facts full in the face as they actually exist, to address yourselves earnestly to the great work before you.

Our present unfortunate political complications are the legitimate scions of underlying causes against which all the great conservative statesmen of the age have solemnly warned their countrymen. A political organization based upon the one idea of hostility to the institution of African slavery, and embodying as one of its material elements of strength, an intolerant sectional fanaticism, has been for years steadily gathering power in the non-slaveholding States, and has at last exhibited national ascendancy in the election of Abraham Lincoln, its faithful exponent, to the Presidency of the United States. It is true that triumph was reached through all the forms of law, but it was effected by the agency of purely sectional votes, and rests upon sectional animosity. By virtue of that election, the Federal Government will be committed to the control of the Republican party, and administered upon a platform of principles destructive to our rightful equality as States and citizens, and fatal to the stability and security of our whole social organization.

Receiving the verdict pronounced on the 6th of November last as the deliberate expression of the sentiments of the citizens of the North, and as indicative of the settled purpose of the dominant party to administer the Government detrimentally to their vital interests, the people of several Southern States, immediately upon its announcement, initiated movements looking to the speedy severance of their relations with the other States and with the General Government. These move-
ments progressed with startling rapidity, and were sustained by such unanimity of feeling in the several States as rendered all resistance idle and useless. Meantime patriotic efforts have not been wanting to effect an adjustment of the difficulties and restore the former friendly relations of the States; but I regret to say, to this hour with little hope of success.

My humble endeavors have been earnestly addressed to the work of bringing about a convention of the slaveholding States, believing that their united voice in demanding just and reasonable guarantees against the future invasion of their constitutional rights by the dominant power would achieve the object and reunite the States. Had such a movement been early initiated in the border States, I am assured it would have been favorably responded to by the whole South, in which event I firmly believe our embarrassments would ere this have presented fair prospect of adjustment. But the proposition met with limited favor here, was violently assailed, and the time passed. It is now too late. The revolution has progressed beyond that point.

Soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln, in order to place Kentucky, as far as I could, in her true position, and in answer to continued inquiries for my views, I addressed a letter to the Editor of the Kentucky Yeoman, which is herewith transmitted to you as embodying a more elaborate expression of my opinions.

On the 9th of December last, believing there was still a hope of bringing about united action on the part of the slaveholding States, I addressed a letter to the Governors of the Southern States, urging a conference with a view to an adjustment on the basis therein presented. That paper is herewith submitted to your consideration.

On the 27th of December the Hon. S. F. Hale, a commissioner from the State of Alabama, called upon me at the seat of Government and communicated to me in writing the purpose of his commission. I responded in writing, again urging the importance of conference by the slaveholding States, and still clinging to the hope that such action would elicit a patriotic response from the Northern people, if not from the Representative men of that section. That correspondence is also now transmitted to you.

A Commissioner from the State of Mississippi, Hon. Mr. Featherstone, also called upon me in December, on a similar mission. I gave him verbally the same response.

In Congress the efforts of the friends of the Union have not been more successful. Various propositions for adjustment have been made, and measures without number submitted to the Republican members for their approbation, as alternatives of a disruption of the Government. But a radical difference of principle was found to be an insurmountable obstacle to every proposed scheme. The recognition by the government of property in slaves, its inviolability in the States, and protection in the Territories, constituted the basis of the demands of the South. The Republicans maintain towards this principle an unyielding opposition. And herein lies the great impediment to all compromise. Parties resting upon principles so directly antagonistic can
not, without material concession, unite upon any measure involving the subject of difference.

Among other propositions of compromise offered, I beg to call your attention to the constitutional amendments proposed by our own distinguished Senator, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and ask for them an expression of your approbation. While they do not secure to the slave States the full measure of their constitutional equality, I should be willing, in view of their practical value, to accept them rather than dissolution. Certainly these guarantees, asked by the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, are the least security the South can with safety accept; and their distinguished author estimated aright the sentiment of our people when he expressed the opinion that Kentucky would not be content with less. But I regret to say that even these fair, just, and moderate demands have been sternly rejected by the dominant party. Insensible to the direful calamity impending over us, crazed by power or blinded by fanaticism, the representative men of the Republican party, leaders whose words control the opinions of millions of misguided disciples, voted in a body against every proposition embodied in the amendments moved by Mr. Crittenden. They have gone even further. They announce in the halls of Congress and through the press, in public places and in private circles, that they have no compromise to make, no concession to offer, and no assurances to give other than that the Federal Government will be administered by Mr. Lincoln in accordance with the principles of the Republican (Chicago) platform. Thus firm in position, obstinate in spirit, and sullen in temper, the Republicans have thwarted every scheme devised to restrain the seceding States. Instead of retarding, their unsuccessful efforts at adjustment have rather precipitated disunion. The secession feeling has gathered strength every day, extended throughout the cotton and sugar-growing States, and is now encroaching upon those nearer the confines of the non-slaveholding sections. On the 20th of December, South Carolina, by the unanimous vote of a Convention of Delegates fresh from the people, passed an ordinance of secession, severing her relations with the United States, and reassuming her original sovereignty. On the — day of January, the State of Mississippi, by a vote of her people approaching unanimity, assumed a like position among the nations of the world. Alabama and Florida, a few days after, announced to the world similar action. Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas have unmistakably indicated their purpose to assume like independence.

It now seems inevitable, that before your deliberations will probably close, eight States will have withdrawn from the confederacy, and most probably will be in consultation touching the organization of a new Federative Government. It cannot be successfully responded in retribution of this presentation of facts, that the secession ordinances are nullities. I have no disposition at such a time to indulge a discussion touching the abstract questions which might be raised. We have to deal with facts as actually existing, and have no use for hair-splitting theories. I assume, that in a very few days eight States will have declared their sovereign independence, and that, to that extent at least, our Union will have ceased to exist, inasmuch as no power on
earth can coerce their unwilling allegiance to the Federal Government. In that contingency, now so imminent as to be almost a certainty upon which you may safely project your action, what attitude shall Kentucky assume, and by virtue of what authority shall her external relations be hereafter determined?

Kentucky will not submit to the degradation of inequality in the Union. Conscious of the will and ability of her citizens to maintain their honor, their rights, and freedom, she will protect them in the Union or out of it. Kentucky has to this hour borne herself with the dignity, the forbearance, and the moderation becoming her historic character. She has borne much, and will bear much for the cause of the Union. But in my opinion the people of Kentucky will never consent to remain in this confederacy, now abandoned by a large portion of the slaveholding members, with no guarantees of protection from the anti-slavery power now dominant. Kentucky will not and ought not to submit to the principles and policy avowed by the Republican party, but will resist, and resist to the death, if necessary.

But I recall the suggestive inquiry just put. In view of the partial disruption of the Union, the secession of eight or ten States, the establishment of a Southern Confederated Republic, and the administration of this Government upon the principles of the Chicago platform—a condition of our country most likely near at hand—what attitude will Kentucky hold, and by virtue of what authority shall her external relations be determined? Herein are involved issues of momentous consequence to the people. It is of vital importance to our own safety and domestic peace that these questions be solved in accordance with the will of the majority of our people. How have our neighboring States prepared to meet this emergency? Tennessee has, through the action of her Legislature, referred the whole subject to her people, to be passed upon in their sovereign capacity. Virginia and North Carolina are discussing the propriety of a similar course, and will most probably authorize the people, through sovereignty conventions, to dispose of questions so deeply and vitally concerning their interests. Missouri seems likely to adopt a similar policy. These States wisely recognize the fact that the country is in a state of revolution, and it seems to me there is an eminent propriety, at such a time, in a direct appeal to the people. The ordinary departments of the Government are vested with no power to conduct the State through such a revolution. Any attempt by either of these departments to change our present external relations, would involve a usurpation of power, and might not command that confidence and secure the unanimity so essential to our internal safety. Thus encompassed by embarrassment, complication, and doubt, assailed by a diversity of counsels, and encountering much variety of opinion, it seems to me that the wisest, as certainly the safest mode of meeting the extraordinary emergency, is to adopt the course pursued by our neighboring States, and refer these great questions to the arbitrament of the people, whose happiness and destinies they so deeply affect. We should in this mode secure unity among ourselves, and attract the cordial loyalty of all our citizens to Kentucky wherever she may cast her lot. I therefore submit to your
consideration the propriety of providing for the election of delegates to a convention, to be assembled at an early day, to whom shall be referred, for full and final determination, the future Federal and inter-State relations of Kentucky.

Meantime I would leave no expedient untried which promises, however faintly, the restoration of fraternal relations between the States, and offers even remote hope of again uniting the members and rescuing the Union from its present peril. We seem to be drifting in a gale upon the rocks of disunion. Let us make one more, one united, one last effort to save the old ship. Although she has never encountered such a tempest, she has weathered many fearful storms. Anchor after anchor has been thrown out to save her, but she still drifts before the swelling waves upon the fearful breakers—hull and cabin and deck are creaking and cracking, and every joint and bolt and timber is strained to its utmost tension. There should be no divided counsels now. Let us throw overboard former jealousies, past party affiliations, passions, and personal ambition. Let us make one more effort to save her all together; and if she is lost, let us cling to the noble wreck, and reconstruct the vessel from the staunch old timbers of the Constitution. There is hope that an adjustment, honorable to all, may be effected through the action of the border slave States, including Tennessee and North Carolina. Their approval of the amendments to the constitution proposed by Senator Crittenden, with security for their future observance, presented to Congress, to the free States in legislative session, and to the people if practicable, as an ultimatum, may yet secure the guarantees we require, and possibly in the end bring back all the States in one Union. To this last effort a convention of these States is necessary. I would, therefore, recommend to you the adoption of resolutions inviting a conference of these States, and of such others as may choose to co-operate, at Baltimore, for an early day in February. It will then devolve upon you to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to represent Kentucky. The joint declaration of these States against coercion might do much to avert impending war. Their united co-operation in any event, would materially promote their future safety and peace.

The relations of the Federal Government with the seceding States have occasioned the most anxious solicitude with those who have at heart the peace and tranquility of the country. I had hoped that when the secession movement or the revolution, had assumed its present aspect, when four sovereign States, by the almost unanimous vote of their people, had announced their purpose to close their past federal relations, and likely soon to be joined by four others, there would be found none so mad, none so blind to the dire results, as to advise or countenance the employment of military force in futile resistance to their action. Such a proposition, whether it be called plainly coercion and subjugation, or be disguised under the specious phrases of “enforcing the laws” and “protecting public property,” means civil war, and war of the most frightful and abhorrent character. I can but regard the action of the Federal Government in refusing to recognize the fact of secession, and its proposed attempt to
maintain the supremacy of its laws within the borders of the seceding States, as a policy more utterly barren of good result, and more certainly fraught with calamity, than any step yet taken in the drama. This government stands upon the consent of the governed: its internal strength springs from the voluntary allegiance of the citizens; it is sustained by the common affection, the mutual confidence, and fraternal feelings of the people. It cannot be held together by force, and the attempt so to sustain it will not only fail, and fail in blood, but will destroy the last hope of reconstruction. Kentucky cannot and will not be an indifferent observer of the "force policy." The seceding States have not in their hasty and inconsiderate action our approval; but their cause is our rights, and they have our sympathies. The people of Kentucky will never stand by with arms folded while those States struggling for their constitutional rights and resisting oppression are being subjugated to an anti-slavery Government. Thousands of our gallant citizens would fly to the conflict. Moreover, the idea of coercion, when applied to great political communities, is revolting to a free people, contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and if successfully prosecuted, would endanger the liberties of the people. I cannot believe that these threats of coercion, nor these denunciations of treason against the people of the South, coming as they do from men who have for years habitually violated the Constitution, elicit any sympathy in the hearts of Kentuckians, no matter what may be their opinions touching the abstract right or present policy of secession. I trust, therefore, you will at once declare by resolution the unconditional disapprobation of Kentucky of the employment of force in any form against the seceding States.

It becomes my duty to call your attention to another subject, if possible, affecting more nearly the safety of our people, the importance of which is suggested by the political complications hereinbefore presented. I allude to the subject of our State military organization. I have the gratification to communicate to you that, under the admirably drawn and well adapted "Militia Law" enacted by you at your regular session in March last, an organization of companies, battalions, and regiments has been effected, than which I can recommend none more reliable and efficient. Copies of this law have been sought for by those having in charge the military organizations of other States, and it now constitutes the basis of the system in more than one State. I was peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of Gen. S. B. Buckner, a native Kentuckian, in the responsible position of Inspector General. He has brought to the position an amount of experience, ability, and patriotic labor, to which I attribute, in a great measure, the present highly encouraging condition of the corps. His report, giving full information on the subject, will be communicated to you, and to it your attention is invited. Our people seem thoroughly aroused to the importance of a thorough and effective military corps, sufficient for any and all emergencies. You will readily perceive the necessity of extending them all proper aid and encouragement.

An appropriation of money for the purpose of more efficiently arm-
ing, equipping, uniforming, and providing munitions of war for this corps of volunteer soldiers, now constituting the main defense of our people, will be regarded by you as among your first and most imperative duties. No man can foresee the issue of our present political troubles. It becomes our duty to prepare for the worst, and look carefully to the security and safety of our citizens. But this subject is of such manifest importance as to need no argument from me. I refer to the report of the Inspector General for full information touching the condition of our military defenses at this time, and the further provision needed.

Accompanying the message you have a statement from the Auditor, showing the financial condition of the State on the 15th day of this month. I have caused this exhibit to be made, that you may understand the necessity of providing for a revenue sufficient to meet the extraordinary expenditures likely to become unavoidable.

While I would appreciate your disinclination to permit your attention to be diverted at this time from the grave subjects already presented, by any matters of ordinary legislation, I cannot forego the mention to you of a calamity which, since your last adjournment, has withdrawn from a large number of unfortunate the munificent provision made for them by the State. On the — day of —— last the large building devoted to the care of the insane at Hopkinsville was completely destroyed by fire. Fortunately the calamity was attended with little loss of life, but the inmates were subjected to no small discomfort. The report of the commissioners, giving full information on the subject, will, in a few days, be submitted to you. You will see the necessity of rebuilding the asylum and providing for the comfort and support of the patients. No matter how pressed by the burdens of government, the people of Kentucky will never complain of taxation when levied for the support of the unfortunate insane.

Since your last adjournment, a controversy has arisen between this State and the State of Ohio, touching the rendition of a fugitive from the justice of the laws of Kentucky, escaped into Ohio. The questions arising in the controversy are novel and interesting, and of a character affecting very nearly the rights of our State, and the security of the citizens. The facts will appear from the correspondence between the Governor of Ohio and myself, to which you are referred. On the 23d of December, at my direction, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States, praying a mandamus or a rule to show cause, directed to the Governor of Ohio, the argument of which, I am advised, will be heard on the 8th of February. I have employed learned and competent counsel, who will guard well and ably the interests of the State. An appropriation of $—— will be necessary to meet the cost and necessary expenses of the case.

Feeling, in this day of our country's trial and calamity, the necessity of Divine assistance, invoking His aid in shaping your deliberations and beseeching His blessing upon your efforts to save the country, I will take pleasure in co-operating with you in any just measures calculated to bring about this result.

B. MAGOFFIN.
S. I. M. Major, Esq., Editor of Yeoman:

Dear Sir: I am asked by a number of friends, yourself one of them, and have received letters from various parts of the State, all of the same tenor, inquiring of me, what will Kentucky do, and what ought she to do, now that Lincoln is elected? I will frankly give you my opinion. I believe she will adhere firmly to her principles. We are defeated, but not conquered. We are beaten, but not dismayed. Kentucky will stand by the positions upon which I was elected in August, 1859. She will stand by the equality and the rights of the States, and the equality and the rights of the people in the States. She will stand by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, by the Dred Scott decision, and by the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. She will stand by every right she has under the Constitution of the United States. She will demand that slavery shall not be interfered with wherever it exists under the Constitution of the United States, and under the laws and Constitutions of the separate States. She will demand that slavery shall not be abolished in the District of Columbia, or wherever it now exists in the Union, and that the slave trade between the States shall not be interfered with by Congress. She will demand her equal rights in all the Territories of this government. She will stand by the position that slave property in the Territories is entitled to the same protection with other property therein, and that no discriminations can be made by the Territorial Legislatures against that property, so as to exclude it directly, or to impair the right of the owners to it, or by unfriendly legislation to render it valueless. She will demand that whenever the people of a Territory having sufficient population shall form a State Constitution, with or without slavery in it, and ask of Congress admission as a State into the Union, she shall be admitted, provided her constitution is Republican in form. She will keep her present status upon the slavery question, believing the laws, the constitution, and the courts afford her adequate protection. She will stand immovably upon the Democratic platform adopted last winter at Frankfort, and upon the one adopted last summer at Baltimore, upon which her noble and gifted son has just been defeated. Entrenched in this position behind the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, her rallying cry will be, her rights and her equality in the Union. She will ask nothing she will not concede to her sister States. She wants all her rights under the constitution, and she will neither give up nor compromise a single one of them. She will show
her devotion to the Union by standing steadfastly by these, the only principles upon which it can be preserved. She will be, as she has ever been, firm, wise, moderate, and just, and whenever a dominant, reckless, sectional majority, disregarding the idea of her equality, forgetting that the government was made to protect the weak against the strong, and to protect persons, property, and the rights of the States, shall turn it into an engine of oppression instead of protection, by trampling upon her rights, she knows her duty, and she will do it. She will appeal to the ballot-box, to the reason, to the justice, and to the patriotism of Congress, of the States, and of the people everywhere; and when everything fails, doubly fortified in her impregnable position, she will calmly and resolutely look the danger in the face, and no matter what the odds may be against her, she will then appeal to the God of battles, and with the constitution in one hand and the sword in the other, and under the flag of the Union, her noble and gallant sons will prove themselves worthy of the glorious heroes from whom they sprung, by striking for their homes and their firesides—for their altars and their rights—for their liberties and the freedom of their children—for the Union under the compact of the constitution—and he who would not do it is a coward and a slave.

I agree with you, that the election of Mr. Lincoln is no cause for secession or rebellion. It is not so regarded by the people of the States. It is true he has been elected by a sectional party, upon sectional ideas, with a reckless sectional hostility to an institution the South will not surrender. The people of the slave States and a large majority of true men in the free States, no matter whether they were the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Bell, or Mr. Douglas, took the ground that if he were elected, and he attempted to carry out his principles and purposes, it would dissolve the Union. Kentucky says, after the election, in my judgment, what all parties here declared before, and that is, she will not submit to the carrying out of his principles. The fathers of the Republic, with General Washington at the head, have warned us against the formation and success of a sectional party as the only danger to the liberties of the people or to the safety of the confederacy. The Republicans have paid no attention to these warnings, but blindly, madly, without regard to consequences, they have declared this government could not exist as part free and part slave, but must be all free. It matters little whether we have to give up our slave property, or whether our children will be compelled to do it. They have made their threats that they intend to deprive us of it sooner or later, and in the free States, as far as they dare or had the power, they have put their threats into execution. They have passed laws in thirteen of the free States, I believe, which prohibit the execution of the fugitive slave law, and have set at naught the Constitution of the United States. Six of these States, New York and Pennsylvania included, deny to the owners of slaves, or to the officers of the government, their jails or public buildings for the protection of this property.

Seven of them, including also New York and Pennsylvania, provide defense for fugitive slaves. Many of them declare the slaves free if their owners bring them there; and one State—New Hampshire—
declares him absolutely free. Nine of the free States have imposed penalties of imprisonment, and fines of from $1,000 to $5,000 on the officers or persons who may aid in enforcing the laws which have been passed by Congress, and declared to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Legislatures of these States, and the courts of many of them which have passed upon their action, have openly, insultingly, boldly, and defiantly nullified the laws of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court. There is no theoretical, but practical disunion in this.

Is it not time all this was arrested? Is it not time we had an understanding as to their future action, if we do not intend to be robbed of our slave property? All over the border States they have their agents and emissaries, and many in the other slave States, engaged in stealing and running off our slaves. They avow they will neither give them up when they succeed in getting into the free States, nor will they deliver up the men who steal them. They have elected a man who has avowed, if he did not originate, the doctrine of the irresistible conflict, and that the States must be all free. He and his party affirm in the most solemn manner they will execute their purposes, so soon as they have the power. They say Mr. Lincoln is a firm and an honest man; and if so, he intends to carry out his principles. The slave States have over four and a half millions of slaves. Kentucky has over $170,000,000 in slave property. She is losing at the rate of over $200,000 per annum of that property. When I stated, in my annual message to the Legislature, the loss was $100,000, few believed it. I have reliable information it is double that sum, and will soon be again doubled, if not in some way arrested. That property, more than one third of all we possess, guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States and our laws, worked for, acquired, and left to us by our fathers—that property we are working for, and wish to leave to our children, will soon be rendered valueless, and Kentucky become a free State, if these principles and purposes are carried out. Yet with all these grievances, while no slave State has nullified a law of Congress, or refused a right to a free State under the Constitution—with all this loss of property by Kentucky—with the further fact staring us in the face that the State of Ohio has violated a great constitutional right of the State of Kentucky, in refusing to deliver up upon my demand a fugitive from our State who has been indicted for stealing our slaves—with all these facts and outrages hard to be borne, I would say that the mere election of Lincoln is not sufficient cause for secession or rebellion. He is elected under the forms and according to the Constitution of the United States. We would say to our sister States of the South, we have more cause of grievance than all of the cotton States put together, occupying, as we do, over seven hundred miles of border line. Look at our exposed position—the constant tampering with our negroes by the Abolitionists—the immense annual loss we sustain—the direct infringement of our rights in refusing to execute the fugitive slave law, and in the robbery of our property—in the danger to the lives of the owners when they go to the free States to recapture their slaves—in the insults and taunts and injuries to the Federal officers who attempt
to do their sworn duty in executing the fugitive slave law, as in the recent mob in Ohio, and in the case of Boothe of Wisconsin—in the wholesale stealing every day going on of our negroes, and the refusal of the people and Governors to deliver up either the property or the thieves: all this, and much more, we complain of, and don't intend to submit to; but we cannot justify you in breaking up the government and going out of the Union on account of the election of a man upon a bad platform, and the worst political principles and purposes.

We say to you and to the Republicans, we stand here as pacificators, as arbitrators. We entreat you of the South not to take this rash step; and to you of the North we say, calmly, but fearlessly and firmly, without threats, you must not encroach upon our constitutional rights as expounded by the highest and purest tribunal in the land. You must stay your arm of fanaticism, of passion, of vengeance, of violence, and of power, for we are resolved unto death any violation of our rights under the Constitution. We will resist aggressions; we will defend the Union under the flag of our fathers, following in their footsteps, and encouraged by their example, no matter what the odds may be against us. Mr. Lincoln has been elected according to all the forms of law under that Constitution which we revere and regard as the depository of our rights and the shield of our safety; and notwithstanding his threats and the danger of carrying out his principles, he may not do it. We must wait for an overt act, hoping that truth and reason and justice, embodied in a clear, impartial delineation of our rights under the Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, will yet prevent it. A madman or a bad man may, stand in the highway adjoining my premises, and he may threaten to burn my house or rob me of my property, and yet I may treat him as a blusterer who would not execute the threat. When he makes the attempt—when he actually crosses my fence and advances upon my property to execute the threat—then will it be time enough, and then will I be justified in shooting down the villain. Let us reason with the Republicans still further; let us remonstrate more earnestly, firmly, and unitedly; let us at all events wait for the overt act, and then Kentucky can and will join her sister slave States. This, it seems to me, is the course of modern reason and prudence and wisdom; certainly so, because neither Mr. Lincoln nor his party can pass any law, if the Opposition remain true, that will violate our rights. He can't even get an appropriation bill through Congress to carry on the government. He can't appoint his Cabinet officers who may be offensive to the Democratic party and to the slave States. He can do nothing, with the present House of Representatives and Senate, backed by the Supreme Court, to violate our rights. Let the anti-Republican members of the Opposition firmly resolve not to discuss the question of slavery any more, and when the Republicans have done let them vote down their measures and proceed to business upon the other important interests of the country. The question has been discussed too much already, and let them resolve they will discuss it no more. It only produces discord,
strife, criminations and recriminations, and sunders all those fraternal ties, socially, politically, and religiously, which bind us together.

I have hope yet, when passion cools and reason resumes its throne, that the North may be brought to see they have as deep a stake in preserving slavery at the South, and the rights of the slave States, as we have. They cannot do without our cotton and sugar, and rice and tobacco, and other staples; and whenever the fanaticism of the people, who have no motive to act but for their own good and the safety of the Republic, shall see this, as see it they will, sooner or later, they will refuse to follow the lead of ambitious, reckless, dangerous, and talented demagogues who are willing to risk fortune, honor, life, and country to gain place and power. They will see that it is not only to their own interest to keep the negro in bondage, but it is to the interest of the slave—that he is morally, socially, and religiously a better and a happier man than he could be in any other condition. As a slave, an active, efficient agent in doing great good, as we have him in the slave States; but as a free man, a worthless vagabond, idle, dissipated, miserable—a nuisance and a curse, as they have him in the free States, and are compelled to pass laws to prevent his residence among them. They may see we have other great interests in this country which ought to engage a fair proportion of the time of Congress. Reason and truth and patriotism may yet prevail. Let us hope—hope on and ever, in the absence of an overt act, or until there is no hope for the Union of these States. Great God, let us do nothing! We who have been and are in the right, let us keep in the right, and do nothing to break up this great government. Let us stand upon the right, submitting to nothing wrong. Firmly, unwaveringly, and all together, let us stand upon our constitutional rights, with an unflinching purpose to make no more concessions—to submit to no more compromises, and to resent at once, and to the last extremity, any violation of our rights.

To the States which propose to secede we would say, in addition to what we have said, you should not desert us. We are a border State; we have the brunt of the battle; we have more grievances than all of you; we have suffered more wrongs, but we had more forbearance. Even now we have a practical question. It is a wicked, willful, wanton violation of our rights, which lies at the foundation of our Government, and involves the very existence of slavery in Kentucky. It is no abstraction—no Kansas question—no territorial question—but an open, direct violation of our constitutional rights. We don't intend to submit to it. I have demanded of Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, a fugitive now under indictment for stealing our slaves. He has refused to deliver him up.

He and the Republican party of Ohio, and I believe of the whole Union, all concede that the Government could not have been formed but upon the idea that each State must be permitted to regulate its domestic affairs to suit itself, and that unless this idea is fully carried out between the States in their intercourse, the Union is at an end. Yet he refuses to deliver up this fugitive now under indictment in our courts for stealing our negro property, upon the ground, among other reasons, that the laws of Ohio do not regard it as a felony to steal a slave.
Our laws and constitution, and the constitution of the United States, do recognize negroes as property. They are recognized as such by the Supreme Court of the United States. It has declared it to be a felony to steal a slave, and we will not submit to this violation of our constitutional rights. It is a great practical question now pending between Kentucky and Ohio, and it will test the fact whether or not the Republicans intend to carry out their purposes. I told you on the stump last summer, that I would surrender no constitutional right Kentucky had. This is one of them. If we would surrender this one, it will encourage to wrest from us another and another, until stripped of our rights, our honor, our inheritance, and our manhood, we will have neither the spirit, nor the courage, nor the power to resist.

I shall take this violated right to the courts for the remedy. Failing there, I would take it to Congress, as there is an anti-Republican Congress, and if they give the remedy, Mr. Lincoln will be called on to sign or veto the bill. We will test the question where we have rights whether or not we have remedies. We will test the question whether or not our rights are to be respected under the laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Failing there, I shall tell the people of Kentucky, in the last resort: Here is your violated right. I have done all I can do to obtain the remedy. You are a State's rights people, and now, falling back upon your reserved rights, I will advise such action as I am sure you will take.

To South Carolina, and such other States who may wish to secede from the Union, I would say, the geography of this country will not admit of a division—the mouth and sources of the Mississippi river cannot be separated without the horrors of civil war—we cannot sustain you in this movement merely on account of the election of Lincoln. Do not precipitate us by premature action into a revolution or civil war, the consequences of which will be the most frightful to all of us. It may yet be avoided. There is still hope, faint though it be. Kentucky is a border State, and has suffered more than all of you. She claims that, standing upon the same sound platform, you will sympathize with her, and stand by her, and not desert her in her exposed perilous border position. She has a right to claim that her voice, and the voice of reason and moderation and patriotism, shall be heard and heeded by you. If you secede, your Representatives will go out of Congress, and leave us at the mercy of a Black Republican Government. Mr. Lincoln will have no check. He can appoint his cabinet and have it confirmed. The Congress will then be Republican, and he will be able to pass such laws as he may suggest. The Supreme Court will be powerless to protect us. We implore you to stand by us, and by our friends in the free States, and let us all, the bold, and true, and just men in the free and the slave States, with a united front stand by each other by our principles, by our rights, our equality, our honor, and by the Union under the Constitution. I believe this is the only way to save it, and we can do it.

As it is, a majority of the people are against Mr. Lincoln, although he has been elected. The majority in Congress is against him and
his principles. He is in their power, and they would fully represent a majority of the people of the United States, if they would exercise that power in such a manner as to obtain assurances and guarantees that our rights under the Constitution should be respected and preserved. This is what you want and what we want. In this way, we may accomplish it, the Union may be preserved, and we may go on to prosper in the future as we have done in the past. By seceding, by leaving the halls of Congress, by deserting your posts and us now, the government will be broken up, civil war may follow, and God only knows what will be the end. It may yet be averted in some way by not taking this premature step, and we appeal to you by all these considerations, by all the sacred memories which brought the government into existence, and all the ties which should be preserved and strengthened to keep us together as one people—by the battle-fields of the revolution—by the achievements and the blood and the sacrifices and sufferings of the illustrious dead—the martyrs of freedom who died to give us the liberty we now enjoy—by our unparalleled prosperity and progress as a nation—by our commanding position abroad, and, if we continue to be united, our powerful position at home—by all the mortification, ruin, and misery that would attend a failure of our government—by every consideration that should influence an aggrieved, a just, an intelligent, a loyal, a brave, a patriotic, and magnanimous people, to stand by us, by your rights, by the Constitution, and by the Union under the Constitution, in this hour of its greatest danger since it came into existence. Let passion be allayed; let reason assume its throne; let moderation, forbearance, and wisdom guide our counsels, and the country may yet be saved. In any contingency, we believe this government was formed in friendship, affection, and mutual confidence and common interests, and whenever these ties are indis- solubly sundered, it is idle to attempt to keep it together by force.

In conclusion, I would say, Kentucky will watch the progress of events, in my opinion, in view of all the tremendous responsibilities that devolve upon her, and take her position calmly, fearlessly, wisely, with her whole heart beating for the Union, and her whole soul overflowing with patriotism and loyalty to that Union under the compact of the Constitution, determined to be just to all sections of this blood-bought confederacy, now the last, best, and brightest hope of freemen and mankind, and with the most perfect confidence when the dread hour of trial comes, if come it must, she has the will, the spirit, the courage, the patriotism, and the manhood, and the ability to defend her inheritance, her honor, and her rights, which have been guaranteed to her by the Constitution of the United States.

Respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.
To his Excellency, the Governor of the State of

Entertaining the opinion that some movement should be instituted at the earliest possible moment, to arrest the progress of events which seem to be rapidly hurrying the Government of the Union to dismemberment, as an initiatory step, I have, with great diffidence, concluded to submit to the Governors of the slave States a series of propositions, and ask their counsel and co-operation in bringing about a settlement upon them as a basis. Should the propositions be approved, they can be submitted to the assembling Legislatures and Conventions of the slave States, and a Convention of all of said States, or of those only approving, be called to pass upon them, and ask a general Convention of all the States of the Union that may be disposed to meet us on this basis for a full conference. The present good to be accomplished would be to arrest the secession movement, until the question as to whether the Union can be preserved upon fair and honorable terms, can be fully tested. If there be a basis for the adjustment of our difficulties within the Union, nothing should be left undone in order to its development. To this end, it seems to me there should be a conference of the States in some form, and it appears to me the form above suggested would be most effective. I, therefore, as the Governor of a State having as deep a stake in the perpetuity of the Union, and at the same time as much solicitude for the maintenance of the institution of slavery as any other, would respectfully beg leave to submit for your consideration the following outline of propositions:

1st. Repeal, by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, all laws in the free States in any degree nullifying or obstructing the execution of the fugitive slave law.

2d. Amendments to said law to enforce its thorough execution in all the free States, providing compensation to the owner of the slave from the State which fails to deliver him up under the requirements of the law, or throws obstructions in the way of his recovery.

3d. The passage of a law by Congress, compelling the Governors of the free States to return fugitives from justice, indicted by a grand jury in another State, for sealing or enticing away a slave.

4th. To amend the Constitution so as to divide all the Territories now belonging to the United States, or hereafter to be acquired, between the free and the slave States, say upon the line of the 37th degree of north latitude—all north of that line to come into the Union with requisite population as free States, and all south of the same to come in as slave States.

5th. To amend the Constitution so as to guarantee forever to all the States the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

6th. To alter the Constitution so as to give the South the power, say in the United States Senate, to protect itself from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation upon the subject of slavery.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.
Correspondence between the Commissioner from Alabama and Governor of Kentucky.

To his Excellency B. Magoffin,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

I have the honor of placing in your hands, herewith, a commission from the Governor of the State of Alabama, accrediting me as a Commissioner from that State, to the sovereign State of Kentucky, to consult in reference to the momentous issues now pending between the Northern and Southern States of this Confederacy. Although each State, as a sovereign political community, must finally determine these grave issues for itself, yet the identity of interest, sympathy, and institutions prevailing alike in all the slaveholding States, in the opinion of Alabama, renders it proper that there should be a frank and friendly consultation by each one with her sister Southern States, touching their common grievances, and the measures necessary to be adopted to protect the interest, honor, and safety of their citizens.

I come, then, in a spirit of fraternity, as the Commissioner on the part of the State of Alabama, to confer with the authorities of this Commonwealth, in reference to the infraction of our constitutional rights, wrongs done and threatened to be done, as well as the mode and measure of redress proper to be adopted by the sovereign States aggrieved, to preserve their sovereignty, vindicate their rights, and protect their citizens.

In order to a clear understanding of the appropriate remedy, it may be proper to consider the rights and duties both of the State and citizen under the federal compact, as well as the wrongs done and threatened.

I therefore submit for the consideration of your Excellency, the following propositions, which I hope will command your assent and approval:

1. The people are the source of all political power, and the primary object of all good governments is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; and whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the inalienable right, and the duty of the people, to alter, or abolish it.

2. The equality of all the States of this Confederacy, as well as the equality of rights of all the citizens of the respective States under the Federal Constitution, is a fundamental principle in the scheme of the Federal Government. The union of these States under the Constitution was formed "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to her citizens and their posterity," and when it is perverted to the destruction of the equality of the States, or substantially fails to accomplish these ends, it fails to achieve the purposes of its creation, and ought to be dissolved.

3. The Federal Government results from a compact entered into between separate sovereign and independent States, called the Constitution of the United States, and amendments thereto, by which these sovereign States delegated certain specific powers to be used by that government, for the common defense and general welfare of all the
States and their citizens; and when these powers are abused, or used for the destruction of the rights of any State or its citizens, each State has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the violations and infractions of that instrument, as of the mode and measure of redress; and if the interest or safety of her citizens demands it, may resume the powers she had delegated, without let or hindrance from the Federal Government, or any other power on earth.

Each State is bound in good faith to observe and keep on her part all the stipulations and covenants inserted for the benefit of other States in the constitutional compact—the only bond of Union by which the several States are bound together; and when persistently violated by one party to the prejudice of her sister States, ceases to be obligatory on the States so aggrieved, and they may rightfully declare the compact broken, the Union thereby formed dissolved, and stand upon their original rights, as sovereign and independent political communities; and further, that each citizen owes his primary allegiance to the State in which he resides, and hence it is the imperative duty of the State to protect him in the enjoyment of all his constitutional rights, and see to it that they are not denied or withheld from him with impunity by any other State or government.

If the foregoing propositions correctly indicate the objects of this government, the rights and duties of the citizen, as well as the rights, powers, and duties of the State and Federal Government under the Constitution, the next inquiry is, what rights have been denied, what wrongs have been done, or threatened to be done, of which the Southern States or the people of the Southern States can complain?

At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution African slavery existed in twelve of the thirteen States. Slaves are recognized both as property, and as a basis of political power, by the Federal compact, and special provisions are made by that instrument for their protection as property. Under the influences of climate and other causes, slavery has been banished from the Northern States, the slaves themselves have been sent to the Southern States, and there sold, and their price gone into the pockets of their former owners at the North. And in the meantime African slavery has not only become one of the fixed domestic institutions of the Southern States, but forms an important element of their political power, and constitutes the most valuable species of their property—worth, according to recent estimates, not less than four thousand millions of dollars—forming, in fact, the basis upon which rests the prosperity and wealth of most of these States, and supplying the commerce of the world with its richest freights, and furnishing the manufactories of two continents with the raw material and their operatives with bread. It is upon this gigantic interest—this peculiar institution of the South—that the Northern States and their people have been waging an unrelenting and fanatical war for the last quarter of a century.

An institution with which is bound up, not only the wealth and prosperity of the Southern people, but their very existence as a political community. This war has been waged in every way that human ingenuity, urged on by fanaticism, could suggest. They attack
us through their literature, in their schools, from the hustings, in their legislative halls, through the public press, and even their courts of justice forget the purity of their judicial ermine, to strike down the rights of the Southern slaveholder, and override every barrier which the constitution has erected for his protection; and the sacred desk is desecrated to this unholy crusade against our lives, our property, and the constitutional rights guaranteed to us by the compact of our fathers. During all this time, the Southern States have freely conceded to the Northern States, and the people of those States, every right secured to them by the constitution, and an equal interest in the common Territories of the government; protected the lives and property of their citizens of every kind when brought within Southern jurisdiction; enforced through their courts, when necessary, every law of Congress passed for the protection of Northern property, and submitted ever since the foundation of the government, with scarcely a murmur, to the protection of their shipping, manufacturing, and commercial interest, by odious bounties, discriminating tariffs, and unjust navigation laws, passed by the Federal Government to the prejudice and injury of their own citizens.

The law of Congress for the rendition of fugitive slaves, passed in pursuance of an express provision of the constitution, remains almost a dead letter upon the statute book. A majority of the Northern States through their legislative enactments, have openly nullified it, and impose heavy fines and penalties upon all persons who aid in enforcing this law; and some of those States declare the Southern slaveholder who goes within their jurisdiction to assert his legal rights under the constitution, guilty of a high crime, and affix imprisonment in the penitentiary as the penalty. The Federal officers who attempt to discharge their duties under the law, as well as the owner of the slave, are set upon by mobs, and are fortunate if they escape without serious injury to life or limb; and the State authorities, instead of aiding in the enforcement of this law, refuse the use of their jails, and by every means which unprincipled fanaticism can devise, give countenance to the mob, and aid the fugitive to escape. Thus there are annually large amounts of property actually stolen away from the Southern States, harbored and protected in Northern States, and by their citizens. And when a requisition is made for the thief by the Governor of a Southern State upon the Executive of a Northern State, in pursuance of the express provisions of the Federal Constitution, he is insultingly told that the felon has committed no crime, and thus the criminal escapes, the property of the citizen is lost, the sovereignty of the State is insulted, and there is no redress. For the Federal courts have no jurisdiction to award a mandamus to the Governor of a sovereign State, to compel him to do an official executive act, and Congress, if disposed, under the constitution has no power to afford a remedy. These are wrongs under which the Southern people have long suffered, and to which they have patiently submitted, in the hope that a returning sense of justice would prompt the people of the Northern States to discharge their constitutional obligations, and save our common country. Recent events, however, have not
justified their hopes; the more daring and restless fanatics having banded themselves together, have put in practice the terrible lessons taught by the timid, by making an armed incursion upon the sovereign State of Virginia, slaughtering her citizens, for the purpose of exciting a servile insurrection among her slave population, and arming them for the destruction of their own masters. During the past summer the Abolition incendiary has lit up the prairies of Texas, fired the dwellings of the inhabitants, burst down whole towns, and laid poison for her citizens, thus literally executing the terrible denunciations of fanaticism against the slaveholder—"Alarm to their sleep; fire to their dwellings, and poison to their food."

The same fell spirit, like an unchained demon, has for years swept over the plains of Kansas, leaving death, desolation, and ruin in its track. Nor is this the mere ebullition of a few half-crazy fanatics; as is abundantly apparent, from the sympathy manifested all over the North; where, in many places, the tragic death of John Brown, the leader of the raid upon Virginia, who died upon the gallows a condemned felon, is celebrated with public honors, and his name canonized as a martyr to liberty; and many, even of the more conservative papers of the Black Republican school, were accustomed to speak of his murderous attack upon the lives of the unsuspecting citizens of Virginia, in a half sneering and half apologetic tone. And what has the Federal Government done in the meantime to protect slave property upon the common Territories of the Union? Whilst a whole squadron of the American navy is maintained on the coast of Africa, at an enormous expense, to enforce the execution of the laws against the slave trade—and properly too—and the whole navy is kept afloat to protect the lives and property of American citizens upon the high seas—not a law has been passed by Congress, or an arm raised by the Federal Government, to protect the slave property of citizens from Southern States, upon the soil of Kansas—the common territory and common property of the citizens of all the States—purchased alike by their common treasure, and held by the Federal Government, as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, as the trustee for all their citizens; but, upon the contrary, a Territorial government, created by Congress, and supported out of the common treasury, under the influence and control of Emigrant Aid Societies and Abolition emissaries, is permitted to pass laws excluding and destroying all that species of property within her limits; thus ignoring, on the part of the Federal Government, one of the fundamental principles of all good governments—the duty to protect the property of the citizen, and wholly refusing to maintain the equal rights of the States and the citizens of the States upon their common Territories.

As the last and crowning act of insult and outrage upon the people of the South, the citizens of the Northern States, by overwhelming majorities, on the sixth day of November last, elected Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, President and Vice President of the United States. Whilst it may be admitted that the mere election of any man to the Presidency is not, per se, a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, yet, when the issues upon, and circumstances under which
he was elected, are properly appreciated and understood, the question arises whether a due regard to the interest, honor, and safety of their citizens, in view of this, and all the other antecedent wrongs and outrages, do not render it the imperative duty of the Southern States to resume the powers they have delegated to the Federal Government, and interpose their sovereignty for the protection of their citizens.

What, then, are the circumstances under which and the issues upon which he was elected? His own declarations and the current history of the times but too plainly indicate he was elected by a Northern sectional vote, against the most solemn warnings and protestations of the whole South. He stands forth as the representative of the fanaticism of the North, which, for the last quarter of a century, has been making war upon the South, her property, her civilization, her institution, and her interest—as the representative of that party which overrides all constitutional barriers, ignores the obligation of official oaths, and acknowledges allegiance to a higher law than the Constitution, striking down the sovereignty and equality of the States, and restating its claims to popular favor upon the one dogma, the equality of the races, white and black.

It was upon his acknowledgment of allegiance to a higher law, that Mr. Seward rested his claims to the Presidency, in a speech made by him in Boston before the election. He is the exponent, if not the author, of the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery, and proposes that the opponents of slavery shall arrest its further expansion, and by Congressional legislation exclude it from the common Territories of the Federal Government, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction. He claims for free negroes the right of suffrage, and an equal voice in the government—in a word, all the rights of citizenship—although the Federal Constitution, as construed by the highest judicial tribunal in the world, does not recognize Africans imported into this country as slaves, or their descendants, whether free or slaves, as citizens.

These were the issues presented in the last Presidential canvass, and upon these the American people passed at the ballot-box. Upon the principles then announced by Mr. Lincoln and his leading friends, we are bound to expect his administration to be conducted. Hence it is that in high places among the Republican party, the election of Mr. Lincoln is hailed, not simply as a change of administration, but as the inauguration of new principles and a new theory of government, and even as the downfall of slavery. Therefore it is that the election of Mr. Lincoln cannot be regarded otherwise than a solemn declaration, on the part of a large majority of the Northern people, of hostility to the South, her property and her institutions—nothing less than an open declaration of war; for the triumph of this new theory of government destroys the property of the South, lays waste her fields, and inaugurates all the horrors of a San Domingo servile insurrection, consigning her citizens to assassinations, and her wives and daughters to pollution and violation, to gratify the lust of half civilized Africans. Especially is this true in the cotton-growing States, where, in many localities, the slave outnumbers the white population ten to one.
If the policy of the Republicans is carried out, according to the programme indicated by the leaders of the party, and the South submits, degradation and ruin must overwhelm alike all classes of citizens in the Southern States. The slaveholder and non-slaveholder must ultimately share the same fate—all be degraded to a position of equality with free negroes; stand side by side with them at the polls, and fraternize in all the social relations of life; or else there will be an eternal war of races, desolating the land with blood, and utterly wasting and destroying all the resources of the country. Who can look upon such a picture without a shudder? What Southern man, be he slaveholder or non-slaveholder, can without indignation and horror contemplate the triumph of negro equality, and see his own sons and daughters in the not distant future associating with free negroes upon terms of political and social equality; and the white man stripped by the Heaven-daring hand of fanaticism of that title to superiority over the black race which God himself has bestowed? In the Northern States, where free negroes are so few as to form no appreciable part of the community, in spite of all the legislation for their protection they still remain a degraded caste—excluded by the ban of society from social association with all but the lowest and most degraded of the white race. But in the South, where in many places the African race largely predominates, and, as a consequence, the two races would be continually pressing together, amalgamation or the extermination of the one or the other would be inevitable. Can Southern men submit to such degradation and ruin? God forbid that they should.

But, it is said, there are many constitutional conservative men at the North, who sympathize with and battle for us. That is true, but they are utterly powerless, as the late Presidential election unequivocally shows, to breast the tide of fanaticism that threatens to roll over and crush us. With them it is a question of principle, and we award to them all honor for their loyalty to the constitution of our fathers; but their defeat is not their ruin. With us it is a question of self-preservation—our lives, our property, the safety of our homes and our hearthstones—all that men hold dear on earth—is involved in the issue. If we triumph, vindicate our rights and maintain our institutions, a bright and joyous future lies before us. We can clothe the world with our staple—give wings to her commerce, and supply with bread the starving operative in other lands, and at the same time preserve an institution that has done more to civilize and Christianize the heathen than all human agencies beside—an institution alike beneficial to both races, ameliorating the moral, physical, and intellectual condition of the one, and giving wealth and happiness to the other. If we fail, the light of our civilization goes down in blood, our wives and our little ones will be driven from their homes by the light of our own dwellings. The dark pall of barbarism must soon gather over our sunny land, and the scenes of West India emancipation, with its attendant horrors and crimes, (that monument of British fanaticism and folly,) be re-enacted in our own land upon a more gigantic scale.

Then is it not time we should be up and doing like men who know
their rights and dare maintain them? To whom shall the people of
the Southern States look for the protection of their rights, interests,
and honor? We answer, to their own sons and their respective States.
To the States, as we have seen, under our system of Government, is
due the primary allegiance of the citizen; and the correlative obligation
of protection devolves upon the respective States—a duty from which
they cannot escape; and which they dare not neglect, without a viola-
tion of all the bonds of fealty that hold together the citizen and the
sovereign.

The Northern States and their citizens have proved recreant to their
obligations under the Federal Constitution; they have violated that
compact, and refused to perform their covenants in that behalf.

The Federal Government has failed to protect the rights and prop-
erty of the citizens of the South, and is about to pass into the hands of
a party pledged for the destruction, not only of their rights and their
property, but the equality of the States ordained by the Constitution
and the heaven-ordained superiority of the white over the black race.
What remains then for the Southern States and the people of these
States if they are loyal to the great principles of civil and religious
liberty, sanctified by the sufferings of a seven-years' war, and baptized
with the blood of the revolution? Can they permit the rights of their
citizens to be denied and spurned; their property spirited away; their
own sovereignty violated, and themselves degraded to the position of
mere dependencies instead of sovereign States? Or, shall each for
itself, judging of the infractions of the constitutional compact, as well
as the mode and measure of redress, declare that the covenants of that
sacred instrument in their behalf; and for the benefit of their citizens,
have been willfully, deliberately, continuously, and persistently broken
and violated by the other parties to the compact, and that they and
their citizens are therefore absolved from all further obligations to keep
and perform the covenants thereof, resume the powers delegated to the
Federal Government, and as sovereign States, form other relations
for the protection of their citizens and the discharge of the great ends
of government? The Union of these States was one of fraternity as
well as equality; but what fraternity now exists between the citizens
of the two sections? Various religious associations, powerful in num-
bers and influence, have been broken asunder, and the sympathy that
bound together the people of the several States at the time of the
formation of the Constitution has ceased to exist, and feelings of bitter-
ness, and even hostility, have sprung up in its place. How can this
be reconciled and a spirit of fraternity established? Will the people
of the North cease to make war upon the institution of slavery, and
award to it the protection guaranteed by the Constitution? The
accumulated wrongs of many years; the late action of their members
in Congress refusing every measure of justice to the South, as well as
the experience of all the past, answer, No, never!

Will the South give up the institution of slavery and consent that
her citizens be stripped of their property, her civilization destroyed,
the whole land laid waste by fire and sword? It is impossible; she
cannot, she will not. Then why attempt longer to hold together
hostile States under the stipulations of a violated constitution? It is impossible; disunion is inevitable. Why then wait longer for the consummation of a result that must come? Why waste further time in expostulations and appeals to Northern States and their citizens, only to be met, as we have been for years past, by renewed insults and repeated injuries? Will the South be better prepared to meet the emergency when the North shall be strengthened by the admission of the new Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Jefferson, Nevada, Idaho, Chippewa, and Arizona, as non-slaveholding States, as we are warned from high sources will be done within the next four years, under the administration of Mr. Lincoln? Can the true men at the North ever make a more powerful or successful rally for the preservation of our rights and the constitution than they did in the last Presidential contest? There is nothing to inspire a hope that they can.

Shall we wait until our enemies shall possess themselves of all the powers of the government? until Abolition judges are on the Supreme Court bench, Abolition collectors at every port, and Abolition postmasters in every town, secret mail agents traveling the whole land, and a subsidized press established in our midst, to demoralize our people? Will we be stronger then, or better prepared to meet the struggle, if a struggle must come? No, verily! When that time shall come, we may our adversaries laugh at our folly and deride our impotence. The deliberate judgment of Alabama, as indicated by the joint resolutions of her General Assembly, approved February 24, 1860, is, that prudence, patriotism, and loyalty to all the great principles of civil liberty incorporated in our Constitution, and consecrated by the memories of the past, demand that all the Southern States should now resume their delegated powers, maintain the rights, interest, and honor of their citizens, and vindicate their own sovereignty. And she most earnestly but respectfully invites her sister sovereign State, Kentucky, who so gallantly vindicated the sovereignty of the States in 1798, to the consideration of these grave and vital questions, hoping she may concur with the State of Alabama in the conclusions to which she has been driven by the impending dangers that now surround the Southern States. But if, on mature deliberation, she dissents on any point from the conclusions to which the State of Alabama has arrived, on behalf of that State I most respectfully ask a declaration by this venerable Commonwealth of her conclusions and position on all the issues discussed in this communication. And Alabama most respectfully urges upon the people and authorities of Kentucky the startling truth, that submission or acquiescence on the part of the Southern States, at this perilous hour, will enable Black Republicanism to redeem all its nefarious pledges, and accomplish all its flagitious ends; and that hesitation or delay in their action will be misconceived and misconstrued by their adversaries, and ascribed not to that elevated patriotism that would sacrifice all but their honor to save the Union of their fathers, but to division and dispersion among themselves and their consequent weakness; that prompt, bold, and decided action is demanded alike by prudence, patriotism, and the safety of their citizens.

 Permit me, in conclusion, on behalf of the State of Alabama, to ex-
press my high gratification at the cordial manner in which I have been received as her Commissioner by the authorities of the State of Kentucky, as well as the profound personal gratification which, as a son of Kentucky, born and reared within her borders, I feel, at the manner in which I, as the Commissioner from the State of my adoption, have been received and treated by the authorities of the State of my birth. Please accept assurances of the high consideration and esteem of

Your obedient servant, &c.,

S. F. HALE,

Commissioner from the State of Alabama.

Frankfort, Dec. 27, 1860.

To Hon. S. F. HALE, Commissioner from the State of Alabama:

Your communication of the 27th inst., addressed to me by authority of the State of Alabama, has been attentively read.

I concur with you in the opinion that the grave political issues yet pending and undetermined between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the confederacy, are of a character to render eminently proper and highly important a full and frank conference on the part of the Southern members, identified, as they undoubtedly are, by a common interest, bound together by mutual sympathies, and with the whole social fabric resting on homogeneous institutions. And coming, as you do, in a spirit of fraternity, by virtue of a commission from a sister Southern State, to confer with the authorities of this State in reference to the measures necessary to be adopted to protect the interests and maintain the honor and safety of the States and their citizens, I extend you a cordial welcome to Kentucky.

You have not exaggerated the grievous wrongs, injuries, and indignities to which the slaveholding States and their citizens have long submitted, with a degree of patience and forbearance justly attributable alone to that elevated patriotism and devotion to the Union which would lead them to sacrifice well nigh all, save honor, to recover the government to its original integrity of administration, and perpetuate the Union upon the basis of equal rights established by the founders of the Republic. I may even add, that the people of Kentucky, by reason of their geographical position and nearer proximity to those who seem so madly bent upon the destruction of our constitutional guarantees, realize yet more fully than our friends farther South the intolerable wrongs and menacing dangers you have so elaborately recounted. Nor are you, in my opinion, more keenly alive than are the people of this State to the importance of arresting the insane crusade so long waged against our institutions and our society by measures which shall be certainly effective. The rights of African slavery in the United States, and the relations of the Federal Government to it, as an institution in the States and Territories, most assuredly demand at this time explicit definition and final recognition by the North. The slaveholding States are now impelled by the very highest law of self-preservation to demand that this settlement should be concluded upon such a basis as shall not only conserve the institution in localities where it is now
recognized, but secure its expansion under no other restrictions than those which the laws of nature may throw around it. That unnecessary conflict between free labor and slave labor, but recently inaugurated by the Republican party as an element in our political struggles, must end; and the influence of soil, of climate, and local interests, left unaided and unrestricted save by constitutional limitations, to control the extension of slavery over the public domain. The war upon our social institutions and their guaranteed immunities, waged through the Northern press, religious and secular, and now threatened to be conducted by a dominant political organization through the agency of State Legislatures and the Federal Government, must be ended. Our safety, our honor, and our self-preservation, alike demand that our interests be placed beyond the reach of further assault.

The people of Kentucky may differ variously touching the nature and theory of our complex system of government; but when called upon to pass upon these questions at the polls, I think such an expression would develop no material variance of sentiment touching the wrongs you recite, and the necessity of their prompt adjustment. They fully realize the fatal result of longer forbearance, and appreciate the peril of submission at this juncture. Kentucky would leave no effort untried to preserve the Union of the States upon the basis of the Constitution as we construe it; but Kentucky will never submit to wrong or dishonor, let resistance cost what it may. Unqualified acquiescence in the administration of the government upon the Chicago platform, in view of the movements already inaugurated at the South, and the avowed purposes of the representative men of the Republican party, would, I feel assured, receive no favor in this State, whether her citizens shall in the last resort throw themselves upon the right of revolution as the inherent right of a free people never surrendered, or shall assert the doctrine of secession, can be of little practical import. When the time for action comes—and it is now fearfully near at hand—our people will be found rallied as a unit under the flag of resistance to intolerable wrong; and being thus consolidated in feeling and action, I may well forego any discussion of the abstract theories to which one party or another may hold to cover their resistance.

It is true that, as sovereign political communities, the States must determine, each for itself, the grave issues now presented; and it may be that when driven to the dire extremity of severing their relations with the Federal Government, formal independent separate State action will be proper and necessary. But resting, as do these political communities, upon a common social organization, constituting the sole object of attack and invasion, confronted by a common enemy, encompassed by a common peril, in a word, involved in one common cause, it does seem to me that the mode and manner of defense and redress should be determined in a full and free conference of all the Southern States, and that their mutual safety requires full co-operation in carrying out the measures there agreed upon. The source whence oppression is now to be apprehended is an organized power, a political Government in operation, to which resistance, though ultimately success-
ful—and I do not for a moment question the issue—might be costly and destructive. We should look these facts in the face, nor close our eyes to what we may reasonably expect to encounter. I have therefore thought that a due regard to the opinions of all the slaveholding States would require that those measures which concern all alike, and must ultimately involve all, should be agreed upon in common convention, and sustained by united action.

I have before expressed the belief and confidence, and do not now totally yield the hope, that if such a convention of delegates from the slaveholding States be assembled, and, after calm deliberation, present to the political party now holding the dominance of power in the Northern States, and soon to assume the reins of national power, the firm alternative of ample guarantees to all our rights and security for future immunity, or resistance, our just demands would be conceded, and the Union be perpetuated stronger than before. Such an issue so presented to the Congress of the United States, and to the Legislatures and people of the Northern States—and it is practicable in abundant time before the government has passed into other hands—would come with a moral force which, if not potent to control the vote of the representative men, might produce a voice from their constituents which would influence them. But if it fail, our cause would emerge, if possible, stronger, fortified by the approbation of the whole conservative sentiment of the country, and supported by a host of Northern friends who would prove in the ultimate issue most valuable allies. After such an effort, every man in the slaveholding States would feel satisfied that all had been done which could be done to preserve the legacy bequeathed us by the patriots of '76 and the statesmen of '89, and the South would stand in solid unbroken phalanx, a unit. In the brief time left, it seems to me impracticable to effect this object through the agency of commissioners sent to the different States. A convention of authorized delegates is the true mode of bringing about co-operation among the Southern States, and to that movement I would respectfully ask your attention, and through you solicit the co-operation of Alabama. There is yet another subject upon which the very highest considerations appeal for an united southern expression.

On the 4th of March next, the Federal Government, unless contingencies now unlooked for occur, will pass into the control of the Republican party. So far as the policy of the incoming administration is foreshadowed in the antecedents of the President elect, in the circumstances of his Representative men, and the avowels of the press, it will be to ignore the acts of sovereignty thus proclaimed by Southern States, and of coercing the continuance of the Union, its inevitable result will be civil war of the most fearful and revolting character. Now, however the people of the South may differ as to the mode and measure of redress, I take it that the fifteen slaveholding States are united in opposition to such a policy, and would stand in solid column to resist the application of force by the Federal authority to coerce the seceding States. But it is of the utmost importance that before such a policy is attempted to be inaugurated, the voice of the South should be heard in
potential, official, and united protest. Possibly the incoming administration would not be so dead to reason as, after such an expression, to persist in throwing the country into civil war, and we may thereby avert the calamity. An attempt “to enforce the laws” by blockading two or three Southern States would be regarded as quite a different affair from a declaration of war against thirteen millions of freemen, and if Mr. Lincoln and his advisers be made to realize that such would be the issue of the “force policy,” it will be abandoned. Should we not realize to our enemies that consequence and avert the disastrous results? But if our enemies be crazed by victory and power, and madly persist in their purpose, the South will be better prepared to resist.

You ask the co-operation of the Southern States in order to redress our wrongs; so do we. You have no hope of a redress in the Union. We yet look hopefully to assurances that a powerful reaction is going on at the North. You seek a remedy in secession from the Union. We wish the united action of the slave States assembled in convention within the Union. You would act separately: we unitedly. If Alabama and the other slave States would meet us in convention, say at Nashville or elsewhere, as early as the 5th day of February, I do not doubt that we would agree in forty-eight hours upon such reasonable guarantees, by way of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as would command at least the approbation of our numerous friends in the free States, and by giving them time to make the question with the people there, such a reaction in public opinion might yet take place as to secure us our rights, and save the government. If the effort failed, the South would be united to a man, the North divided, the horrors of civil war would be averted—if any thing can avert the calamity; and if that be not possible, we would be in a better position to meet the dreadful collision. By such action, too, if it failed to preserve the government, the basis of another confederacy would have been agreed upon, and the new government would in this mode be launched into operation much more speedily and easily than by the action you propose.

In addition to the foregoing, I have the honor to refer you to my letter of the 16th ult., to the Editor of the Yeoman, and to my letter to the Governors of the slave States, dated the 9th December, herewith transmitted to you, which, together with what I have said in this communication, embodies, with all due deference to the opinions of others, in my judgment, the principles, policy, and position which the slave States ought to maintain.

The Legislature of Kentucky will assemble on the 17th of January, when the sentiment of the State will doubtless find official expression. Meantime, if the action of Alabama shall be arrested until the conference she has sought can be concluded by communication with that department of the government, I shall be pleased to transmit to the Legislature your views. I regret to have seen in the recent messages of two or three of our Southern sister States a recommendation of the passage of laws prohibiting the purchase, by the citizens of those States, of the slaves of the border slaveholding States. Such a course
is not only liable to the objection so often urged by us against the Abolitionists of the North of an endeavor to prohibit the slave trade between the States, but is likewise wanting in that fraternal feeling which should be common to States which are identified in their institutions and interests. It affords me pleasure, however, to add, as an act of justice to your State, that I have seen no indication of such a purpose on the part of Alabama. It would certainly be considered an act of injustice for the border slaveholding States to prohibit, by their legislation, the purchase of the products of the cotton-growing States, even though it be founded upon the mistaken policy of protection to their own interests.

I cannot close this correspondence without again expressing to you my gratification in receiving you as the honored Commissioner from your proud and chivalrous State, and at your courteous, able, dignified, and manly bearing in discharging the solemn and important duties which have been assigned to you.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of high consideration,

Your friend and obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 1, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Your communication of the 28th ult., in reply to the communication I, as the Commissioner from the State of Alabama, had the honor of submitting for your consideration on the 27th, has just been placed in my hands, and shall promptly be laid before the Governor of Alabama. Be assured that the communication of your Excellency will receive from the authorities of the State of Alabama that full and candid consideration due, as well to the magnitude of the subjects discussed, as the high source from which it emanates; and I doubt not that in the hour of trial Kentucky and Alabama will be found standing side by side in defense of the rights, interests, and honor of their citizens.

In closing our official correspondence, permit me again to express my high appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to me as the Commissioner from Alabama, as well as your many acts of courtesy and kindness to me personally during my sojourn at your capital.

And accept assurances of the high consideration and esteem of

Your friend and obedient servant,

S. F. Hale.
AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

REVENUE PROPER.

Taxable property, valuation 1859. $18,899,179

Increase over 1859. $18,259,179

Note.—The valuation of 1860 does not include Marion county, as the clerk has failed to make any returns.

Total receipts for the year ending 10th October, 1860. $1,111,284 96
Balance in treasury 10th October, 1859. 136,463 47

Making . $1,247,748 35

Expenses for the year ending 10th October, 1860. $1,401,628 06
Total receipts for the year ending 10th October, 1860. 1,247,748 35

Excess of expenses 10th October, 1860. $77,880 71
Expenses from 10th October to 31st December, 1860. 198,940 17

Making . $362,519 88
Total receipts 10th October to 31st December, 1860. 695,741 30
Balance in the treasury 31st December, 1860. $433,225 02
Of this belongs to:
Revenue . $37,150 07
Sinking fund. 208,334 37
School fund . 131,791 38

Making . $413,225 02

Receipts from 1st to 15th January, 1861... $57,143 02
Balance in treasury 1st January, 1860. 433,225 02

Making . $510,388 04
Expenses during this time . 65,914 91
Balance in treasury 15th January, 1861. $441,454 13
Of this belongs to:
Revenue . $40,211 37
Sinking fund. 131,791 38
School fund . 208,334 37

Making . $441,454 13

SINKING FUND PROPER.

Total receipts for the year ending 10th October, 1860. $395,089 88
Balance in the treasury 10th October, 1859. 205,056 25

Making . $1,134,138 18
Expenses for the year ending 10th October, 1860. 533,711 46
Balance in treasury 10th October, 1860. $280,497 72
Total receipts from 10th October to 31st December, 1860. 32,924 71

Making . $312,692 49
Expenses from 10th October to 31st December, 1860. 143,925 78
Balance in treasury 31st December, 1860... $168,793 82
Add amount due from revenue department, as above 208,334 37
Sinking Fund loan on the 31st December, 1860, (standing) . 212,477 84

$389,635 86

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Total receipts from 1st to 15th January, 1861 ........................................ $109,708.74
Add balance in treasury 31st December, 1860 ........................................ 168,823.65

Making ................................................................. $371,599.39
Expenses from 1st to 15th January, 1861 ............................................... 38,386.28

Balance in treasury 15th January, 1861 ............................................ $332,116.11
Add amount due from revenue department, as above .............................. 227,661.88
Sinking fund loan 15th January, 1561, (outstanding) ............................. 203,844.49
Total amount sinking fund 15th January, 1861 ............................... $633,964.48

SCHOOL FUND.

Balance 10th October, 1860 ................................................... $871.96
Receipts from 10th October to 31st December, 1860 ......................... 159,552.77

Making ................................................................. $160,153.73
Expenses from 10th October to 31st December, 1860 .......................... 343.92

Balance 31st December, 1860 ............................................. $366,905.44
Receipts from 1st January to 31st December, 1860 ............................... 322,105.69

Making ................................................................. $481,916.13
Expenses from 1st January to 31st December, 1860 .............................. 384,175.55
Balance 31st December, 1860 ............................................... $137,740.58

Receipts from 1st to 15th January, 1861 ...................................... $45,314.96
Add balance 31st December, 1860 .............................................. 137,740.58

Making ................................................................. $185,654.84
Expenses from 1st to 15th January, 1861 ........................................ 13.96
Balance 15th January, 1861 .................................................. $183,630.88

SUPPOSED EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1861.

A Statement showing the probable expenditures of the government for the year ending on the 10th day of October, 1861, viz.:

For services of Commonwealth's attorneys ........................................ $8,720.00
For criminal prosecutions, annual sessions ......................................... 68,000.00
For clerks' services, record books, etc. .............................................. 16,000.00
For taking lists of taxable property ................................................. 32,000.00
For amounts to be paid by sheriffs in aid of the jury fund .................. 85,000.00
For services of juries ......................................................................... 45,000.00
For amounts to be paid by sheriffs in aid of the jury fund .................. 30,000.00
For expenses under the head of contingencies .................................. 15,000.00
For killing wild cats ............................................................................ 3,000.00
For details of the jury fund .................................................................. 20,000.00
For the support of idiots ....................................................................... 28,000.00
For public communications ................................................................. 600.00
For rewards and expenses ..................................................................... 3,000.00
For blind asylum .................................................................................. 5,000.00
For distributing acts, journals, and other public documents ............... 1,000.00
For military expenditures ..................................................................... 2,000.00
For public library .................................................................................. 2,000.00
For money refunded .............................................................................. 100.00
For stationery for public use .................................................................. 3,000.00
For decisions court of appeals ............................................................... 1,500.00
For killing wolves .................................................................................. 200.00
For deaf and dumb asylum .................................................................... 13,000.00
For slaves executed and imprisoned for life ........................................ 6,000.00
For public binding .................................................................................. 10,000.00
For public printing .................................................................................. 15,000.00
For salaries of executive and judiciary officers ................................. 60,000.00

Amount carried forward ....................................................................... $390,600.00
JAN. 17.]  

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amount brought forward........................................... $330,820 00
For paper for public printing................................. 7,000 00
For appropriations unpaid...................................... 84,000 00
For red foxy killed............................................... 4,000 00
For school for feeble-minded children, unpaid appropriation... 14,000 00
For Legislature, January, 1861................................ 40,000 00
For penitentiary appropriation, December session, 1860, unpaid account... 45,000 00
For revenue supervisors.......................................... 2,000 00
Total supposed expenditures for 1861............................ $384,000 00

SUPPOSED RECEIPTS FOR 1861.

A Statement of moneys which may be expected to be paid into the Treasury during the year ending on the 10th day of October, 1861, subject to the expenses of the government, viz:

The revenue for 1860 amounts to...... $1,070,118 20
Charges, &c., will be about......... $25,000 00
Paid previous to 10th of October, 1860.... 1,934 08
Leaving..................................................... $384,984 12

Of this belongs to—
School fund................................................. $245,821 03
Sinking fund.................................................. 245,821 03
Leaving for revenue department.......... $411,642 06
Clerks will pay............................................... 70,000 00
City of Louisville................................. 2,000 00
License tax by sheriffs..................... 6,000 00
City of Lexington................................. 700 00
Miscellaneous.............................................. 700 00
Non-residents' land......................... 600 00
Trustees jury fund...................................... 20,000 00
Sheriffs accounts and other old balances... 70,000 00
Total supposed receipts for 1861....................... $661,642 06

Supposed expenses ending 10th of October, 1861........ $554,600 00
Add deficit of revenue fund 10th of October, 1860, (this deficit is caused by the large appropriations made by the last Legislature) 153,879 71
Making....................................................... $708,479 71
Deficit supposed receipts 10th of October, 1861......... 661,642 06
Supposed deficit revenue fund 10th of October, 1861....... $77,837 05

This calculation is predicated upon the hypothesis that the Legislature will not make any extraordinary appropriations; and should this be so, this balance may be reduced by advanced payments being made out of the revenue of 1861. At all events, it is supposed, at the end of the year (31st of December) 1861, this balance will be all liquidated.

It is supposed the valuation of taxable property for the year 1861 (the revenue of which will be payable in the fiscal year, 1862) will be reduced at least one third, and perhaps more; hence it may be calculated with some degree of certainty that the revenue proper will be reduced to that extent.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
Correspondence Between the Governors of Kentucky and Ohio.

State of Ohio, Executive Department, Columbus, May 31, 1860.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Mr: Some time since a requisition of your Excellency was presented to me, for the surrender to your agent of Willis Lago, described as being a "fugitive from the justice" of your State, charged by indictment, an authenticated copy of which accompanied the requisition, with the offense against the laws of Kentucky of having "seduced and enticed Charlotte, a slave, the property of C. W. Nichols, to leave her owner and possessor, and of aiding and assisting said slave in an attempt to make her escape from her said owner and possessor."

My absence from home, and that of the Attorney General of this State to whom I submitted the papers for his official examination, and other causes, referred to in the accompanying copy of the opinion of that officer, have delayed my reply to your requisition.

I have now the honor of communicating to your Excellency this opinion of the Attorney General, which embodies substantially the reasons that have compelled me to decline to surrender Lago, in compliance with your requisition.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,

W. Dennison.

Office of the Attorney General, Columbus, Ohio, 14th April, 1860.

Sir: The requisition with its accompanying documents made upon you by the Governor of Kentucky, for the surrender of Willis Lago, described to be a "fugitive from the justice of the laws of" that State, may, for all present purpose, be regarded as sufficiently complying with the provisions of the Federal Constitution and the act of Congress touching the extradition of fugitives from justice, if the alleged offense charged against Lago can be considered as either "treason, felony, or other crime," within the full scope of these provisions.

Attached to the requisition is an authenticated copy of the indictment on which the demand is predicated; and this—omitting merely the title of the case and the venue—is in the words and figures following:

"The Grand Jury of Woodford county, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse Willis Lago, free man of color, of the crime of assisting slave to escape, &c., committed as follows, viz: The said Willis Lago, free man of color, on the 4th day of October, 1859, in the county aforesaid, not having having lawful claim, and not having any color of claim thereto, did seduce and entice Charlotte, a slave, the property of C. W. Nichols, to leave her owner and possessor, and did aid and assist said slave in an attempt to make
her escape from her said owner and possessor, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

This indictment, it must be admitted, is quite inartificially framed, and it might be found difficult to vindicate its validity according to the rules of criminal pleading which obtain in our own courts, or wheresoever else the common law prevails. This objection, however, if it have any force, loses its importance in the presence of other considerations, which, in my judgment, must control the fate of the application.

The act of which Lago is thus accused by the Grand Jury of Woodford county certainly is not "treason" according to any code of any country; and just as certainly is not "felony," or any other crime under the laws of this State or by the common law. On the other hand, the laws of Kentucky do denounce this act as a "crime;" and the question is thus presented, whether, under the Federal Constitution, one State is under an obligation to surrender its citizens or residents to any other State, on the charge that they have committed an offense not known to the laws of the former, nor affecting the public safety, nor regarded as malum in se by the general judgment and conscience of civilized nations.

This question must, in my opinion, be resolved against the existence of any such obligation. There are many acts, such as the creation of nuisances, selling vinous or spirituous liquors, horse racing, trespassing on public lands, keeping tavern without license, permitting dogs to run at large, declared by the laws of most of the States to be crimes, for the commission of which the offender is visited with fine or imprisonment, or with both, and yet it will not be insisted that the power of extradition as defined by the Constitution applies to these or the like offenses. Obviously, a line must be somewhere drawn, distinguishing offenses which do, from offenses which do not, fall within the scope of this power. The right rule, in my opinion, is that which holds the power to be limited to such acts as constitute either treason or felony by the common law, as that stood when the constitution was adopted, or which are regarded as crimes by the usages and laws of all civilized nations. This rule is sufficiently vindicated by the consideration that no other has ever been suggested at once so easy of application to all cases, so just to the several States, and so consistent in its operation with the rights and security of the citizen.

The application of this rule is decisive against the demand now urged for the surrender of Lago. The offense charged against him does not rank among those upon which the constitutional provision was intended to operate, and you have therefore no authority to comply with the requisition made upon you by the Governor of Kentucky.

Entertaining no doubt as to the rightfulness of this conclusion, I am highly gratified in being able to fortify it by the authority of my learned and eminent predecessor, who first filled this office, and who officially advised the Governor of that day, that in a case substantially similar to the one now presented, he ought not to issue his warrant of extradition. Other authority, if needed, may be found in the
fact that this rule is conformable to the ancient and settled usage of the State.

To guard against possible misapprehension, let me add that the power of extradition is not to be exercised as of course, in every case which may apparently fall within the rule here asserted. While it is limited to these cases, the very nature of the power is such that its exercise, even under this limitation, must always be guided by a sound legal discretion applying itself to the particular circumstances of each case as it shall be presented.

The communication in a formal manner of the preceding opinion has been long but unavoidably deferred by causes of which you are fully apprised. Though this delay is greatly to be regretted, it can have had no prejudicial effect, as the agent appointed by the Governor of Kentucky to receive Lago, was long since officially, though informally, advised that no case had been presented which would warrant his extradition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. WALCOTT.

To the Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Frankfort, Ky., June 4th, 1860.

His Excellency, W. DENNISON, Governor of Ohio:

Sir: Your reply, dated 31st ult., to my requisition upon you, made on the 10th of February last, in which you refuse to surrender a fugitive from the justice of this State, charged by indictment with the crime of having seduced and enticed a slave to leave her owner and possessor, and of aiding and assisting said slave in an attempt to make her escape from her said owner and possessor, is before me.

I am not as much surprised at the delay in making your reply, as I have been at the apparently conflicting reasons which are given by you and the Attorney General of Ohio therefor; nor at this so much as at the reasons embodied in the “opinion” of the latter officer, upon which you base your declination to surrender the fugitive.

You state that your absence from home, and that of the Attorney General, delayed your response. The Attorney states that the agent appointed by me was “long since officially, though informally, advised that no case had been presented which would warrant the extradition” of the fugitive. The opinion of the Attorney bears date 14th April last; your note to me adopting it bears date nearly six weeks afterwards; and although it appears that long before the 14th April it had been “officially” announced that you would not make the surrender, you hesitated to inform me of the fact until the 31st of May. And wherefore? May I not, in charity, indulge the hope that it was because of your reluctance to violate the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress passed to carry it into effect, both of which imperatively demand that the fugitive shall be surrendered?

The constitution (article 4, section 2) declares that a “person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee
from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." The act of Congress is equally imperative. How, then, do you avoid the solemn duty which they both impose?

Your Attorney General says that the requisition made upon you with its accompanying documents, are "regarded as sufficiently complying with the provisions of the Federal Constitution and the act of Congress touching the extradition of fugitives from justice," and he admits that "the laws of Kentucky do denounce this act as a crime." Had not the Legislature of Kentucky the right to declare the offense alluded to a felony? Do you contend that the act is unconstitutional? But the refusal to surrender is based upon the ground that it is not a crime under the laws of Ohio, or the common law; and you, through your Attorney, go on to say that "the right rule is that which holds the power of extradition to be limited to such acts as constitute either treason or felony by the common law, as that stood when the constitution was adopted; or which are regarded as crimes by the usages and laws of all civilized nations." It is added that "the application of this rule is decisive against the demand" for the surrender of the fugitive in question. And this rule is again limited by the statement that "the power of extradition is not to be exercised as of course, in every case which may apparently fall within the rule here asserted. This qualification would seem to have been added from a superabundance of caution.

The rule adopted by you, it will be seen at a glance, would forbid the surrender of a fugitive from justice charged with crime, in almost numberless instances, although the crime be well defined upon the statute book of the State where committed, because, forsooth, it was not a crime at common law when the constitution was adopted, or not recognized as such by the usages and laws of all civilized nations! For example. Certain injuries and obstructions to telegraph lines and railroads are crimes by our statute, and perhaps by yours. Were they crimes at common law when the constitution was formed? Obtaining money by false pretences, and other description of frauds, are now made crimes by the statutes of some of the States. Were they crimes at common law at the adoption of the constitution? Or is it certain that the laws and usages of "all civilized nations" even now denounce them as crimes or felonies? Look over your own statute book, and you will doubtless see many crimes defined which were not so at the origin of our common government, or which the judgment of laws of all civilized nations will approve. Do you issue no requisition for the surrender of a fugitive from the justice of your laws without first ascertaining whether the crime with which he stands charged was a crime at common law at the adoption of the constitution, or is made such by the laws of all civilized countries?

Your Attorney General—and yourself adopting his opinion—say that the indictment which accompanied my requisition upon you "is quite inartificially framed, and it might be found difficult to vindicate its validity according to the rules of criminal pleading which obtain in
our own courts, [i. e. the courts of Ohio,] or wheresoever else the common law prevails."

It would seem, from this attempt at criticism, that not only are the laws of Kentucky, which do not conflict with the constitution of the United States, defining crimes, to be annulled by the laws of Ohio and the ancient common law, but likewise the mode of procedure prescribed by our Code of Practice and Pleading for our courts of justice. You are doubtless aware that many of our sister States, as well as Kentucky, have simplified their system of practice and pleading, by their own statute laws; and the criticism now made upon this indictment, instead of advancing with these judicial reforms, would lead us back into the labyrinth of black letter times.

But to return to the main question. Shall the constitutional provision which I have quoted, and the act of Congress, be obeyed? Shall the rights of a sovereign State of the confederacy, her laws, and her institutions, be respected?

Judge Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, remarks that, "however the point may be as to foreign nations, it cannot be questioned that it is of vital importance to the public administration of criminal justice and the security of the respective States, that criminals who have committed crimes therein should not find an asylum in other States; but should be surrendered up for trial and punishment. It is a power most salutary in its general operation, by discouraging crimes and cutting off the chances of escape from punishment. It will promote harmony and good feelings among the States; and it will increase the general sense of the blessings of the national government."

But it is needless to quote authorities. Our claim is founded upon the binding obligations of a plainly written constitution and an equally unambiguous enactment by Congress, passed in pursuance thereof.

I shall not stop to enter into the discussion of our right of property in slaves. That is a question not open for debate. It has been too long recognized, and by too many sanctions, to admit at this day of controversy; and especially by those who are ready, upon the merest pretexts, to deny us our constitutional rights pertaining to that description of property. It is sufficient to say that the federal constitution was the work of delegates whose almost entire constituency were citizens of slave States. It may in truth be said that the constitution was the work of slaveholders—that their wisdom, moderation, and prudence gave it to us. Non-slaveholding States were then the exception, not the rule. The organic law of the nation recognized by its provisions, in unmistakable terms, the right to slave property, some of which provisions were designed for its protection.

With regard to the argument that some of the States have declared to be crimes offenses which appear trivial to others, it is only necessary to remark that it is for each State to settle and determine for itself, and by its own laws, when not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, what acts shall or shall not be considered criminal when committed within its own limits and jurisdiction; and no violator of such laws should be suffered to escape with impunity because officers, whose business it is to execute and not to enact the laws, may think them too severe.
According to the rule laid down by you, all that would be necessary for a State, wishing to refuse to surrender fugitives from justice, and become an asylum for the criminals of other States, to do, would be to repeal its criminal laws; for as they must govern the question in your view of it, there could be then no crime to punish, and no fugitive to return to answer the demands of violated law.

The Attorney General announces that the rule adopted by him and yourself is "conformable to the ancient and settled usage of the State" of Ohio.

I am not aware how ancient the rule may be with you, but I am satisfied it was not in vogue when Kentuckians ran with alacrity to the rescue of your people against the assaults of British invaders and their more savage allies. And it cannot be that ingratitude is a characteristic of your constituents. It is to their "sober second thought" that I would appeal, not to grant us a favor or confer a privilege, but simply not to give us a denial of our constitutional rights. And that appeal I would make in your own language, when on a recent occasion you addressed your fellow-citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, at your own capital. Speaking for the people of Kentucky, as you then spoke for the people of Ohio, I would declare with emphasis: "Believe me, gentlemen, the people of Ohio ask no peculiar privileges under the Constitution. They cheerfully recognize as belonging to their brethren all the rights they claim for themselves. The exclusive right of the people of every State to establish and maintain undisturbed their domestic institutions, lies at the foundation of the national confederacy. Without its recognition there could have been no union of the States. Without its continued recognition, as the basis of all national legislation, and for the regulation of the intercourse between the people of the States, in theory and in fact, there can be no practical union of the States. The sovereignty of the States in all matters not clearly delegated to the Federal Government must be maintained."—Columbus Speech, Jan., 1860.

This was the solemn pledge given to us on our visit last winter to Ohio, by you, as the Executive of the State, and, be assured, nothing less will satisfy the people of Kentucky. Nothing less should be conceded by the people of Ohio. I cannot convey to you my surprise and disappointment. When I read the reasons given for your refusal to surrender the fugitive Lago, in direct violation, I conceive, of the sentiments and principles laid down in the above extract from your speech upon the occasion alluded to. According to your own admissions and position so distinctly stated, that violation involves a dissolution of the Union.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

P. S.—Under a sense of duty to the people I have the honor to represent, and in view of the large number of slaves annually enticed away from their owners by emissaries sent from Ohio, whom you refuse to surrender, I shall cause this correspondence to be published.

B. M.
Mr. Carlisle moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker be, and he is hereby requested, to invite the Ministers of the Gospel, resident in Frankfort, to open the House with prayer each morning during the session.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Alexander moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the newspaper reporters of this Commonwealth be allowed seats on this floor during the sessions of this body.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Tevis moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives for last session be, and they are hereby, adopted as the rules for the present session.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Carlisle moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, directed to print 150 copies of the Rules of the House for the use of the members.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Armstrong moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That reporters of papers out of this Commonwealth be allowed seats on this floor.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Donan moved for leave to bring in a bill to establish and incorporate the town of Hardyville, in Hart.

On motion of Mr. Cleveland,

Ordered, That the consideration of said motion be postponed until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Hitt moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That 150 copies of the Governor's message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of each member of this House, to be enveloped by the Public Printer.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Wolfe moved the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The States of South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi have declared, by ordinances passed by them in convention, that they have withdrawn the powers granted by them to the General Government, and that they are no longer members of the United States; and said States are constructing for themselves governments independent of the General Government; and whereas, the people of Kentucky are unwilling to aid in destroying that National Government which their fathers bequeathed to them, without making an earnest and persevering effort
to save it from destruction, believing that the government, if administered in the spirit in which it was founded, will confer more happiness upon the people of the country than any other government which has been, or is likely to be, devised; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report whether it is expedient to invite the call of a Convention of the border slave and free States, and such other States as may be willing to unite with them, to consider the best mode of settlement of the questions which now agitate and threaten to destroy the Union of these States.

And whereas, certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, lately proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, in the Senate of the United States, containing such provisions as will secure the rights of the slaveholding States, it is

Resolved, That said committee report whether it is expedient to propose to the Convention of the border slave and free States, for their adoption, and for the adoption of three fourths of the States of the Union, those amendments, as the terms on which an adjustment of the difficulties now agitating the country may be effected.

Resolved, That said committee report whether the Commissioners from Kentucky to said Convention should be appointed by this Legislature or by election of the people.

Resolved, That said committee report whether it is expedient to request the present Congress of the United States to call a National Convention, for the purpose of adopting such amendments to the Constitution as the Convention of the border slave and free States may propose.

Resolved, That the committee report whether it is expedient for this Legislature to approve these amendments to the Federal Constitution, and submit them to the Legislatures and Governors of the several States, with a request that they be submitted to the popular votes of those States for adoption.

On motion of Mr. McKee,

Ordered, That the consideration of said preamble and resolutions be postponed until Monday next, at half-past ten o'clock.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said preamble and resolutions for the use of the members of this House.

And then the House adjourned.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861.

Mr. Abell, by special leave, reported a bill to incorporate the Salvisa and Kirkwood turnpike road company.

Which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Hodge read and laid on the table the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky view with profound grief and sorrow, the dangers which threaten the perpetuity of the Federal Union, that they cannot see it ruptured, impaired, dissolved, or weakened, without raising their voices in solemn and earnest remonstrance, and that they will not abandon the hope that it may be preserved, or cease their exertions to that end so long as their appeals are listened to by their fellow-citizens, or their efforts are permitted; and as an evidence of the sincerity of their desire that the calamities which overshadow it may ultimately be averted,

Be it further resolved, That we appeal by every memory of the common love and fraternal affection of the past, by every emotion of patriotism which can animate the breasts of freemen now, and by every hope for our future welfare as a great and prosperous people, to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States to suspend any and every action tending to further secession upon the part of any State from the Federal Union; and

Resolved, That while we thus appeal to the conservative sentiment of our fellow-citizens of the South, we deprecate and protest against the exercise of force or coercion upon the part of the Federal Government against any of the States or the citizens thereof who have seceded from the Union; and we invoke upon the part of the Federal Government a spirit of forbearance, moderation, and conciliation, convinced as we are, that a Union founded upon or preserved by violence and force, is not only impossible but undesirable.

Resolved, That we request the respective slaveholding States which have not seceded from the Union, to delegate one Commissioner from each of their congressional districts, and two from each State at large, to meet Commissioners to be sent from this State on the — day of ——, 1861, in the city of Richmond, Va., whose duty it shall be to confer with each other, and in the name of the States which they represent, to prepare and lay before the proper authorities of the States, and through them to the people of the same, the causes of grievance and complaint which the Southern States labor under, and
the remedies and guarantees which may be deemed necessary to secure future peace and tranquility among the States composing the Federal Union, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, with the request that the proper authorities of the free States shall take the necessary steps to cause the sense of the people of said States to be taken thereon, on or before the ______ day of ______.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Kentucky, upon joint ballot, elect one Commissioner from each congressional district, and two from the State at large, to represent Kentucky in said conference.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be hereby authorized and required to issue his proclamation calling upon the legal voters of Kentucky to assemble in their respective voting precincts, and cast their votes: first, upon the question, Shall there be a Convention of delegates from the people on the ______ day of ______, 1861, to assemble at the State Capitol in Frankfort, Kentucky? second, for delegates to said Convention to vote upon the question of Convention or no Convention; and the vote for delegates to be taken at the same time; and if a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of the assembling of a Convention, then the persons receiving the greatest number of votes in each county shall be duly authorized and qualified delegates to said Convention, which shall assemble at the State Capitol on the ______ day of ______, 1861.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said Convention shall be in accordance with the apportionment of representation for the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, passed during the session of '59-'60.

Mr. Lannon read and laid on the table the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That all free governments are founded on the authority of the governed, and are instituted for the peace, safety, happiness, and security of the people, and for the protection of property; and that the continuance of such government is dependent alone upon the consent of those who shall have established it.

Resolved, That the Federal Government was indebted for its establishment to the belief of the inability of the thirteen original independent sovereign States successfully to secure these great ends of government, and that the government of the United States of America is a compact framed with, and ratified by, the consent of States which were, prior thereto, independent sovereignties.

Resolved, That any attempt on the part of the authorities of the General Government to constrain, by the use of force against its citizens, an unwilling submission on the part of any State of this Confederacy which may be of opinion that the ends for which that government was formed have not been attained, and which has chosen for the advancement of those ends to exercise the inalienable and indefeasible right of withdrawing from the same, is, and by Kentucky will be, regarded as an act of usurpation, and will be by her considered a dissolution of all previous compacts by which such State was bound,
and will justify us in resorting to such means of protection as will enable Kentucky to forestall and prevent the application of like force to her citizens when, if ever, similarly situated.

Resolved, That in any case of conflict between the constituted authorities of the General Government and those of a State, the first and paramount allegiance of the citizen is, and of right ought to be, to his own State; and no force should, and rightfully can, be used by the authorities of the former to subjugate the citizen and coerce his unwilling obedience to the power of that government, inasmuch as he is thereby made to become an enemy to his own State, and compelled either to leave her border or suffer by her laws.

Mr. Rice read and laid on the table the following preamble and resolution, viz:

Whereas, “All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness, security, and the protection of property; and for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they think proper;” therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That should the people of one or more of the sovereign States in Convention assembled, deem it necessary, in order to secure “their peace, safety, and happiness, security, and the protection of property,” to withdraw from the Union, there is no rightful power anywhere by force to impose on them a government which they believe is destructive of the ends for which all free governments are instituted; and any resort to force for such a purpose would be received with serious alarm by the people of Kentucky, who could only look upon it as an assumption of power dangerous to their liberties and destructive of their independence.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions be severally referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies each of said resolutions for the use of the members of this House.

Leave was asked to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Gaither—A bill legalizing the suspension of specie payment by all banks of issue in this Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. M. J. Cook—A bill to establish a conventional rate of interest.

On motion of Mr. Burns—A bill establishing a circuit court in Wolfe county, and to legalize the proceedings of the chancery and criminal term held in January, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Hodge—A bill for the benefit of Joseph Leemin and Jonathan Horsefall, of Campbell county.
On motion of same—A bill to legalize certain acts of former mayors of Newport.

On motion of Mr. Lannom—A bill for the benefit of J. M. Robinson, late sheriff of Hickman county.

On motion of same—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Columbus.

On motion of Mr. Brown—A bill making an appropriation for the reconstruction of the Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville.

Ordered, That the consideration of the question of granting said leaves be postponed until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Mr. F. Neil moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this House to communicate with the banking institutions of this Commonwealth, in order to ascertain from said institutions whether or not any legislative action is necessary in order to enable the said banks to furnish to the community a greater circulating medium, and report to the House by bill or otherwise.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Cleary moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the duty and interest of Kentucky connected with the present distracted condition of our common country, be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. That so much as relates to the better organization of the militia, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. That so much as relates to the providing revenue to meet extraordinary expenditures, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. That so much as relates to the controversy between this State and the State of Ohio, regarding the reclamation of fugitives from justice, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. That so much as relates to the burning of the Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, be referred to a select committee of five members.

Which was adopted.

Ordered, That Messrs. Cleary, Rodman, Rice, Brown, Terry, and Machen, be appointed the committee in pursuance of the last clause of said resolution.

Mr. Lannom moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the legislative business of this session be confined to such subjects as are embraced in the Governor's message, and that it shall be out of order to consider any other subjects of legislation.

Mr. Gaither moved to lay said resolution on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Lannom and Gowdy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Burnam moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution moved by Mr. Lannom was laid on the table.

Mr. Gaither moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and Buckner, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, C. S. Abell, Vene P. Armstrong, John A. Finn, William Fisher, J. Wilson Foster, John T. Rateliff, Nicholas A. Rapier, John M. Rice,
Henry Bohannon,  Nat. Gaither, jr.,  W. C. Richardson,
Harrison G. Burns,  Robert H. Gale,  John W. Ritter,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  Samuel L. Geiger,  John Rodman,
John G. Carlisle,  John O. Harrison,  Samuel Salyers,
A. B. Chambers,  John Haynes,  Joseph Shawhan,
William W. Cleary,  Joseph Hill,  Nelson Sledd,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,  Ben. M. Hitt,  H. H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook,  John B. Hunter,  Ishmael H. Smith,
Joseph Croxton,  Richard T. Jacob,  Alex. H. Sneed,
William Day,  Sylvester Johnson,  A. B. Stivers,
Henry B. Dobyns,  James G. Leach,  Obrias Terry,
Daniel E. Downing,  E. D. Massie,  H. S. Tye,
Robert English,  Joseph H. D. McKee,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

R. M. Alexander,  Abijah Gilbert,  James Mann,
William Brown,  Thomas L. Goheen,  W. L. Neale,
Richard A. Buckner,  John K. Goodloe,  Fielding Neil,
Oscar H. Burbridge,  A. F. Gowdy,  Fountain Riddel, 
Joshua Burdett,  John Griffin,  Sinclair Roberts,
Curtis F. Burnam,  L. D. Husbands,  Ben. J. Shaver, 
Francis L. Cleveland,  William C. Ireland,  Joshua Tevis,
Virgil Coleman,  William Johnson,  George M. Thomas,
John W. Cook,  Gabriel A. Lackey,  R. A. Walker,
John Ellis,  William D. Lannom,  John W. White,
George W. Ewing,  L. S. Luttrell,  Nathaniel Wolfe,
Eugene A. Faulconer,  James B. Lyne,  John Word—37.
George L. Forman,

A message was received from the Governor by the Hon. Thomas B.
Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, which reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 18, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to you the report of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

B. MAGOFFIN.

[For report—see Legislative Documents.]

Ordered, That the Public Printer print 500 copies of said report for
the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Cleary moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to report
or lay before the General Assembly the amount of revenue not yet
paid in.

Which was adopted.
Mr. Riddell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Boone county, praying that a demand be made upon the Federal Government for the portion of arms and munitions of war to which this State is entitled, and for other purposes.

Which was received, the reading dispensed with, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Husbands moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the legislative business of this called session of the Legislature be confined to such subjects as are embraced in the Governor's message, and that it shall be out of order to consider any other subjects of legislation, except in regard to the financial condition of the State.

Mr. Finn moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following:

"And such relief as this Legislature can furnish the people, sheriffs, &c., resulting from the present financial crisis."

Which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hitt moved to lay said resolution and amendment on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hitt and Finn, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, George W. Ewing, William Fisher, Fielding Neil,
C. S. Abell, Nat. Gaither, Jr., John T. Ratcliff,
Vene P. Armstrong, Samuel L. Geiger, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Henry Bohannon, John O. Harrison, John M. Rice,
Richard A. Buckner, John Haynes, John W. Ritter,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Joseph Hill, John Rodman,
Joshua Burdett, Ben. M. Hitt, Samuel Salyers,
Harrison G. Burns, George B. Hodge, Nelson Sledd,
John G. Carlisle, John B. Hunter, H. H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook, William C. Ireland, Ishmael H. Smith,
Joseph Croxton, Richard T. Jacob, Alex. H. Sneed,
William Day, Sylvester Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
John Donan, James G. Leach, Gobrias Terry,
Alexander Dunlap, W. L. Neale, H. S. Tye—44.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, E. D. Massie,
William Brown, J. Wilson Foster, John G. McFarland,
Robert A. Burton, Jr., Robert H. Gale, Joseph H. D. McKee,
A. B. Chambers, Abijah Gilbert, W. C. Richardson,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

Willis B. Machen, the member returned to serve in this House from the counties of Caldwell and Lyon, in the place of William B. Acree, resigned, appeared, and having taken the oaths prescribed by the Constitution, took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Hodge,

Ordered, That the Committee on Federal Relations be composed of eleven members, instead of seven, as heretofore.

1. Mr. Carlisle presented the petition of the School Board of Covington, praying amendments to the charter of said city.

2. Also the petition of sundry citizens of Covington, praying amendments to the charter of said city.

3. Mr. Lyne presented the petition of sundry citizens of Henderson, praying the establishment of the Planters' Bank of Henderson.

4. Mr. Riddell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Florence, praying a charter for said town.

5. Mr. Geiger presented the petition of John B. Bell, of Jefferson county, praying an appropriation for money expended by him in the apprehension of a felon.

6. Mr. Finn presented the petition of W. M. Johnson, jailer of Simpson county, praying an appropriation of $150 for his services as jailer.

Which were severally received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st, 2d, and 5th to the Committee on the Judiciary; the
Mr. Hodge read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky view, with profound grief and sorrow, the dangers which threaten the perpetuity of the Federal Union; that they cannot see it ruptured, impaired, dissolved, or weakened, without raising their voices in solemn and earnest remonstrance, and that they will not abandon the hope that it may be preserved, or cease their exertions to that end, so long as their appeals are listened to by their fellow-citizens, or their efforts are permitted; and as an evidence of the sincerity of their desire that the calamities which overshadow it may ultimately be averted,

Be it further resolved, That we appeal by every memory of the common love and fraternal affection of the past, by every emotion of patriotism which can animate the breasts of freemen now, and by every hope for our future welfare as a great and prosperous people, to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States to suspend any and every action tending to further secession upon the part of any State from the Federal Union; and

Resolved, That while we thus appeal to the conservative sentiment of our fellow-citizens of the South, we deprecate and protest against the exercise of force or coercion upon the part of the Federal Government against any of the States or the citizens thereof who have seceded from the Union; and we invoke upon the part of the Federal Government a spirit of forbearance, moderation, and conciliation, convinced as we are, that a Union founded upon or preserved by violence and force, is not only impossible but undesirable.

Resolved, That we propose the system of measures known as the Crittenden resolutions as the basis of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and that we request the proper authorities of all the States which have not seceded from the Union, to take the proper steps at as early a day as practicable to take the sense of the people of the respective States upon the same, and that we request the Legislatures of the States remaining in the Union to unite in an application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; be it further

Resolved, That commissioners be appointed on joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, to wait upon the Governors of the respective States and lay the foregoing propositions before them.

Resolved further, That if, on or before the 1st day of May, 1861, two thirds of the Legislatures of the respective States have not joined in a call upon Congress to assemble a convention to provide for amendments to the Constitution of the United States, or shall not have taken steps to ascertain the sense of the people of their States upon the amendments to the Constitution suggested by this body, then the Governor of this Commonwealth is authorized and empowered to issue his proclamation, calling upon the legal voters of Kentucky to assemble in their respective precincts, and cast their votes upon the following
propositions and questions: Shall there be a convention of delegates from the people? and if a majority of all the votes cast shall be for a convention, then the Governor shall issue his proclamation authorizing and fixing a day for election of delegates to a convention, to assemble at such time as is affixed in said proclamation; and the persons having the highest number of votes shall be delegates to said convention; and the said convention of delegates shall be empowered to take such action in regard to the position of Kentucky as her interests seem to require; but their action shall not be valid and binding unless submitted to the people of Kentucky, and approved by a majority of the legal voters voting thereupon. The basis of representation shall be the same as is affixed for representation in the lower house of the General Assembly by the apportionment bill passed at the session of 1859-'60.

Ordered, That said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Harrison moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House be directed to hoist the American flag over the Capitol during the present session.

Mr. Burns moved to lay said resolution on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative. The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Sneed and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Harrison G. Burns, Eugene A. Faulconer, John M. Rice,
A. B. Chambers, J. Wilson Foster, W. G. Richardson,
Shelby Combs, Joseph Hill, Samuel Salyers,
Virgil Coleman, Ben. M. Hitt, Joseph Shawhan,
John W. Cook, William Johnson, Nelson Sledd,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, W. B. Macken,
C. S. Abell, Joseph H. D. McKee,
R. M. Alexander, W. L. Neale,
Vene P. Armstrong, Fielding Neil,
Henry Bohannon, John T. Ratcliff,
William Brown, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Richard A. Buckner, Fountain Riddell,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John W. Ritter,
Joshua Burdett, Sinclair Roberts,
Curtis F. Burnam, John Rodman,
Robert A. Burton, Jr., Ben. J. Shaver,
John G. Carlisle, H. H. Smith,
William W. Cleary, Ishmael H. Smith,
Mr. Leach moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Sneed and Burbridge, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Harrison G. Burns, J. Wilson Foster, John G. McFarland,
Shelby Coffey, Jr., John Griffin, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William Johnson, James G. Leach, W. C. Richardson,
Joseph Croxton, William Johnson, Joseph Shawhan,
William Day, William D. Lannon, Nelson Sledd,
George W. Ewing, James G. Leach, Daniel P. White—23.
Eugene A. Faulconer, W. B. Machen,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, George L. Forman, W. L. Neale,
C. S. Abell, Nat. Gaither, Jr., Fielding Neil,
R. M. Alexander, Robert H. Gale, John T. Ratcliff,
Vene P. Armstrong, David C. Ganaway, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Henry Bohannon, Samuel L. Geiger, Fountain Ridgell,
William Brown, Abijah Gilbert, John W. Ritter,
Richard A. Buckner, Thomas L. Goheen, Sinclair Roberts,
Oscar H. Burnbridge, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
Joshua Burdett, A. F. Gowdy, Samuel Salyers,
Curtis F. Burnam, John O. Harrison, Ben. J. Shaver,
Robert A. Burton, Jr., John Haynes, H. H. Smith,
John G. Carlisle, Joseph Hill, Ishmael H. Smith,
A. B. Chambers, George B. Hodge, Alex. H. Snoed,
Willam W. Cleary, John B. Hunter, A. B. Stivers,
Francis L. Cleveland, William C. Ireland, Gobiias Terry,
Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, Joshua Tevis,
Henry B. Dobyns, Sylvester Johnson, George M. Thomas,
Daniel E. Downing, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. S. Tye,
Alexander Dunlap, L. S. Luttrel, R. A. Walker,
John Ellis, James B. Lyne, John W. White,
The question was then taken on the adoption of said resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and Abell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Cleary moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Harrison moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had
passed a joint resolution recommending the call of a convention of the United States.

The House then took up, according to special order, the consideration of the question of granting leave to bring in bills asked for on yesterday.

Ordered, That the Committee on Banks prepare and bring in a bill legalizing the suspension of specie payment by all banks of issue in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Carlisle moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That all the special orders now on the Clerk's table be referred to a select committee of five members, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to report to this House on Monday morning, at 12 o'clock, upon the propriety of engaging in general legislation at the present session.

Which was adopted.

Ordered, That Messrs. Carlisle, Geiger, W. L. Neale, Burbridge, and Richardson, be appointed a committee in pursuance of said resolution:

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Tevis—1. A bill concerning county attorney's fees in Jefferson county.


On motion of Mr. Shaver—3. A bill to establish a Deposit Bank at Greenville.

On motion of Mr. Croxton—4. A bill to charter the Louisville Pilot's Benevolent and Relief Association.

On motion of Mr. Lyne—5. A bill to regulate the time of holding courts in the 14th judicial district.

On motion of Mr. Gaither—6. A bill to amend the charter of the Highland coal company.

On motion of Mr. Burton—7. A bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Police Judge of Lebanon.

On motion of Mr. Buckner—8. A bill for the benefit of the Fayette county court.

On motion of Mr. M. J. Cook—9. A bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to better organize the militia," approved March 5, 1860.

On motion of Mr. Gowdy—10. A bill for the benefit of William M. Edrington, administrator of William Philips, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Husbands—11. A bill concerning the police court of Paducah.
On motion of Mr. Hitt—12. A bill for the benefit of common schools.

On motion of Mr. Burbridge—13. A bill to amend the charter of the Paris and Bethlehem turnpike road company.


On motion of Mr. F. Neil—15. A bill to amend an act, entitled "An act incorporating the Baptist church in Shelbyville."

On motion of Mr. H. H. Smith—16. A bill to incorporate the town of Dixon, in Webster county.

On motion of Mr. Burnam—17. A bill for the benefit of the Richmond and Lancaster turnpike road company.

On motion of Mr. Tye—18. A bill to change the time of holding quarterly courts in Whitley county.

On motion of Mr. Faulconer—19. A bill for the benefit of W. S. Gibbs, late sheriff of Hancock county.

Ordered, That Messrs. Carlisle, Geiger, W. L. Neale, Burbridge, and Richardson, prepare and bring in the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, and 7th; the Committee on Banks the 3d; Messrs. Lyne, McElroy, H. H. Smith, Walker, and Goheen the 5th; the Committee on the Judiciary the 8th, 14th, and 19th; the Committee on Military Affairs the 9th; the Committee on County Courts the 10th; Messrs. Husbands, Lannom, and Riddell the 11th; the Committee on Education the 12th; Messrs. Burbridge, Ireland, and J. W. White the 13th; the Committee on Religion the 15th; Messrs. H. H. Smith, Lyne, and Walker the 16th; Messrs. Burnam, Burdett, and W. L. Neale the 17th; and Messrs. Tye, Word, and M. J. Cook the 18th.

Mr. Ireland, by leave, reported—
A bill for the benefit of Geo. W. Darlington, late sheriff of Greenup county.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Sundry amendments were moved to said bill.

Ordered, That said bill and amendments be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ordered, That Messrs. F. Neil, D. P. White, and Ewing, be appointed a committee, in pursuance of the resolution moved by Mr. F. Neil, and adopted on yesterday.

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Ordered, That W. B. Machen be added to the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message which related to the Western Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. M. J. Cook moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to afford relief to the delinquent sheriffs of this Commonwealth, and report by bill or otherwise as soon as practicable.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Thomas moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to bring in a bill to impose an additional tax of three cents upon each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the State for common school purposes.

Ordered, That said resolution be referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Leach moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Auditor be requested to furnish this House with a statement showing the condition of the banks of this Commonwealth, as exhibited by their reports to his office on the 1st of January, 1861.

Which was adopted.

Mr. J. W. White moved the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Kentucky, having received information of the death of Col. James McKee, a member of the Senate, and sharing in the sorrow this sad event has brought upon his family, and the people he so faithfully served, do hereby

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely deplore the loss of one so great and true and firm in all patriotic purposes; so pure in all the relations of life; so exalted in virtue, and so inflexibly attached to the union of these States.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this body will wear mourning upon the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be transmitted to his widow, Mrs. McKee, expressive of our sympathy with her in the irreparable loss she has sustained in this severely afflictive dispensation of Providence.

Resolved, That the House adjourn until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

Which was unanimously adopted.

And then the House adjourned.
MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861.

1. Mr. Gaither presented the petition of sundry citizens of Union, Webster, Henderson, Hopkins, and Crittenden counties, praying the incorporation of the Highland, Kentucky, and Louisiana Manufacturing Company.

2. Mr. Geiger presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, praying the establishment of an additional magistrates' district in said county.

3. Mr. Sneed presented the petition of sundry citizens of Perryville, in Boyle county, praying a charter for said town.

Which were severally received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to Messrs. Carlisle, Geiger, W. L. Neale, Burbridge, and Richardson; the 2d to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the third to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions.

The Speaker, under the order of the House, appointed the Standing Committees, as follows, viz:


Education—Messrs. A. B. Chambers, Richard T. Jacob, Richard A.

Military Affairs—Messrs. W. B. Machen, Joseph Croxton, W. C. Richardson, John Donan, Gabriel A. Lackey, Shelby Coffey, jr., and John Word.


On Codes of Practice—Messrs. John K. Goodloe, Fountain Riddell, Joshua Burdett, John A. Finn, and John O. Harrison.


A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed a bill from this House to incorporate the Salvisa and Kirkwood turnpike road company.

Mr. Cleary read and laid on the table the following preamble and joint resolutions, viz.

Whereas, Some of the States, composing the United States of America, have, by ordinances of conventions of the people of such States, dissolved their union with the States as formed by the Constitution of the United States, and from information it is believed that other States will adopt like ordinances of dissolution; and whereas, it is the sincere and earnest wish of the General Assembly of Kentucky, representing, as is believed, the undivided will and judgment of the people of Kentucky, that the Union of the States should be restored; and whereas, the mode of reconciling and adjusting the dissensions which have already partially dissolved our Union, and which threaten still further to alienate and dissolve the fraternal relations of the States, is now engaging the most earnest and solemn efforts of our people and States; and whereas, the cherished hope of the success of these efforts would be frustrated by force or collision by the Federal or State authorities; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That whatever may be the conflicting judgments of the Federal or State authorities, as to the legal powers of force or coercion on the one side, or the right of resistance or self-defense on the other side, both the Federal and State authorities should carefully abstain from all action tending to further irritation or discord; that the existing status of possession, and all contested rights of property on jurisdiction, shall not be invaded during the pendency of efforts for reconciliation; and if, unhappily, all hope of the restoration of the Union shall be blasted, we solemnly protest against any compulsory action by the Federal authorities against the people or authorities of the States which have or may dissolve their union in the Confederacy, and recommend a fair and just partition of the common property of the United States, as well as the cultivation of the most amicable relations with such States.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Kentucky to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of each of the States.

Mr. Cleary moved to dispense with the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Massie, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph H. D. McKee, 
Vene P. Armstrong, Abijah Gilbert, W. L. Neale, 
William Brown, Thomas L. Goheen, Fielding Neil, 
Harrison G. Burns, A. F. Gowdy, John T. Ratcliff, 
John G. Carlisle, John Griffin, Nicholas A. Rapier, 
A. B. Chambers, John O. Harrison, John M. Rice, 
William W. Cleary, Joseph Hill, W. C. Richardson, 
Shelby Coffey, jr., Ben. M. Hitt, Fountain Riddell, 
Virgil Coleman, George B. Hodge, John W. Ritter, 
John W. Cook, John B. Hunter, Sinclair Roberts, 
Joseph Croxton, L. D. Husbands, John Rodman, 
William Day, William C. Ireland, Samuel Salyers, 
Henry B. Dobyns, Richard T. Jacob, Ben. J. Shaver, 
Alexander Dunlap, Sylvester Johnson, Joseph Shawhan, 
John Ellis, Gabriel A. Lackey, Nelson Sneed, 
Robert English, William D. Lannom, H. H. Smith, 
George W. Ewing, James G. Leach, Ishmael H. Smith, 
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, Alex. H. Sneed, 
John A. Finn, James B. Lyne, A. B. Stivers, 
J. Wilson Foster, James Mann, Gobrias Terry, 
Nat. Gaither, jr., W. B. Machen, K. A. Walker, 
Robert H. Gale, Hiram McElroy, Daniel P. White, 

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, Robert A. Burton, jr., L. S. Luttrell, 
R. M. Alexander, Francis L. Cleveland, E. D. Massie, 
Henry Bohannon, Milton J. Cook, Joshua Tevis, 
Richard A. Buckner, Daniel E. Downing, George M. Thomas, 
Oscar H. Burbridge, McDowell Fogle, H. S. Tye, 
Joshua Burdett, George L. Forman, Nathaniel Wolfe, 

Mr. Thomas moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Gaither moved that said committee be instructed to report said resolution on to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Coffey, were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Harrison G. Burns, Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland,
John G. Carlisle, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph H. D. McKee,
A. B. Chambers, Thomas L. Goheen, John T. Ratcliff,
William W. Cleary, A. F. Gowdy, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Shelby Coffey, j r., John Griffin, John M. Rice,
Virgil Coleman, Joseph Hill, W. C. Richardson,
John W. Cook, Ben. M. Hitt, Fountain Riddell,
Joseph Croxton, George B. Hodge, Sinclair Roberts,
Henry B. Dobyns, L. D. Husbands, Samuel Salyers,
Alexander Dunlap, William D. Lannom, Joseph Shawhan,
John Ellis, James G. Leach, Nelson Sledd,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, A. B. Stivers,
J. Wilson Foster, James Mann, R. A. Walker,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John A. Finn, Hiram McElroy,
C. S. Abell, William Fisher, W. L. Neale,
R. M. Alexander, McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil,
Vene P. Armstrong, George L. Forman, John W. Ritter,
Henry Bohannon, David C. Ganaway, John Rodman,
William Brown, Abijah Gilbert, Ben. J. Shaver,
Richard A. Buckner, Jno. O. Harrison, H. H. Smith,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John Haynes, Ishmael H. Smith,
Joshua Burdett, John B. Hunter, Alex. H. Sneed,
Curtis F. Burnam, William C. Ireland, Gobrias Terry,
Robert A. Burton, j r., Richard T. Jacob, Joshua Tevis,
Francis L. Cleveland, Sylvester Johnson, George M. Thomas,
Milton J. Cook, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. S. Tye,
William Day, L. S. Luttrell, John W. White,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, Nathaniel Wolfe,
Robert English, E. D. Massie, and
George W. Ewing.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said resolutions for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Ratcliff moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the financial affairs of this Commonwealth are such that we, in our opinion, believe that the act of 1842 should be re-enacted, or some other act passed to relieve the people in their present distressed condition, and that a committee be appointed to investigate this subject, and report to the House as soon as convenient.

Ordered, That said resolution be referred to Messrs. Ratcliff, Carlisle, McElroy, D. P. White, Ireland, Wolfe, and Rice.

The House then, according to special order, took up the resolutions of Mr. Wolfe, presented on the first day of this session.
Ordered, That said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Leach moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to report a bill providing for the election of delegates to a State Convention, to be convened in Frankfort on the — day of February, 1861, to take into consideration the interests of Kentucky in the present crisis, and to determine what measures of redress Kentucky will demand, and what position she will occupy in the event that no honorable and satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties can be effected. Said convention bill to provide that the action of the convention to be elected under its provisions shall be submitted to the legal voters of the Commonwealth for their ratification or rejection.

Mr. Massie moved to lay said resolution on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Massie, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, ~ J. Wilson Foster, ~ Fielding Neil,
C. S. Abell, ~ David C. Ganaway, ~ John T. Ratcliff,
R. M. Alexander, ~ Samuel L. Geiger, ~ Nicholas A. Rapier,
Vene P. Armstrong, ~ Abijah Gilbert, ~ John W. Ritter,
Henry Bohannon, ~ A. F. Gowdy, ~ Sinclair Roberts,
William Brown, ~ John O. Harrison, ~ John Rodman,
Richard A. Buckner, ~ John Haynes, ~ Ben. J. Shaver,
Oscar H. Burbridge, ~ Joseph Hill, ~ Nelson Sledd,
Joshua Burdett, ~ John B. Hunter, ~ H. H. Smith,
Curtis F. Burnam, ~ William C. Ireland, ~ Ishmael H. Smith,
A. B. Chambers, ~ Richard T. Jacob, ~ Alex. H. Sneed,
Francis L. Cleveland, ~ Sylvester Johnson, ~ A. B. Stivers,
Milton J. Cook, ~ Gabriel A. Lackey, ~ Joshua Tevis,
Daniel E. Downing, ~ L. S. Luttrell, ~ George M. Thomas,
Robert English, ~ James B. Lyne, ~ H. S. Tye,
John A. Finn, ~ E. D. Massie, ~ John W. White,
William Fisher, ~ Hiram McElroy, ~ Nathaniel Wolfe,
McDowell Fogle, ~ W. L. Neale, ~ John Word—54.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Harrison G. Burns, ~ George W. Ewing, ~ James Mann,
Robert A. Burton, jr., ~ Eugene A. Faulconer, ~ W. B. Machen,
John G. Carlisle, ~ Nat. Gaither, jr., ~ John G. McFarland,
William W. Cleary, ~ Robert H. Gale, ~ Joseph H. D. McKeel,
Shelby Coffey, jr., ~ Thomas L. Coheen, ~ John M. Rice,
Virgil Coleman, ~ John Griffin, ~ W. C. Richardson,
John W. Cook, ~ Ben. M. Hitt, ~ Fountain Riddell,
Joseph Croxton, ~ George B. Hodge, ~ Samuel Salyers,
Mr. Hitt moved the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, "All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, happiness, security, and the protection of property; and for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they think proper;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That inasmuch as the allegiance of the citizen to the government is due only where ample protection is afforded, and should the people of one or more of the sovereign States, in convention assembled, deem it necessary, in order to secure their safety, happiness, and the protection of property, to withdraw from the Union, the General Government under the Constitution has no rightful power to prevent them from doing so.

Resolved, That any attempt upon the part of the General Government to constrain, by the use of force against its citizens, an unwilling submission on the part of any State of this Confederacy, or to impose on them a government which they believe is destructive of the ends for which all free governments are instituted, will be regarded by Kentucky as an act of usurpation dangerous to the liberties and destructive of the independence of her citizens.

Resolved, That while Kentucky is now, and ever has been, devoted to the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution as construed by the Supreme Court, yet, in order to make a last effort to bring about a reconciliation between the North and South, she is willing to accept the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by Hon. John J. Crittenden, by way of amendments to the Constitution, as a final settlement of existing difficulties; and should these be refused by the Northern States through representatives, she will consider herself forever absolved from all allegiance to the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to inquire whether the present posture of Kentucky, and the necessities of her condition, does not demand that the voice of her people shall be heard immediately, and for that purpose to report a plan for calling a convention, either by bill or resolution, as by them may be deemed most appropriate.

Ordered, That said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Richardson moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That if all the efforts to reconcile the differences between the two sections of the country shall fail, then every consideration of
interest and honor demands that Kentucky shall unite her destinies with her sister slaveholding States.

Mr. Finn moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Richardson and Lannom, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Carlisle, from the committee to whom was referred sundry leaves to bring in local bills, reported and moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the business of the present session shall be confined exclusively to the subjects embraced in the message of the Governor,
and to the making of such appropriations as may be necessary to de-
fray the expenses of the session, and other expenses connected therewith; and it shall not be in order to receive or act upon any other subjects.

Mr. Gowdy moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz:

Also, the financial condition of the State, together with such relief as can be given to sheriffs and citizens of this Commonwealth.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Hitt moved to lay said resolution and amendment on the table. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative. The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Husbands and McElroy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

The question was then taken on the passage of said resolution and amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Husbands and J. W. Cook, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

R. M. Alexander, 
Vene P. Armstrong, 
Henry Bohannon, 
William Brown, 
Oscar H. Burbridge, 
Curtis F. Burnam, 
Robert A. Burton, Jr., 
John G. Carlisle, 
A. B. Chambers, 
William W. Cleary, 
Francis L. Cleveland, 
Shelby Coffey, Jr., 
Virgil Coleman, 
John W. Cook, 
William Day, 
Henry B. Dohyns, 
Daniel E. Downing, 
Alexander Dunlap, 
John Ellis, 
Robert English, 
George W. Ewing, 
Eugene A. Faulconer, 
John A. Finn,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, 
C. S. Abell, 
Richard A. Buckner, 
Joshua Burdett, 
Harrison G. Burns, 
Milton J. Cook, 
Joseph Croxton, 
McDowell Fogle,

Mr. Ewing read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That this General Assembly has heard with profound regret of the resolutions recently adopted by the States of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, 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 Legislatures of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts as the indica-
tion of a purpose upon the part of the people of these States 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 Kentucky is hereby requested to inform the Executives of each of said States that it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that whenever the authorities of these States shall send armed forces to the South for the purpose indicated in said resolutions, the people of Kentucky, 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.

The rule of the House, requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, having been dispensed with,

Mr. Finn moved that said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Finn and Chambers, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

| C. S. Abell,        | Robert English, | E. D. Massie,       |
| William Brown,      | John A. Finn,   | W. L. Neale,       |
| Richard A. Buckner, | William Fisher,  | Alex. H. Sneed,    |
| Oscar H. Burbridge, | McDowell Pogue, | Joshua Tevis,      |
| Curtis F. Burnam,   | George L. Forman,| George M. Thomas,  |
| Robert A. Burton, j r., | David C. Ganaway; | H. S. Tye,        |
| Francis L. Cleveland, | John K. Goodloe, | Nathaniel Wolfe,   |
| Daniel E. Downing,  | William C. Ireland, |               |

Those who voted in the negative, were—

| Mr. Speaker,        | Samuel L. Geiger, | John G. McFarland, |
| R. M. Alexander,    | Abijah Gilbert,   | Joseph H. D. McKee, |
| Vene P. Armstrong,  | Thomas L. Goheen, | Fielding Neil,     |
| Henry Bohannon,     | A. F. Gowdy,      | John T. Ratcliff,  |
| Joshua Burdett,     | John Griffin,     | Nicholas A. Rapier,|
| Harrison G. Burns,  | John Haynes,      | John M. Rice,      |
| John G. Carlisle,   | Joseph Hill,      | W. C. Richardson,  |
| A. B. Chambers,     | Ben. M. Hitt,     | Fountain Riddell,  |
| William W. Cleary,  | George B. Hodge,  | John W. Ritter,    |
| Shelby Coffey, j r.,| John B. Hunter,   | Sinclair Roberts,  |
| Virgil Coleman,     | L. D. Husbands,   | John Rodman,       |
| John W. Cook,       | Richard T. Jacob, | Samuel Salyers,    |
| Joseph Croxton,     | Sylvester Johnson,| Ben. J. Shavers,   |
| William Day,        | Gabriel A. Lackey,| Joseph Shawhan,    |
| Henry B. Dobyns,    | William D. Lannom,| Nelson Seldd,      |
| Alexander Dunlap,    | James G. Leach,   | H. H. Smith,       |
| John Ellis,         | Young A. Linn,    | Ishmael H. Smith,  |
| George W. Ewing,    | L. S. Luttrel,    | A. B. Stivers,     |
Mr. Croxton moved the previous question.

And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the affirmative.

A division of the question having been called for, the question was taken on the adoption of the 1st resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Abell and McKee, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

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<tr>
<th>Mr. Speaker,</th>
<th>McDowell Fogle,</th>
<th>Hiram McElroy,</th>
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<td>C. S. Abell,</td>
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<td>L. S. Luttrell,</td>
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<td>George W. Ewing,</td>
<td>James B. Lyne,</td>
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<td>Eugene A. Faulconer,</td>
<td>James Mann,</td>
<td>Nathaniel Wolfe,</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Fisher,</td>
<td>W. B. Machen,</td>
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Those who voted in the negative, were—

None.
The question was then taken on the adoption of the 2d resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. McKee and Gaither, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  John A. Finn,  W. B. Machen,
C. S. Abell,  William Fisher,  Hiram McElroy,
R. M. Alexander,  George L. Forman,  John G. McFarland,
Vene P. Armstrong,  J. Wilson Foster,  Joseph H. D. McKee,
Henry Bohannon,  Nat. Gaither, Jr.,  W. L. Neale,
Richard A. Buckner,  Robert H. Gale,  Fielding Neil,
Oscar H. Burbridge,  David C. Ganaway,  John T. Ratcliff,
Joshua Burdett,  Samuel L. Geiger,  Nicholas A. Raper,
Harrison G. Burns,  Abijah Gilbert,  John M. Rice,
Curtis F. Burnam,  Thomas L. Goheen,  W. C. Richardson,
Robert A. Burton, Jr.,  John K. Goodloe,  Fountain Riddell,
John G. Carlisle,  A. F. Gowdy,  John W. Ritter,
A. B. Chambers,  John Griffin,  Sinclair Roberts,
Thomas H. Clay,  John Haynes,  John Rodman,
William W. Cleary,  Joseph Hill,  Samuel Salyers,
Francis L. Cleveland,  Ben. M. Hitt,  Ben. J. Shaver,
Shelby Coffey, Jr.,  George B. Hodge,  Joseph Shawhan,
Virgil Coleman,  John B. Hunter,  Nelson Sledd,
John W. Cook,  L. D. Husbands,  H. H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook,  William C. Ireland,  Ishmael H. Smith,
Joseph Croxton,  Richard T. Jacob,  A. B. Stivers,
William Day,  Sylvester Johnson,  Gobrias Terry,
Henry B. Dobyns,  Gabriel A. Lackey,  Joshua Tevis,
Daniel E. Downing,  William D. Lannom,  H. S. Tye,
Alexander Dunlap,  James G. Leach,  R. A. Walker,
John Ellis,  Young A. Linn,  Daniel P. White,
Robert English,  L. S. Luttrel,  John W. White,
George W. Ewing,  James B. Lyne,  Nathaniel Wolfe,
Eugene A. Faulconer,  James Mann,  John Word—87.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

William Brown,  John O. Harrison,  Alex. H. Sneed,

And then the House adjourned.
Mr. Sneed moved that rule No. 46 of the Senate, which reads as follows: "The standing rules of the Senate, and the regular order of business, shall not be suspended or interrupted unless by a vote of two thirds of the Senators present," be adopted by this House, with such change of phrasing as shall make it applicable to the House.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Johnson, by leave of the House, recorded his vote in the affirmative on the resolutions moved by Mr. Ewing and adopted on yesterday.

Mr. Goodloe, by leave of the House, changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative on the 2d of said resolutions.

Mr. Abell moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolutions moved by Mr. Ewing were adopted on yesterday.

Mr. Rice moved to lay said motion to reconsider on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Rice and Ewing, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Cale, Hiram McElroy,
Harrison G. Burns, David C. Ganaway, John G. McFarland,
John G. Carlisle, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph H. D. McKee,
A. B. Chambers, Abijah Gilbert, John T. Ratchiff,
William W. Cleary, A. F. Gowdy, John M. Rice,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John Griffin, W. C. Richardson,
Virgil Coleman, Ben. M. Hitt, Fountain Riddell,
John W. Cook, George B. Hodge, Sinclair Roberts,
Joseph Croxton, L. D. Husbands, John Rodman,
William Day, Sylvester Johnson, Samuel Salyers,
Henry B. Debyns, William Johnson, Joseph Shawhan,
Alexander Dunlap, William D. Lannom, H. H. Smith,
John Ellis, James G. Leach, A. B. Stivers,
George W. Ewing, Young A. Linn, Cobrias Terry,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James Mann, R. A. Walker,
J. Wilson Foster, W. B. Machen, Daniel P. White—49.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, John A. Finn, W. L. Neale,
R. M. Alexander, William Fisher, Fielding Neil,
Mr. Machen read and laid on the table the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, Several of our sister States of the South have proclaimed their secession from the Government of the United States, and renounced their allegiance thereto, and others are taking action tending to the same result, and which will, without doubt, be speedily consummated, unless arrested by timely consultation with those who are suffering the same grievances of which they complain, under circumstances vastly more oppressive and injurious; and whereas, notwithstanding Kentucky views with most lively apprehension the momentous consequences to her happiness and prosperity involved in the destruction of the Union, and would, by all means not inconsistent with her honor and independence therein, exhibit continued zeal for its preservation upon constitutional principles; and hoping and believing that her sisters of the South, whether claiming to be in or out of the Union, are willing to meet her in her consultation; and further believing that thereby results may be attained which will at least have a tendency to heal the breaches between the North and South, and finally lead to the restoration of peace and fellowship; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That twelve commissioners be appointed in the following manner, viz: one from each of the Congressional districts in the State, by the joint vote of the Senators and Representatives from said districts, and the other two by the Governor, all of whom shall be by him commissioned to represent the State of Kentucky in a convention of the Southern States, to be convened at the earliest practicable day, in the city of Nashville, or at such point as may be agreed upon, for consultation and the adoption of such measures as will give full and complete protection to Southern institutions, having for their basis justice to every portion of the confederacy, and promising in their results peace and quiet upon the distracting subject of slavery, thereby strengthening and perpetuating the bonds of fraternal union.

Resolved, That in the event a harmonious conclusion shall be arrived at by said convention, the same shall be respectfully submitted to the people of the Northern States, through their Legislatures, as a basis for the settlement of all sectional strife, asking their approval thereof in the most speedy practicable manner; and if approved, the same
shall be, by legitimate mode, ingrafted into the Constitution of the United States as a part thereof.

Resolved, That in the event the meeting proposed with the Southern States shall be by them declined, or having met, shall be unable to come to any harmonizing decision as to the terms of settlement of those questions which have caused the secession of some of the States, and threaten the final disruption of the government; or, if having agreed, the propositions for settlement shall be rejected by the Northern States, either by direct action or a failure, within a reasonable time, to consider the same, then it shall be the duty of the Governor of this Commonwealth to order an election to be held throughout the State, at the earliest practicable day, for the election of delegates to a convention to take into consideration the condition in which Kentucky will then be placed, and determine as to what shall be done for the protection of her interests, and how far, and the promotion of the general welfare of the people—the number of delegates to be the same as in the House of Representatives; and their election to be in the same manner as by law representatives in said body are elected.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward to the Governor of each of the Southern States a copy of the foregoing resolutions in such manner as he may deem most advisable, asking their co-operation therein, without delay, and tendering to them all our earnest solicitation for harmony and conciliation, so important at this time to the preservation of all our rights as citizens and States, and upon which hopes for future prosperity and happiness may be confidently based.

Resolved, That in the event of a failure of the Senators and Representatives to elect a commissioner from the Congressional district in which they live, then the Governor shall appoint some suitable person to represent the district in the convention aforesaid.

Resolved, That the members of this commission receive the same pay and mileage as members of this Legislature, and that the Governor be authorized to issue his warrant upon the Treasury for such other sums as may, in his judgment, be necessary to carry into full effect and enforce the provisions of these resolutions.

Ordered, That said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

1. Mr. Harrison presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Bullitt county against secession and the calling of a State Convention.

2. Mr. Wolfe presented the petition of sundry citizens of Louisville, praying a modification of the law in relation to free negroes and mulattoes.

3. Also the petition of the members of the bar of Louisville and Jefferson county, praying the repeal of an act concerning judicial sales in Jefferson county.

4. Mr. Abell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mercer county, praying the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, and the
resolutions of the late Conventions in Louisville, as a basis of compromise of the existing political complications and troubles.

5. Mr. Cleary presented the petition of A. D. Baleess, praying a change of the line of an election precinct in Harrison county.

6. Mr. Rapier presented the petition of sundry citizens of Larue county, praying the establishment of an additional election district in said county.

7. Mr. Ireland presented the petition of sundry citizens of Greenup county, praying the repeal of an act providing for the payment of the public debt of Greenup county, approved March 3, 1860.

Which were severally received; the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st and 4th to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 2d and 3d to the Committee on the Judiciary; the 5th and 6th to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; and the 7th to Messrs. Ireland, W. L. Neale, and Thomas.

On motion of Mr. Hodge,

Ordered, That the Committee on Federal Relations be empowered to employ a clerk; and to receive and have printed such documents and papers as they may deem necessary and important to this House.

Mr. Lyne, from the special committee appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported—

A bill to regulate the terms of the circuit court in the county of Webster.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Goodloe moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of every people to revolt against their Government for grievous oppression; but before revolution is resorted to, all possible means of redress should be exhausted; and there is yet no sufficient cause for Kentucky to revolt against the Government of the United States.

Mr. Sneed moved the previous question. And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put," it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Coffey and Sneed, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell,  
R. M. Alexander,  
Vene P. Armstrong,  
Henry Bohannon,  
William Brown,  
Richard A. Buckner,  
Oscar H. Burbridge,  
Joshua Burdett,  
Curtis F. Burnam,  
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  
Thomas H. Clay,  
Francis L. Cleveland,  
Milton J. Cook,  
Daniel E. Downing,  
D. S. F. Fenn,  
Abijah Gilbert,  
Hiram McElroy,  
W. L. Neale,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
John W. Ritter,  
Ben. J. Shafer,  
Ishmael H. Smith,  
Alex. H. Sneed,  
Joshua Tevis,  
George M. Thomas,  
Harrison Thomson,  
H. S. Tye,  
John W. White,  
Nathaniel Wolfe,  
John Word—42.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Harrison G. Burns,  
John G. Carlisle,  
A. B. Chambers,  
William W. Cleary,  
Shelby Coffey, jr.,  
Virgil Coleman,  
John W. Cook,  
Joseph Croxton,  
William Day,  
Henry B. Dobyns,  
Alexander Dunlap,  
John Ellis,  
George W. Ewing,  
Eugene A. Faulconer,  
J. Wilson Foster,  
Nat. Gaither, jr.,  
Robert H. Gale,  
Samuel L. Geiger,  
Thomas L. Goheen,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
John Griffin,  
Joseph Hill,  
Ben. M. Hitt,  
George B. Hodge,  
L. D. Husbands,  
Richard T. Jacob,  
Sylvester Johnson,  
William Johnson,  
William D. Lannom,  
James G. Leach,  
Young A. Linn,  
James Mann,  
W. B. Maclen,  
John G. McFarland,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
Fielding Neil,  
John T. Ratcliff,  
John M. Rice,  
W. C. Richardson,  
Fountain Riddell,  
Sinclair Roberts,  
Samuel Salyers,  
Joseph Shawhan,  
Nelson Sledd,  
H. H. Smith,  
A. B. Stivers,  
Gobrias Terry,  
R. A. Walker,  
D. P. White—50.

Mr. Husbands moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. F. Neil moved to refer said resolution to a Committee of the Whole, and that it be made the special order for to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on referring said resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Goodloe moved that the committee be instructed to report upon the same on to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, A. M.
Mr. Leach moved that the committee be instructed to report upon the same on Thursday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Cleary moved to lay the two last named motions on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and Abell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Samuel L. Geiger, Hiram McElroy,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers, A. F. Gowdy, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William W. Cleary, John Griffin, John T. Ratcliff,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Joseph Hill, John M. Rice,
Virgil Coleman, Ben. M. Hitt, W. C. Richardson,
John W. Cook, George B. Hodge, Fountain Riddell,
Joseph Croxton, L. D. Husbands, Sinclair Roberts,
William Day, Richard T. Jacob, Samuel Salyers,
Henry B. Dobyns, Sylvester Johnson, Joseph Shawhan,
Alexander Dunlap, William Johnson, Nelson Sledd,
John Ellis, William D. Lannom, H. H. Smith,
George W. Ewing, James G. Leach, A. B. Stivers,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, Gobrias Terry,
Nat. Gaither, jr., James Mana, R. A. Walker,
Robert H. Gale, W. B. Machen, Daniel P. White—48

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, John A. Finn, E. D. Massie,
R. M. Alexander, William Fisher, W. L. Neale,
Vene P. Armstrong, McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil,
Henry Bohnannon, George L. Forman, Nicholas A. Rapier,
William Brown, J. Wilson Foster, John W. Ritter,
Richard A. Buckner, David C. Ganaway, John Rodman,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Abijah Gilbert, Ben. J. Shaver,
Joshua Burdett, John K. Goodloe, Ishmael H. Smith,
Curtis F. Burnam, John O. Harrison, Alex. H. Sneed,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John Haynes, Joshua Tevis,
John G. Carlisle, John B. Hunter, George M. Thomas,
Thomas H. Clay, William C. Ireland, H. S. Tye,
Francis L. Cleveland, Gabriel A. Lackey, John W. White,
Milton J. Cook, L. S. Luttrell, Nathaniel Wolfe,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, John Word—46

Mr. Armstrong moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution reported by Mr. Carlisle from the special committee, to whom was referred sundry leaves to bring in local bills, and the amendment thereto, was adopted on yesterday.
Pending the consideration of which motion, the hour having arrived for a call of the orders of the day,

The House took up the resolution from the Senate in relation to a call of a convention of all the States, known as the Simpson resolution.

Mr. Gaither moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following resolution, viz:

*Be it further Resolved, That if a convention be called of the States of this Confederacy, and amendments are not incorporated in the Federal Constitution, similar to those presented in the United States Senate by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, then the action of that Convention shall not be binding upon the citizens of this Commonwealth, and such measures will then be resorted to by us as becomes citizens of a sovereign State.*

Mr. J. W. White moved the previous question.

And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Leach and McElroy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

| C. S. Abell | William Fisher | W. L. Neale |
| R. M. Alexander | McDowell Fogle | Fielding Neil |
| Vene P. Armstrong | George L. Forman | Nicholas A. Rapier |
| Henry Bohannon | David C. Ganaway | John W. Ritter |
| William Brown | Abijah Gilbert | John Rodman |
| Richard A. Buckner | John K. Goodloe | Ben. J. Shaver |
| Oscar H. Burbridge | A. F. Gowdy | Ishmael H. Smith |
| Joshua Burdett | John O. Harrison | Alex. H. Sneed |
| Curtis F. Burnam | John Haynes | Joshua Tevis |
| Robert A. Burton, Jr. | John B. Hunter | George M. Thomas |
| Thomas H. Clay | William C. Ireland | Harrison Thomson |
| Francis L. Cleveland | Richard T. Jacob | H. S. Tye |
| Milton J. Cook | Gabriel A. Lackey | John W. White |
| Daniel E. Downing | L. S. Luttrell | Nathaniel Wolfe |
| Robert English | James B. Lyne | John Word—47 |
| John A. Finn | E. D. Massie | |

Those who voted in the negative, were—

| Mr. Speaker | Robert H. Gale | John G. McFarland |
| Harrison G. Burns | Samuel L. Geiger | Joseph H. D. McKee |
| John G. Carlisle | Thomas L. Goheen | John T. Ratcliff |
| A. B. Chambers | John Griffin | John M. Rice |
| William W. Cleary | Joseph Hill | W. C. Richardson |
| Shelby Coffey, Jr. | Ben. M. Hitt | Fountain Riddell |
| Virgil Coleman | George B. Hodge | Sinclair Roberts |
| Joseph Croxton | L. D. Husbands | Samuel Salyers |
Mr. Hodge moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz:

Resolved, That the propositions of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, as amendments to the Constitution, be, and the same are hereby, recommended to the Convention, now proposed to be called, as a basis of settlement of the difficulties that now unfortunately exist.

Mr. Ratcliff moved that the House adjourn.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed a bill of the following title, viz:

An act for the benefit of Fleming county.
And also asking leave to withdraw their report of the adoption of a resolution for the calling a convention of all the States, known as the Simpson resolution.

Which was granted, and the resolution returned by the messenger.

1. Mr. Harrison presented a petition, praying a charter for Pitt’s Point.

2. Mr. F. Neil presented the petition of sundry citizens of Shelby county, praying the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, and against the call of a State Convention.

3. Mr. Leach presented the petition of A. D. Williams and others, praying an extension of the limits of the town of Pleasureville.
4. Mr. Abell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mercer county, praying that the Crittenden amendments and the Louisville resolutions be adopted as a basis of compromise for existing difficulties.

5. Mr. Shaver presented the petition of sundry citizens of Muhlenburg county, praying the passage of a stay law and the suspension of the banks.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions; the 2d and 4th to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 3d to Messrs. Leach, Rodman, and Jacob; and the 5th to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Geiger—
1. A bill to amend an act, entitled "An act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, and emancipation."

By Mr. Goodloe—
2. A bill to amend the law in relation to guardians.

By Mr. Bohannon—
3. A bill for the benefit of the common schools of Shelby and Knox counties.

By Mr. Gaither—
4. A bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Highland Coal Company."

By the Committee on County Courts—
5. A bill for the benefit of William M. Edrington, as administrator of William Phillips.

By the Committee on Banks—
6. A bill creating the Deposit Bank of Greenville.

By same—
7. A bill to incorporate the Planters' Bank of Henderson.

By Mr. Buckner—
8. A bill for the benefit of the Fayette county court.

By Mr. Ratcliff—
9. A bill making the certificate of the Auditor of Public Accounts evidence in certain cases.

By Mr. Burns—
10. A bill establishing a circuit court in Wolfe county, and for other purposes.
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By Mr. Cleary—
11. A bill to amend chapter 103, Revised Statutes, title, "Turnpike and Plank Road."

By Mr. Burbridge—
12. A bill to amend the charter of the Paris and Bethlehem turnpike road.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Ordered, That the 7th bill be read a second time on to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 2d, 9th, and 11th bills be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; that the 4th be referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the special order for Friday next, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.; and that the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st, 3d, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 12th bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Lannom moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Enrollments be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ a clerk to aid said committee in the discharge of their duties.

Which was adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Auditor to the resolution adopted at a former day of this session, showing the amount of revenue due to the State and uncollected, which is as follows, viz:

Auditor's Office, Ky.,
Frankfort, January 22, 1861.

Hon. D. Meriwether, Speaker of the House of Reps. of Kentucky:

Sir: In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th inst., asking the amount of revenue due to the State, and uncollected, I have the honor to report as follows, viz:

Amount of revenue 1859, due 15th January, 1861 $30,063 01
Amount of revenue 1860, due 18th January, 1861 304,181 81
Total $334,244 82

11
The amount of revenue due for 1860 is subject to credits of delinquent lists from some of the counties which have not yet reported. I suppose these lists will amount to some $5,000. The account with this credit will stand thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount revenue 1859 due</td>
<td>$31,183 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount revenue 1860 due</td>
<td>3,063 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total due</td>
<td>$34,246 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct supposed delinquent list</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net amount revenue due 18th January, 1861</td>
<td>$29,246 82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respectfully,

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

Ordered, that said report be referred to the Committee on Claims, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Gilbert moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Internal Improvement report to this House the amount of tolls collected at each lock on salt and coal ascending the Kentucky river.

Which was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, and emancipation."

And that they had passed a resolution for the calling of a convention of all the States, known as the Simpson resolution.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, viz:

1. On motion of Mr. Buckner - A bill for the benefit of the Lexington and Newtown turnpike company.
2. On motion of Mr. Armstrong - A bill for the benefit of Martin Looker & Co., of the city of Louisville.
3. On motion of Mr. Goodloe - A bill to amend the charter of the town of Versailles.
4. On motion of Mr. Lasskey - A bill for the benefit of the Knob Lick turnpike road company.
5. On motion of Mr. Gaither - A bill for the benefit of E. T. Willis, probate judge of Adair county.
7. On motion of Mr. Kiddell - A bill to authorize the Boone county court to sell and convey the poor-house land in said county.
On motion of Mr. Sneed—S. A bill for the benefit of G. W. Doneghy, late sheriff of Boyle county.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary prepare and bring in the 1st; the Committee on Claims the 2d; the Committee on Incorporated Institutions the 3d and 4th; the Committee on Propositions and Grievances the 5th; the Committee on Ways and Means the 6th and 8th; and Messrs. Riddell, Hitt, and Lannom the 7th.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills, which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Salvisa and Kirkwood turnpike road company.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, and emancipation."

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Mr. Forman read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That to enable the Governor to execute the resolution of the General Assembly at its last session, awarding medals to the surviving Kentucky volunteers who participated in achieving the naval victory on Lake Erie by the fleet of the United States over that of Great Britain on the 10th of September, 1813, he is allowed to draw from the treasury the sum of $400, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A motion to dispense with the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table was rejected, and the resolution fell in the orders of the day.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Armstrong's motion, to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of the committee on leaves to bring in local bills, and the amendment thereto, was adopted.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Said amendment was then rejected.

And the question being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Burbridge moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives to place at the disposal of gentlemen of Kentucky, now visiting the capital, who may wish to discuss the important subjects now agitating the country, during the present week. The privileges thus granted not to interfere with the transaction of the business of the House.
Mr. Husbands moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz:

But no emancipationist or abolitionist is to be allowed the use of the Hall.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Gaither moved to lay said resolution and amendment on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative. The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Burnam and Hitt, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
Shelby Coffey, jr., Ben. M. Hitt, Fountain Riddell,
John W. Cook, William D. Lannom, Nelson Sledd,
William Day, Young A. Linn, Gobrias Terry,
Nat. Gaither, jr.,

Those who voted in the negative, were—
Mr. Speaker, John G. McFarland,
R. M. Alexander, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Vene P. Armstrong, W. L. Neale,
Henry Bohannon, Fielding Neil,
William Brown, John T. Ratcliff,
Richard A. Baekner, Nicholas A. Kapier,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John M. Rice,
Joshua Burdett, W. C. Richardson,
Harrison G. Burns, John W. Ritter,
Curtis F. Burnam, Sinclair Roberts,
Robert A. Barton, jr., John Rodman,
A. B. Chambers, Samuel Salyers,
Thomas H. Clay, Ben. J. Shaver,
William W. Cleary, Joseph Shawhan,
Francis L. Cleveland, H. H. Smith,
Virgil Coleman, Ishmael H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook, Alex. H. Sneed,
Henry B. Dobyns, A. B. Stivers,
Daniel E. Downing, Joshua Tevis,
John Ellis, George M. Thomas,
George W. Ewing, Harrison Thomson,
L. D. Hushanda, H. S. Tye,
Francis L. Ireland, R. A. Walker,
Richard T. Jacob, John W. White,
Sylvester Johnson, John Word—75.

Said resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Cleveland moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be instructed to inform
this House what proportion of the revenue already paid in has been received since the 26th day of December, 1860.

Which was adopted.

The House then, according to order, took up a bill from the Senate, entitled

An act for the benefit of Fleming county.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been disposed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House took up the resolution from the Senate for the calling a convention of all the States, known as the Simpson resolutions.

Which were read, as follows, viz:

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 grievances 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 resolutions 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.

Mr. Gaither moved to amend said resolutions by adding thereto the following, viz:

Resolved, That if the Convention be called in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky suggests, for the consideration of said Convention, as a basis for settling existing difficulties, the adoption, by way of amendment to the Constitution, the resolutions offered in the Senate of the United States by Hon. John J. Crittenden.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Leach moved to amend said resolutions and amendment by substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in the opinion of the people of Kentucky, the amendments to
the Constitution of the United States, proposed in the United States Senate, by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, on the 18th December, 1860, would, if adopted, give general satisfaction to the slave-holding States, and restore peace to our distracted country. We therefore respectfully and earnestly request Congress to propose said amendments to the States for ratification.

And the question being taken on the adoption of said substitute, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Leach and Rice, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question was then taken on said resolution, as amended, and it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Ewing and Gaither, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, George L. Forman, John G. McFarland,
R. M. Alexander, J. Wilson Foster, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Vene P. Armstrong, Nat. Gaither, jr., W. L. Neale,
Henry Bohannon, Robert H. Gale, Fielding Neil,
William Brown, David C. Ganaway, John T. Ratcliff,
Richard A. Buckner, Samuel L. Geiger, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Abijah Gilbert, Fountain Riddell,
Joshua Burdett, Thomas L. Coheen, John W. Ritter,
Curtis F. Burnam, John K. Goodloe, Sinclair Roberts,
Robert A. Burton, jr., A. F. Gowdy, John Rodman,
John G. Carlisle, John O. Harrison, Samuel Salyers,
A. B. Chambers, John Haynes, Ben. J. Shaver,
Thomas H. Clay, Joseph Hill, Joseph Shawhan,
William W. Cleary, Ben. M. Hitt, Nelson Slevd,
Francis L. Cleveland, John B. Hunter, H. H. Smith,
Shelby Coffey, jr., L. D. Husbands, Ishmael H. Smith,
John W. Cook, William C. Ireland, Alex. H. Sneed,
Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, A. B. Stivers,
William Day, Sylvester Johnson, Gobrias Terry,
Henry B. Dobyns, William Johnson, Joshua Tevis,
Daniel E. Downing, Gabriel A. Lackey, George M. Thomas,
Alexander Dunlap, James G. Leach, Harrison Thomson,
John Ellis, L. S. Luttrell, H. S. Tye,
George W. Ewing, James B. Lyne, R. A. Walker,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James Mann, Daniel P. White,
John A. Finn, E. D. Massie, John W. White,
John W. Fisher, Hiram McElroy, John Word—82.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Harrison G. Burns, William D. Lannom, John M. Rice,
Virgil Coleman, Young A. Linn, W. C. Richardson—8.
John Griffin, W. B. Machen.

Mr. Ewing read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that this General Assembly regards the present movement of several of the Southern States, in resuming the powers they delegated to the General Government, as an effort to preserve our Constitution from being overthrown by Abraham Lincoln, as his party platform requires and demands him to do.

Resolved, That we are for the Union—the Union of our fathers—for the Constitution, the glorious charter of our liberties, as expounded by the recognized authority, upon the basis of equal justice, liberty, and immunities to all the citizens of all the States.

Resolved, That, believing that the people of the Southern States are, and have ever been, content to remain in the Union under the Consti-
tion as originally designed, the people of Kentucky deeply sympathize with their brethren of the other Southern States, in their unwilling resistance to an incoming administration, which, by a perverted and unauthorized construction of the Constitution, tends to destroy their peace, welfare, and happiness.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky are firmly and unalterably opposed to any and every attempt on the part of the Government, or the people of the North, to coerce the Southern States, or any one of them, into submission to the will of the majority of the North, when that will has been authoritatively declared by the Supreme Court to be in opposition to the true construction of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance, and prevent the Republican party from making any aggressive attempt, under the plea of "enforcing the laws" and "preserving the Union," upon the rights of the Southern States, believing as we do that any such attempt can only result in a protracted and destructive civil war to attain an end which that party can readily and peaceably accomplish by abandoning their hostility to the South, and declaring their willingness to abide by the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and accepted by all conservative men of the country.

Resolved, That we regard the dominant majority in the North, which, to use the language of Jefferson, "has wriggled itself into power under the auspices of morality," as embodying the policy that Great Britain has pursued for a quarter of a century, in endeavoring to equalize the races on this continent, to reduce the white men to the forbidden level with negroes, and thus overthrow not only the Union, but destroy the glorious free institutions which, seventy-six years ago, our fathers extorted from an unwilling despot; and if any additional evidence be needed to show the alliance of the so-called Republican party with the monarchists of Great Britain to dissolve this Union, regardless of its fearful consequences, it can be found in the fact that its recognized leaders in Congress have deliberately rejected Senator Crittenden's compromise, although it is well known it does not grant the South her full, just, and equal rights under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the strongest bond of the Union is the Constitution, and we most emphatically declare that the present confederation of States can only be maintained and perpetuated by a faithful observance of the provisions of that instrument, and an unequivocal recognition of the equality of the States.

Resolved, That justice and equality to the slave States require that they be unmolested in the management of their social institutions; that their citizens receive common protection with the citizens of the free States in the enjoyment of their privileges and property when moving into a common territory; and whilst under a territorial government, that the fugitive slave law be observed and enforced in letter and spirit; and that every law of a free State, which has for its object the nullification of the fugitive slave act, or to render it in any wise inoperative, should be repealed; prompt action on the part of the
free States giving ample guarantees that such constitutional rights and equality of the slave States shall be respected, is the only means by which peace and tranquility can be restored to a distracted country.

*Resolved,* That we sincerely and earnestly desire the perpetuation of the Union; its downfall would be disastrous to human freedom; and if so terrible a catastrophe shall mark the history of this nation, the cause will be properly attributable to the fanaticism of the northern section of the confederacy. In such an hour our destiny will be found united with our native South.

*Ordered,* That said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and that 150 copies thereof be forthwith printed by the Public Printer for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Carlisle moved the following resolution, viz:

*Resolved,* That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and he is hereby, directed to make out and transmit to this House a statement showing the amount of revenue originally charged to each county in the Commonwealth for the year 1860, with the amount which each has now paid in, and the balance yet due from each.

Which was adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

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**THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861.**

1. The Speaker presented the petition of sundry citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county, praying the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, and opposing the call of a State Convention.

2. Mr. Goodloe presented the petition of sundry citizens of Midway, praying an amendment to their town charter.

3. Mr. Sneed presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Perryville against the chartering of said town.

4. Mr. Tye presented the petition of sundry citizens of Williamsburg, praying the sale of spirituous liquors in said town.

5. Mr. McElroy presented the petition of sundry citizens of Union county, praying a change in the State road from Caseyville to Providence.
6. Also the petition of sundry citizens of Union county, praying that B. McGlendon, a constable in said county, be authorized to appoint a deputy.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 2d and 6th to the Committee on the Judiciary; the 3d to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions; the 4th to Messrs. Tye, M. J. Cook, and Word; and the 5th to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By the Committee on Privileges and Elections—
A bill to establish an additional justices' precinct in Jefferson county.
By same—
A bill to establish an additional voting precinct in Larue county.
By same—
A bill regulating the election of State officers in the county of Webster.

By same—
A bill to change the line of an election district in Harrison county.
By Mr. Terry—
A bill for the benefit of J. W. Hutcherson, of Elkton, Todd county.
By the Committee on Incorporated Institutions—
A bill to incorporate Bell City, in the county of Crittenden.
By Mr. Tye—
A bill regulating the time of holding the Whitley quarterly courts.
By Mr. Ireland—
A bill repealing an act providing for the payment of the public debt of Greenup county.

By Mr. Linn—
A bill to amend the charter of the town of Canton, in Trigg, county.
By Mr. Coleman—
A bill to authorize Calloway county court to change State road.
By Mr. Ireland—
A bill applying the general mechanics' lien law to Boyd, Montgomery, and Webster counties.

By same—
A bill repealing an act in relation to the town of Greenupsburg.
By Mr. Cleary—
A bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Cynthiana.
By same—
A bill to legalize certain proceedings of the Harrison county court, and for other purposes.

By same—
A bill to change the name of the Eminence High School, in Henry county.

By same—
A bill to enlarge the limits of the town of Pleasureville, in Henry county.

By Mr. Buckner—
A bill for the benefit of the Lexington and Newtown turnpike road.

By Mr. Geiger—
A bill supplemental to an act to amend an act concerning free negroes, &c.

By Mr. Word—
A bill to amend the laws in relation to the Cumberland Gap road, in Knox county.

By Mr. Lackey—
A bill to amend the charter of Knob Lick turnpike road company.

By Mr. Tevis—
A bill concerning police and city courts, and fees of county attorneys.

By Mr. Goheen—
A bill to change the time of holding the Livingston quarterly court.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of school district No. 13, in Livingston county.

By same—
A bill authorizing the Marshall county court to establish a road from Maydock's Ferry to Paducah.

By same—
A bill authorizing the Marshall county court to change a State road.

By Mr. Luttrell—
A bill to amend the charter of the Helena turnpike road, in Mason county.

By same—
A bill to incorporate the United Irish Association of Maysville.

By Mr. Husbands—
A bill for the benefit of John C. Gibson, lessee of the Warsaw turnpike road.
By Mr. Abell—
A bill in reference to magistrates' district No. 3, in Mercer county.

By Mr. Shaver—
A bill to permit the trustees of Greenville to change a street in said town.

By Mr. Massie—
A bill to exempt certain citizens of Spencer county from working roads.

By Mr. Tye—
A bill to authorize persons to make tunnels in the county of Whitley. Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills were reported, viz.:

By the Committee on Claims—
1. A bill for the benefit of Martin Looker & Co.

By Mr. M. J. Cook—
2. A bill for the benefit of Aaron Johnson, late sheriff of Laurel county.

By Mr. Thomas—
3. A bill fixing the compensation of school commissioners in certain cases.

By Mr. Finn—
4. A bill for the benefit of sheriffs.

By Mr. Gowdy—
5. A bill to exempt certain persons from working on roads in the county of Taylor.

By Mr. McElroy—
6. A bill for the benefit of Benjamin F. McCleland, constable of Webster county.

By same—
7. A bill for the benefit of Peter N. Green, of Union county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 2d and 4th bills be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; the 3d to the Committee on Education; the 5th to the Committee on County Courts; the 6th to the Committee on the Judiciary; and the 7th to the Committee on the Revised Statutes.

Messrs. Hodge and Abell, by leave of the House, recorded their votes in the affirmative on Simpson's resolutions and Gaither's amendment.

And Mr. Richardson changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative on said questions.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed a bill from this House of the following title, viz:

An act to regulate the terms of the circuit courts in the county of Webster.

And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of John P. McLaughlin.

An act for the benefit of E. T. Willis, presiding judge of the Adair county court.

An act relating to the voting places in Radford precinct, in Calloway county.

An act to incorporate the Louisville Union Benevolent Association.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Fogle—1. A bill for the benefit of P. W. Napier, late sheriff of Casey county.

On motion of same—2. A bill for the benefit of the town of Liberty.


On motion of Mr. Gilbert—4. A bill to legalize the April term, 1860, of the Jackson quarterly court.

On motion of same—5. A bill to change the time of holding the Jackson quarterly court.

On motion of same—6. A bill to increase tolls on the Kentucky river.

On motion of Mr. McFarland—7. A bill to amend the charter of the Owensboro Deposit Bank.

On motion of same—8. A bill to create the office of deputy marshal, of Owensboro.

On motion of Mr. Machen—19. A bill incorporating the Eddyville Male Academy.

On motion of Mr. Dobyns—11. A bill to amend section 14, article 2, of an act for the better organization of the Kentucky Militia.


On motion of Mr. Chambers—15. A bill to authorize Geo. Noel to peddle in Gallatin county without license.

On motion of same—16. A bill to repeal the law establishing the police court of Warsaw, and for other purposes.

On motion of same—17. A bill amending the charter of the Warsaw turnpike company.


On motion of Mr. Ireland—19. A bill regulating the fees of surveyors in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Cleary—20. A bill defining the duties of circuit and county court clerks in certain cases.


On motion of Mr. Donan—23. A bill for the benefit of Abijah Holt, of Hart county.


On motion of Mr. Lyne—25. A bill for the benefit of the Henderson county court.


On motion of Mr. Leach—27. A bill to provide for the erection of five additional locks and dams on the Kentucky river.

On motion of Mr. Lannom—28. A bill to amend the law relating to punishment of slaves convicted of felonies.

On motion of same—29. A bill to extend the jurisdiction of circuit courts in certain cases.
On motion of Mr. Fisher—30. A bill to incorporate the Deposit Bank of Nicholasville.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle—31. A bill for the benefit of Jacob Swigert, late clerk of the Court of Appeals.

On motion of same—32. A bill to incorporate the Licking River Mining and Manufacturing Company.

On motion of same—33. A bill to amend an act for the improvement of Licking river.

On motion of same—34. A bill to incorporate the Iron Moulders' Local Union, of Covington.

On motion of same—35. A bill to provide for the payment of jailers' fees in certain cases.

On motion of same—36. A bill to amend the Code of Practice in criminal cases.

On motion of Mr. Ellis—37. A bill to amend the common school law.

On motion of same—38. A bill to discontinue a portion of the old State road, known as the Alphin road.

On motion of Mr. Word—39. A bill for the benefit of common school districts Nos. 16 and 32, in Knox county.

On motion of Mr. M. J. Cook—40. A bill to amend an act supplemental to an act for the construction of a levee from Hickman to the Tennessee line.

On motion of same—41. A bill for the benefit of Wilson Brown, sen., of Rockcastle county.

On motion of same—42. A bill for the benefit of William T. Moren, late sheriff of Laurel county.

On motion of Mr. Goheen—43. A bill for the benefit of A. A. Nelson.

On motion of Mr. Thomas—44. A bill for the benefit of Seth Parker, sheriff of Lewis county.

On motion of Mr. Burnam—45. A bill for the benefit of circuit court clerks.

On motion of same—46. A bill for the benefit of John Miller, of Madison county.

On motion of Mr. Richardson—47. A bill for the benefit of common schools in Meade county.

On motion of Mr. J. W. White—49. A bill for the benefit of the trustees of the Presbyterian church of Mt. Sterling.

On motion of same—50. A bill to amend an act concerning free negroes.

On motion of Mr. Shaver—51. A bill for the benefit of common schools in Muhlenburg county.

On motion of Mr. S. Johnson—52. A bill for the benefit of William Sutherland, of Nelson county.

On motion of Mr. Gale—53. A bill to incorporate a Deposit Bank at New Liberty.

On motion of Mr. Griffin—54. A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Pulaski county.

On motion of same—55. A bill to charter the Pulaski turnpike road company.

On motion of Mr. Bohannon—56. A bill to incorporate the town of Christiansburg, in Shelby county.

On motion of Mr. P. Neil—57. A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Shelbyville.

On motion of Mr. Terry—58. A bill giving further time to sheriffs to pay in balance of revenue for 1860.

On motion of Mr. Tye—59. A bill making the common school commissioner of Whitley county elective by the people of said county.

On motion of same—60. A bill for the benefit of A. J. Curd, late sheriff of Whitley county.

Ordered, That the Committee on Ways and Means prepare and bring in the 1st, 41st, 44th; and 54th bills; the Committee on Incorporated Institutions the 2d, 14th, 16th, 24th, 56th, and 57th; Messrs. Brown, Rice, and Burns the 3d; the Committee on County Courts the 4th, 5th, and 25th; Messrs. Gilbert, Terry, M. J. Cook, Ewing, and Word the 6th; the Committee on Banks the 7th, 30th, and 53d; Messrs. McFarland, Chambers, and Day the 7th; the Committee on the Sinking Fund the 9th; the Committee on Education the 10th, 37th, 47th, and 51st; the Committee on Military Affairs the 11th; the Committee on Propositions and Grievances the 12th, 23d, 39th; the Committee on Claims the 13th, 18th, 21st, 26th, 42d, and 46th; the Committee on the Judiciary the 15th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 34th, and 55th; the Committee on Internal Improvement the 17th, 33d, 52d, and 55th; the Committee on Revised Statutes the 19th, 20th, and 45th; Messrs. Cleary, Shawhan, and Burbridge the 22d; Messrs. Rodman, Burnam, Stivers, Fisher, Buckner,
and Leach the 27th; the Committee on Circuit Courts the 29th and 48th; the Committee on the Codes of Practice the 36th; Messrs. Ellis, Carlisle, and Rice, the 38th; Messrs. M. J. Cook, Word, and Lannom the 40th; Messrs. Goheen, Coleman, and Linn the 43d; Messrs. J. W. White, W. L. Neale, and Thomson the 49th; Messrs. Ewing, F. Neil, and Thomson the 50th; Messrs. Terry, Wolfe, and Ewing the 58th, and Messrs. Tye, Fisher, Ganaway, Terry, and Word the 59th and 60th.

Mr. Alexander moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the school established at the last session of the General Assembly for the benefit of feeble-minded and imbecile children, be requested to report to the present General Assembly the number of pupils admitted to this date, their ages, sex, residence, and general progress.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Armstrong moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That hereafter it shall be in order to introduce bills of a local character without first obtaining leave.

Which was adopted.

The House then, according to special order, took up the bill to incorporate the Planters’ Bank of Henderson.

Which was read a second time.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow, at eleven o’clock.

Mr. Carlisle read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That while we cannot justify any people or political community in overthrowing, or attempting to overthrow, established forms of government for light and trivial causes, yet we solemnly declare that all efforts to subject an unwilling people, by force of arms or other coercive means, to the legislation and authority of external tribunals, or to maintain such legislation and authority over a State which refuses to recognize the same as legitimate and valid, are palpably contrary to the spirit of our republican institutions, and gross violations of the plainest rights of mankind. Believing that authority thus imposed and maintained, contrary to the expressed will of those who are the subjects of it, could not, in the nature of things, be limited, or regulated by any uniform and fixed rules or principles, but that it must necessarily vary in its extent and rigor, according to the will of those who exercise it, or the strength and fortitude of those who are unfortunate enough to become its victims, we could not, under any circumstances, give our sanction as a people to any policy, however disguised or concealed, which tends, directly or indirectly, to the establishment of a
system so completely at variance with all our convictions of right and justice.

Resolved, That the Union of these States, upon the basis of the Federal Constitution, as that instrument was understood and practically interpreted by the great men who formed it, has been, and, in our opinion, would continue to be an inestimable blessing to the people of every section; and the citizens of Kentucky, thoroughly convinced of this fact, and having the most implicit confidence in their own ability to take care of their rights, interests, and honor, in any emergency that may arise, will never consent to abandon the present system, and commit their lives and fortunes to the uncertain and dangerous vicissitudes of revolution, until they have in vain tried every peaceable and constitutional remedy for the redress of their grievances and the security of their rights within the Union.

Resolved, That whilst we have seen but little in the recent conduct and declarations of our sectional antagonists, to encourage the hope of an honorable and permanent adjustment of the difficulties which now surround us, yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact that all peaceable and constitutional efforts have not yet been exhausted; and we earnestly entreat our sister States of the South, which still recognize their connection with the Union, to refrain from taking any final action upon the momentous questions growing out of those difficulties, until at least one more united and solemn appeal shall have been made, through the appropriate tribunals, to the justice and magnanimity of the people themselves.

Resolved, That it is the characteristic of a wise, patriotic, and prudent people, to be prepared at all times to meet with courage and fortitude all such calamities as they cannot avert; and it is the bounden duty of Kentucky, in the present uncertain and alarming condition of public affairs, to neglect no measure of precaution or safety which may be necessary, in the event that all her efforts to secure a peaceable and constitutional adjustment within the Union should be unsuccessful; and be it, therefore, further

Resolved, That provision ought to be speedily made for the appointment, or election, of commissioners to wait upon the Governors of the several States, and communicate to them the earnest desire of Kentucky to bring about such an adjustment of the existing difficulties as will effectually secure the just rights of every section, and restore the peace and tranquility of the nation; and to request the several State Legislatures to unite with us in an immediate application to Congress for the call of a National Convention, to propose amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That provision ought to be immediately made by the Congress of the United States, or by the Legislatures of the several States, for ascertaining the sense of the people upon the amendments to the Constitution proposed in the Senate of the United States by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, or other amendments substantially the same in character.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for taking the sense of the qualified voters of this Commonwealth upon the propriety of
assembling a State Convention, to take into consideration the present condition of the country, and to determine the course which Kentucky ought to take in relation to the same; but no such question should be submitted to the people until a reasonable time has been allowed to the other States to unite with us in the application to Congress as aforesaid; nor ought said question to be submitted to the people in case Congress shall, within a reasonable time, propose proper amendments to the Constitution, and provide for the submission of the same to the respective States; and the final action of such State Convention, if one should be called, ought to be submitted to the people for their rejection or ratification.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. M. J. Cook read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor and Legislature of this Commonwealth should repel, with scorn and indignation, all southern and northern emissaries infesting, or which may infest, our capital, for the purpose of influencing our Representatives to a participation in their nefarious schemes of dissolution.

Mr. Finn read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky have, by joint resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, applied to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and requested all the States to make similar application to Congress; and whereas, this General Assembly confidently believe the Union of these States can and will be perpetuated if the Constitution of the United States shall be so amended as to settle, upon just and equitable terms to all sections of this Confederacy, the various propositions embraced in what is known as the "Crittenden" compromise or "amendments to the Constitution of the United States," which are as follows:

"Whereas, Serious and alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, concerning the rights and security of the rights of the slaveholding States, and especially their rights in the common territory of the United States; and whereas, it is eminently desirable and proper that those dissensions, which now threaten the very existence of this Union, should be permanently quieted and settled by constitutional provisions, which shall do equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore to the people that peace and good will
which ought to prevail between all the citizens of the United States; therefore,

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring: That the following articles be, and are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by Conventions of three fourths of the several States.

"Art. 1. In all the territory of the United States now held, or hereafter acquired, situated north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under territorial government. In all the territory south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance. And when any territory, north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite to a State, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

"Art. 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situated within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

"Art. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so 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 first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolition. 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 taking them from the District.

"Art. 4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by the sea.

"Art. 5. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty to so provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under the said clause of the Constitution
and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

"Art. 6. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the five 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 said Constitution; and no amendment 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."

And whereas, It is just and proper in times perilous to the Union and dangerous to liberty, to consult the people of the United States as to what changes should be made in the Federal compact; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That said amendments be submitted to a vote of the people of Kentucky, on the —— day of ——, 1861, and the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and directed to issue his proclamation, calling upon the legal voters of Kentucky to assemble in their respective voting precincts on said day, and cast their votes for or against said Crittenden amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and when the official vote of said election shall be received at the office of Secretary of State, the Governor is directed to transmit the result of said vote for and against said amendments to the President of the United States, with a request that he communicate the same to Congress.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution, preamble, &c., be by the Governor of this State transmitted to the Governors of the other thirty-two States of this Union, with a request that said preamble, resolution, &c., be forthwith presented to the Legislatures of said States, with the request of this Legislature that said States join this State in the application to Congress for a call of a convention, for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and also that said States respectively submit said Crittenden amendments, or like amendments, to a vote of the people of their respective States, on the —— day of ——, 1861, or as soon thereafter as the sense of the people can be had on said amendments to the Constitution, with a request that said Legislatures direct the Governors of their respective States to transmit the vote on said amendments to the President of the United States, with a request that the same be presented to Congress.

Resolved, That in transmitting the foregoing propositions and requests to the States of this Union, the Governor of this State be directed to request of the Governors of the other States to communicate to him,
at as early a day as possible, what action has been had by the Legislatures of their States, respectively, on the foregoing propositions and requests from this State.

Resolved, That if the popular expression of opinion of the people of the United States, upon the Crittenden amendments, shall not induce two thirds of both Houses of Congress to propose said amendments, or like amendments, to the Constitution; or two thirds of the States shall not join Kentucky in the application of Congress to call a convention of the United States, to propose amendments to said Constitution, then Kentucky proposes to meet the States that by a vote of their people on said Crittenden amendments, or like amendments, indicate their willingness for the Constitution of the United States to be thus amended, in convention at the city of Louisville, on the __ day of ______, 1861, for the purpose of consulting as to what shall be the future action of said States; the ratio of representation in said convention to be the same said States have in both Houses of Congress—that is, two from the State, and one from each congressional district; that the representatives to said convention from the State of Kentucky shall be chosen in the same manner as the Senators and Representatives in the two houses of Congress are now chosen; that when said convention shall have concluded its deliberations, the representatives from this State shall report to the Legislature of this State its action; and, in the opinion of the delegates, what should be the future action of Kentucky; the Legislature of this State to provide by law the compensation to be paid her representatives in said convention; that while these efforts are being made to preserve the Union and perpetuate liberty, we appeal to the conservative sentiment of the country everywhere, North and South; we invoke a spirit of mutual forbearance; we protest against the exercise of force or coercion on the part of the Federal Government against any of the States who have declared, by ordinance of their conventions, that they are no longer a part of the Federal Union; and we invoke upon the part of the Federal Government, and upon the part of the people of the seceding States, a spirit of forbearance, moderation, and conciliation, convinced, as we are, that a Union of force and coercion, held together by the sword or standing armies, is not the Union of our fathers, and that such a Union is not worth preserving.

Resolved, That the Legislature regards it improper, at this time, to call, or take initiatory steps to the call of a State convention, to take into consideration the propriety of the State of Kentucky going out of the Federal Union, and that such steps should not be taken until the hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the conflicting elements that now endanger the peace, the liberty, the perpetuity of the institutions of this State and the permanence of our government, shall be destroyed by the action of the people and the Federal Government, by refusing the propositions and requests herein made, and no satisfactory results shall be attained by the convention at Louisville.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table having been dispensed with,
Ordered, That said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof for the use of the members of this House.

The House then, according to order, took up the bill creating the Deposit Bank of Greenville.

Which being engrossed, was read a third time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That George W. Short, Edward R. Weir, Sanders Eaves, John S. Eaves, jr., and Jonathan Short, are hereby appointed commissioners to obtain subscriptions to the stock of the corporation hereinafter created, who, or a majority of whom, may meet at some convenient time and place in the town of Greenville, of which one month's previous notice shall be given by posting notices at four public places in Muhlenburg county, at which time and place they may open books and keep them open as long as said commissioners shall deem necessary, or until the stock is taken.

§ 2. The capital stock of said institution shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars, nor more than fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, which shall be personal estate, and transferable only on the books of the company, in such manner and subject to such regulations as the board of directors may prescribe.

§ 3. As soon as twenty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to the stock of said company, the books of subscription may be closed and delivered over to the subscribers, who shall thereupon constitute a body politic and corporate, with the corporate name of "Deposit Bank of Greenville." They and their successors shall so continue for the term of thirty years; and may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and may exercise all the other powers usually incident to such corporations.

§ 4. Upon the receipt of the books of subscription, the subscribers, or a majority in value of them, shall meet and elect three persons, who shall be stockholders, to serve as directors of said institution until the first Monday in January following, and until their successors shall be elected. The annual meeting of the stockholders shall thereafter be held on the first Monday in January in each year, but meetings may be held oftener if the directors, or a majority of them, require it; and in all meetings of stockholders, each person shall be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him. The officers shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be elected, but may be removed by a majority at any regular or called meeting of the stockholders. The directors may choose one of their number, or out of the other stockholders, as their president; may appoint a secretary, and such other officers as they may require; fix their compensation, prescribe their duties, and take bond and security for the faithful discharge thereof; may prescribe the manner and times of paying in the stock, shall have the general control of the affairs of the bank, and make such by-laws, rules, and regulations, for the government of the institution, as deemed expedient, not contrary to the pro-
visions of this charter or the by-laws, rules and regulations which the stockholders at their annual meeting may, from time to time, prescribe.

§ 5. The directors shall annually appoint two or more stockholders to attend and hold the annual election.

§ 6. At each annual meeting of the stockholders, a committee shall be appointed, who shall, at least twice in each year, examine into the condition of the bank, and file their report in said bank, subject to the inspection of all the stockholders.

§ 7. The business of said bank shall be to receive money and bank notes on deposit; and it may allow the depositor such interest thereon as may be agreed on; to deal in gold and silver coin, bullion, bills of exchange, and promissory notes; to loan money, and buy and sell the stock of other companies, and the bonds of this State, or any other State, and of the United States; but it shall not issue notes or bills, or certificates of deposit, or any other instruments intended for circulation as money. The promissory notes made payable to any person or persons, or order, or payable to this institution, or order, and negotiable and payable at their banking house, or at any bank or office of discount and deposit, or branch of any bank, and indorsed to, and discounted or bought by the said institution, shall be, and they are hereby, put upon the same footing as foreign bills of exchange; and remedy may be had, jointly and severally, against the drawers and indorsers, and with the like effect, except as to damages, and except that in a regular course of administration they shall have no other or greater dignity or priority of payment than other notes.

§ 8. The directors shall semi-annually declare dividends of the profits arising from the business of the bank.

§ 9. Should any person make a deposit in said bank, and be refused payment thereof on demand made for the same, according to the terms of deposit, and without lawful excuse, said bank shall pay to the depositor the amount of his deposit, and fifteen per cent. damages on the amount thereof, to be recovered by suit in the Muhlenburg circuit court.

§ 10. Said bank shall pay its deposits in gold and silver, or currency of the value of that deposited.

§ 11. The said bank may purchase, hold, sell, and convey any real or personal estate which may be necessary to carry out the object of its creation; and it may receive conveyances of real estate, or any other property, as may be necessary to secure any debt due or owing to it, or which may be sold for the payment of such debt.

§ 12. It shall be the duty of the President, on the 1st day of July in each year, after the bank shall have been organized, to pay to the treasury of this State twenty-five cents on each hundred dollars of stock held and paid for in said institution, which shall be in full of all tax or bonus: Provided, That the Legislature may increase or diminish the same; but at no time shall the tax exceed fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of stock paid for in said institution.

§ 13. This charter shall be forfeited by the violation of any of the provisions thereof. The circuit courts shall have jurisdiction to try the question of forfeiture; the action shall be by ordinary proceeding,
alleging and specifying the acts of forfeiture relied on, and shall only be sued out at the instance of the Attorney General, when directed by the Legislature. The Legislature shall have the right to investigate the situation and affairs of said institution by any committee they may appoint for that purpose; and shall have the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at pleasure.

§ 14. Said bank shall be located in Greenville.

§ 15. If at any time the charter of said Deposit Bank shall be forfeited as herein provided, or a depositor shall be refused payment of the whole or any part of his deposit in said bank, according to the provisions of section 9 herein, in order to secure the payment of the debts of the bank, each and every stockholder shall be required to pay an amount equal to the stock he owned in said bank at the date of such forfeiture or refusal to the creditors of the bank, and to that extent shall be personally liable for the debts due from such bank, and upon his failure to pay the same, suit may be instituted against the stockholders jointly or severally, for the recovery of such debt or debts, in any court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of the same.

§ 16. Said bank shall not charge for discounting notes a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Massie and Riddell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

R. M. Alexander, David C. Ganaway, John W. Ritter, 
Vene P. Armstrong, Samuel L. Geiger, John Rodman, 
Henry Bohannon, John K. Goodloe, Ben. J. Shaver, 
Richard A. Buckner, A. F. Gowdy, Joseph Shawhan, 
Oscar H. Burbridge, John O. Harrison, H. H. Smith, 
Harrison G. Burns, George B. Hodge, Ishmael H. Smith, 
Curtis F. Burnam, William C. Ireland, Alex. H. Sneed, 
Thomas H. Clay, William Johnson, Obias Terry, 
William W. Cleary, Gabriel A. Lackey, Joshua Tevis, 
Daniel E. Downing, James G. Leach, George M. Thomas, 
George W. Ewing, L. S. Luttrell, Harrison Thomson, 
John A. Finn, James B. Lyne, H. S. Tye, 
William Fisher, Hiram McElroy, John W. White, 
McDowell Fogle, John G. McFarland, Nathaniel Wolfe, 
J. Wilson Foster, Joseph H. D. McKee, John Word—47, 
Robert H. Gale, Fielding Neil,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, 
C. S. Abell, George L. Forman, James Mann, 
William Brown, Nat. Gaither, jr., E. D. Massie, 
Robert A. Burton, jr., Thomas L. Goheen, W. L. Neale, 
John G. Carlisle, John Griffin, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1861.

1. Mr. Meriwether presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, praying adherence to the Union, the adoption of the Crittenden amendments, and opposing the call of a State Convention.

2. Mr. M. J. Cook presented the petition of John Cummins, late sheriff of Rockcastle county, and sundry citizens of said county, praying that said sheriff be allowed further time to collect and pay the revenue and county levy of said county.

3. Mr. J. W. Cook presented the petition of M. W. Galloway, sheriff, and sundry citizens of Graves county, praying that said sheriff have further time to collect and pay the revenue of said county.

4. Mr. Linn presented the petition of sundry citizens of Trigg county, praying the passage of an act for the benefit of George McGreer, a free man of color.

5. Mr. Bohannon presented the petition of sundry citizens of Shelby county, praying the preservation of the Union, and opposing the call of a Convention.

Which were severally received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st and 5th to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 2d and 3d to the Committee on Ways and Means; and the 4th to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Riddell—

1. A bill to authorize the Boone county court to sell and convey their poor-house lands, and for other purposes.
By Mr. Sneed—
2. A bill for the benefit of G. W. Doneghy, sheriff of Boyle county.
By Mr. Harrison—
3. A bill to incorporate the town of Pitt's Point.
By the Committee on Internal Improvement—
By the Committee on Revised Statutes—
5. A bill further to amend chapter 86, Revised Statutes.
By Mr. H. H. Smith—
6. A bill to incorporate the town of Dixon, in Webster county.
By Mr. Cleveland—
By Mr. Brown—
8. A bill to incorporate the Hopkinsville Gymnastic Club.
By Mr. Goheen—
By Mr. Hill—
10. A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Brownsville, in Edmonson county, approved February 15, 1860.
By Mr. J. W. White—
11. A bill to amend an act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, &c. Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th bills be engrossed and read a third time; that the 2d be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; and the 9th and 11th to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed.

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of William M. Edrington, as administrator of William Phillips.
An act for the benefit of Fayette county court.
An act establishing a circuit court in Wolfe county, and for other purposes.
An act to amend the charter of the Paris and Bethlehem turnpike company.
An act for the benefit of the common schools of Shelby and Knox counties.
With an amendment to the last named bill.
That they had concurred in the amendment proposed by this House to the resolutions for the calling of a convention of all the States, known as the Simpson resolutions.
And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:
An act to repeal chapter 1287, Session Acts 1859–60, and to restore all statutes previously existing on that subject.
An act to incorporate the Frake's and Hildreth turnpike road company.
An act to amend the charter of the Stamping Ground and Lecompt's Run turnpike road.
An act further to amend the law in relation to the Whitley road.
An act to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, of Louisville.
An act to amend an act incorporating the Hardinsburg and Cloverport turnpike road company, approved 23d February, 1860.
Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined an enrolled bill, which originated in this House, entitled,
An act to regulate the terms of the circuit courts in the county of Webster.
Also an enrolled bill and resolution, which originated in the Senate, entitled,
An act for the benefit of Fleming county.
Resolution for calling a convention of the United States.
And had found the same truly enrolled.
Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.
Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.
The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill of this House for the benefit of F. McClendon, sheriff of Webster county, Reported the same without amendment.
Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Ratcliff read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our common country is distracted from the center to the circumference; the Union of these States—the precious work of our forefathers—is in imminent danger of dissolution. In view of these solemn events, Kentucky would fain act as a mediator between the contending parties; she would preserve the Union, if it can be preserved, on terms of equality and justice. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, return our cordial and heartfelt thanks to the thousands of people in the free States who are now engaged in rolling back the tide of Black Republican fanaticism; we trust they will continue their patriotic exertions, and we pledge ourselves to unite our exertions with theirs, in the holy work of preserving the Union of these States.

A message was received from the Governor by James W. Tate, Assistant Secretary of State, as follows:

Commonwealth of Kentucky,

Executive Department.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith inclose a copy of the resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, which have been officially communicated to me.

In consideration of their patriotic and mediatorial character, and coming, as they do, from the mother of Kentucky, "of States and Presidents," I deem it proper to lay them before the General Assembly.

B. MAGOFFIN.

Preamble and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, January the 19th, 1861.

WHEREAS, It is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that unless the unhappy controversy, which now divides the States of this confederacy, shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a permanent dissolution of the Union is inevitable; and the General Assembly, representing the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, is desirous...
of employing every reasonable means to avert so dire a calamity, and
determined to make a final effort to restore the Union and the constitu-
tion, in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of
the republic; therefore.

Resolved, That on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, an
invitation is hereby extended to all such States, whether slaveholding
or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia, in an em-
card effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies, in the spirit in
which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with
its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slaveholding States
adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint com-
mis::'io11e1· to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of
Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider,
and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

Resolved, That ex-President John Tyler, William C. Rives, Judge
John W. Breckenbrough, George W. Summers, and James A. Seddon
are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be to repair
to the city of Washington, on the day designated in the foregoing res-
olution, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by any of
the said States, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That if said commissioners, after full and free conference,
shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments of the
Federal Constitution, for the further security of the rights of the people
of the slaveholding States, they be requested to communicate the pro-
posed amendment: 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 on such adjust-
ment, or, if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification
such amendments as may be proposed, then the Commissioners of this
State shall immediately communicate the result to the Executive of
this Commonwealth, to be by him laid before the Convention of the
people of Virginia and the General Assembly: Provided, That the
said Commissioners be subject at all times to the control of the Gen-
eral Assembly, or, if in session, to that of the State Convention.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia,
the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented to the Senate
of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, so modified as
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 thirty-six degrees and
thirty minutes, and provide that slavery of the African race shall be
effectually protected as property therein during the continuance of the
territorial government, and the fourth article shall secure to the own-
ers of slaves the right to 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 accepted by the people of
this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That ex-President John Tyler is hereby appointed by the
concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly, a Commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed, by a like vote, a Commissioner to the State of South Carolina, and the other States that have seceded, or shall secede, with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the Executives of the several States, and also to the President of the United States, and that the Governor be requested to inform, without delay, the Commissioners of their appointment by the foregoing resolutions.

A copy from the Rolls.

W. M. F. GORDON, Jr.,

Ordered, That said message and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Hodge read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:—

Whereas, The Governor of this Commonwealth has laid before the General Assembly of Kentucky the resolutions of the State of Virginia, adopted by the General Assembly thereof, on this 10th day of the month, in which an invitation is given to each of the States composing the General Government to meet them in convention in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of February next, to devise means, if possible, for the preservation of the Union; and whereas, it is the purpose of this General Assembly to make use of all means which promise anything favorable to conciliation; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Senators from Kentucky in the Congress of the United States, together with the Representatives in Congress from Kentucky—to whom is added the Hon. John C. Breckinridge—are hereby appointed Commissioners, and vested with authority to represent Kentucky in the conference invited by Virginia, at the city of Washington, on the 4th day of February, 1861.

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 Hon. John J. Crittenden, so modified as 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 thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, and provide that slavery of the African race shall be effectually protected as property therein 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 accepted by the people of this
Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor inform the Commissioners of their
appointment, and the passage of the foregoing resolutions.

The rule of the House, requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on
the table, having been dispensed with,

Mr. Carlisle moved to amend the said resolutions by inserting in lieu
of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and Hon. John C.
Breckinridge, the names of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Hon. L. W. Powell,

Ordered, That said resolutions and amendment be referred to the
Committee on Federal Relations.

Ordered, That the committee report on said resolutions and amend-
ment, and the resolution accompanying the Governor's message on
Monday next, at twelve o'clock.

The House then, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee
of the Whole on the bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to incor-
porate the Highland Coal Company," Mr. Ritter in the chair; and
after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when
Mr. Ritter reported that the committee had, according to order, had
under consideration said bill, and had instructed him to report said
bill to the House without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time on to-
morrow, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.

The House, according to special order, took up the bill to incorporate
the Planters' Bank of Henderson.

Said bill, being engrossed, was read a third time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky, That a Deposit Bank is hereby established at the city of Hen-
derson, to be called the "Planters' Bank," and by that name shall
have all the rights and privileges of a natural person in suing and
being sued, answering and defend ing, in all courts of law or equity.

§ 2. The capital stock of this corporation shall be, and is fixed at,
$250,000.

§ 3. That Wm. B. Woodruff, Wm. J. Dallam, R. G. Beverley, John
H. Barrett, and Wm. Soaper, or any three or more of them, may, at
such times and places as suits their convenience, open books for the
subscription of stock, which shall be in shares of fifty dollars each;
and when one thousand shares shall be subscribed, and two dollars
per share paid thereon, the stockholders may meet in person or by
proxy, and elect five directors, who shall serve one year, and until
their successors shall be elected; the directors may elect a President
of their number.

§ 4. The president and directors may adopt a seal, and change it at
pleasure; they may appoint all necessary agents and officers, fix their
compensation, and take bond and security for the faithful discharge of
their duties; they may prescribe the manner of paying in their stock
and the transfer thereof.

§ 5. This corporation shall have the rights and privileges of the
chartered banks of the State, except they shall not issue notes as a
circulating medium; they may discount notes of hand, drafts, bills of
exchange, &c., payable at their own office, or payable at any chartered
bank or moneyed institution in or out of this State; they may receive
on general or special deposit gold and silver coin, and bank notes, and
allow such interest thereon as may be agreed upon; they may buy and
sell the stock of other companies, the bonds of this State, of the
United States, and the bonds of other incorporated companies of this
State, and twice per year declare and pay to stockholders a dividend
of the profits.

§ 6. All promissory notes purchased or discounted by this institu-
tion, payable at the same, or any other banking institution in this State,
shall be put on the footing of foreign bills of exchange.

§ 7. This corporation shall receive on deposit any sum offered dur-
ing banking hours, if not less than five dollars; and infants and femes
covert may deposit therein, and may control the deposit so made,
unless restrained by some competent tribunal.

§ 8. The president and directors shall annually appoint the time
and place for holding the election of their successors, and two or more
of their number shall attend and conduct said election; and they may
at any election increase their number, not to exceed seven.

§ 9. No greater than the legal rate of interest shall be exacted or
received upon promissory notes discounted by said corporation.

§ 10. Each stockholder shall be liable out of his individual estate
and property to depositors to the extent of the amount of stock held
by him.

§ 11. This charter shall not continue longer than thirty years from
and after its passage.

§ 12. There shall an annual tax of twenty-five cents per share be
paid on the stock of this company: Provided, That until the stock is
actually paid in full, there shall only be paid of the above tax a rate
in proportion to the amount paid in as from time to time.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was
decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. J. W. Cook
and Riddell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Spencer,                                Nat. Gaither, jr.,                  John T. Ratcliff,
C. S. Abell,                                      Robert H. Gale,                   W. C. Richardson,
R. M. Alexander,                                  David C. Ganaway,                 John W. Ritter,
                                                15
Vene P. Armstrong,  
Henry Bohannon,  
Richard A. Buckner,  
Oscar H. Burbridge,  
Curtis F. Burnam,  
A. B. Chambers,  
Thomas H. Clay,  
William W. Cleary,  
Francis L. Cleveland,  
Daniel E. Downing,  
George W. Ewing,  
John A. Finn,  
William Fisher,  
McDowell Fogle,  
Samuel L. Geiger,  
Abijah Gilbert,  
John K. Goodloe,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
William C. Ireland,  
William Johnson,  
Gabriel A. Lackey,  
James G. Leach,  
L. S. Luttrell,  
James B. Lyne,  
W. B. Machen,  
Hiram McElroy,  
John G. McFarland,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
Eugene A. Faulconer,  
George L. Forman,  
Thomas L. Goheen,  
John Griffin,  
John Haynes,  
John H. M. Hitt,  
Richard T. Jacob,  
Sylvester Johnson,  
William D. Lannom.

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to draw appropriation to pay for medals.

Which was read the second time.

The question was then taken on the adoption of said resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  
C. S. Ahell,  
R. M. Alexander,  
Vene P. Armstrong,  
Henry Bohannon,  
William Brown,  
Richard A. Buckner,  
Oscar H. Burbridge,  
Harrison G. Burns,  
Curtis F. Burnam,  
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  
A. B. Chambers,  
J. Wilson Foster,  
Nat. Gaither, jr.,  
Robert H. Cale,  
David C. Ganaway,  
Samuel L. Geiger,  
Abijah Gilbert,  
Thomas L. Goheen,  
John K. Goodloe,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
John Griffin,  
John O. Harrison,  
John Haynes,  
E. D. Massie,  
W. B. Machen,  
Hiram McElroy,  
John G. McFarland,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
W. L. Neale,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
John M. Rice,  
Fountain Riddell,  
Samuel Salyers,  
George M. Thomas—29.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

William Brown, Eugene A. Faulconer,  
Harrison G. Burns, Young A. Linn,  
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  
Virgil Coleman,  
John W. Cook,  
Milton J. Cook,  
William Day,  
Henry B. Dobyns,  
Alexander Dunlap,  
John Ellis,  
George L. Forman,  
W. L. Neale,  
Hiram McElroy,  
John G. McFarland,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
John M. Rice,  
Fountain Riddell,  
Samuel Salyers,  
George M. Thomas—29.

The Constitution.
The House then took up bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. A bill to incorporate the Odd Fellows’ Hall Association of the city of Louisville.
2. An act for the benefit of John P. McLaughlin.
3. An act for the benefit of E. T. Willis, presiding judge of the Adair county court.
5. An act to incorporate the Louisville Union Benevolent Association.
6. An act to repeal chapter 1237, Session Acts 1859-60, and to restore all statutes previously existing on that subject.
7. An act to incorporate the Frake’s and Hildreth turnpike road company.
8. An act to amend the charter of the Stamping-Ground and Locompt’s Run turnpike.
9. An act further to amend the law in relation to the Whitley road.
10. An act to amend an act incorporating the Hardinsburg and Cloverport turnpike road company, approved 23d February, 1860.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 10th bills be read a third time; that the 2d be referred to the Committee on Claims; the 3d to
the Committee on Ways and Means; the 6th to the Committee on the Revised Statutes, and the 9th to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The House then took up the resolution moved by Mr. M. J. Cook, in reference to repelling Northern and Southern emissaries.

Mr. M. J. Cook asked and obtained the unanimous leave of the House to withdraw said resolution.

The House then took up the bill for the benefit of Martin Looker & Co.

Said bill being engrossed, was read a third time, as follows, viz:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the sum of three hundred dollars in favor of Martin Looker & Co., of the city of Louisville, an amount over paid by said Martin Looker & Co., as a license on billiard tables, in the year 1859.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Francis L. Cleveland, Abijah Gilbert, Hiram McElroy,
John W. Cook, John Griffin, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Milton J. Cook, Ben. M. Hitt, Fountain Riddell,
George L. Forman,

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Alexander read and laid on the table the following preamble and joint resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, This Legislature, believing that many of the telegraphic reports and dispatches that are daily flooding the press of this Confederacy are of a purely “sensational” character, and well calculated, in their nature, (and doubtless designed in many instances), to engender sectional strife and animosities, and further tend to the disintegration of the American Union; and whereas, feeling and believing it to be our duty as loyal, patriotic, Union-loving Kentuckians, to bring into requisition every effort that comports with that high standard of noble chivalry inaugurated by her illustrious sons upon the field of battle, and more recently in the councils of the nation, to allay the hostile feeling and soothe the irritated breaches that are fast assuming such vast and fearful proportions in various sections of our once glorious and happy, but now distracted country; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is the duty of all the States that have granted charters or acts of incorporation to telegraph companies to institute immediate inquiry into the laws regulating the same, and throw around them such restrictions as in their wisdom is best calculated to obviate the evil tendencies set forth in the foregoing preamble, and that the joint committee on Federal Relations of this Assembly be instructed to examine into any charters or acts of incorporation that may have been granted by this State, and report by bill or otherwise.

And then the House adjourned.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

Mr. George A. Houghton, the member returned to serve in this House from the fourth district of the city of Louisville, in the place of U. C. Sherrill, resigned, appeared, and having taken the oaths prescribed by the Constitution, took his seat.

The Speaker laid before the House the condensed report and responses of the Auditor to sundry resolutions of this House, which are as follows, viz:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY,

Frankfort, 26th Jan., 1861.

Hon. D. Meriwether, Speaker House Representatives:

Sir: Herewith I present through you to the House of Representatives of Kentucky, a condensed report of the finances of the State for the fiscal year ending 10th October, 1860, to which is added the receipts and expenditures of the treasury to the 15th January, 1861.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed a Registration Law, which makes it the duty of certain officers to perform services, for which, under the construction of the Attorney General, they can receive no compensation. The military law of the State is similarly construed by the Attorney General; and the officers who have acted under both laws during the last year have received no pay for their services. These officers have performed their duties faithfully, and I suggest that it would be just to them that some means should be provided to compensate them for their past services; and also to provide for future compensation for the execution of these laws in accordance with the intention of the acts.

I call your attention to these laws at the special request of many of the officers who have performed services under them, with the expectation of being paid for their labor, but have failed to get their pay for the reason stated.

The business of this office has so increased that the amount appropriated is insufficient to employ the requisite number of clerks to perform the required labor, and I therefore ask that the Legislature will make an additional appropriation for clerk hire. Mr. Page, my predecessor, urged upon the last Legislature the necessity of such an appropriation, and with the experience of a year in the office, I am thoroughly satisfied of the necessity of such a measure.

Very respectfully,

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

[See Legislative Documents for Auditor's Condensed Report.]
**To Hon. D. Meriwether,**  
Speaker House of Representatives of Kentucky:

**Sir:** In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, asking for a statement "showing the amount of revenue originally charged to each county in the Commonwealth for the year 1860, with the amount which each has now paid in, and the balance yet due," I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement.

Respectfully,

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

---

**A Statement, showing the amount of Revenue originally charged to each county in the Commonwealth for the year 1860, with the amount which each has now paid in, and the balance yet due from each, to-wit:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Debits &amp; Credits</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Adair</td>
<td>$5,705 34</td>
<td>$103 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Allen</td>
<td>$6,751 57</td>
<td>3,107 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Anderson</td>
<td>$5,493 03</td>
<td>4,427 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Ballard</td>
<td>$6,126 69</td>
<td>4,383 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Barren</td>
<td>$13,446 47</td>
<td>2,479 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Bath</td>
<td>$9,629 95</td>
<td>607 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Boone</td>
<td>$13,805 26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Bourbon</td>
<td>$31,327 73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Boyle</td>
<td>$19,042 35</td>
<td>21 08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Note: The table above provides a detailed breakdown of the revenue originally charged to each county, the amount paid in, and the balance due.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheriff</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Debits</th>
<th>Creds</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bracken County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists</td>
<td>$6,288.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By settlement in full</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$6,288.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books</td>
<td>$3,960.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments and commissions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,488.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathitt County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list</td>
<td>$1,511.72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By commissions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$110.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books and Auditor's additional lists</td>
<td>$4,375.88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments, delinquents, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,951.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breckinridge County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists</td>
<td>$9,249.82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments and commissions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$9,249.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullitt County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists</td>
<td>$6,762.98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments, delinquents, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$6,613.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total debits</th>
<th>Total credits</th>
<th>Total balance due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$134,777.06</td>
<td>$117,200.16</td>
<td>$17,576.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 2.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheriff</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Debits</th>
<th>Creds</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists</td>
<td>$9,172.54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments, commissions, and exonerations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,947.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and additional lists</td>
<td>$12,321.98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments, delinquents, and commissions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$12,321.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calloway County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists</td>
<td>$7,631.68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments, delinquents, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$7,631.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Sheriff Calloway county paid $249.70 over the amount charged to him, which amount was refunded.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and additional lists</td>
<td>$6,594.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments, delinquents, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,928.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casey County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, and Auditor's list</td>
<td>$3,546.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments and commissions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$396.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list</td>
<td>$2,731.43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments, delinquents, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$338.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,703.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sheriff Christian County:
To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists .... $26,036 68
By payments, delinquents, commissions, &c. ............. 11,242 81 $14,793 87

Sheriff Clarke County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list .......... $17,854 35
By payments, delinquents, commissions, &c. ....... 17,854 35

Sheriff Clinton County:
To Commissioners' books, Auditor's list, and license tax .......... $2,799 06
By delinquents and commissions ...................................... 175 87 $2,553 19

Sheriff Clay County:
To Commissioners' books and license tax ....... $1,869 33
By payment and commissions .................................. 1,439 62 429 71

Sheriff Cumberland County:
To Commissioners' books, and Auditor's list, and license tax .......... $4,981 81
By payments, delinquents, commissions, &c. 4,981 81

Sheriff Crittenden County:
To Commissioners' books, and Auditor's and Clerks' lists ........ $5,065 85
By payments, exonerations, commissions, &c. 3,186 45 1,879 40

Sheriff Daviess County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list, and license tax .......... $4,849 28
By payments, exonerations, commissions, &c. 1,638 76 3,210 52

Sheriff Edmonson County:
To Commissioners' books, and Auditor's lists .......... $1,737 80
By payments, exonerations, commissions, &c. 1,737 80 8,969 37

Sheriff Estill County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list .......... $3,619 48
By commissions ................................................. 227 14 3,392 34

Sheriff Fayette County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list .......... $40,412 77
By payments, exonerations, commissions, &c. 39,411 65 $1,001 12

No. 2. 
Total debits .................................................................... $163,842 37
Total credits ................................................................... 191,326 58
Total balance due ............................................................. $43,515 79

No. 3.
Sheriff Fleming County:
To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists .... $13,037 08
By settlement ................................................................. 13,037 08

Sheriff Fulton County:
To Commissioners' books, and Auditor's list .......... $3,849 28
By payments and commissions 1,608 76 2,240 52
## JOURNAL OF THE

**DEBITS & CREDITS. BALANCE DUE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheriff Floyd County:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list</td>
<td>$1,660 04</td>
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<tr>
<td>By commissions</td>
<td>119 60</td>
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<td>Sheriff Franklin County:</td>
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<td>To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list</td>
<td>$13,294 49</td>
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<td>By payments and commissions</td>
<td>8,508 85</td>
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<td>Sheriff Gallatin County:</td>
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<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists</td>
<td>$4,706 16</td>
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<td>By payments and commissions</td>
<td>4,642 08</td>
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<td>Sheriff Graves County:</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list</td>
<td>$3,606 89</td>
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<tr>
<td>By payment, delinquents, and commissions</td>
<td>943 47</td>
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<td>Sheriff Grant County:</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's, Clerks', and additional lists</td>
<td>$6,895 43</td>
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<td>By payments, exonerations, and commissions</td>
<td>5,414 62</td>
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<td>Sheriff Harrold County:</td>
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<td>To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list</td>
<td>$12,769 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>By payments and commissions</td>
<td>7,540 30</td>
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<td>Sheriff Greenup County:</td>
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</tr>
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<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's lists, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$6,668 06</td>
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<tr>
<td>By payments, delinquents, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>Sheriff Green County:</td>
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<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists</td>
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<td>By payments and commissions</td>
<td>2,083 12</td>
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<td>Sheriff Hancock County:</td>
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<td>$4,592 21</td>
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<td>By payments, delinquents, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td>4,592 21</td>
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<td>Sheriff Hardin County:</td>
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<td>Sheriff Harlan County:</td>
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<td>To Commissioners' books</td>
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<td>Sheriff Harrison County:</td>
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<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists</td>
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<td>By payments, commissions, and exonerations</td>
<td>11,253 08</td>
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$1,540 44

$4,785 64

$64 08

$2,563 22

$11,589 48

$1,330 61

$5,219 81

$4,037 01

$110 54

$1,082 45

$6,720 22
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheriff</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Debits &amp; Credits</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hart County</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$5,845 83</td>
<td>$125,302 28</td>
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<td>Henderson County</td>
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<td>$125,874 01</td>
<td>$7,553 17</td>
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<td>Henry County</td>
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<td>$13,789 78</td>
<td>5,371 08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hickman County</td>
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<td>$5,947 36</td>
<td>4,059 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hopkins County</td>
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<td>$13,254 92</td>
<td>9,174 72</td>
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<td>Jackson County</td>
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<td>$640 71</td>
<td>358 61</td>
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<td>Jessamine County</td>
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<td>$15,011 41</td>
<td>316 47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson County</td>
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<td>$1,486 93</td>
<td>668 96</td>
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<td>Jefferson County</td>
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<td>$123,069 49</td>
<td>36,059 88</td>
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<td>Kenton County</td>
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<td>$29,041 18</td>
<td>6,500 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knox County</td>
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<td>$2,975 65</td>
<td>1,536 65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larue County</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,591 49</td>
<td>20 00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**JAN. 26. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**DEBITS & CREDITS.**

**BALANCE DUE.**
Sheriff Laurel County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list $1,622.42
By settlement $1,622.42

Sheriff Lawrence County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list $2,558.49
By payments, delinquents, commissions, &c. 1,051.02

Sheriff Letcher County:
To Commissioners' books $76.72
By commissions 70.16

Sheriff Lewis County:
To Commissioners' books, Auditor's, Clerks', and additional lists $4,900.19
By payments, delinquents, commissions, &c. 3,958.20

Sheriff Lincoln County:
To Commissioners' books, Auditor's list, &c. $13,977.89
By payments, delinquents, commissions, &c. 10,127.11

Sheriff Livingston County:
To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists $5,235.83
By payments, delinquents, commissions, &c. 3,885.81

Sheriff Logan County:
To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerks' lists $19,353.85
By payments and commissions 15,054.13

Sheriff Lyon County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list $4,927.44
By payments and commissions 2,636.21

Sheriff Madison County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list $26,763.90
By payments and commissions 24,194.65

Sheriff McLean County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list $4,529.14
By payments, delinquents, and commissions, (over paid) 4,529.14

Sheriff Marshall County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list $3,967.86
By settlement 3,967.86

Sheriff Mason County:
To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list $31,362.87
By settlement 21,982.87
### No. 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheriff</th>
<th>Debits</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
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<tr>
<td>McCracken County</td>
<td>$11,479.55</td>
<td>$11,479.55</td>
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<td>Meade County</td>
<td>$6,984.14</td>
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<td>Mercer County</td>
<td>$14,099.99</td>
<td>$14,099.99</td>
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<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>$4,410.48</td>
<td>$4,403.81</td>
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<td>Montgomery County</td>
<td>$12,276.76</td>
<td>$12,276.76</td>
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<td>Morgan County</td>
<td>$3,192.79</td>
<td>$197.72</td>
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<td>Muhlenburg County</td>
<td>$7,690.56</td>
<td>$2,175.34</td>
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<td>Metcalfe County</td>
<td>$3,974.43</td>
<td>$2,349.44</td>
<td>434.99</td>
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<td>Magoffin County</td>
<td>$1,227.39</td>
<td>$93.62</td>
<td>1,133.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nelson County</td>
<td>$19,831.18</td>
<td>$16,495.29</td>
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<td>Nicholas County</td>
<td>$10,934.13</td>
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### No. 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheriff</th>
<th>Debits</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nelson County</td>
<td>$148,797.98</td>
<td>$127,064.83</td>
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<td>Nicholas County</td>
<td>$21,733.15</td>
<td>$21,733.15</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*The Commissioners' books for this county have not been returned.*
### JOURNAL OF THE

**[Jan. 26.]**

**Debits & Credits.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheriff</th>
<th>Debits</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio County</td>
<td>$8,015.99</td>
<td>428.06</td>
<td>7,588.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oldham County</td>
<td>$2,109.48</td>
<td>8,782.17</td>
<td>327.31</td>
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<td>Owen County</td>
<td>$3,309.99</td>
<td>8,599.99</td>
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<td>Oldsley County</td>
<td>$1,735.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pulaski County</td>
<td>$7,411.30</td>
<td>332.33</td>
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<td>Powell County</td>
<td>$799.12</td>
<td>162.69</td>
<td>636.43</td>
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<td>Pike County</td>
<td>$2,207.07</td>
<td>4,978.28</td>
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<td>Perry County</td>
<td>$850.81</td>
<td>65.08</td>
<td>782.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pendleton County</td>
<td>$5,814.62</td>
<td>3,485.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boyle Castle County</td>
<td>$2,095.89</td>
<td>144.89</td>
<td>1,951.02</td>
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<td>Rowan County</td>
<td>$917.86</td>
<td>116.17</td>
<td>801.69</td>
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<td>Russell County</td>
<td>$3,333.09</td>
<td>3,333.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td>$30,523.32</td>
<td>14,763.62</td>
<td>$5,754.70</td>
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</table>

**No. 6.**

<p>| Total debits    | $101,049.35             |
| Total credits   | 70,234.33               |
| Total balance due | $30,815.32            |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheriff</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DEBITS &amp; CREDITS</th>
<th>BALANCE DUE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelby County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's list, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$27,333 17</td>
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<td>By payments, delinquents, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$24,152 24</td>
<td>3,180 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simpson County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list</td>
<td>$7,543 84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments and commissions</td>
<td>3,262 46</td>
<td>4,280 38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spencer County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's list, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$9,162 16</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td>7,092 18</td>
<td>2,069 98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list</td>
<td>$4,725 17</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By settlement</td>
<td>4,725 17</td>
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<td>Todd County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books and Auditor's list</td>
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<td>By payments, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td>7,751 84</td>
<td>3,362 65</td>
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<td>Trigg County</td>
<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's and Clerk's lists</td>
<td>$10,742 17</td>
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<td>Union County</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3,671 27</td>
<td>9,796 51</td>
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<td>To Commissioners' books, Auditor's list, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$21,274 57</td>
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<td>By settlement</td>
<td>21,274 57</td>
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<td>$19,210 97</td>
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<tr>
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<td>By payments, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td>13,129 71</td>
<td>6,080 56</td>
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<td>Wayne County</td>
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<td>$5,966 51</td>
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<td>3,138 34</td>
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<td>5,610 45</td>
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<td>Whitley County</td>
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<td>$1,876 06</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By payments, commissions, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1,146 00</td>
<td>730 06</td>
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</table>

No. 7.

| Total debits            | $146,972 60 |
| Total credits           | 108,439 05  |
| Total balance due       | $38,533 55  |
To Hon. D. Meriwether,  
Speaker of House of Representatives:

Sir: In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, of the 23d inst., asking “what proportion of the revenue already paid in has been received since the 26th day of December, 1860,” I have the honor to report as follows:

Net amount of revenue paid in up to and including the 23d January, 1861 $702,395 79  
Net amount of same paid in from December 26, 1860, to and including the 23d January, 1861 69,668 93  
Amount paid previous to 26th December, 1860 632,726 86

Respectfully,
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
By Mr. Ellis—
3. A bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Verona and Morningview turnpike road company."
By Mr. Burton—
4. A bill to extend the corporate limits of Lebanon.
By Mr. Cleary—
5. A bill in aid of the H. C. Moore school fund.
By Mr. Ireland—
6. A bill for the benefit of the late sheriffs of Greenup, Lawrence, and Carter counties.
By Mr. M. J. Cook—
7. A bill to amend the laws regulating tolls at the toll-gates in Rockcastle county.
By Mr. Riddell—
8. A bill to revive and amend the act to incorporate the town of Florence, in Boone county.
By Mr. Terry—
9. A bill for the benefit of sheriffs and revenue collectors.
By Mr. Wolfe—
10. A bill to allow non-resident aliens, who are heirs and devisees, to hold and convey real estate.
By same—
11. A bill to amend chapter 3, section 461, of the Civil Code of Practice.
By Mr. M. J. Cook—
12. A bill for the benefit of Wilson Brown, of Rockcastle county.
By Mr. Thomas—
13. A bill authorizing the issue of an order of arrest in certain cases.
By Mr. Ritter—
By Mr. Hodge—
15. A bill for the benefit of Joseph Selman and Jonathan Horsefall.
By same—
16. A bill to legalize acknowledgments of deeds taken before late mayors of Newport.
By the Committee on the Judiciary—
17. A bill to incorporate the Iron Moulders' Local Union, of Covington.
By same—
18. A bill to incorporate the Licking River Mining and Manufacturing Company.
   By Mr. Sneed—
19. A bill to amend the charter of the Merchants’ Deposit Bank of Danville.
   By the Committee on County Courts—
20. A bill to change the time of holding quarterly courts in Jackson county, and to legalize proceedings of said court.
Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 17th, 18th, and 20th bills be engrossed and read a third time; that the 2d bill be read a third time on Monday next, at 11 o’clock; that the 5th, 10th, 11th, and 16th be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; that the 9th be made the special order of the day on Thursday next, at 10½ o’clock, A. M.; that the 13th be referred to the Committee on the Codes of Practice; that the 14th be referred to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions; the 15th to the Committee on Claims, and the 19th to the Committee on Banks.

The Committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:
An act further to amend the law in relation to the Whitley road,
Reported the same without amendment.
Said bill was then read a third time.

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Governor by Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, announcing that he had approved and signed enrolled bills which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:
An act to incorporate the Salvisa and Kirkwood turnpike road company.
An act to regulate the terms of the circuit court in the county of Webster.
An act to amend an act, entitled “An act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, and emancipation.”
And that a bill which passed the General Assembly, at its last ses-

sion, of the following title, viz:

An act to amend an act incorporating the Lexington and Winches-
ter turnpike road company,

Had, by virtue of the Constitution, become a law.

A message was received from the Governor by Thos. B. Monroe, jr.,
Secretary of State, transmitting resolutions recently passed by the
Tennessee Legislature, and officially communicated to him, which are
as follows, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That a con-
vention 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 Con-
gressional 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 escape 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.

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.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said resolutions for the use of the members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Hodge,

Ordered, That the order of the House made on yesterday, directing the committee to report upon the Virginia resolutions on Monday next, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

Mr. Hodge, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported and read the following joint resolutions, viz:

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, to agree upon some suitable adjustment:

Resolved, That we heartily accept the invitation of our old mother, Virginia, and that the following five Commissioners, viz: Wm. O. Butler, Jas. B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, C. S. Morehead, and James Guthrie, 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 of 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 may be proposed, 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 the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented to the Senate of the United States, by Hon. John J. Crittenden, so construed as 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 thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes; and provided that slavery of the African race shall be effectually protected as property therein during the continuance of the Territorial government, and the fourth article shall secure 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 accepted by the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby, requested to communicate information of the foregoing appointments 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.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table having been dispensed with,

Mr. Goodloe moved to amend the 1st section by striking out the name of James B. Clay, and insert in lieu thereof “Thomas C. McCreeery.”

Mr. Husband moved the previous question.

And the question being taken, “Shall the main question be now put?” it was decided in the affirmative.

The main question was then put upon the adoption of Mr. Goodloe’s amendment to strike out, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Sledd and Goodloe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

R. M. Alexander, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
William Brown, John B. Hunter, Ishmael H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, John G. McFarland, H. S. Tye,
David C. Ganaway, John W. Ritter,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, C. S. Abell, Vene P. Armstrong,  
Henry Bohannon, Richard A. Buckner,  
Harrison G. Burns, Curtis F. Burnam,  
Robert A. Burton, jr., John G. Carlisle,  
A. B. Chambers, Thomas H. Clay,  
William W. Cleary, Shelby Coffey, jr.,  
Virgil Coleman, John W. Cook,  
William Day, Henry B. Dobyns,  
Daniel E. Downing, Alexander Danlap,  
John Ellis, Eugene A. Faulconer,  
John A. Fink, McDowell Fogle,  
George L. Forman, J. Wilson Foster,  
Nat. Gaither, jr., Robert H. Gale,  
Samuel L. Geiger, Abijah Gilbert,  
Thomas L. Goheen, A. F. Gowdy,  
John Griffin, John O. Harrison,  
John Haynes, Joseph Hitt,  
Geo. A. Houghton, L. D. Hushands,  
William C. Ireland, Richard T. Jacob,  
Sylvestor Johnson, William Johnson,  
Gabriel A. Lackey, James G. Lench,  
William D. Lannom, Young A. Linn,  
James B. Lyne, James Mann,  
E. D. Massie, W. B. Machen,  
Hiram McElroy, Joseph H. D. McKee,  
John T. Ratcliff, John M. Rice,  
W. C. Richardson, Sinclair Roberts,  
Samuel Salyers, Ben. J. Shafer,  
Joseph Shawhan, Nelson Sled,  
H. H. Smith, Alex. H. Sneed,  
A. B. Stivers, Gobrias Terry,  
Joshua Tevis, George M. Thomas,  
Harrison Thomson, R. A. Walker,  
Daniel P. White, John W. White,  
Nathaniel Wolfe—72.

Said resolutions were then read a second time and adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to establish an additional justices' district in Jefferson county.
An act to change the line of an election district in Harrison county.
An act to incorporate Bell City, in the county of Crittenden.
An act regulating the time of holding the Whitley quarterly courts.
An act to amend the charter of Canton, in Trigg county.
An act applying the general mechanics' lien law to Boyd, Montgomery, and Webster counties.
An act legalizing certain proceedings of the Harrison county court, and for other purposes.
An act to change the name of Eminence High School, in Henry county.
An act to enlarge the limits of the town of Pleasureville, in Henry county.
An act supplemental to an act to amend an act concerning free negroes, &c.
An act to amend the laws in relation to the Cumberland Gap road, in Knox county.

An act to amend the charter of the Knob Lick turnpike road company.

An act to change the time of holding the Livingston quarterly courts.

An act authorizing the Marshall county court to establish a road from Haydock's ferry to Paducah.

An act authorizing the Marshall county court to change a State road.

An act to amend the charter of the Helena turnpike road, in Mason county.

An act to incorporate the United Irish Association of Maysville.

An act for the benefit of John C. Gibson, lessee of the Warsaw turnpike road.

An act in reference to magistrates' district No. 3, in Mercer county.

An act to permit the trustees of Greenville to change a street in said town.

An act for the benefit of J. W. Hutcherson, of Elkhorn, Todd county.

With an amendment to the last named bill.

And that they had passed bills and a resolution of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company.

An act to incorporate the Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Muhlenburg county.

An act in relation to the Louisville and Frankfort railroad company.

An act to amend the charter of Elizabethtown.

An act to establish an additional voting place in third magistrates' district, in Ballard county.

An act for the benefit of the Taylorsville and Mt. Eden turnpike road.

Resolutions appointing commissioners to confer with commissioners from other States in pursuance of the Virginia resolutions.

The House then, according to special order, took up the bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Highland Coal Company."
Ordered, That the third reading of said bill be postponed until Tuesday next, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

On motion of Mr. Leach—1. A bill to protect banks from drainage of specie from their vaults.

On motion of Mr. Terry—2. A bill for the benefit of the Henderson and Nashville railroad company.

On motion of Mr. Rodman—3. A bill for the benefit of A. Hensley.

Ordered, That the Committee on Banks prepare and bring in the 1st; the Committee on Incorporated Institutions the 2d, and the 3d the Committee on Claims.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined an enrolled bill of the following title, viz:

An act to incorporate the Louisville Union Benevolent Association.

Also bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Wm. M. Edrington, as administrator of Wm. Phillips.

An act for the benefit of the Fayette county court.

An act establishing a circuit court in Wolfe county, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the charter of the Paris and Bethlehem turnpike road company,

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. J. H. Smith read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the present session of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall not extend beyond the 12th of February next.

The House then took up the amendments of the Senate to a bill of the House, for the benefit of the common schools of Shelby and Knox counties.

Which were twice read and concurred in.

The House then took up the joint resolution moved by Mr. Ratcliff on yesterday, returning thanks to those persons in the Northern States opposed to abolitionism.

The House then, by special leave, took up the resolutions adopted in
the Senate, appointing commissioners to a national conference in pursuance to the Virginia resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Wolfe, a call of the roll was had.

Mr. Cleary moved a call of the House.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Burns, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The absentees were then called and excused.

On motion of Mr. Chambers,

Ordered, That further proceedings under the call of the House be suspended.

Mr. Lannom moved that the 1st resolution be amended by striking out the name of "Charles A. Wickliffe."
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Lannom, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Said resolution was then read a second time.

And the question being taken on adopting the 1st of said resolutions, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomson and Cleveland, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—
William D. Lannom, W. B. Machen, Daniel P. White—5.
Young A. Linn, John T. Ratcliff
The remainder of said resolutions were then adopted.
And then the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1861.

Joseph R. Underwood, the member returned to serve in this House from the county of Warren, in place of Pleasant Hines, resigned, appeared, and having taken the oaths required by the Constitution, took his seat.

1. Mr. Faulconer presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hancock county, praying the repeal of an act incorporating the Lewisport Pond Draining Company.
2. Mr. Forman presented the proceedings of a meeting in Mason county, expressing their views and sentiments on the present political disturbances.

3. Mr. Geiger presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, opposing a State Convention, &c.

4. Mr. F. Neil presented the petition of sundry citizens of Shelby county, opposing a State Convention.

5. Mr. Speaker Meriwether presented the petition of sundry stewards and steamboat cooks, praying a modification of the law relating to free negroes.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances; the 2d, 3d, and 4th to the Committee on Federal Relations; and the 5th to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By the Committee on Claims—

By the Committee on the Library—
2. A bill to sell some of the public books.

By Mr. Burns—
3. A bill for the benefit of J. E. Johnson and James A. Hawkins.

By Mr. Chambers—
4. A bill to repeal an act to authorize the citizens of the town of Warsaw to elect a police judge and marshal.

By Mr. Burdett—
5. A bill for the benefit of Garrard county.

By same—
6. A bill to amend the charter of the Harmony and Fork turnpike road.

By Mr. Leach—
7. A bill to incorporate the Campbellsburg Mutual Insurance Company.

By Mr. Gale—
8. A bill for the benefit of the police judge and town marshal of New Liberty, Owen county.

By Mr. Griffin—
9. A bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to charter the Pulaski turnpike road company.

By Mr. Massie—
10. A bill regulating fees of circuit court clerks in certain cases.
By Mr. Carlisle—
11. A bill for the benefit of R. H. Perry, of Kenton county.
Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,
Ordered, That the 1st, 2d 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 11th bills be engrossed and read a third time; that the 3d be referred to the Committee on Claims; and that the 7th and 10th be referred to the Committee on Circuit Courts.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 11th bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,
Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.
The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:
An act for the benefit of John P. McLaughlin,
Reported the same without amendment.
Said bill was then read a third time.
Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.
Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:
On motion of Mr. Foster—1. A bill for the benefit of school district No. 54, in Allen county.
On motion of Mr. Ritter—2. A bill in relation to the Western Lunatic Asylum.
On motion of same—3. A bill for the benefit of Weden S. Yates, of Barren county.
On motion of Mr. Cleveland—4. A bill to amend the charter of the city of Augusta.
On motion of Mr. Machen—5. A bill changing the time of holding the quarterly courts in Lyon county.
On motion of same—8. A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 45, in Pike county.
On motion of Mr. J. W. Cook—9. A bill to amend the law in relation to fraudulent assignments and conveyances.

On motion of Mr. Day—10. A bill to change the lines of Hally's precinct, in Breathitt county.

On motion of Mr. Shaver—11. A bill for the benefit of H. W. McNary, of Muhlenburg county.

On motion of Mr. F. Neil—12. A bill for the benefit of E. S. Deer, of the county of Shelby.

Ordered, That the Committee on Education prepare and bring in the 1st and 8th; the Special Committee on Western Lunatic Asylum the 2d; the Committee on the Judiciary the 3d and 12th; Messrs. Cleveland, Ritter, and Lyne the 4th; the Committee on County Courts the 5th; the Committee on Claims the 6th and 7th; the Committee on Revised Statutes the 9th; the Committee on Privileges and Elections the 10th; the Committee on Propositions and Grievances the 11th.

Mr. I. H. Smith read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when they adjourn on the 2d day of February next, they adjourn without day.

Mr. Ganaway read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That whilst Kentucky is devoted to the Union of these States, both North and South, and does not intend doing anything to complicate or aggravate the disturbances that now hover over this Union; but, on the contrary, intend doing everything, and exhausting every possible means of bringing about an amicable adjustment of difficulties; but if all the remedies fail, we most solemnly declare that our interests, our sympathies, and our hearts, are with the Southern States.

On motion of Mr. Machen,

Ordered, That the privilege of using the Hall, for discussion, be given to speakers during the present week.

Mr. J. W. Cook moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Codes of Practice be directed to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent deputy clerks from practicing law in the counties wherein they act as deputies.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Word moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be requested to report to this House, as soon as practicable, the number and amount
of school reports received by him since the annual reports of commissioners for 1860, (under the provision of the act of the last Legislature, giving further time to report,) that are unpaid, and what provision, if any, is made to pay the same.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Thomas read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the two Houses of the General Assembly adjourn sine die on the 1st day of February, 1861.

Mr. Husbands read and laid on the table the following preamble and joint resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS: Having approved of the resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, for the purpose of saving our Union from dissolution; and having appointed Commissioners to meet the Commissioners from other States at Washington city on the 4th day of February next to aid in effecting that patriotic object—

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we repudiate the idea of forming a middle belt confederacy, composed of the border slave States and any number of free States.

2. Resolved further, That in the event of a final dissolution of this Confederacy, that Kentucky looks alone to the South, and desires to form a Union with her sister slave States, based upon the same principles of our present Federal Constitution and such amendments as shall be deemed necessary for the complete protection of slave property in the States or Territories.

3. Resolved further, That our Commissioners appointed to meet at Washington on the 4th of February, regard themselves instructed, in their deliberations, not to act in contravention of the views indicated in these resolutions.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed a bill from this House of the following title, viz:

An act to authorize persons to make tunnels in the county of Whitley.

Also, that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act relating to the Flatwood's precinct, in Owlsley county.
An act for the benefit of Samuel Kitchens.
An act to incorporate the LaGrange Female Academy.
An act to incorporate the Burksville Male and Female Academy.
An act to incorporate the Greenville Stock Association.
An act to change the Metcalfe county lines.

And had received official information from the Governor that he had approved and signed an enrolled bill and resolution from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
Resolutions for calling a convention of the United States, known as the Simpson resolutions.

An act for the benefit of Fleming county.

On motion of Mr. F. Neil,

Ordered, That Mr. F. Neil, chairman of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the banking institutions of this State, be, and he is hereby, authorized to have 150 copies of the communications of said banks printed for the use of the members of this House.

The House then, according to special order, took up the bill to incorporate the Deposit Bank of New Liberty.

Said bill, being engrossed, was read a third time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That there is hereby established the Deposit Bank of New Liberty, the capital stock of which institution shall not be less than forty thousand dollars, nor more than one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be personal estate, and transferable only on the books of the company in such manner, and subject to such regulations, as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

§ 2. That W. G. Simpson, F. Brown, H. B. Gale, W. H. Peggs, R. H. Gale, J. Gazle, and A. P. Grover, are hereby appointed commissioners to obtain subscriptions to the stock of the corporation herein created, who, or a majority of whom, may meet at some convenient time and place, in the town of New Liberty, of which one month's previous notice shall be given, at which time they may open books and receive subscriptions of stock to said institution; and shall keep said books open for one month, and as much longer as said commissioners shall deem necessary, or until the stock is taken.

§ 3. As soon as forty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to the stock of said company, the books of subscription may be closed and delivered over to the subscribers, who shall thereupon constitute a body politic and corporate, with the corporate name of the Deposit Bank of New Liberty. They and their successors shall so continue for the term of thirty years; and may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and may exercise all other powers usually incident to such corporations.

§ 4. Upon the receipt of the books of subscription, the subscribers, or a majority in value of them, shall meet and elect six persons, who shall be stockholders, to serve as directors of said institution until the first Monday in January following, and until their successors shall be elected. The annual meeting of the stockholders shall thenceforth be held on the first Monday in January, in each year, but meetings may be held oftener if the directors, or a majority of them, require it; and in all meetings of stockholders, each person shall be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him. The officers shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be elected, but may be removed by a majority at any regular or called meeting of the stock-
holders. The directors may choose one of their number as their president, may appoint a secretary, and such other officers as they may require; fix their compensation, prescribe their duties, and take bond and security for the faithful discharge thereof; may prescribe the manner and times of paying in the stock; and shall have the general control of the affairs of the bank.

§ 5. The directors shall annually appoint two or more stockholders to attend and hold the annual election.

§ 6. At each annual meeting of the stockholders a committee shall be appointed, who shall, at least twice in each year, examine into the condition of the bank, and file their report on same, subject at all times to the inspection of all the stockholders.

§ 7. The business of said bank shall be to receive money and bank notes on deposit; and may allow the depositors such interest thereon as may be agreed upon; to deal in gold and silver coin, bullion, bills of exchange, and promissory notes; to buy and sell the stocks of other companies, and the bonds of this State and of the United States; but it shall not issue notes or bills, or certificates of deposit, or any other instruments intended for circulation as money.

§ 8. All promissory notes negotiable and payable at some incorporated bank of issue in this State, purchased or discounted by said bank, shall be put on the footing of foreign bills of exchange, and remedy may be had jointly and severally against the drawers and indorsers thereon.

§ 9. The directors shall annually declare dividends of the profits arising from the business of the bank.

§ 10. Should any person make a deposit in said bank and be refused payment thereof on demand made for the same, according to the terms of deposit, and without lawful excuse, said bank shall pay to the depositor the amount of his or her deposit, and fifteen per cent. damages on the amount thereof, to be recovered by suit in the Owen circuit court.

§ 11. Said bank shall pay its deposits in gold and silver, or currency of the like kind and value of that deposited.

§ 12. The said bank may purchase and hold, sell and convey any real or personal estate, which may be necessary to carry out the object of its creation; and it may receive conveyances of real estate, or any other property, as may be necessary or proper to secure any debt due to it, or which may be sold for the payment of such debt.

§ 13. This charter shall be forfeited by the violation of any of the provisions thereof by any of the officers of the institution; and a failure or refusal of the company to pay any tax imposed upon its capital stock by the general laws of this Commonwealth, shall work a forfeiture of the charter.

§ 14. It shall be the duty of the President, on the 1st day of July in each year, to pay to the treasury of this State fifty cents on each one hundred dollars held and paid for in said institution, which shall be in full of all tax or bonus.

§ 15. That the stockholders of said institution shall be held liable individually for the redemption of all notes issued by the same, as well
as for all debts and liabilities thereof, to the extent of the amount of
stock owned and held by them in said bank.
§ 16. The General Assembly reserves the right to examine into the
condition of affairs of the institution by any person or persons, or
committee selected or appointed for that purpose, at any time, and in
such manner as the General Assembly may think proper, and the offi-
cers of the institution are required to report to the Secretary of State,
on the 1st day of January and July of each year, a full and correct
statement of the business, condition, and affairs of the institution.
§ 17. This bank shall be located in the town of New Liberty.
§ 18. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was
decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Brown and
Forman, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
Mr. Speaker, Crobert H. Gale, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Vene P. Armstrong, David C. Ganaway, Fielding Neil,
Henry Bohnannon, Samuel L. Geiger, John T. Ratcliff,
Richard A. Buckner, Abijah Gilbert, W. C. Richardson,
Joshua Burdett, A. F. Gowdy, John W. Ritter,
Harrison G. Burns, John O. Harrison, Samuel Salyers,
A. B. Chambers, Geo. A. Houghton, Ben. J. Shaver,
Thomas H. Clay, John B. Hunter, Joseph Shawhan,
William W. Cleary, L. D. Husbands, H. H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, William Johnson, Ishmael H. Smith,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Gabriel A. Lackey, A. B. Stivers,
John Donan, James G. Leach, Gobrias Terry,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, Joshua Tevis,
John A. Finn, W. B. Machen, John W. White,
McDowell Fogle, Hiram McElroy, Nathaniel Wolfe,

Those who voted in the negative, were—
William Brown, Thomas L. Goheen, W. L. Neale,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John Griffin, Nicholas A. Rapier,
John G. Carlisle, John Haynes, John M. Rice,
John W. Cook, Joseph Hill, Fountain Riddell,
Milton J. Cook, Ben. M. Hitt, George M. Thomas,
William Day, Richard T. Jacob, H. S. Tye,
Henry B Dobyns, Sylvester Johnson, R. A. Walker,
John Ellis, Young A. Linn, Daniel P. White,
Eugene A. Paulconer, James Mann, John Word—29.

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Alexander read and laid on the table the following preamble
and joint resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.
WHEREAS, By reference to official reports, we see that our treasury is almost exhausted; and fearing that its total depletion would result in the "speedy precipitancy" of this General Assembly into an engine of "coercive" oppression; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when this House adjourn on the 4th of February next, it be sine die.

Mr. Husbands read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in view of the meeting of commissioners at Washington City on the 4th of February, that we adjourn on the 31st of the present month, to meet again on the 15th of February next, to then consider the course Kentucky should adopt in relation to her federal relations.

The House then took up the resolution in reference to telegraphic companies.

Ordered, That said resolution be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The amendment of the Senate to a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

An act for the benefit of J. W. Hutcherson, of Elkton, Todd county, Was taken up, twice read, and concurred in.

The House then took up bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company.
2. An act to incorporate the Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Muhlenburg county.
3. An act in relation to the Louisville and Frankfort railroad company.
4. An act to amend the charter of Elizabethtown.
5. An act to establish an additional voting place in the third magistrates' district, in Ballard county.
6. An act for the benefit of the Taylorsville and Mt. Eden turnpike road.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st, 2d, and 4th bills be referred to the Com-
mittee on Incorporated Institutions; the 5th to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; and that the 3d and 6th be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said 3d and 6th bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up the resolution moved by Mr. I. H. Smith in relation to the length of the present session.

Mr. Carlisle moved the following as a substitute for said resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when the Senate and House of Representatives adjourn on day, February 20th, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, January 31st, 1861, it shall be to meet again on Wednes-

Pending the consideration of which,

A message was received from the Governor by Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State, which is as follows, viz:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 28, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Hon. Robert P. Letcher died at his residence in this city on Thursday last. The funeral rites take place to-day. Although he was not, at the time of his death, officially connected with the government, yet his eminent services, through a long public life, in the General Assembly, in the Congress of the United States, as an Ambassador of our country at a foreign court, and as the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, demand such an expression from the representatives of the people as will be appropriate to the melancholy occasion. The grateful remembrance of the patriotic efforts of the faithful public servant is a distinguishing characteristic of our people; and a more suitable occasion for its manifestation cannot be afforded than that which has occurred by the departure, in our midst, of the venerable and patriotic statesman whose loss we all so deeply deplore.

B. MAGOFFIN.

Mr. Rodman read and laid on the table the following resolutions, viz:

His Excellency, the Governor, having communicated to the General Assembly intelligence of the death of Hon. Robt. P. Letcher, late Governor of this Commonwealth—

Resolved, That it is with profound grief that the General Assembly has received this information. He was distinguished for his patriotism, his eminent public services, as a member of Congress, as Governor of Kentucky, and as a minister to Mexico; by his death Kentucky has been deprived of a citizen who filled the high offices conferred
upon him by the people of Kentucky and the National Government
with eminent ability and distinguished honor to his country.

Resolved, That the General Assembly will meet at the Capitol at two
o'clock this evening, and in a body attend his funeral.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House appoint twelve, and the
Speaker of the Senate six pall-bearers, to attend his body to the grave.

Resolved, That we will wear crape upon our arms for thirty
days.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn.

The rule, requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, hav-
ing been dispensed with,

Said resolutions were again read and unanimously adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Underwood, Machen, Clay, McElroy,
Buckner, Hodge, Rodman, Finn, F. Neil, D. P. White, Wolfe, and
Burton, pall-bearers in pursuance of said resolutions.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing their unani-
mous concurrence in said resolutions.

And then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Superintendent
of the Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded
Children, in response to a resolution of the House adopted January 24,
1861, which is as follows, viz:

[For Report—see Legislative Documents, No. 9.]

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 250 copies of said
report for the use of the members of this House.

1. Mr. Ritter presented the petition of Twyman Wood, praying that
the line between Barren and Metcalfe counties be so changed as to
throw him into the former county.

2. Mr. Underwood presented the petition of James Ford, praying that
Georgiana Davenport, Mary Benton, and Henrietta Benton, his heirs at
law, be made capable of inheriting his estate.

3. Mr. McFarland presented the petition of sundry citizens of Daviess
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county, praying the passage of an act to change a State road in said
county.

4. Also the memoir of James Weir, praying a settlement of our
national difficulties, and suggesting a plan therefor.

5. Mr. Buckner presented the petition of Charles W. and Sarah E.
Castleman, praying the passage of an act enabling them to make title
to a tract of land.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the
1st and 3d to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances; the 2d
to the Committee on the Judiciary; the 4th to the Committee on Fed­
eral Relations; and the 5th to Messrs. Buckner, Burnam, and Clay.

Mr. William Johnson read and laid on the table the following joint
resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
That the Auditor of Public Accounts be directed to draw his warrant
on the Treasurer in favor of Charles S. Morehead, Joshua E. Bell,
James Guthrie, Charles A. Wickliffe, James B. Clay, and William O.
Butler, for the sum of five hundred dollars each, for compensation and
expenses as commissioners on the part of Kentucky to meet commis­
sioners of other States in Washington city, in reference to amend­
ments to the Constitution of the United States.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, and
be twice read, having been dispensed with,

The question was taken on the adoption of said resolution, and it
was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution,
were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, C. S. Abell, R. M. Alexander, Vene P. Armstrong,
Henry Bohannon, William Brown, Richard A. Buckner,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Joshua Burdett, Harrison G. Burns,
Curtis F. Burnam, Robert A. Burton, jr., John G. Carlisle,
A. B. Chambers, Thomas H. Clay, William W. Cleary,
George L. Forman, J. Wilson Foster, Nat. Gaither, jr.,
Robert H. Gale, Samuel L. Geiger, Abijah Gilbert,
John K. Goodloe, A. F. Gowdy, John Griffin,
John O. Harrison, John Haynes, Joseph Hill,
Ben. M. Hitt, Geo. Houghton, George B. Hodge,
John B. Hunter, E. D. Massie, Hiram McElroy,
John G. McFarland, Joseph H. D. McKee, W. L. Neale,
Fielding Neil, John T. Ratcliffe, John W. Ritter,
Sinclair Roberts, John Rodman, Samuel Salyers,
Ben. J. Shaver, Joseph Shawhan, Nelson Sledd,
H. H. Smith, Ishmael H. Smith,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Milton J. Cook, John M. Rice, Gobrias Terry,
John A. Finn, Fountain Riddell, John Word—7.
L. D. Husband,

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Croxton—
1. A bill to incorporate Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., of Louisville.

By Mr. Gale—
2. A bill empowering the Owen county court to change a State road.

By Mr. Ellis—
3. A bill to discontinue a portion of the State road in Kenton county.

By Mr. Husband—
4. An act to repeal an act in relation to the collection of the railroad tax in McCracken county.

By Mr. Massie—
5. A bill to further regulate the mode of procedure in contesting the settlement of estates.

By the Committee on County Courts—
6. A bill to change the time of holding quarterly courts in Lyon county.

By Mr. Gaither—

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with.

Ordered, That the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th bills be engrossed and read a third time; that the 5th be referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary, and that the 7th bill be engrossed and read a third time on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Ordered, That Messrs. Underwood and Ewing be added to the committee on the Western Lunatic Asylum, and Mr. Houghton to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Mr. Jacob, from the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported, read, and laid on the table the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the people of Kentucky view with the most lively apprehension the dangers that now environ the Union and threaten its perpetuity.

Resolved, That as Kentuckians, standing in the center of this confederacy, and regarding the "Union as the palladium of our liberties," we will use every honorable exertion, and exhaust all measures, which have a tendency to preserve the work of our fathers.

Resolved, That the proper position of Kentucky is that of a mediator between the sections, and that, as an umpire, she should remain firm and impartial in this day of trial to our beloved country; that by her counsels and mediation she may aid in restoring peace and harmony and brotherly love throughout the entire land.

Resolved, That in this spirit we appeal to our Northern brethren, that whenever constitutional laws, enactments, and compromises, made for the benefit of our Southern brethren, have been nullified, they see that the wrong is righted and the laws executed.

Resolved, That we appeal to our Southern brethren to stay the work of revolution—to return and make one mighty effort to perpetuate the noble work of our forefathers, hallowed by the recollections of a thousand noble deeds.

Resolved, That we protest against the use of force or coercion by the General Government against the seceding States, as unwise and inexpedient, and tending to the destruction of our common country.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with profound regret the triumph of a sectional party in the Northern States, regarding the same as calculated to produce jealousies, heart burnings, and sectional estrangements, and, if persevered in, the destruction of our Union.

Resolved, That in a spirit of compromise and conciliation, we propose the propositions known as the Crittenden amendments, as the basis of amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and that we request the constitutional authorities of each State to take the "sense of the people" of their respective States upon the same, and that we request the Legislatures of the States to join in application to Congress to call a national convention to amend the Constitution, whenever experience proves it necessary.

Resolved, That Commissioners be appointed upon joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, to wait upon the Governors of the respective States, and lay the foregoing propositions before them.

Resolved, That whenever the said Commissioners shall find the adoption of the above propositions, after a diligent and earnest effort
to have them adopted by the respective States, impracticable, it shall be their duty to report the same to our Governor.

Resolved, That whenever such commissioners so report, it shall be the duty of the Governor to call the General Assembly together to consider what the interests of Kentucky shall require: Provided, That said call shall not require their assemblage before the 1st May, 1861.

Mr. Hodge, from a minority of said committee, read and laid on the table the following report and resolutions, as a substitute for the majority report, viz:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Federal Relations, not having been able to concur in the views of the majority as embodied in their report, beg leave to present briefly the reasons by which they have been governed.

First. The controlling idea with the majority is, that as a mediator, Kentucky stands impartial between the North and South, and will still occupy that attitude. We hold that Kentucky, being a member of the Union upon which aggressions of a very serious character have been made for years past by the States North of the Ohio river, cannot occupy the attitude of an "impartial mediator," without first sacrificing her institutions, and placing herself in independence of both sections of the Union. This we think she is not prepared to do.

Second. The terms of conciliation adopted by the committee have already been presented to the North by this body in what are known as the Simpson resolutions, and also in response to the Virginia Legislature; and we conceive that to again call upon them to do the thing, and no more, thus presented, is, to say the least, very obtrusive and humiliating.

The majority of the committee regret the election of Abraham Lincoln, and protest against force by the General Government against the Southern States. The sense of this House has already been very clearly expressed upon the policy of coercion, and the regret of Lincoln's election needs not to be expressed again by this House.

The committee propose that Commissioners be appointed to each of the States, to ask their co-operation in measures of pacification; and upon the failure of their mission, that they shall report that fact to the Governor of this State, who shall again convene this Legislature to consider as to the propriety of calling a Convention.

We conceive the whole policy in this to be delay, and expensive at that; and so believing, are unwilling to be instrumental therein. Having thus briefly noticed the policy of the majority of the committee, we beg leave to present the following resolutions as a substitute for those submitted by the majority—believing that they present much more promising results than those we opposed. All of us uniting in this protest against the majority report, but each of us reserving the right to present his own views.

GEORGE B. HODGE, Chairman,
W. B. MACHEN,
JOHN M. RICE.
Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is fitting that we should meet with firmness and moderation the grave questions that agitate the country, and should deliberate calmly and without passion upon the momentous issues that now press upon us, and which involve the preservation or dismemberment of an empire and the destinies of millions of freemen.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of the States under the Constitution as the surest safeguard and strongest bulwark of regulated liberty ever devised by man, and cherish it as associated with all our historic glories in the past, and our brightest hopes in the future; and if it shall be perpetuated upon the principles on which it was founded, we believe it destined to be the fruitful and beneficent source of boundless blessings and benefits to every member of the Confederacy in all time to come. We, therefore, deem it the patriotic duty of Kentucky to cling to the Union so long as there may remain a reasonable hope of its preservation or reconstruction upon principles of justice and equality, and consistently with the rights and the safety of the citizens of the several States.

Resolved, That we appeal by every memory of the common love and fraternal affection of the past, by every emotion of patriotism which can animate the breasts of freemen now, and by every hope of our future welfare as a great and prosperous people, to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States to suspend any and every action tending to further secession upon the part of any State from the Federal Union; and

Resolved, That while we thus appeal to the conservative sentiment of our fellow-citizens of the South, we deplore and protest against the exercise of force or coercion upon the part of the Federal Government against any of the States or the citizens thereof who have seceded from the Union; and we invoke upon the part of the Federal Government a spirit of forbearance, moderation, and conciliation, convinced as we are, that a Union founded upon and preserved by violence and force, is not only impossible but undesirable.

Resolved, That we propose the system of measures known as the Crittenden resolutions as the basis of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and that we request the proper authorities of all the States which have not seceded from the Union, to take the proper steps at as early a day as practicable to take the sense of the people of the respective States upon the same, and that we request the Legislatures of the States remaining in the Union to unite in an application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; be it further

Resolved, That commissioners be appointed on joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, to wait upon the Governors of the respective States and lay the foregoing propositions before them.

Resolved further, That if, on or before the 1st day of May, 1861, two thirds of the Legislatures of the respective States have not joined in a call upon Congress to assemble a convention to provide for amendments to the Constitution of the United States, or shall not have taken steps to ascertain the sense of the people of their States upon the
amendments to the Constitution suggested by this body, then the Governor of this Commonwealth is authorized and empowered to issue his proclamation, calling upon the legal voters of Kentucky to assemble in their respective precincts, and cast their votes upon the following proposition and question: Shall there be a convention of delegates from the people? and if a majority of all the votes cast shall be for a convention, then the Governor shall issue his proclamation authorizing and fixing a day for election of delegates to a convention, to assemble at such time as is affixed in said proclamation; and the persons having the highest number of votes shall be delegates to said convention; and the said convention of delegates shall be empowered to take such action in regard to the position of Kentucky as her interests seem to require; but their action shall not be valid and binding unless submitted to the people of Kentucky, and approved by a majority of the legal voters voting thereupon. The basis of representation shall be the same as is affixed for representation in the lower house of the General Assembly by the apportionment bill passed at the session of 1859-60.

Mr. Machen, from a minority of said committee, read and laid on the table the following resolutions, and moved the same as a substitute for the minority report and resolutions made by Mr. Hodge, viz:

WHEREAS, Several of our sister States of the South have proclaimed their secession from the Government of the United States, and renounced their allegiance thereto, and others are taking action tending to the same result, and which will, without doubt, be speedily consummated, unless arrested by timely consultation with those who are suffering the same grievances of which they complain, under circumstances vastly more oppressive and injurious; and whereas, Kentucky views with most lively apprehension the momentous consequences to her happiness and prosperity involved in the destruction of the Union, and would, by all means not inconsistent with her honor and independence therein, exhibit continued zeal for its preservation upon constitutional principles; and hoping and believing that her sisters of the South, whether claiming to be in or out of the Union, are willing to meet her in her consultation; and further believing that thereby results may be attained which will at least have a tendency to heal the breaches between the North and South, and finally lead to the restoration of peace and fellowship; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That twelve commissioners be appointed in the following manner, viz: one from each of the Congressional districts in the State, by the joint vote of the Senators and Representatives from said districts, and the other two by the Governor, all of whom shall be by him commissioned to represent the State of Kentucky in a convention of the Southern States, to be convened at the earliest practicable day, at the city of Nashville, or at such other point as may be agreed upon, for consultation and the adoption of such measures as will give full and complete protection to Southern institutions, having for their basis justice to every portion of the confederacy, and promising in their results peace and
quiet upon the distracting subject of slavery, thereby strengthening and perpetuating the bonds of fraternal union.

Resolved, That in the event a harmonious conclusion shall be arrived at by said convention, the same shall be respectfully submitted to the people of the Northern States, through their Legislatures, as a basis for the settlement of all sectional strife, asking their approval thereof in the most speedy practicable manner; and if approved, the same shall be, by legitimate mode, ingrafted into the Constitution of the United States as a part thereof.

Resolved, That in the event the meeting proposed with the Southern States shall be by them declined, or having met, shall be unable to come to any harmonious decision as to the terms of settlement of those questions which have caused the secession of some of the States, and threaten the final disruption of the government; or, if having agreed, the propositions for settlement shall be rejected by the Northern States, either by direct action or a failure, within a reasonable time, to consider the same, or if the General Convention of States proposed to be held at the City of Washington, 4th February next, shall agree upon terms of conciliation, and the same are submitted by Congress to the States of the Union, and shall be by them rejected, then it shall be the duty of the Governor of this Commonwealth to order an election to be held throughout the State, at the earliest practicable day, for the election of delegates to a convention to take into consideration the condition in which Kentucky will then be placed, and determine as to what shall be done for the protection of her interests and honor, and the promotion of the general welfare of the people—the number of delegates to be the same as in the House of Representatives, and their election to be in the same manner as by law representatives in said body are elected.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward to the Governors of each of the Southern States a copy of the foregoing resolutions, in such manner as he may deem most advisable, asking their co-operation therein, without delay, and tendering to them all our earnest solicitation for harmony and conciliation, so important at this time to the preservation of all our rights as citizens and States, and upon which hopes for future prosperity and happiness may be confidently based.

Resolved, That in the event of a failure of the Senators and Representatives to elect a commissioner from the Congressional district in which they live, then the Governor shall appoint some suitable person to represent the district in the convention aforesaid.

Resolved, That the members of this commission receive the same pay and mileage as members of this Legislature, and that the Governor be authorized to issue his warrant upon the treasury for such other sums as may, in his judgment, be necessary to carry into full effect and force the provisions of these resolutions.

Mr Finn, from a minority of said committee, read and laid on the table the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky have, by joint resolutions of the Senate and house of Representatives,
applied to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and requested all the States to make similar application to Congress; and whereas, this General Assembly confidently believe the Union of these States can and will be perpetuated if the Constitution of the United States shall be so amended as to settle, upon just and equitable terms to all sections of this Confederacy, the various propositions embraced in what is known as the "Crittenden" compromise or "amendments to the Constitution of the United States;" which are as follows:

"WHEREAS, Serious and alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, concerning the rights and security of the rights of the slaveholding States, and especially their rights in the common territory of the United States; and whereas, it is eminently desirable and proper that these dissensions, which now threaten the very existence of this Union, should be permanently quieted and settled by constitutional provisions, which shall do equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore to the people that peace and good will which ought to prevail between all the citizens of the United States; therefore,

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be, and are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three fourths of the several States.

"Art. 1. In all the territory of the United States now held, or hereafter acquired, situated north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under territorial government. In all the territory south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance. And when any territory, north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

"Art. 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situated within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

"Art. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so 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 first 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 taking them from the District.

"Art. 4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by the sea.

"Art. 5. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty to so provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

"Art. 6. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the five 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 said Constitution; and no amendment 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."

And whereas, It is just and proper in times perilous to the Union and dangerous to liberty, to consult the people of the United States as to what changes should be made in the Federal compact; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That said amendments be submitted to a vote of the people of Kentucky, on the day of , 1861, and the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and directed to issue his proclamation, calling upon the legal voters of Kentucky to assemble in their respective voting precincts on said day, and cast their votes for or against said Crittenden amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and when the official vote of said election shall be received at the office of Secretary of State, the Governor is directed to transmit the result of said vote for and against said amendments to the President of the United States, with a request that he communicate the same to Congress.
Resolved, That the foregoing resolution, preamble, &c., be by the Governor of this State transmitted to the Governors of the other thirty-two States of this Union, with a request that said preamble, resolution, &c., be forthwith presented to the Legislatures of said States, with the request of this Legislature that said States join this State in the application to Congress for a call of a convention, for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and also, that said States respectively submit said Crittenden amendments, or like amendments, to a vote of the people of their respective States, on the ___ day of ________, 1861, or as soon thereafter as the sense of the people can be had on said amendments to the Constitution, with a request that said Legislatures direct the Governors of their respective States to transmit the vote on said amendments to the President of the United States, with a request that the same be presented to Congress.

Resolved, That in transmitting the foregoing propositions and requests to the States of this Union, the Governor of this State be directed to request of the Governors of the other States to communicate to him, at as early a day as possible, what action has been had by the Legislatures of their States, respectively, on the foregoing propositions and requests from this State.

Resolved, That if the popular expression of opinion of the people of the United States, upon the Crittenden amendments, shall not induce two thirds of both Houses of Congress to propose said amendments, or like amendments, to the Constitution; or two thirds of the States shall not join Kentucky in the application of Congress to call a convention of the United States, to propose amendments to said Constitution, then Kentucky proposes to meet the States that by a vote of their people on said Crittenden amendments, or like amendments, indicate their willingness for the Constitution of the United States to be thus amended, in convention at the city of Louisville, on the ___ day of ________, 1861, for the purpose of consulting as to what shall be the future action of said States; the ratio of representation in said convention to be the same said States have in both Houses of Congress—that is, two from the State, and one from each congressional district; that the representatives to said convention from the State of Kentucky shall be chosen in the same manner as the Senators and Representatives in the two houses of Congress are now chosen; that when said convention shall have concluded its deliberations, the representatives from this State shall report to the Legislature of this State its action, and, in the opinion of the delegates, what should be the future action of Kentucky; the Legislature of this State to provide by law the compensation to be paid her representatives in said convention; that while these efforts are being made to preserve the Union and perpetuate liberty, we appeal to the conservative sentiment of the country everywhere, North and South; we invoke a spirit of mutual forbearance; we protest against the exercise of force or coercion on the part of the Federal Government against any of the States who have declared, by ordinances of their conventions, that they are no longer a part of the Federal Union; and we invoke upon the part of the Federal Government, and upon the part of the people of the seceding
States, a spirit of forbearance, moderation, and conciliation, con-
vinced, as we are, that a Union of force and coercion, held together 
by the sword or standing armies, is not the Union of our fathers, and 
that such a Union is not worth preserving.

Resolved, That this Legislature regards it improper, at this time, to 
call, or take initiatory steps to the call of a State convention, to take 
into consideration the propriety of the State of Kentucky going out of 
the Federal Union, and that such steps should not be taken until the 
hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the conflicting elements that now 
endanger the peace, the liberty, the perpetuity of the institutions of 
this State, and the permanence of our government, shall be destroyed 
by the action of the people and the Federal Government, by refusing 
the propositions and requests herein made, and no satisfactory results 
shall be attained by the convention at Louisville.

On motion of Mr. Lannom,

Ordered, That said majority and minority reports and resolutions be 
referred to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the special 
order of the day for to-morrow, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said 
resolutions for the use of the members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Hodge,

Ordered, That the Committee on Federal Relations be discharged 
from the further consideration of all subjects treated of and embraced 
in said majority and minority reports.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had 
passed a bill from this House of the following title:
An act to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Cynthiana.

And that they had passed a bill of the following title, viz:
An act to amend the charter of Louisville.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that 
they had examined enrolled bills and a resolution from the Senate, of 
the following titles, viz:
An act relating to the voting places in Radford precinct, in Calloway 
county.
An act to incorporate the Frake's and Hildreth turnpike road com-
pany.
An act to amend the charter of the Stamping-Ground and Lecompt's 
Run turnpike.
An act further to amend the law in relation to the Whitley road.
An act to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the 
city of Louisville.
An act to amend an act incorporating the Hardinsburg and Cloverport turnpike road company, approved 23d February, 1860.

Resolutions appointing commissioners to a national conference, in pursuance of the Virginia resolutions.

Also enrolled bills and resolution of this House, of the following titles, viz:
- An act to establish an additional justices' district in Jefferson county.
- An act to change the line of an election district in Harrison county.
- An act regulating the time of holding the Whitley quarterly courts.
- Resolution authorizing Governor to draw appropriation for medals.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

The House then, according to special order, took up the bill to amend an act, entitled “An act to incorporate the Highland Coal Company.”

Mr. McKee moved to lay said bill on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. McKee and Riddell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

R. M. Alexander, Alexander Dunlap, Young A. Linn,
William Brown, John Ellis, James Mann,
Harrison G. Burns, Eugene A. Paulconer, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Curtis F. Burman, George L. Pernan, W. L. Neale,
Robert A. Burton, jr., Thomas L. Goheen, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John Griffin, Fountain Riddell,
John W. Cook, John O. Harrison, Samuel Salyers,
Milton J. Cook, Ben. M. Hitt, Ishmael H. Smith,
Joseph Groxton, William C. Ireland, George M. Thomas,
William Day, Gabriel A. Lackey, J. R. Underwood—32.
Henry B. Dobyns, William D. Lannom,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, A. F. Gowdy, John W. Ritter,
Vene P. Armstrong, Joseph Hill, Sinclair Roberts,
Henry Bobannon, Geo. A. Houghton, Joseph Shawhan,
Oscar H. Burbridge, George B. Hodge, Nelson Sledd,
Joshua Burdett, John B. Hunter, H. H. Smith,
A. B. Chambers, Richard T. Jacob, Alex. H. Suced,
Thomas H. Clay, James G. Leach, A. B. Stivers,
William W. Cleary, L. S. Luttrell, Gobrias Terry,
Francis L. Cleveland, James B. Lyne, Joshua Tevis,
John Donan, E. D. Massie, Harrison Thomson,
The hour for calling the orders of the day having arrived, Mr. McElroy moved to dispense therewith until the consideration of the bill aforesaid was concluded.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Brown and McKee, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Said bill was then read a third time, as follows:
§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the organization of the Highland Coal Company, under the act of the 26th January, 1858, to which this act is an amendment, shall be, and the same is hereby, legalized, and the stock issued by said company within the limits of said act, is hereby declared valid and binding, and transferable in pursuance of the by-laws of said company; and all transfers heretofore made shall pass the legal title to said stock.

§ 2. That the name of said incorporation be changed to that of "The Kentucky and Louisiana Mining, Manufacturing, and Banking Company."

§ 3. That in addition to the powers and privileges conferred on said Company by the act to which this act is an amendment, "The Kentucky and Louisiana Mining, Manufacturing, and Banking Company," may mine for, or purchase iron ore and other minerals, and all descriptions of materials, raw or otherwise, for manufacturing purposes, construct barges, steamboats, and other water vessels necessary for transporting materials and manufactured articles to market; and the directors, or a majority thereof hereinafter provided for, may make all such rules, by-laws, and regulations as they may deem advisable for the successful management and operation of a manufacturing establishment, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States or the State of Kentucky.

§ 4. The said company may receive, by subscription or purchase, any coal or mineral lands, or mining privileges, for any term of years, any houses, personal or mixed property, or choses in action, against any person or persons whatever, as the directory may think proper, as capital stock of the corporation.

§ 5. That said company may have capital stock to the amount of "three million dollars," to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be subscribed and paid for by individuals, companies, and corporations, in the manner hereinafter specified; which subscribers, share-holders, their successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name aforesaid, and shall continue so until the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1890; and by the name aforesaid, under the restrictions hereinafter mentioned, shall be competent to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts and all matters whatsoever as natural persons; with full power to acquire, hold, possess, use, occupy, and enjoy, and the same to sell, convey, and dispose of, all such real estate, goods, effects, and chattels, as shall be convenient for the transaction of its business, or which may be conveyed to said corporation as security for any debt or purchase, in satisfaction of any judgment or decree in favor of said corporation, or in the purchase of any property on which said corporation may have a lien; and said corporation may have and use a common seal, change, alter, and renew the same at pleasure; may ordain and put in execution such by-laws, rules, and regulations, for the good government of said corporation, and the prudent and efficient management of its affairs, as may be most proper: Provided, That
they be not contrary to the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

§ 6. The said corporation shall have and keep its office at Uniontown, Union county, Kentucky, and in addition to the powers already conferred, its business shall be to loan money, discount promissory notes and bills, and deal in exchange; and it may issue bills and bank notes, payable to bearer on demand at its office, but not of less denomination than one dollar; and it shall not issue any notes, bills, checks, or orders, payable to bearer, other than such as are payable on demand. The promissory notes made payable to any person or persons, and payable and negotiable at any office of discount and deposit, or other banking institution, and indorsed to and discounted by said corporation, shall be, and they are hereby, put on the same footing as foreign bills of exchange, and remedy may be had jointly or severally against the drawers and indorsers, and with like effect, except as to damages, and except that in a regular course of administration, they shall have no other or greater dignity or priority of payment than other notes; and the said corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in anything except loaning money and exchange, and in gold or silver coin and bullion, or in the sale of goods, chattels, rights, and credits, really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in time, or articles which shall be the proceeds of its lands, mines, and manufactories, and except as heretofore provided in this amended charter.

§ 7. The notes issued by said corporation shall be signed by the "president and countersigned by the cashier;" and said corporation shall be restrained from issuing checks or orders payable at any place, to any person or order, or to any person or bearer, with intent that the said checks or orders shall circulate as bank notes.

§ 8. Said corporation shall not owe at any time, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, an amount exceeding twice the amount of capital stock actually paid in, exclusive of sums due on deposits; and in case of excess, the president and directors under whose administration it shall have taken place, shall be liable for any or all of the debts of said corporation in their individual capacity, by a joint or several actions of debt against them, or any of them, their heirs, executors, or administrators, in any court having jurisdiction thereof, by any creditor or creditors of said corporation, and shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That if the president, or any of the directors, may be absent when the excess may be contracted or created, or being present, shall dissent from the act by which the excess is about to be created or contracted, he or they shall not be liable, under this section, if he or they shall, within ten days from the contraction of such excess or discovery thereof, make an affidavit of their absence or dissent, and file same for record with the recording officer of Union county; and shall moreover, within ten days, give notice thereof in a newspaper printed in this State, and transmit a copy thereof to the Governor of this State for the time being, and shall in said notice call a meeting of the shareholders, which they are hereby authorized to do.

§ 9. Said corporation shall not at any time suspend, fail, or refuse
payment in gold or silver of any of its notes, bills, or other obligations due and payable, or any moneys on deposit; and if the officers at their office of discount and deposit where the same shall be payable, shall refuse or unreasonably delay payment in gold and silver, of the amount of any note there demandable, and presented for payment, or the payment of any money previously deposited at such office, and then due and demandable of the same, said corporation shall be liable to pay damages at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount thereof, from the time of such failure, refusal, or delay, until payment thereof; and for such failure or refusal, or for any violation of this charter, the same may be forfeited, and a *fieri facias* may be sued out in the name of the Commonwealth by the Attorney General, at the instance of the Governor for the time being, in the Franklin circuit court, or by the attorney for the Commonwealth for the 14th judicial district in the Union circuit court, at the instance of any person aggrieved, and such proceedings may be had in said courts as to declare such forfeiture by the judgment of a court; and from and after the judgment of forfeiture, said corporation shall cease to exercise any of the powers and privileges hereby granted: Provided, Said forfeiture shall not be construed to prevent said corporation from suing and being sued, and continuing its operations for the purpose of closing its concerns, nor for making any contracts that may be convenient and proper for that purpose.

§ 10. The real and personal estate, business, property, funds, and prudential concerns of said corporation, and the administration of its affairs, shall be under the direction, management, and control of seven directors, chosen as hereinafter directed; they shall be stockholders, and after the first election, shall have been stockholders at least three months previous to their election; they shall be residents of this State, and citizens of the United States, and after the first election, they shall be elected annually on the first Monday of May. Each director shall be a stockholder in his own right to the amount of at least ten shares; they shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be chosen; the directors shall be chosen by the shareholders, who shall meet at the annual elections at the town of Uniontown, at such time and place as the directors for the time being shall direct; and notice of the time and place of holding the annual elections shall be published in at least two authorized newspapers, thirty days next preceding the election; the election shall be by plurality of votes, to be counted and read in public after all the votes are taken; the election shall be conducted under the direction of the shareholders acting under oath, and previously chosen by the directory, and not of their own body; no person who is a director, or an officer in any other banking corporation, shall be eligible as a director in this corporation; and any director or becoming a director or officer in any other banking corporation, or while under protest in this corporation for the non-payment of debts, shall be held to have vacated the office of director of this corporation; nor shall two partners in trade be eligible as directors in this corporation at one and the same time; and if the president, cashier, or any director, shall fail or become insolvent after his election or his appoint-
ment, he shall become incapable to serve as an officer in this corporation, and shall be held to have vacated his office or place, nor shall he be appointed to serve in this place until his debts are paid, or until he has obtained a full discharge for the same. If from any cause an election shall not take place on the day fixed by this charter, the corporation for that cause shall not be dissolved, but the stockholders may hold an election on any other day the by-laws shall direct.

§ 11. Be it further enacted, That the Highland Coal Company may, through their president, George Payne, proceed to subscribe and yield up, and transfer and deliver to the said Kentucky and Louisiana Mining, Manufacturing, and Banking Company, all its estate, property, and effects, now estimated at ten million ninety-two thousand dollars; and when so subscribed and transferred, the same be and become capital stock in said last named corporation; but the said estate, property, and effects, shall not be received or valued in said subscription at a greater rate than eight hundred thousand dollars, and shall represent shares and receive dividends to that extent only therein.

§ 12. Be it further enacted, That Ben. P. Cissell and George Payne, of Union county, Kentucky, or either of them, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to open books, at the Planters' Hotel, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana; and Hiram McElroy, W. S. Phillips, and John B. Payne, of Union county, Kentucky, or any two of them, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to open books at the office of the Highland Coal Company, at Uniontown, Kentucky, from the first day of March, 1861, to the first day of April, 1861, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of stock in said corporation; and said commissioners are required to receive ten dollars on each share of stock subscribed at the time of subscription, and shall pay the same over to the company created by this charter, at Uniontown, Ky., on or before the 20th day of April, 1861; and a call of ten dollars on each share shall be made within thirty days after said company is organized in conformity with this act, and ten dollars on each share of stock within ninety days thereafter; and the residue of the stock to be paid in such installments as the president and directors of the company shall require: Provided, That no more than twenty dollars shall be called at any one time on each share, nor shall the time between the calls be less than ninety days: Provided further, That all such payments shall be in gold or silver: And be it further provided, That if there is not a sufficient amount of stock subscribed within the time contemplated by this act, that the said commissioners, or any one of them, are authorized and directed to open books, and keep them open, at any other time or place, by giving ten days' notice in the public newspapers of that locality, within the limits of this charter.

§ 13. Be it further enacted, That whenever nine thousand shares of the capital stock has been subscribed for, or twenty thousand dollars in gold or silver paid in upon stock subscriptions, then Hiram McElroy, Ben. P. Cissell, George Payne, John B. Payne, and W. S. Phillips, or any three of them, shall cause an election to be held at the office of the Highland Coal Company, at Uniontown, Kentucky, for president and directors of said company; and in all elections each
stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock he may hold in said company, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday in May, 1862, and until their successors are duly elected; and on said first Monday in May, 1862, and each first Monday in May thereafter, there shall be an election held at the office of said company, in Uniontown, Kentucky, for the office of president and directors of said company; and in the event of the death, resignation, removal, or refusal to act of any of said officers, a majority of the board of directors of said company shall have power to fill such vacancy for such unexpired time; the said McElroy, Cissell, George and John B. Payne, and Phillips, or those of them who act in holding the said first mentioned election, shall give notice thereof by two previous successive weekly publications in the Uniontown News.

§ 14. Be it further enacted, That whenever thirty thousand dollars in gold or silver is actually paid in, that said company may proceed to issue bank notes to double that amount; and thereafter, as the payment of stock subscriptions are from time to time called and actually paid in, in gold or silver, they shall issue bank notes thereon to double the amount so received and held; and said company, instead of distributing dividends of their profits on their mining and manufacturing operations, may deposit the same in gold or silver in their vaults for banking purposes, in which case they can issue additional bank notes to double the amount so deposited and actually kept for said purpose.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hitt and Brown, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Vene P. Armstrong,  
Henry Bohannon,  
Oscar H. Burbridge,  
Joshua Burdett,  
Thomas H. Clay,  
William W. Cleary,  
Francis L. Cleveland,  
John Donan,  
Daniel E. Downing,  
John A. Finn,  
William Fisher,  
J. Wilson Foster,  
Nat. Gaither, jr.,  
Robert H. Gale,  
Abijah Gilbert,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
Joseph Hill,  
Geo. A. Houghton,  
John B. Hunter,  
James B. Lyne,  
W. B. Machen,  
Hiram McElroy,  
John G. McFarland,  
Fielding Neil,  
John T. Ratcliff,  
John W. Ritter,  
John Rodman,  
Ben. J. Shever,  
Joseph Shawhan,  
Nelson Siedd,  
H. H. Smith,  
Alex. H. Sneed,  
A. B. Stivers,  
Gobrias Terry,  
Joshua Tevis,  
H. S. Tye,  
R. A. Walker,  
Nathaniel Wolfe,  
John Word—39.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  
R. M. Alexander,  
William Brown,  
Harrison G. Burns,  
Curtis F. Burnam,  
McDowell Fogle,  
George L. Forman,  
Thomas L. Gochen,  
John Griffin,  
John O. Harrison,  
E. D. Massie,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
W. L. Neale,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
John M. Rice,
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Robert A. Burton, jr., Ben. M. Hitt, W. C. Richardson,
A. B. Chambers, George B. Hodge, Fountain Riddell,
John W. Cook, William C. Ireland, Samuel Salyers,
Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, Ishmael H. Smith,
Joseph Croxton, Sylvester Johnson, George M. Thomas,
William Day, Gabriel A. Lackey, Harrison Thomson,
Henry B. Dobyns, Young A. Linn, Daniel P. White,
Alexander Dunlap, L. S. Luttrell, John W. White,
John Ellis, James Mann, J. R. Underwood—43.
Eugene A. Faulconer, And so said bill was rejected.

Mr. Burnam moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill repealing the act of the General Assembly, approved 5th March, 1860, for the reorganization of the Kentucky militia, and to report a bill re-enacting the provisions of the 66th chapter of the Revised Statutes, with amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the consideration of said resolution be postponed until Thursday next, at 10½ o’clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

Leave was given to bring in a bill to change the voting place in District No. 3, in Clarke county.

Ordered, That Messrs. Thomson, Burbridge, J. W. White, and W. L. Neale, prepare and bring in the same.

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861.

1. Mr. Luttrell presented the petition of Sanford M. Collins, praying an appropriation for arresting and bringing to trial a felon.

2. Mr. Leach presented the petition of sundry citizens of Henry county, praying the perpetuation of the Union, and opposing precipitate action.

3. Also the petition of John Morris and J. Willhoite, commissioner and trustees of the poor-house of Henry county, praying that the county court of said county be authorized to sell and convey their poor-house lands.
Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to the Committee on Ways and Means; the 2d to the Committee on Federal Relations; and the 3d to Messrs. Leach, Geiger, and Rodman.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances asked to be, and were, discharged from the further consideration of the following leave and petitions, viz:

Leave to bring in a bill to repeal an act establishing the Institution for the Education of Feeble-minded Children.

Petition of W. M. Johnson, jailer of Simpson county.

Petition of citizens of Sacramento, McLean county, praying a relief law.

Petition of citizens of Christian county to prohibit camp hunting in said county.

The Committee on Claims were discharged from the further consideration of a leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Thornton K. Hackley, of Garrard county.

The Committee on the Judiciary were discharged from the further consideration of a leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Weden S. Yates, of Barren county.

Also a petition of J. B. Bell, praying an appropriation.

And a petition of sundry citizens, praying a modification of the free negro law.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By the Committee on Propositions and Grievances—
A bill to repeal an act incorporating the Lewisport Pond Draining Company.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of H. W. McNary.

By same—
A bill conferring certain powers on the Union county court.

By the Committee on Privileges and Elections—
A bill to change the boundary of Halley's precinct, in Breathitt county.

By the Committee on Claims—
A bill for the benefit of Richard M. Moore.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of Mary Haviland.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of Wm. Magowan and J. V. Dewey.
By same—
A bill for the benefit of W. T. Moren.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of Wm. F. Quinn.

By the Committee on the Judiciary—
A bill for the benefit of the town of Midway.

By same—
A bill allowing George Noel, of Gallatin county, to peddle without license.

By same—
A bill changing the boundary of the town of Woodsonville.

By same—
A bill to repeal an act concerning judicial sales in Jefferson county.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of George W. Darlington, late sheriff of Greenup county.

By the Committee on Education—
A bill for the benefit of school district No. 54, in Allen county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to establish an additional voting place in the third magistrates' district, in Ballard county,

Reported the same without amendment.

Said bill was then read a third time.

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

A bill to legalize acknowledgments of deeds taken before late mayors of Newport.

A bill making the certificate of the Auditor of Public Accounts evidence in certain cases.
A bill to allow non-resident aliens, who are heirs and devisees, to hold and convey real estate.

A bill for the benefit of A. A. Nelson.

Reported the same without amendments.

Ordered, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The same committee, to whom was referred a bill of this House to amend chapter 3, section 461, of the civil Code of Practice,

Reported the same without amendment.

Said bill, being engrossed, was read a third time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That section 461, chapter 111, of the Civil Code of Practice, is so amended as that whenever any suit for divorce or alimony shall be taken to the Court of Appeals, the court from which the appeal is taken may allow the wife maintenance pending the appeal.

§ 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Ewing and Cleveland, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Vene P. Armstrong, McGowall Fogle, James Mann, 
Henry Bohannon, David C. Ganaway, Hiram McCleary, 
Richard A. Buckner, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph H. D. McKee, 
Oscar H. Burbridge, John K. Goodloe, John M. Rice, 
Joshua Burdett, Ben. M. Hitt, John Redman, 
John G. Carlisle, George B. Hodge, H. H. Smith, 
A. B. Chambers, George A. Houghton, Alex. H. Sneed, 
Thomas H. Clay, John B. Hunter, Joshua Tevis, 
William W. Cleary, William C. Ireland, George M. Thomas, 
Francis L. Cleveland, Sylvester Johnson, Joseph R. Underwood, 
Shelby Coffey, jr., Gabriel A. Lackey, R. A. Walker, 
Joseph Croxton, Young A. Linn, Nathaniel Wolfe, 
John A. Finn,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, George L. Forman, W. L. Neale, 
C. S. Abell, J. Wilson Foster, Fielding Neil, 
R. M. Alexander, Robert H. Gale, John T. Ratcliiff, 
William Brown, Abijah Gilbert, Nicholas A. Rapier,
A message was received from the Governor by Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State, transmitting the ordinance of secession and invitation to meet the Southern States in Convention in Alabama, and a similar invitation from Georgia, which are as follows, viz:

An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact styled "the Constitution of the United States of America."

WHEREAS, The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States of America, by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and to the peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, preceded by many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by many of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security; therefore,

Be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, That the State of Alabama now withdraws, and is hereby withdrawn from the Union known as "the United States of America," and henceforth ceases to be one of said United States, and is, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and independent State.

§ 2. Be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, That all the powers over the Territory of said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, be, and they are hereby, withdrawn from said Government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama; and as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slave-holding States of the South, who may approve such purpose, in order to frame a provisional as well as permanent Government upon the principles of the Constitution of the United States,

Be it resolved by the people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, That
the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, be and are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their delegates, in convention, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted and harmonious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for our common peace and security.

And it is further resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance, and resolutions to the Governors of the several States named in said resolutions.

Done by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, at Montgomery, on this, the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1861.

WILLIAM M. BROOKS,
President of the Convention.

CONVENTION OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, January 23d, 1861,

1. Resolved, That this Convention cordially unite in the invitation extended by the Convention of the Republic of Alabama, to those of the slave-holding States, which may not have withdrawn from the Government of the United States of America, by that time, to send Commissioners to represent them at a congress of the States, which have withdrawn, to be held at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th day of February next.

2. Be it further resolved, That the President of this Convention do send a certified copy of this resolution to the Governors of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, with the request that they lay them before the Legislatures or Conventions of their respective States.

Attest: A. R. LAMAR, Secretary.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Hon. James Guthrie, which is as follows, viz:

LLE, KY., Jan. 29, 1861.

His Excellency, B. Magoffin:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 27th inst., informing me that I have been selected as one of the commissioners on the part of Kentucky, to meet commissioners appointed by Virginia and other States, on the 4th of February next.

I hereby accept the appointment, and intend to leave for Washington on Thursday.

With respect, yours, &c.,

JAMES GUTHRIE.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills of the House of the following titles, viz:

An act regulating the election of State officers in the county of Webster.
An act to authorize the Calloway county court to change State roads.

An act to exempt certain citizens of Spencer county from working roads.

And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act authorizing the election of a police judge and marshal for Hazelgreen.

An act to change the time of holding the Calloway and Marshall circuit courts.

An act to change the time of holding the magistrates' courts in Barren county.

An act for the benefit of the Bath county court.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Owingsville.

An act to amend the charter of the Shelby railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Silver Creek and White's Mill turnpike road company.

An act to amend the charter of the Winchester and Mount Sterling turnpike road company.

An act providing for the donation of the State's stock in the Elizabethtown and Bell's Tavern turnpike road.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 37, in the county of Bath.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 17, in Whitley county.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill of this House for the benefit of George W. Darlington, late sheriff of Greenup county,

Reported the same with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered, That said bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Hodge moved that the regular call of business be dispensed with, with a view to the consideration of the special order of the day.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative, two thirds of the House not voting therefor.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hodge and Forman, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, Nat. Gaither, jr., Fielding Neil,
R. M. Alexander, David C. Ganaway, Nicholas A. Rapier,
William Brown, A. F. Gowdy, John W. Ritter,
Richard A. Buckner, George B. Hodge, Sinclair Roberts.

Those who voted in the negative, were—


The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred bills of this House of the following titles, viz.:

A bill to amend an act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, &c.
A bill in aid of the H. C. Moore school fund.
A bill to amend the law in relation to guardians.
Reported the same without amendment.
The question was then taken on ordering said bills to be engrossed and read a third time, and it was decided in the negative.
And so said bills were rejected.
Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz.:

An act for the benefit of the common schools of Shelby and Knox counties.
An act to incorporate Bell City, in the county of Crittenden.
An act to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Cynthiana.
An act to authorize persons to make tunnels in the county of Whitley.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

On motion of Mr. W. Johnson,

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of the Auditor's report and responses in answer to sundry resolutions of this House upon the condition of the finances of the State, for the use of the members of this House.

The House then, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Commonwealth, Mr. Ritter in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Ritter reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the majority and minority reports and resolutions of the Committee on Federal Relations, had made some progress thereon, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again on to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Hon. James B. Clay, which is as follows, viz:

ASHLAND, NEAR LEXINGTON, January 30, 1861.

To His Excellency, Governor Magoffin:

Dear Sir: I have received this morning the favor of your Excellency, under date 29th instant, communicating to me, officially, resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, selecting me as one of the Commissioners to represent our State in the Convention proposed to be held at Washington, on the 4th of February.

Feeling most profoundly the high honor that has been conferred upon me, and at the same time all its responsibilities, I accept the
commission, and shall proceed at once to Washington, in the strong hope that the convention to be assembled there may be able to propose measures which will reunite our unhappily divided country.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES B. CLAY.

1. Mr. Ewing presented the petition of sundry citizens of Gordonsville, praying a charter for said town.

2. Mr. Ritter presented the petition of Nathan and Mary R. Thompson, praying that the line between Metcalfe and Barren counties be so changed as to place them in the latter county.

3. Mr. Lackey presented the petition of sundry citizens of Stanford, praying an amendment to the laws in relation to said town.

4. Mr. Sneed presented the petition of sundry citizens of Perryville, praying a charter for said town.

5. Mr. Tye presented the petition of Joab Hill, praying that certain common school reports be made valid.

6. Mr. Griffin presented the petition of O. P. Jasper, praying that the militia law be submitted to a vote by yeas and nays.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st and 6th to the Committee on the Judiciary; the 2d to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances; the 3d and 4th to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions; and the 5th to Messrs. Tye, Word, and Terry.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Abell—
1. A bill to amend an act incorporating the Munday's Landing and Harrodsburg turnpike road company.

By Mr. Ratcliff—
2. A bill to amend the law in relation to divorces.

By Mr. Rodman—
3. A bill authorizing the establishment of a work-house and chain gang in Frankfort.

By same—
4. A bill to amend the charter of Frankfort.

By Mr. Thompson—
5. A bill authorizing a change of the voting place in district No 3, in Clark county.
By Mr. Chambers—
6. A bill to authorize the Board of Trustees of Warsaw to appoint a marshal.

By Mr. Burbridge—
7. A bill to incorporate Morland Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F.

By Mr. Buckner—
8. A bill for the benefit of Charles W. and Sarah E. Castleman.

By Mr. Leach—

By Mr. D. P. White—
10. A bill for the benefit of Elijah L. Wisdom and Green Atwell.

By Mr. Richardson—
11. A bill for the benefit of school district No. 38, in Meade county.

By Mr. Lackey—
12. A bill to amend the charter of the Stanford and Hustonville turnpike road company.

By Mr. Word—

By Mr. Lannom—
14. A bill for the benefit of the county of Fulton.

By Mr. Lyne—
15. A bill authorizing the Henderson county court to levy a tax to build a jail.

By the Committee on Education—
16. A bill to incorporate the Eddyville Union School.

By same—
17. A bill for the benefit of school district No. 65, in Muhlenburg county.

By the Committee on Incorporated Institutions—
18. A bill to establish and incorporate the town of Hardyville.

By same—
19. A bill to incorporate the Book and Tract Society of the M. E. Church South.

By same—
20. A bill to amend the charter of Versailles.

By same—
21. A bill declaring Licking river a navigable stream from Licking Station to the Trace Branch.
By same—
22. A bill authorizing the trustees of the Baptist church in Shelbyville to sell certain real estate.

By same—
28. A bill amending an act incorporating the city of Columbus.

By same—

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th bills be engrossed and read a third time; that the 2d be referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes; the 3d and 4th to the Committee on Revised Statutes; the 9th to the Committee on Banks; and the 11th to the Committee on Education.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of J. W. Hutcherson, of Elkton, Todd county.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Canton, in Trigg county.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed a resolution and bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

Resolution providing compensation for commissioners to Washington City.

And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:
An act to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky.
An act to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple Company.

An act to charter Grove No. 3, of the ancient Order of Druids, of Louisville.

An act to incorporate the town of Gratz, in Owen county.

An act for the benefit of the attorney of Danville.

An act for the benefit of the Westport turnpike road company.

The following committees, to whom were referred bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

The Committee on Circuit Courts—

1. A bill to incorporate the Campbellsburg Mutual Insurance Company.

The same—

2. A bill regulating fees of circuit court clerks in certain cases.

The Committee on Incorporated Institutions—

3. A bill to incorporate the Old School Presbyterian church, in Glasgow.

Reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st and 3d bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Geiger,

Ordered, That the Committee on Propositions and Grievances be discharged from the petition of sundry citizens of Daviess county to change a State road therein.

Mr. F. Neil moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House on yesterday refused to order the bill to amend chapter 3, section 461, of the civil Code of Practice to be read a third time.

Which motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Rice moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Highland Coal Company," was rejected on the 29th inst.

The House then, by special order, took up the bill for the benefit of sheriffs and revenue collectors.

Ordered, That the consideration of said bill be postponed until Saturday next, at half-past ten o'clock.
Also the resolution to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a bill to repeal the militia law.

Ordered, That the consideration of said resolution be postponed until Saturday next, at eleven o'clock.

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred a bill of this House fixing the compensation of school commissioners in certain cases, Reported the same without amendment.

The question was taken on ordering said bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and it was decided in the negative.

And so said bill was rejected.

The Committee on Incorporated Institutions, to whom was referred Senate bills of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Muhlenburg county.

An act to amend the charter of Elizabethtown.

An act to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company.

Reported the same without amendment.

Said bills were then read a third time.

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Governor by Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, transmitting resolutions from Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, which are as follows, viz:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 21, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, by request of the Legislature of this State, a copy of joint resolutions, which have passed both Houses by a unanimous vote, pledging the co-operation of Wisconsin in defense and preservation of the Union.

Yours very respectfully,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

Joint resolutions, co-operating with friends of the Union throughout the United States.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the people of Wisconsin are ready to co-operate with the friends of the Union everywhere for its preservation; to yield a cheerful obedience to its requirements, and demand a like obedience from all others; and therefore adopt, as the sentiments of this Legislature, the preamble and resolutions of the State of New York, as follows:
WHEREAS, The insurgent State of South Carolina, after seizing the post-office, custom-house, moneys, and fortifications of the Federal Government, has, by firing into a vessel ordered by the Government to convey troops and provisions to Fort Sumter, virtually declared war; and

WHEREAS, The forts and property of the United States Government in Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana have been unlawfully seized with hostile intentions; and

WHEREAS, Treason, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one or more of the States of the Union; and

WHEREAS, further, Senators and Congressmen avow and maintain these treasonable acts; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of Wisconsin, profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, hail with joy the recent firm, dignified, and patriotic special message of the President of the United States, that we tender to him, through the Chief Magistrate of our own State, whatever aid in men and money may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government, and in defense of the more perfect Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness on the American people. Renewing the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors, in upholding the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the union-loving citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, who labor with devoted courage and patriotism to withhold their States from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the whole people.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Governor be respectfully requested to forward forthwith copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the Nation, and the Governors of all the States of the Union.

AMASA COBB,
Speaker of the Assembly.

BUTLER G. NOBLE,
Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved January 21st, A. D. 1861.
ALEX. W. RANDALL.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Harrisburg, January 34, 1861.

His Excellency, BERRIA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky:

Sir: In obedience to the request of the Legislature of this State, I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of the joint resolutions adopted by that body this day, "relative to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union."

Very respectfully,

A. G. CURTIN,
Joint Resolutions relative to the Maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

Whereas, A convention of delegates assembled in the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, did, on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, adopt an ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her, under the compact, entitled the "Constitution of the United States of America,;" whereby it is declared that the said Union is dissolved.

And whereas, It becomes the duty of the people of Pennsylvania, through their Representatives in this General Assembly, to make known what they consider to be the objects sought, and the obligations and duties imposed by the Constitution; be it therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby resolved, That the Constitution of the United States of America was ordained and established as set forth in its preamble, by the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; and if the people of any State in this Union are not in the full enjoyment of all the benefits intended to be secured to them by the said Constitution, if their rights under it are disregarded, their tranquility disturbed, their prosperity retarded, or their liberties imperiled by the people of any other State, full and adequate redress can, and ought to be provided for such grievances, through the action of Congress, and other proper departments of the National Government.

2. Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania entertain and desire to cherish the most fraternal sentiments for their brethren of other States, and are ready now, as they have ever been, to co-operate in all measures needful for their welfare, security, and happiness, under the Constitution which makes us one people. That while they cannot surrender their love of liberty inherited from the founders of their State, sealed with the blood of the Revolution, and witnessed in the history of their legislation, and while they claim the observance of all their rights under the Constitution, they nevertheless maintain now, as they have ever done, the constitutional rights of the people of the slaveholding States, to the uninterrupted enjoyment of their own domestic institutions.

3. Resolved, That we adopt the sentiment and language of President Andrew Jackson, expressed in his message to Congress, on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three: "That the right of the people of a single State, to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged; and that such authority is utterly repugnant, both to the principles upon which the general government is constituted, and the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

4. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States of America
contains all the powers necessary to the maintenance of its authority, and it is the solemn and most imperative duty of the government, to adopt and carry into effect whatever measures may be necessary to that end; and the faith and the power of Pennsylvania are hereby pledged to the support of such measures, in any manner, and to any extent that may be required of her, by the constituted authorities of the United States.

5. Resolved, That all plots, conspiracies, and warlike demonstrations against the United States, in any section of the country, are treasonable in their character, and whatever power of the government is necessary to their suppression, should be applied to that purpose without hesitation or delay.

6. Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, properly attested, under the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, and like attested copies to the Governors of the several States of this Union, and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who are hereby requested to present the same to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

(Signed.)

E. W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed.)

ROBT. M. PALMER,
Speaker of the Senate.

(Approved the twenty-fourth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.)

(Signed.)

A. G. CURTIN.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, January 24, 1861.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a full and true copy of the original resolutions of the General Assembly, entitled "Joint resolutions relative to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Secretary's office, the day and year above written.

(Signed.)

S. B. THOMAS,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania, ss:

In the name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, to all whom these presents shall come, sends greeting: Know ye, that the attestation hereunto annexed, is in due form, and made by the proper officer, and that Samuel B. Thomas, whose name is subscribed thereto, was, at the time of subscribing the same, and now is, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly appointed and commissioned, and full faith and credit are due, and ought to be given to his official acts accordingly.
Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fifth.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor:
Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, January 28, 1861.

Sir: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor of transmitting herewith resolutions adopted by a convention of the Democratic party of the State of Ohio, held in Columbus on the 23d inst.

Very respectfully,
H. J. JEWETT,

His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF OHIO.

A delegate convention of the Democratic party of Ohio was held in the city of Columbus, on Wednesday, January 23, 1861, "to do something definite and practical to avert the terrible evils of civil war, and the calamity of a permanent separation of these States."

Leading representative men of the democracy composed the convention, and nearly every county in the State was represented.

The convention was organized by the election of the following officers:

President, Hugh J. Jewett.
Vice Presidents.—1st district, John K. Ridgway; 2d district, John McMakin; 3d district, Henry Shideler; 4th district, F. C. Le Blond; 5th district, James Manning; 6th district, James Louden; 7th district, John Harkrader; 8th district, D. Buxton; 9th district, Col. Cahill; 10th district, A. Cushing; 11th district, C. W. Gould; 12th district, B. D. Sanford; 13th district, Dr. McCune; 14th district, C. Lake; 15th district, John D. Stewart; 16th district, Jos. Kelly; 17th district, J. M. Howey; 18th district, J. E. Chase; 19th district, H. B. Payne; 20th district, M. Burchard; 21st district, James Huston.


The committees of the convention were as follows:

Committee on Permanent Organization.—1st district, Thomas Powell; 2d district, J. M. Dougherty; 3d district, David A. Houck; 4th district, F. C. Le Blond; 5th district, John Westcott; 6th district, T. Q. Ashburn; 7th district, W. M. Stark; 8th district, Wm. Reed; 9th district, John Berry; 10th district, S. W. Shaw; 11th district, Joseph Thompson; 12th district, Sterne Crittenden; 13th district, W. C. Durbin; 14th district, D. S. Samel; 15th district, J. H. Newton; 16th district, John E. Hanna; 17th district, Wm. P. Richardson; 18th district, L.
Slusser; 19th district, Arthur Hughes; 20th district, — — —; 21st district, B. F. Potts.

Committee on Credentials.—1st district, Jere Kiersted; 2d district, C. J. W. Smith; 3d district, Judge Gilmore; 4th district, A. Leckey; 5th district, D. J. Brown; 6th district, Moses J. Patterson; 7th district, A. R. Vaneleaf; 8th district, Daniel Snyder; 9th district, W. E. Scofield; 10th district, Wm. Newman; 11th district, — — —; 12th district, R. B. Warden; 13th district, Dr. McCune; 14th district, H. Ames; 15th district, Col. Gamble; 16th district, Amos Layman; 17th district, J. H. White; 18th district, J. J. Hoffman; 19th district, H. B. Payne; 20th district, — — —; 21st district, James P. Collier.

Committee on Rules and Regulations.—1st district, Jos. E. Egley; 2d district, John H. Gerrard; 3d district, Isaac Robinson; 4th district, Evan Baker; 5th district, C. L. Noble; 6th district, J. F. Thompson; 7th district, Jacob Peaty; 8th district, David Robb; 9th district, M. P. Skinner; 10th district, H. M. Onderdonk; 11th district, P. Murdoch; 12th district, Chas. Follett; 13th district, H. W. Patterson; 14th district, O. F. Jones; 15th district, Wm. Dunbar; 16th district, A. Ball; 17th district, B. F. Spurgis; 18th district, L. W. Harrington; 19th district, J. M. Cuffinberry; 20th district, — — —; 21st district, James Houston.


Judge Ranney, chairman of the committee, reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That since the admission of Ohio as one of the United States, the Democratic party of the State has uniformly shown devotion to the Union, allegiance to the Constitution, obedience to the Federal laws, and respect for the constitutional rights, and regard for the interests of each of her sister States; and that the same views and sentiments now animate the Democrats of Ohio.

2. Resolved, That while we gratefully acknowledge the services of those of our public men in Congress, who are striving to preserve the Union, and thus to protect the best interests of our nation, and the cause of constitutional liberty among mankind, and while we would accept with joy the compromise measures known as the Crittenden resolutions, or the propositions of Senators Bigler or Douglas, or those known as the "Border States" resolutions, as a basis of settlement of our national difficulties; or any other settlement of our affairs honorable to us all, which can be effected by conciliation and compromise, and mutual concessions of all concerned, to secure the safety and perpetuity of the
Union; yet we believe that the questions that disturb the country are of such a character, and have existed for so long a period, that the time has arrived when the people of the whole country should avail themselves of that provision of the Constitution which requires Congress, upon the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, to call a convention of all the States for proposing amendments thereto.

3. Resolved, That this Convention does recommend and request the General Assembly of this State, now in session, to make application to Congress to call a convention, pursuant to the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of proposing amendments thereto.

4. Resolved, That the President of this Convention be instructed to communicate the foregoing 3d resolution to the presiding officers of the General Assembly, with the request that they present the same to their respective Houses.

5. Resolved, That the two hundred thousand Democrats of Ohio, send to the people of the United States, both North and South, greeting: And when the people of the North shall have fulfilled their duties to the Constitution and the South, then, and not until then, will it be proper for them to take into consideration the question of the right and propriety of coercion.

These resolutions were adopted by the Convention with great unanimity.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this Convention be directed to send to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States of the Union, the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Also a message announcing that the Governor has approved and signed enrolled bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Wm. M. Edrington, as administrator of William Phillips.

An act establishing a circuit court in Wolfe county, and for other purposes.

An act to change the line of an election district in Harrison county.

An act regulating the times of holding the Whitley quarterly courts.

An act to establish an additional justices' district in Jefferson county.

An act to incorporate Bell City, in the county of Crittenden.

An act for the benefit of Shelby, Knox, and Webster counties.

An act to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Cynthiana.

The House then, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Commonwealth, Mr. Ritter in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the
chair, and Mr. Ritter reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the majority and minority reports from the Committee on Federal Relations, had made some progress therein, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again on to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861.

1. Mr. Abell presented the petition of Christopher Chinn and others, praying an amendment to the charter of the Harrodsburg and Cornish-ville turnpike-road.

2. Also the petition of sundry citizens of Mercer county, praying a settlement of the existing political difficulties on the basis of the Crittenden amendments.

3. Mr. Shaver presented the petition of sundry citizens of Muhlenburg county, praying a settlement of the existing political difficulties on the basis of the Crittenden amendments.

Which were severally received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and the 2d and 3d to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of shool district No. 13, in Livingston county.
An act repealing an act in relation to the town of Greenupsburg.
An act for the benefit of the Lexington and Newtown turnpike road company

With an amendment to the last named bill.

And that they had rejected a bill originating in the House of Representatives, of the following title, viz:

An act for the benefit of Ben. F. McClendon, constable of Webster county.
And that they had passed bills and a resolution of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the estate of R. C. Rice, deceased.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville turnpike company, and the Louisville and Taylorsville turnpike road company.

An act respecting the jurisdiction of the special chancery courts in Washington and Marion counties.

An act for the benefit of the legal representatives of John R. Baker.

An act to incorporate the town of Maxville.

An act to authorize the transcript of certain records of the Rockcastle county court.

An act to amend the charter of the Elizaville and Pleasant Valley turnpike road company.

An act to authorize the sale of the Falmouth bridge, in Pendleton county.

An act authorizing the trustees of Winchester to close an alley.

Resolutions on Federal Relations.

And had received official information from the Governor that he had approved and signed enrolled bills and resolutions from that House, of the following titles:

An act to incorporate the Louisville Union Benevolent Association.

An act to amend an act incorporating the Hardinsburg and Cloverport turnpike road company.

An act to incorporate the Frake's and Hildreth turnpike road company.

An act relating to the voting places in Radford precinct, in Calloway county.

An act further to amend the law in relation to the Whitley road.

An act to amend the charter of the Stamping-Ground and Lecompt's Run turnpike.

An act to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the city of Louisville.

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

Resolutions authorizing the Governor to draw appropriation for medals.
The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, as follows, viz:

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 30, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Kentucky:

Gentlemen: I have received intelligence of my appointment as one of the Commissioners of Kentucky to the Convention to be held in Washington city, on the 4th of February next; permit me to tender to you my respectful acknowledgments for this manifestation of confidence by the representatives of my native State. Though laboring under the effects of an injury received twelve months since, I am able to repair to the place appointed for the meeting of Commissioners from the several States, charged with the important duties indicated by the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature. Be assured, gentlemen, that every measure that may be calculated to preserve the Union, and produce an amicable and honorable adjustment of our existing national difficulties, shall receive my earnest and unflinching support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Also a communication from Hon. James P. Bates, President of the Board of Internal Improvement, in response to a resolution from this House, as follows, viz:

OFFICE BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT,  
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1, 1861.

Hon. D. Meriwether, Speaker House Representatives:

Sir: In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, asking for information as to the amount of tolls on salt and coal ascending Kentucky river for the year 1860, I have the honor to report as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of tolls on coal ascending Kentucky river in the year 1860</td>
<td>$1,715-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of tolls on salt (which includes salt fish) for the year 1860</td>
<td>$88-69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amounting in the whole to: $2,505-23

Respectfully,

J. P. BATES, Pres't Board Int. Imp.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Burnam—
1. A bill authorizing the Richmond and Lexington turnpike road company to change a toll-gate on said road.

By Mr. Cleary—
2. A bill to appropriate money to aid in the reconstruction of the Western Lunatic Asylum.

By Mr. Sneed—
3. A bill to change the name of the Henderson Female Institute.
By Mr. Tevis—
4. A bill to incorporate the Beargrass Packing and Manufacturing Company.
   By Mr. Jacob—
5. A bill for the benefit of W. H. Caplinger.
   By Mr. J. W. Cook—
6. A bill to incorporate the Mayfield Insurance and Trust Company.
Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time, and that the 2d bill be read a second time on to-morrow, at half-past ten o'clock.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple Company.
Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Sundry amendments were proposed to said bill.
Which were adopted.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Also bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
1. An act to change the Metcalfe county lines.
2. An act relating to the Flatwood's precinct, in Owsley county.
3. An act for the benefit of Samuel Kitchen.
4. An act to incorporate the LaGrange Female Academy.
5. An act to incorporate the Burksville Male and Female Academy.
6. An act to incorporate the Glennville Stock Association.
7. An act to amend the charter of Louisville.
8. An act authorizing the election of police judge and marshal for Hazelgreen.
9. An act to change the time of holding the Calloway and Marshall circuit courts.
10. An act to change the time of holding the magistrates' courts in Barren county.
11. An act for the benefit of the Bath county court.
12. An act to amend the charter of the town of Owingsville.
13. An act to amend the charter of the Shelby railroad company.
14. An act to incorporate the Silver Creek and White's Mill turnpike road company.
15. An act to amend the charter of the Winchester and Mount Sterling turnpike road company.
16. An act providing for the donation of the State's stock in the Elizabethtown and Bell's Tavern turnpike road.
17. An act for the benefit of school district No. 37, in the county of Bath.
18. An act for the benefit of school district No. 17, in Whitley county.
19. An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Kentucky.
20. An act to charter Grove No. 3, of the Ancient Order of Druids, of Louisville.
21. An act to incorporate the town of Gratz, in Owen county.
22. An act for the benefit of the attorney of Danville.
23. An act for the benefit of the Westport turnpike road company.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st bill be referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances; that the 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 21st, and 22d, be read a third time; that the 4th be referred to the Committee on Education; the 7th to the Committee on the Judiciary; the 10th to the Committee on County Courts; the 13th and 23d to the Committee on Internal Improvement; the 14th and 20th to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions; the 16th to the Committee on the Sinking Fund, and the 19th to the Committee on Banks.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 21st, and 22d bills having been dispensed with.
Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined sundry enrolled bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company.
An act for the benefit of John P. McLaughlin.
An act in relation to the Louisville and Frankfort railroad company.
An act to establish an additional voting place in the third magistrates' district, in Ballard county.
An act for the benefit of the Taylorsville and Mt. Eden turnpike road.

Also enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act regulating the election of State officers in the county of Webster.
An act to authorize the Calloway county court to change State roads.
An act applying the general mechanics' lien law to Boyd, Montgomery, and Webster counties.
An act to legalize certain proceedings of the Harrison county court, and for other purposes.
An act to change the name of the Eminence High School, in Henry county.
An act to enlarge the limits of the town of Pleasureville, in Henry county.
An act supplemental to an act to amend an act concerning free negroes.
An act to amend the laws in relation to the Cumberland Gap road, in Knox county.
An act to amend the charter of the Knob Lick turnpike road company.
An act authorizing the Marshall county court to establish a road from Haydock's ferry to Paducah.
An act authorizing the Marshall county court to change a State road.
An act to amend the charter of the Helena turnpike road, in Mason county.
An act to incorporate the United Irish Association of Maysville.
An act for the benefit of John C. Gibson, lessee of the Warsaw turnpike road.

An act in reference to magistrates' district No. 3, in Mercer county.

An act to permit the trustees of Greenville to change a street in said town.

An act to exempt certain citizens of Spencer county from working roads.

Resolution providing compensation for commissioners to Washington city.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Mr. Harrison read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that to preserve the peace of the country, and give time for a friendly solution of our national difficulties, we respectfully advise and request the President of the United States, with as little delay as possible, to withdraw the Federal forces from the seceding States, or from any State upon the request of the Governor thereof, believing, as we do, that the continuance of the Federal troops in the said States is a perpetual cause of excitement and alarm, and calculated to prevent that calm exercise of judgment and patriotic discretion, so necessary to a peaceful adjustment of the alarming difficulties between the sections.

Resolved, That if the object be to settle the difficulty between the sections without war, or in any event to prevent a collision between the Federal Government and the seceding States, the continuance of Federal troops in the said States is unnecessary and impolitic.

Resolved, That if the difficulties are settled, their presence is wholly unnecessary, as the original status can and will be restored.

Mr. Harrison moved to dispense with the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Harrison and Gaither, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
Vene P. Armstrong,
Henry Bohannon,
William Brown,
Joshua Burdett,
Harrison G. Burns,
John G. Carlisle,
J. Wilson Foster,
Nat. Gaither, jr.,
Robert H. Gale,
David C. Ganaway,
Samuel L. Gebger,
Abijah Gilbert,
Thomas L. Goheen,
Young A. Linn,
W. B. Machen,
James Mann,
Hiram McElroy,
John G. McFarland,
Joseph H. D. McKee,
Fielding Neil,
A. B. Chambers, John K. Goodloe, John T. Ratcliff,
William W. Cleary, A. F. Gowdy, John M. Rice,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John Griffin, W. C. Richardson,
Virgil Coleman, John O. Harrison, Fountain Riddell,
Joseph Croxton, John Haynes, Sinclair Roberts,
William Day, Joseph Hill, Samuel Salyers,
Henry B. Dobyns, Ben. M. Hitt, Joseph Shawhan,
Alexander Dunlap, George B. Hodge, Nelson Sledd,
John Ellis, L. D. Husbands, H. H. Smith,
Robert English, Richard T. Jacob, A. B. Stivers,
George W. Ewing, William Johnson, Gobrias Terry,
Eugene A. Faulconer, William D. Lannom, R. A. Walker,
John A. Finn, James G. Leach, Daniel P. White—61.
McDowell Fogle.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, Geo. A. Houghton, Ben. J. Shaver,
R. M. Alexander, John B. Hunter, Ishmael H. Smith,
Richard A Buckner, William C. Ireland, Joshua Tevis,
Curtis F. Burnam, Gabriel A. Lackey, George M. Thomas,
Robert A. Burton, jr., L. S. Luttrell, Harrison Thomson,
Thomas H. Clay, James E. Lyne, H. S. Tye,
Milton J. Cook, E. D. Massie, Joseph R. Underwood,
Daniel E. Downing, W. L. Neale, John W. White,
William Fisher, Nicholas A. Rapier, Nathaniel Wolfe,

The hour having arrived for the call of the standing order of the
day,

Mr. Harrison moved to dispense with the same until after the resolu-
tion above was disposed of.

And the question being taken thereon, and two thirds of the House
not voting therefor, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and
Gaither, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, J. Wilson Foster, Young A. Linn,
Vene P. Armstrong, Nat. Gaither, jr., W. B. Machen,
Henry Behannon, Robert H. Gale, James Mann,
Harrison G. Burns, David C. Ganaway, Hiram McElroy,
John G. Carlisle, Samuel L. Geiger, John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers, Abijah Gilbert, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William W. Cleary, Thomas L. Goheen, Fielding Neil,
Shelby Coffey, jr., A. F. Gowdy, John T. Ratcliff,
Virgil Coleman, John Griffin, John M. Rice,
John W. Cook, John O. Harrison, W. C. Richardson,
Joseph Croxton, Joseph Hill, Fountain Riddell,
William Day, Ben. M. Hitt, Sinclair Roberts,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, John Haynes, Ben. J. Shaver,
R. M. Alexander, John B. Hunter, Ishmael H. Smith,
William Brown, William C. Ireland, Alex. H. Sneed,
Richard A. Buckner, Gabriel A. Lackey, Joshua Tevis,
Curtis F. Burnam, L. S. Luttrell, George M. Thomas,
Robert A. Burton, jr., James B. Lyne, Harrison Thomson,
Thomas H. Clay, E. D. Massie, H. S. Tye,
Milton J. Cook, W. L. Neale, Joseph R. Underwood,
Daniel E. Downing, Nicholas A. Rapier, John W. White,
William Fisher, John W. Ritter, Nathaniel Wolfe,
George L. Forman, John Rodman, John Word—34.

Ordered, That said resolution be made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at a quarter past 10 o'clock, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of the same for the use of the members of this House.

The House then, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Commonwealth, Mr. Ritter in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Ritter reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the majority and minority reports and resolutions of the Committee on Federal Relations, had made some progress therein, and had requested him to ask leave to sit again on to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1881.

1. Mr. Lannom presented the petition of sundry citizens of Columbus, praying an alteration of the lines of said town.

2. Also the remonstrance of sundry citizens of said town against the change of the town lines.

3. Mr. Finn presented the petition of sundry citizens of Simpson county, praying that the penalty against selling or giving spirituous liquor to slaves and free negroes be increased.

4. Mr. Ireland presented the petition of sundry citizens of Greenup county against the calling of a State Convention.

5. Mr. Forman presented the petition of John C. Cunningham, praying the privilege of peddling at certain times and at reduced rates of taxation.

6. Mr. Underwood presented the petition of J. D. Mannon, praying additional pay for distributing public books.

7. Also the petition of Josiah Pillsbury, praying an additional appropriation for running and marking line between Tennessee and this State.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st and 2d to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions; the 3d to the Committee on Revised Statutes; the 4th to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 5th to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances; and the 6th and 7th to the Committee on Claims.

The House took up the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Highland Coal Company."

Ordered, That the consideration of said motion be postponed until Monday next, at ten o'clock.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the town of Dixon, in Webster county.

An act to revive and amend the act to incorporate the town of Florence, in Boone county.

And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the town of Cadiz.
An act to amend an act, entitled "An act in relation to the duties of clerks of courts."

A message was received from the Governor by Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, transmitting resolutions from Minnesota and Maine, which are as follows, viz:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, January 22d, 1861.

His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Ky., Frankfort:
Sir: In obedience to the request of the Legislature of this State, I transmit herewith a copy of the joint resolutions of that body, adopted this day, entitled "Joint resolutions on the state of the Union."

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,
ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

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, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, 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.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Augusta, January 22d, 1861.

His Excellency, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, Harrodsburg, Ky.:

Sir: In obedience to an order of the Legislature of this State, I transmit herewith a copy of a resolve passed by that body March 20, 1860, "in relation to an uniform decimal system of weights, measures, and currencies," with the request that the same may be laid before your Legislature.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

I. WASHBURN, Jr.

Resolves in relation to an uniform decimal system of Weights, Measures, and Currencies.

WHEREAS, There now exists throughout the civilized world divers unequal, incongruous, and inconvenient system of weights, measures, and currencies, without a proper basis or any uniform ratio of divisions and multiples—thus subjecting the scholar, the teacher, and the man of business to numerous and needless perplexities in computation and in trade, and making it a most difficult task to determine the absolute
or the comparative value of many coins, quantities, and admeasurements now in use:

And whereas, A reform in regard to these inequalities and irregularities is demanded by the highest interests of education and commerce; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to have that body consider the proposed subject and establish an uniform decimal system of weights, measures, and currencies—fixing their standards or units of each measure, with their sub-divisions or multiples, in the most concise and simple manner—and that the more effectually to promote this desirable reform, an international commission be recommended for the purpose of producing an uniform system of metrology throughout the commercial world.

And whereas, Any great reform of this kind can be successfully completed only by the aid of scientific men; and whereas, it is necessary for the end in view to bring into requisition the greatest ability and ingenuity to be found in the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress be recommended to offer a worthy premium to any citizen of the United States, who shall devise the best system of decimal weights, measures, and currencies—the question of merit to be decided by the commission to which the whole subject shall be intrusted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to forward printed copies of these resolves to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In House of Representatives, March 20, 1860.—Read and passed.

F. A. PIKE, Speaker.

In Senate, March 20, 1860.—Read and passed.

T. H. MARSHALL, President.

March 20, 1860.—Approved.

LOT M. MORRILL.

STATE OF MAINE, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

Augusta, January 22, 1861.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited in this office.

JOSEPH B. HALL, Secretary of State.

Also a message from the Governor, transmitting the following communication from the Auditor, viz:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

Frankfort, February 1st, 1861.

Hon. B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky:

Sir: It is my painful duty to report to you the failure (up to this time) of the clerk of the Marion county court to transmit to this office the Commissioners' books for Marion county, for the year 1860, in obedience to the requirements of article 8, section 1, of the Revised Statutes.
The law-makers seem never to have contemplated such a failure upon the part of clerks, and have failed to provide, so far as I can find by careful examination, a remedy in case of such failure. I am unable, therefore, to charge the sheriff of said county with revenue due from him to the State for the year 1850, and as the State cannot collect the revenue under existing circumstances, I refer the matter to you for such action as you may think proper.

Respectfully,

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

Ordered, That said communication be committed to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act repealing an act in relation to the town of Greenupsburg.
An act to change the time of holding the Livingston quarterly court.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 13, in Livingston county.
And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Geiger—
1. A bill to incorporate the Bullitt County Manufacturing Company.
By the Committee on Military Affairs—
2. A bill to amend the militia laws.
By Mr. Cleveland—
3. A bill to allow additional clerk hire for the Auditor's office.
By Mr. Leach—
4. A bill to authorize the sale and conveyance of the poor-house and poor-house lands in Henry county.
By Mr. Shawhan—
5. A bill to authorize the election of common school commissioners.
By Mr. Richardson—
6. A bill for the relief of school district No. 38, in Meade county.
By Mr. Harrison—
7. A bill changing the time of holding the Bullitt circuit court.
By Mr. Ewing—
8. A bill to prohibit the destruction of fish in the North Fork of Red river, in Logan county.
By Mr. J. W. White—
9. A bill to change election district No. 5, in Montgomery county.
10. A bill for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Sterling.
By Mr. Walker—
11. A bill for the benefit of the sheriffs of Union, Hopkins, and Crittenden counties.
By Mr. Lyne—
By Mr. Burbridge—
13. A bill to amend the charter of Bourbon Lodge, No. 23, I. O. of O. F.
By Mr. Lannom—
By Mr. Word—
15. A bill allowing pay to jurors in trials before justices of peace.
By Mr. M. J. Cook—
16. A bill for the benefit of John Cummins, late sheriff of Rockcastle county.
By same—
17. A bill to incorporate Mt. Vernon and Copper Creek turnpike road company.
By Mr. Sneed—
18. A bill authorizing the erection of a toll-gate on the Pleasant Hill and Jessamine County turnpike road.
By Mr. Hitt—
By Mr. McFarland—
20. A bill to authorize the marshal of Owensboro to appoint a deputy.
By Mr. Stivers—
By same—
22. A bill to authorize the election of a police judge in the town of Irvine.
By Mr. Burdett—
23. A bill to amend the charter of the Bryantsville and Cane Run turnpike road company.
By same—
24. A bill to amend the charter of the Level Green and Sugar Creek turnpike road company.
By Mr. Ireland—
25. A bill to change the time of holding the Greenup quarterly court.
By Mr. Armstrong—
26. A bill to change the voting place in district No. 9, in Hardin county.
By Mr. Cleary—
27. A bill to amend article 1, of chapter 86, of Revised Statutes.
By Mr. Donan—
28. A bill in relation to the locks and dams on Green river.
By Mr. Lannom—
29. A bill to amend the law in relation to arrests for debt.
By Mr. M. J. Cook—
30. A bill to amend an act for the benefit of the trustees and citizens of the town of London.
By Mr. Lackey—
By Mr. J. W. White—
32. A bill to amend article 3, chapter 91, of Revised Statutes.
By Mr. Shaver—
33. A bill to regulate the sale of personal property under execution.
By Mr. S. Johnson—
34. A bill to incorporate the Bloomfield Female Collegiate Institute.
By Mr. Underwood—
35. A bill to amend the charter of the town of Bowling-Green.
By same—
36. A bill to amend the charter of the Southern College of Kentucky.
By same—
37. A bill to incorporate the Bowling-Green Company.
By same—
38. A bill to incorporate the Bowling-Green Water-Works Company.
Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of all of said bills, except the 31st, having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 30th, and 34th be engrossed and read a third time; that the 2d be made the special
order of the day for Monday next, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.; that
the 3d and 11th be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means;
the 5th to the Committee on Education; the 12th and 19th to the Com-
mittee on Claims; the 13th to the Committee on Propositions and
Grievances; the 28th to the Committee on Internal Improvement; the
29th, 32d, and 33d to the Committee on the Judiciary; and the 35th,
36th, 37th, and 38th to Messrs. Underwood, Ritter, and Ewing; and
that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of the 2d bill for the
use of the members of this House.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading
of the 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th,
21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 30th, and 34th bills having been
dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as
aforesaid.

The House then took up bills from the Senate of the following titles,
viz:

1. An act for the benefit of the estate of R. C. Rice, deceased.
2. An act regulating the jurisdiction of the special chancery courts in
Washington and Marion counties.
3. An act for the benefit of the Louisville turnpike company, and
the Louisville and Taylorsville turnpike road company.
4. An act for the benefit of the legal representatives of John R.
Baker.
5. An act to incorporate the town of Maxville.
6. An act to authorize the transcript of certain records of the Rock-
castle county court.
7. An act to amend the charter of the Elizaville and Pleasant
Valley turnpike road company.
8. An act authorizing the trustees of Winchester to close an alley.
9. An act to amend the charter of the town of Cadiz.
10. An act to amend an act, entitled "An act in relation to duties
of clerks of courts.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second
time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading
of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st and 2d bills be read a third time; that the 3d
and 7th be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement; the
4th to the Committee on the Judiciary; the 5th and 9th to the Com-
mittee on Incorporated Institutions; the 6th to the Committee on
County Courts; the 8th to the Committee on Propositions and Griev-
ances, and the 10th to the Committee on Circuit Courts.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of
the 1st and 2d bills having been dispensed with.

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as
aforesaid.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Pr esiident of the
Board of Internal Improvement, which is as follows, viz:

Office Board Internal Improvement,

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 1, 1861.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives:

The Board of Internal Improvement respectfully submit the following
as their annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1860:

Expenditures on the Kentucky river, $11,012 46; the receipts were,
$11,795 45; balance of cash on hand, $782 99.

Green and Barren rivers—amount of tolls received from January 1st,
1860, to December 31st, 1860, $12,163 08; amount expended during
the same period, $11,391 98; balance on hand, $772 10.

Amount paid into the State Treasury during the year 1860, being the
State dividend from turnpike roads, $32,587 27.

When the present board came into office, the Barren and Green
river navigation were indebted to various persons for work and
material furnished said line, about $10,000. The Kentucky river navi-
gation was indebted for work and material, and salaries to lock-
keepers, $2,000. On this river there was but one gate that could be
pronounced safe. The cribbing and dams were much out of repair.
During the past year we have had made and hung six new gates. At
Lock No. 1 the sheeting had to be repaired, and some stone filled in the
dam, in order to stop a leak. At No. 2 the repairs have been light;
cribs had to be repaired, and dam in some places had to be covered
with new sheeting. At No. 3 the repairs have been heavy; the two
upper cribs had to be rebuilt; lower cribs have been thoroughly re-
paired; some work on the dam. At No. 4 we had to build one new
lower crib, which cost over $1,000; the upper cribs have been repaired
at considerable expense. At No. 5 the repairs have been light; new
sheeting on the dam and repairs on the cribs. This line, if put in
perfect order, would now require 16 new gates and extensive repairs
on the dam at lock No. 5; and No. 1, if we had the funds necessary,
ought to be raised 18 inches so as to enable boats at an ordinary stage
of the water to get into the lock-pit at lock No. 2. We have paid off
all of the debts against this river, but were owing on the 1st January,
for work done during the past year, $2,500.

The Green and Barren river works were in bad condition; the gates
were old and insecure; cribbing falling down and decaying; the dams
needing extensive repairs, and a heavy debt against the board. The
present board have had made and put up two new gates at lock No. 1, on Barren river, and have made other repairs at this lock. They have rebuilt 120 feet of the dam at lock No. 2, on Green river, and repaired the abutment on the Calhoun side. They have raised the dam at No. 3, Mud river, 23 inches, it being necessary that it should be raised to that height to enable boats to get into the lock-pit at lock No. 4. They have repaired the dam and cribbing at lock No. 4. We have paid about $5,000 of the old debt, and expect during the present year to discharge all of the indebtedness of the line. There will be required about six new gates, the timber for which has already been purchased. The dam at No. 1, on Barren river, will have to be rebuilt during the present year from the water-line. In consequence of the droughts that have prevailed along this river for the last two years, we expect a considerable decrease in tolls.

The board respectfully suggest to the Legislature the propriety of changing the time now fixed by law for them to make their annual report. The law now requires them to report annually on the 10th of October. Nearly all the work done on the rivers is done after that time. The board now goes into office on the 1st of January, and it will be better for them to be authorized and required to report on the 1st of January of each year. All of which is respectfully submitted to your honorable bodies.

Respectfully,

J. P. BATES,
President Board Internal Improvement.

The House then took up the bill for the benefit of A. B. Nelson, of Adair county.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Also a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to authorize the sale of the Falmouth bridge, in Pendleton county.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The Committee on Banks, to whom was referred a bill of this House to amend the charter of the Merchants' Deposit Bank of Danville,

Reported the same without amendment.
Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed.

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The Committee on Incorporated Institutions, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to incorporate the Silver Creek and White's Mill turnpike road company,

Reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. M. J. Cook moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on County Courts be requested to report a bill increasing the jurisdiction of county judges to $200 in cases of contract.

On motion of Mr. McFarland—

Ordered, That said resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Forman moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Public Printer print and furnish for the members of this House, 500 copies of the report of the Inspector General, estimating the cost of arming and equipping 5,000 men.

And the question being taken on the adoption of said resolution, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Forman and Massie, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Joshua Burdett, William C. Ireland, H. H. Smith,
Robert A. Burton, jr., L. S. Luttrell, Ishmael H. Smith,
Daniel E. Downing, E. D. Massie, Alex. H. Sneed,
William Fisher, W. L. Neale, Joshua Tevis,
George L. Forman, John W. Ritter, George M. Thomas,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John A. Finn, Hiram McElroy,
C. S. Abell, J. Wilson Foster, John G. McFarland,
Vene P. Armstrong, Robert H. Gale, Joseph H. D. McKee,
The House then took up the resolution moved by Mr. Harrison on yesterday, requesting the President to withdraw the Federal troops from the seceding States.

Mr. Lannom moved the previous question.

And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Buckner and Rice, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Harrison G. Burns, Robert H. Gale, Young A. Linn.
William W. Cleary, Thomas L. Goheen, James Mann.
Virgil Coleman, John Griffin, Joseph H. D. McKee.
John W. Cook, John O. Harrison, John M. Rice.
John Donan, Joseph Hill, Fountain Riddell.
John Ellis, John B. Hunter, Nelson Sledd.
Eugene A. Faulconer, Sylvester Johnson, Harrison Thomson.
Nat. Gaither, jr., Gabriel A. Lackey, Fountain Riddell.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil.
C. S. Abell, George L. Forman, John T. Ratcliff.
Vene P. Armstrong, J. Wilson Foster, Nicholas A. Rapier.
Henry Bohannon, David C. Ganaway, John W. Ritter.
William Brown, Samuel L. Geiger, Sinclair Roberts.
Richard A. Buckner, Abijah Gilbert, John Rodman.
Oscar H. Burbridge, John K. Goodloe, Samuel Salyers.
Curtis F. Burnam, George B. Hodge, H. H. Smith.
John G. Carlisle, John B. Hunter, Alex. H. Sneed.
A. B. Chambers, William C. Ireland, A. B. Stivers.
Mr. Abell moved an amendment by way of substitute for said resolution.

Ordered, That said resolution and substitute be made the special order for Monday next, at ten minutes past ten o'clock, A. M.

The House then, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Commonwealth, Mr. McElroy in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. McElroy reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Federal Relations, had made some progress therein, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again on Monday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1861.

1. Mr. Leach presented the petition of sundry citizens of Henry county, praying the call of a State Convention.

2. Mr. M. J. Cook presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rockcastle and Jackson counties, praying to change Wm. R. Dougherty from Jackson to Rockcastle county.

3. Mr. Ireland presented the petition of John H. Ford, praying to be excluded from the corporate limits of Catlettsburg.
Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to the Committee on Federal Relations, and the 2d and 3d to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The House, according to special order, took up the motion to reconsider the passage of the bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Highland Coal Company."

On motion of Mr. McElroy,

Ordered, That the consideration of said motion be postponed until to-morrow morning, at five minutes past ten o'clock.

Mr. Ewing moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we adjourn on the 6th day of February, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., sine die.

Ordered, That the consideration of said resolution be postponed until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

Mr. Leach moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to ascertain whether existing laws on the subject of entering the public lands in this Commonwealth, have a tendency to promote litigation by permitting entries of lands which have already been entered; and what legislation, if any, is necessary to remedy these evils, should any be found to exist; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to legalize the conveyances made to R. S. C. Alexander for lands on the waters of Green river.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the Senate, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the House, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to authorize the Boone county court to sell and convey their poor-house lands, and for other purposes.


An act to incorporate the Hopkinsville Gymnastic Club.
An act for the benefit of A. A. Nelson.
An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Brownsville, in Edmenson county, approved February 15, 1860.
An act for the benefit of William Southerland, of Nelson county.
An act to amend the laws regulating tolls at the toll-gates, in Rockcastle county.
An act to incorporate the Old School Presbyterian Church in Glasgow.
An act for the benefit of John M. Todd and W. R. Campbell.
An act for the benefit of Garrard county.
An act to amend the charter of the Harmony and Fork turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of the police judge and town marshal of New Liberty, Owen county.
An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to charter the Pulaski turnpike road company."
An act for the benefit of R. H. Perry, of Kenton county.
An act to change the time of holding quarterly courts in Lyon county.
An act to repeal an act incorporating the Lewisport Pond Draining Company.
An act for the benefit of H. W. McNary.
An act conferring certain powers on the Union county court.
An act to change the boundary of Halley's precinct, in Breathitt county.
An act for the benefit of the town of Midway.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 54, in Allen county.
An act for the benefit of George W. Darlington, late sheriff of Green-up county.
An act authorizing a change of voting place in district No. 3, in Clarke county.
An act to authorize the board of trustees of Warsaw to appoint a marshal.
An act to incorporate Moreland Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F.
An act to amend the charter of the Stanford and Hustenville turnpike road company.
An act authorizing the Henderson county court to levy a tax to build a jail.
An act to incorporate the Eddyville Union School.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 65, in Muhlenburg county.

An act to incorporate the Book and Tract Society of the M. E. Church South.

An act to amend the charter of Versailles.

An act for the benefit of the town of Liberty.

An act authorizing the Richmond and Lexington turnpike road company to change a toll-gate on said road.

An act to change the name of the Henderson Female Institute.

An act for the benefit of W. H Caplinger.

An act to incorporate the Bullitt County Manufacturing Company.

An act to discontinue a portion of the State road in Kenton county.


With amendments to the two last named bills.

And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Carlisle Cemetery Company.

An act to amend an act incorporating the Williamstown Academy.

An act to amend the charter of Owenton.

An act for the benefit of William H. Middleton.

An act to amend chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes.

An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.

An act concerning the Jefferson circuit court.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined sundry enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act regulating the jurisdiction of the special chancery courts in Washington and Marion counties.

An act to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple Company.

Also enrolled bills of this House of the following titles:

An act to incorporate the town of Dixon, in Webster county.

An act to repeal an act concerning judicial sales in the county of Jefferson.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

The House, by special leave, took up the bill to amend the militia laws.
Mr. Burnam moved a substitute for said bill.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said substitute for the use of the members of this House.

The House also, according to special order, took up the resolutions requesting the President to withdraw Federal troops from the seceding States.

Mr. Chambers moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following, viz:

Resolved, That should the President refuse to comply with the request hereby made, it is the judgment of Kentucky that both the Federal and State authorities should carefully abstain from any act tending to a collision of arms; and that the present status of possession should not be interfered with by either party.

Mr. Finn moved further to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz:

If any such State shall, by coercion, attempt to force from the possession of the Federal Government any property now in the possession of said Government, such act of coercion will meet the disapprobation of this State.

Mr. Hodge moved to postpone the further consideration of said resolutions and amendments until two o'clock, P. M., to-day.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hodge and Hitt, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, William Fisher, E. D. Massie,
C. S. Abell, George L. Forman, W. L. Neale,
Vene P. Armstrong, David C. Gasaway, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Henry Bohannon, Abijah Gilbert, John W. Ritter,
William Brown, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
Richard A. Buckner, John Haynes, Ben. J. Shaver,
Oscar H. Burbridge, George B. Hodge, Alex. H. Speed,
Joshua Burdett, Geo. A. Houghton, Joshua Tevis,
Curtis F. Burnam, John B. Hunter, George M. Thomas,
Robert A. Burton, jr., William C. Ireland, Harrison Thomson,
Thomas H. Clay, Richard T. Jacob, H. S. Tye,
Francis L. Cleveland, Sylvester Johnson, J. R. Underwood,
Milton J. Cook, Gabriel A. Lackey, John W. White,
John Ellis, L. S. Luttrell, Nathaniel Wolfe,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Harrison G. Burns, Nat. Gaither, jr., John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers, Robert H. Gale, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Mr. Burbridge moved to lay said resolutions and amendments on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Leach, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell,
Vene P. Armstrong,
Henry Bohannon,
William Brown,
Richard A. Buckner,
Oscar H. Barbridge,
Joshua Burdett,
Curtis F. Burnam,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,
Thomas H. Clay,
Francis L. Cleveland,
Milton J. Cook,
Daniel E. Downing,
Robert English,
William Fisher,

Thomas L. Gecheen,
A. F. Gowdy,
John Griffin,
John O. Harrison,
Joseph Hill,
Ben. M. Hite,
L. D. Husbands,
William Johnson,
William D. Lannom,
James G. Leach,
Young A. Linn,
W. B. Machen,
James Mann,

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

McDowell Fogle,
George L. Forman,
David C. Ganaway,
Abijah Gilbert,
John K. Goodloe,
John Haynes,
Geo. A. Houghton,
John B. Hunter,
William C. Ireland,
Richard T. Jacob,
Gabriel A. Lackey,
L. S. Luttrell,
James B. Lyne,
E. D. Massie,
W. L. Neale,
Mr. Cleary moved to strike out all after the word "resolved," in the amendment moved by Mr. Finn, and insert in lieu thereof the following, viz:

If unhappily all hope of restoration of the Union shall be blasted, we solemnly protest against any compulsory action by the Federal authorities against the people or authorities of the States which have or may dissolve their union in the Confederacy; and recommend a fair and just partition of the common property of the United States, as well as the cultivation of the most amicable relations with such States.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Lannom and Coffey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Gaither moved to amend the amendment moved by Mr. Finn by adding thereto the following, viz:

Unless the seizure of the forts, arsenals, and public property of the United States, by a seceding State, be necessary for the self-defense and preservation of the rights and liberties of such States from an attack on them by the General Government.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Gaither and Coffey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, J. Wilson Foster, James Mann,
Harrison G. Burns, Nat. Gaither, jr., Hiram McElroy,
Robert A. Burton, jr., Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William W. Cleary, Thomas L. Goheen, John T. Ratcliff,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John Griffin, John M. Rice,
Virgil Coleman, John O. Harrison, W. C. Richardson,
John W. Cook, Joseph Hill, Fountain Riddell,
Joseph Croxton, Ben. M. Hitt, Sinclair Roberts,
William Day, George B. Hodge, Samuel Sallyers,
Henry B. Dobyns, L. D. Husbands, Joseph Shawhan,
John Donan, Sylvester Johnson, Nelson Sledd,
Alexander Danlap, William Johnson, H. H. Smith,
John Ellis, William D. Lannom, A. B. Stivers,
George W. Ewing, James G. Leach, Gobrias Terry,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, R. A. Walker,
John A. Finn, W. B. Machen, Daniel P. White—51.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, George L. Forman, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Vene P. Armstrong, David C. Garaway, John W. Ritter,
Henry Bohannon, Abijah Gilbert, John Bodman,
William Brown, John K. Goodloe, Ben. J. Shaver,
Richard A. Beckner, John Haynes, Ismael H. Smith,
Oscar H. Barbridge, Geo. A. Houghton, Alex. H. Sneed,
Joshua Burdett, John B. Hunter, Joshua Tevis,
Curtis F. Burnam, William C. Ireland, George M. Thomas,
Thomas H. Clay, Richard T. Jacob, Harrison Thomson,
Francis L. Cleveland, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. S. Tye,
Milton J. Cook, L. S. Luttrell, Joseph R. Underwood,
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Daniel E. Downing,  James B. Lyne,  John W. White, 
Robert English,  E. D. Massie,  Nathaniel Wolfe, 
William Fisher,  W. L. Neale,  John Word—44.
McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil,

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment moved by Mr. Finn, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and F. Neil, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John A. Finn,  L. S. Luttrell, 
C. S. Abell,  William Fisher,  James B. Lyne, 
William Brown,  George L. Forman,  W. B. Machen, 
Richard A. Buckner, J. Wilson Foster,  James Mann, 
Oscar H. Burbridge, Nat. Gaither, jr.,  E. D. Massie, 
Harrison G. Burns, Robert H. Gale,  Hiram McElroy, 
Curtis F. Burnam, Samuel L. Geiger,  John G. McFarland, 
Robert A. Burton, Abijah Gilbert, Joseph H. D. McKee, 
A. B. Chambers, Thomas L. Geheen, John T. Ratcliffe, 
Thomas H. Clay, A. F. Cowdy, Nicholas A. Rapier, 
William W. Cleary, John Griffin, John M. Rice, 
Francis L. Cleveland, John Haynes,  W. C. Richardson, 
Shelby Coffey, jr., Joseph Hill, Fountain Riddell, 
Virgil Coleman, Ben. M. Hitt,  Sinclair Roberts, 
John W. Cook, George B. Hodge, Samuel Salyers, 
Milton J. Cook, Geo. A. Houghton, Ben. J. Shaver, 
Joseph Croxton, John B. Hunter, Joseph Shawhan, 
William Day, L. D. Husbands, Nelson Sledd, 
Henry B. Dobyns, William C. Ireland, H. H. Smith, 
John Donan, Richard T. Jacob, A. B. Stivers, 
Daniel E. Downing, Sylvester Johnson, Joshua Tevis, 
Alexander Dunkip, William Johnson, Harrison Thomson, 
John Ellis, Gabriel A. Lackey, R. A. Walker, 
Robert English, William D. Lannom, John W. White, 
George W. Ewing, James G. Leach, Nathaniel Wolfe—77.
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Vene P. Armstrong,  John O. Harrison, Gobrias Terry, 
Henry Bohannon,  W. L. Neale,  George M. Thomas, 
Joshua Burdett, Fielding Neil,  H. S. Tye, 
McDowell Fogle, John W. Ritter, Daniel P. White, 
John K. Goodloe,  Alex. H. Sneed, 

The hour having arrived for the special order, the question was taken on taking up the same, and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. J. W. White and Cleveland, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John A. Finn,  L. S. Luttrell, 
C. S. Abell,  William Fisher,  James B. Lyne, 
William Brown,  George L. Forman,  W. B. Machen, 
Richard A. Buckner, J. Wilson Foster,  James Mann, 
Oscar H. Burbridge, Nat. Gaither, jr.,  E. D. Massie, 
Harrison G. Burns, Robert H. Gale,  Hiram McElroy, 
Curtis F. Burnam, Samuel L. Geiger,  John G. McFarland, 
Robert A. Burton, Abijah Gilbert, Joseph H. D. McKee, 
A. B. Chambers, Thomas L. Geheen, John T. Ratcliffe, 
Thomas H. Clay, A. F. Cowdy, Nicholas A. Rapier, 
William W. Cleary, John Griffin, John M. Rice, 
Francis L. Cleveland, John Haynes,  W. C. Richardson, 
Shelby Coffey, jr., Joseph Hill, Fountain Riddell, 
Virgil Coleman, Ben. M. Hitt,  Sinclair Roberts, 
John W. Cook, George B. Hodge, Samuel Salyers, 
Milton J. Cook, Geo. A. Houghton, Ben. J. Shaver, 
Joseph Croxton, John B. Hunter, Joseph Shawhan, 
William Day, L. D. Husbands, Nelson Sledd, 
Henry B. Dobyns, William C. Ireland, H. H. Smith, 
John Donan, Richard T. Jacob, A. B. Stivers, 
Daniel E. Downing, Sylvester Johnson, Joshua Tevis, 
Alexander Dunkip, William Johnson, Harrison Thomson, 
John Ellis, Gabriel A. Lackey, R. A. Walker, 
Robert English, William D. Lannom, John W. White, 
George W. Ewing, James G. Leach, Nathaniel Wolfe—77.
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn,
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The House then, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Commonwealth, Mr. McElroy in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. McElroy reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the majority and minority resolutions of the Committee on Federal Relations, and had instructed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments.

Mr. Linn moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be tendered to Col. Oscar Turner, for to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of delivering an address on the state of the Commonwealth.

Which was adopted.

And then the House adjourned.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

The House, by special leave, took up a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:
An act concerning the Jefferson circuit court.
Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,
Mr. Wolfe moved an amendment thereto.
Which was adopted.
Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,
Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz:
An act to incorporate the Hopkinsville Gymnastic Club.
An act for the benefit of A. A. Nelson.
An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Brownsville, in Edmonson county, approved February 15, 1860.
An act for the benefit of Wm. Southerland, of Nelson county.
An act to amend the laws regulating tolls at the toll-gates in Rockcastle county.
An act to revive and amend the act to incorporate the town of Florence, in Boone county.
An act to incorporate the Old School Presbyterian Church, in Glasgow.
An act for the benefit of John M. Todd and W. R. Campbell.
An act for the benefit of Garrard county.
An act to amend the charter of the Harmony and Fork turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of the police judge and town marshal of New Liberty, Owen county.
An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to charter the Pulaski turnpike road company."

An act for the benefit of R. H. Perry, of Kenton county.

An act to change the time of holding the quarterly courts in Lyon county.

An act to repeal an act incorporating the Lewisport Pond Draining Company.

An act for the benefit of H. W. McNary.

An act to change the boundaries of Halley's precinct, in Breathitt county.

An act for the benefit of the town of Midway.


An act authorizing the Henderson county court to levy a tax to build a jail.

An act changing the name of the Henderson Female Institute.

An act to incorporate the Bullitt County Manufacturing Company.

Also enrolled bills from the Senate bearing the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of Elizabethtown.

An act relating to the Flatwood's precinct, in Owsley county.

An act for the benefit of Samuel Kitchen.

An act to incorporate the Burksville Male and Female Academy.

An act to incorporate the Glennville Stock Association.

An act authorizing the election of police judge and marshal for Hazelgreen.

An act to change the time of holding the Calloway and Marshall circuit courts.

An act for the benefit of the Bath county court.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Owingsville.

An act to incorporate the Silver Creek and White's Mill turnpike road company.

An act to amend the charter of the Winchester and Mount Sterling turnpike road company.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 37, in the county of Bath.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 17, in Whitley county.

An act to incorporate the town of Gratz, in Owen county.

An act for the benefit of the attorney of Danville.

An act for the benefit of the estate of R. C. Rice, deceased.
An act concerning the Jefferson circuit court.
   And had found the same truly enrolled.
Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.
Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:
   An act making the certificate of the Auditor of Public Accounts evidence in certain cases.
   An act to repeal an act to authorize the citizens of the town of Warsaw to elect a police judge and marshal.
   An act authorizing the trustees of Baptist Church in Shelbyville, to sell certain real estate.
   An act amending an act incorporating the city of Columbus.
   An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of the poor-house and poor-house lands in Henry county.
   An act changing the time of holding the Bullitt circuit court.
   An act to prohibit the destruction of fish in the North Fork of Red river, of Logan county.
   An act to change election district No. 5, in Montgomery county.
   An act for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Sterling.
   An act to amend the charter of Bourbon Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F.
   An act amending acts incorporating the town of Moscow, in Hickman county.
   An act for the benefit of John Cummins, late sheriff of Rockcastle county.
   An act authorizing the erection of a toll-gate on the Pleasant Hill and Jessamine County turnpike road.
   An act to amend the charter of the Bryantsville and Cane Run turnpike road company.
   An act to amend the charter of the Level Green and Sugar Creek turnpike road company.
   An act changing the time of holding the Greenup quarterly courts.
   An act to change the voting place in district No. 9, in Hardin county.
   An act repealing an act providing for the payment of the public debt of Greenup county.
   An act to allow non-resident aliens who are heirs and devisees, to hold and convey real estate.
   With amendments to the last two named bills.
That they had rejected bills of this House of the following titles:
An act to extend the corporate limits of Lebanon.
An act allowing George Noel, of Gallatin county, to peddle without license.
An act changing the boundary of the town of Woodsonville.
And had passed bills of the following titles:
An act allowing further time to the sheriffs for the benefit of taxpayers.
An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington.
An act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church of Greenupsburg.
An act to incorporate the American Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Covington.
An act to amend an act, entitled "An act incorporating the Salem Academy."

An act requiring the Register of the Land Office to issue patents in certain cases.

The House then, according to special order, took up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the act to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Highland Coal Company" was rejected.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and McKee, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, McDowell Fogle, John T. Ratcliff,
Vene P. Armstrong, J. Wilson Foster, John M. Rice,
Henry Bohannon, Nat. Gaither, Jr., John W. Ritter,
William Brown, Robert H. Gale, Sinclair Roberts,
Oscar H. Burbridge, David C. Ganaway, John Rodman,
Joshua Burdett, Abijah Gilbert, Samuel Salyers,
Thomas H. Clay, A. F. Gowdy, Ben. J. Shaver,
William W. Cleary, John Haynes, Joseph Shawhan,
Joseph Croxton, Joseph Hill, Nelson Sledd,
William Day, George A. Houghton, H. H. Smith,
Robert English, John B. Hunter, A. B. Stivers,
George W. Ewing, James B. Lyne, Gobrias Terry,
Eugene A. Faulconer, W. B. Machen, R. A. Walker,
John A. Finn, Hiram McElroy, John Word—44,
William Fisher, John G. McFarland,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, George L. Forman, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Richard A. Buckner, Samuel L. Geiger, W. L. Neale,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, Fielding Neil,
Mr. McElroy moved to amend said bill, by way of engrossed reader, by adding thereto the following sections:

§ 15. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a branch of said bank established in the town of Eddyville, Lyon county, Kentucky, of a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that Willis B. Machen, R. L. Cobb, and James Lester be appointed commissioners to open books for subscription of stock in said town of Eddyville, at any time after the passage of this act, upon giving ten days' previous notice thereof, and shall keep said books open for thirty days, or until that amount of stock is subscribed.

§ 16. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a branch of said bank established in the town of Catlettsburg, Boyd county, Kentucky, of a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that James M. Rice, George N. Brown, and William Hampton be appointed commissioners to open books for subscription of stock in said town of Catlettsburg, at any time after the passage of this act, upon giving ten days' previous notice thereof, and shall keep said books open for thirty days, or until that amount of stock is subscribed.

§ 17. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a branch of said bank established in the town of Irvine, Estill county, Kentucky, of a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that A. B. Stivers, J. H. Gardiner, E. D. Stockton, Archibald McGuire, and Jesse Jones be appointed commissioners to open books for subscription of stock in said town of Irvine, at any time after the passage of this act, upon giving ten days' previous notice thereof, and shall keep said books open for thirty days, or until that amount of stock is subscribed.

§ 18. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a branch of said bank established in the town of Munfordsville, Hart county, Kentucky, of a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that George T. Wood, H. S. Shondy, J.W. Edwards, John Donan, and Jas. A. Dawson be, and they are, appointed commissioners to open books for subscription of stock in said town of Munfordsville, at any time after the passage of this act, upon giving ten days' previous notice thereof, and shall keep them open for thirty days, or until that amount of stock is subscribed.

§ 19. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a branch of said bank established in the town of Franklin, Simpson county, Kentucky, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that R. D.
Salmons, John A. Finn, R. M. Green, William H. McGoodwin, and John R. Claypole be appointed commissioners to open books for subscription of stock in said town of Franklin, at any time after the passage of this act, upon giving ten days previous notice thereof, and shall keep them open for thirty days, or until that amount of stock is subscribed.

§ 20. Be it further enacted, That any of said branches may commence business whenever thirty thousand dollars of stock has been subscribed for, and the calls thereon have been paid in according to the provisions of this act: Provided, Said bank and branches shall never issue notes beyond the limits of this act.

§ 21. Be it further enacted, That fifty cents on each share of stock, when paid into said corporation, shall be paid into the treasury of the State as tax on said stock.

Mr. Gilbert moved to amend said amendment by striking out the 17th section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

§ 17. Be it further enacted, That a branch of said bank be established in the town of Boonville, Owsley county, Kentucky, of a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that W. B. Hampton, Moses Cawood, Archibald Maguire, Robert Jamerson, and J. E. Gibson be appointed commissioners to open books for subscription of stock in said town of Boonville, at any time after the passage of this act, upon giving ten days previous notice thereof, and shall keep said books open for thirty days, or until that amount of stock is subscribed.

Mr. Dobyns moved to lay said bill and amendments on the table, and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and S. Johnson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John Ellis, E. D. Massie,
Richard A. Buckner, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Oscar H. Burbridge, W. L. Neale,
Harrison G. Burns, Fielding Neil,
Curtis F. Burnam, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Robert A. Burton, jr., Fountain Riddell,
A. B. Chambers, Ishmael H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, Alex. H. Sneed,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Joshua Tevis,
Virgil Coleman, George M. Thomas,
John W. Cook, Harrison Thomson,
Milton J. Cook, H. S. Tye,
Joseph Croxton, Joseph R. Underwood,
Henry B. Dobyns, Daniel P. White,
Daniel E. Downing, John W. White,
Alexander Dunlap, Nathaniel Wolfe. —48
Those who voted in the negative, were—


The Committee on Banks, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled

"An act to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky."

Reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Leach moved to amend said bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

§ 1. That it shall be lawful for the several banks in this Commonwealth, authorized by law to issue bank notes, and their branches, to refuse to pay gold or silver in redemption of their notes for thirty days after the demand therefor: Provided, however, That when such bank notes on which gold or silver is demanded shall be deposited in the bank or branch bank where the same is payable, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount thus deposited shall be paid in gold or silver, together with the amount so deposited at the expiration of the thirty days aforesaid.

§ 2. When a demand and deposit shall be made, as provided in the first section of this act, it shall be the duty of the cashier or other officer of such bank charged with the duty of receiving and paying out money, to give to the person so demanding and depositing the bank notes of such bank, a certificate showing the amount deposited, and the date of the demand.

§ 3. The several banks aforesaid shall have full power to receive on special deposit the bank notes of any other banks, and stipulate to pay the depositor in like currency to that deposited.

§ 4. The Legislature reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time after two years from the date of its passage.

§ 5. This act shall be in force from its passage.

And the question being taken on the adoption of said substitute, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Leach and Forman, were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Ordered, that the said bill be read a third time on to-morrow, at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock, A. M.

The hour having arrived for a call of the special order, Mr. Goodloe moved to lay the same over.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Ewing and Ratcliff, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, George W. Ewing, Young A. Linn,
Harrison G. Burns, Eugene A. Faulconer, James Mann,
A. B. Chambers, McDowell Fogle, John G. McFarland,
Shelby Coffey, jr., J. Wilson Foster, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Virgil Coleman, Nat. Gaither, jr., John T. Ratcliff,
John W. Cook, Robert H. Gale, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Joseph Croxton, Thomas L. Goheen, John M. Rice,
William Day, John Griffin, W. C. Richardson,
Henry B. Dobyns, Ben. M. Hitt, Fountain Riddell,
John Donan, Sylvester Johnson, Samuel Salyers,
Alexander Dunlap, William Johnson, Nelson Sledd,
John Ellis, James G. Leach, Gobrias Terry—36.

Mr. Rodman moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House
laid over the special order.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Rodman and
Goodloe, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert English, James G. Leach,
William Brown, George W. Ewing, James Mann,
Richard A. Buckner, J. Wilson Foster, E. D. Massie,
Harrison G. Burns, Nat. Gaither, jr., Nicholas A. Rapier,
A. B. Chambers, Robert H. Gale, John M. Rice,
Shelby Coffey, jr., David C. Ganaway, John W. Ritter,
John W. Cook, Samuel L. Geiger, Ben. J. Shaver,
Joseph Croxton, John Griffin, Nelson Sledd,
William Day, Joseph Hill, Gobrias Terry,
Henry B. Dobyns, John B. Hunter, Joshua Tevis,
John Ellis, Sylvester Johnson,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, Thomas L. Goheen, Fielding Neil,
Vene P. Armstrong, John K. Goodloe, John T. Ratcliff,
Henry Bohannon, A. F. Cowdy, W. C. Richardson,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John O. Harrison, Fountain Riddell,
Joshua Burdett, John Haynes, John Rodman,
Curtis F. Burnam, Ben. M. Hitt, Samuel Salyers,
Robert A. Burton, jr., George B. Hodge, Joseph Shawhan,
Thomas H. Clay, George A. Houghton, H. H. Smith,
William W. Cleary, Richard T. Jacob, Ishmael H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, William Johnson, Alex. H. Sneed,
Virgil Coleman, Gabriel A. Lackey, A. B. Stivers,
Milton J. Cook, Young A. Linn, George M. Thomas,
John Donan, L. S. Luttrell, Harrison Thomason,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, H. S. Tye,
Eugene A. Faulconer, W. B. Machen, Joseph R. Underwood,
John A. Finn, Hiram McElroy, R. A. Walker,
William Fisher, John G. McFarland, John W. White,
McDowell Fogle, Joseph H. D. McKee, Nathaniel Wolfe,

The House then, according to order, took up the resolutions moved by Mr. Ganaway, expressing sympathy for and a determination to go with the South, if all efforts to harmonize existing difficulties are disappointed.

Mr. Goodloe moved to amend said resolution by substituting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the people of Kentucky view, with the most lively apprehension, the dangers that now enun the Union and threaten its perpetuity.

2. Resolved, That we appeal to our Southern brethren to stay the work of secession—to return and make one mighty effort to perpetuate the noble work of our forefathers, hallowed by the recollections of a thousand noble deeds.

3. Resolved, That we protest against the use of force or coercion by the General Government against the seceding States, as unwise and inexpedient, and tending to the destruction of our common country.

4. Resolved, That as this General Assembly has made an application to Congress to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, and requested the Legislatures of all the other States to make similar applications, and has appointed commissioners to meet those which have been appointed by the State of Virginia, and such as may be appointed by other States, at a designated time and place, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment of the present unhappy controversy, it is unnecessary and inexpedient for this Legislature to take any further action on this subject at the present time; and as an evidence of the sincerity and good faith of our propositions for an adjustment, and our expression of
devotion to the Union, and desire for its preservation, Kentucky awaits with deep solicitude the responses from her sister States.

5. Resolved, That this General Assembly will, when it adjourns on the 6th day of February next, at twelve o'clock, M., it will adjourn to meet again at this place on the 4th Wednesday in April next, to take into consideration the responses of our sister States, and the then condition of the nation, and to adopt such measures as may be proper, and the interests of Kentucky may require.

Mr. Cleary moved to substitute for the amendment of Mr. Goodloe and the original resolution, the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, Six of the sovereign States of the United States of North America have formally and solemnly declared their withdrawal from the Union, and taken steps to form an independent and separate confederated Republic; and whereas, other States have unmistakably expressed their sympathy with the seceding States, and are now preparing to follow their example; and whereas, there is great danger that civil war, and the most dreadful consequences, may result from events of recent occurrence, and now transpiring in various parts of the country; and whereas, it is right, proper, and necessary, that in view of these extraordinary circumstances, and the momentous interests our fellow-citizens have at stake, that the people of this Commonwealth shall be permitted to say whether they will assemble in State Convention, to take into consideration matters so nearly and vitally concerning them; therefore, be it

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be authorized, and it is hereby made his duty, to issue his proclamation, calling upon the legal voters of Kentucky to assemble in their respective voting precincts, on the 22d day of February, 1861, and cast their votes, first, on the question: Shall there be a convention of the people? and next for delegates from the several counties or representative districts to said Convention.

2. Resolved, That should a majority of all the votes cast in the State at such election be in favor of having a convention of the people, then said convention shall convene in the Capitol at Frankfort, on the 4th day of March, 1861.

3. Resolved, Should the decision of the people be in favor of a convention, the persons receiving the highest number of votes in the respective counties or representative districts shall be members of the convention: Provided, That the convention shall consist of the same number of delegates as there are members of the House of Representatives, possessed of like qualifications, and elected in the same manner, and according to the apportionment of 1859-'60.

4. Resolved, That the said convention of delegates shall be authorized to take such action in regard to the position, interests, duty, and honor of Kentucky, as the circumstances may require; no action, however, to be taken to alter or abolish the present State Government; and we recommend that the action of said Convention shall be submitted to, and be ratified by, a majority of votes cast at an election, to be
held at a time not less than thirty days from the adjournment of said convention.

5. Resolved, That the county board are authorized to compare the polls for election of delegates to said convention the day succeeding the election, and to transmit the returns thereof to the Secretary of State by the persons whom they shall certify to have received the highest number of votes for delegates.

6. Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions take effect from the date of their approval by the Governor.

Mr. Cleveland moved to amend the substitute offered by Mr. Goodloe by adding thereto the following, viz:

Resolved, That James Simpson, W. B. Read, A. G. Rhea, Benj. Cissell, J. A. Pratt, J. F. Fisk, David Meriwether, C. S. Abell, John G. Carlisle, Thos. H. Clay, C. F. Burnam, J. O. Harrison, G. B. Hodge, John Rodman, N. Wolfe, and W. B. Matchen be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to wait upon the Governors and Legislatures of the respective States, except California and Oregon, and lay before them the resolutions heretofore passed by the General Assembly, making application to Congress for a call of a national convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and to request the Legislatures in the name of this Commonwealth, to unite in said application, and respectfully urge upon them the propriety of taking a vote of the people of their respective States upon the proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden.

Resolved, That Messrs. John Rodman and C. S. Abell shall visit the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; Messrs. J. F. Fisk and C. F. Burnam shall visit the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; Messrs. James Simpson and W. B. Machen shall visit the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Minnesota; Messrs. Thos. H. Clay and W. B. Read shall visit the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Messrs. N. Wolfe and A. G. Rhea, shall visit the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; Messrs. David Meriwether and John A. Pratt shall visit the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; Messrs. J. G. Carlisle and Benj. Cissell shall visit the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi; and Messrs. Geo. B. Hodge and John O. Harrison shall visit the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of said commissioners to make full reports of their respective proceedings under the foregoing appointments, and of the result of the same, to this General Assembly when it reassembles.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby, requested to commission the aforesaid persons under the great seal of the Commonwealth to the Governors and Legislatures of the aforesaid States, and he is also hereby requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of California and Oregon to be laid before the Legislatures of those States.
The question was then taken on the adoption of said amendment, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. F. Neil and Harrison, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Lannom at 5 minutes past 1 o'clock, P. M., moved an adjournment.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Sneed and Massie, were as follows, viz:—

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Lannom at 5 minutes past 1 o'clock, P. M., moved an adjournment.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Sneed and Massie, were as follows, viz:—

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
The question of adjournment being determined, the House resumed the consideration of said resolution and amendment.

The question was then taken on the amendment moved as a substitute by Mr. Goodloe, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Gilbert and Coffey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, 
Harrison G. Burns, 
A. B. Chambers, 
William W. Cleary, 
Shelby Coffey, jr., 
Virgil Coleman, 
John W. Cook, 
Joseph Croxton, 
William Day, 
Henry B. Dobyns, 
John Donan, 
Alexander Dunlap, 
John Ellis, 
George W. Ewing, 
Eugene A. Faulconer, 
J. Wilson Foster, 
Nat. Gaither, jr., 
Robert H. Gale, 
Samuel L. Geiger, 
Thomas L. Goheen, 
John Griffin, 
Ben. M. Hitt, 
George B. Hodge, 
L. D. Husbands, 
Sylvester Johnson, 
William Johnson, 
William D. Lannom, 
James G. Leach, 
Young A. Linn, 
W. B. Machen, 
Hiram McElroy, 
John G. McFarland, 
Joseph H. D. McKee, 
John T. Ratcliff, 
John M. Rice, 
W. C. Richardson, 
Fountain Riddell, 
Sinclair Roberts, 
Samuel Salyers, 
Joseph Shawhan, 
Nelson Sledd, 
H. H. Smith, 
A. B. Stivers, 
Gabrias Terry, 
R. A. Walker, 
Daniel P. White—47.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as amended.

A division of the question having been demanded,
The 1st, 2d, and 3d resolutions were adopted.
The question was then taken on the adoption of the 4th resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Rice, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, 
C. S. Abell, 
Vene P. Armstrong, 
Henry Bohannon, 
William Brown, 
Richard A. Buckner, 
Oscar H. Burbridge, 
Joshua Burdett, 
Curtis F. Burnam, 
Robert A. Burton, jr., 
Thomas H. Clay, 
Francis L. Cleveland, 
Milton J. Cook, 
Daniel E. Downing, 
John Ellis, 
Robert English, 
John A. Finn, 
William Fisher, 
McDowell Fagie, 
George L. Forman, 
David C. Ganaway, 
Abijah Gilbert, 
John K. Goodloe, 
A. P. Gowdy, 
John Griffin, 
John O. Harrison, 
John Haynes, 
Joseph Hill, 
George A. Houghton, 
John B. Hunter, 
William C. Ireland, 
Richard T. Jacob, 
Sylvester Johnson, 
Gabriel A. Lackey, 
L. S. Luttrell, 
James B. Lyne, 
James Mann, 
E. D. Massie, 
Hiram McElroy, 
W. L. Neale, 
Fielding Neil, 
John T. Ratcliff, 
Nicholas A. Rapier, 
Fountain Riddell, 
John W. Ritter, 
John Rodman, 
Ben. J. Shaver, 
Ishmael H. Smith, 
Alex. H. Sneed, 
Joshua Tevis, 
George M. Thomas, 
Harrison Thomson, 
H. S. Tye, 
Joseph R. Underwood, 
John W. White, 
Nathaniel Wolfe, 
John Word—57.
Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question was then taken on the adoption of the 5th resolution, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. F. Neil, and Coffey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Leach, at 35 minutes to 1 o'clock, moved that the House adjourn.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and F. Neil, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Mr. Rice moved a call of the House.

Mr. Hitt moved an adjournment.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and
Burnam, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Mr. G. G. Gale, Mr. James Mann,
C. S. Abell, Samuel L. Geiger, John G. McFarland,
William Brown, Thomas L. Goheen, John T. Ratliff,
Harrison G. Burns, John Griffin, Nicholas A. Rapier,
William W. Cleary, Ben. M. Hitt, John M. Rice,
Virgil Coleman, George B. Hodge, W. C. Richardson,
John W. Cook, Sylvester Johnson, Sinclair Roberts,
Joseph Croxton, William Johnson, Samuel Salyers,
Henry B. Dobyne, William D. Lannom, Joseph Shawhan,
John Ellis, James G. Leach, Nelson Steed,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, A. B. Stivers,
Nate Gaither, jr., W. B. Machen, R. A. Walker—36.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Vene P. Armstrong, McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil,
Henry Bohannon, George L. Forman, Fountain Riddell,
Richard A. Buckner, J. Wilson Foster, John W. Ritter,
Oscar H. Burbridge, David C. Ganaway, John Rodman,
Joshua Burdett, Abijah Gilbert, Ben. J. Shaver,
Curtis F. Burnam, John K. Goodloe, H. H. Smith,
Robert A. Burton, John O. Harrison, Ishmael H. Smith,
Thomas H. Clay, John Haynes, Alex. H. Sneed,
Francis L. Cleveland, Joseph Hill, Gabrias Terry,
Milton J. Cook, George A. Houghton, Joshua Tovis,
William Day, William C. Ireland, George M. Thomas,
John Donan, Richard T. Jacob, Harrison Thomson,
Daniel E. Downing, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. S. Tye,
Alexander Dunlap, L. S. Luttrel, Joseph R. Underwood,
Robert English, James E. Lyne, John W. White,
George W. Ewing, E. D. Massie, Nathaniel Wolfe,
John A. Finn, Hiram McElroy, John Word—53,

The question was then taken on the adoption of the motion for a
call of the House, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Rice and
Cleary, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, John G. McFarland,
William W. Cleary, Ben. M. Hitt, Nicholas A. Rapier,
William Day, George B. Hodge, John M. Rice,
Henry B. Dobyns, Sylvester Johnson, W. C. Richardson,
Alexander Dunlap, William Johnson, Sinclair Roberts,
George W. Ewing, William D. Lannom, Samuel Salyers,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach, Joseph Shawhan,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, William Fisher, A. B. Stivers, Hiram McElroy, W. L. Neale,
C. S. Abell, McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil, W. L. Neale,
Vene P. Armstrong, George L. Forman, Fountain Riddell, John W. Ritter,
Henry Bohannon, J. Wilson Foster, John Rodman, John Rodman,
Richard A. Buckner, David C. Ganaway, Ben. J. Shaver,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Abijah Gilbert, H. H. Smith, Ishmael H. Smith,
Joshua Burdett, John K. Goodloe, Alex. H. Sneed, Joshua Tevis,
Curtis F. Burnam, John Griffin, George M. Thomas, Harrison Thomson,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John O. Harrison, H. S. Tye, J. R. Underwood,
Thomas H. Clay, John Haynes, R. A. Walker,
Francis L. Cleveland, Joseph Hill, John W. White, Nathaniel Wolfe—54.
Virgil Coleman, Geo. A. Houghton, Mr. Dobyns moved at two o’clock, P. M., that the House adjourn.
Milton J. Cook, William C. Ireland, And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.
Joseph Croxton, Richard T. Jacob, The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and
Daniel E. Downing, Gabriel A. Lackey, Rice, were as follows, viz:
John Ellis, James B. Lyne,
Robert English, James Mann,
John A. Finn, E. D. Massie,
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Nat. Gaither, jr., W. B. Machen, James Mann,
C. S. Abell, Robert H. Gale, Hiram McElroy, John G. McFarland,
William Brown, Samuel L. Geiger, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, John M. Rice, John M. Rice,
William W. Cleary, John Griffin, W. C. Richardson,
Virgil Coleman, Ben. M. Hitt, Sinclair Roberts,
Joseph Croxton, George B. Hodge, Samuel Salyers,
William Day, Sylvester Johnson, Joseph Shawhan,
Alexander Dunlap, James G. Leach,
John Ellis, Young A. Linn,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Vene P. Armstrong, George L. Forman, Fountain Riddell, John W. Ritter,
Henry Bohannon, J. Wilson Foster, John Rodman, John Rodman,
Richard A. Buckner, David C. Ganaway, Ben. J. Shaver,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Abijah Gilbert, H. H. Smith, Ishmael H. Smith,
Joshua Burdett, A. F. Gowdy, Alex. H. Sneed,
Mr. Burnam moved a recess until three o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Sneed moved the previous question.

And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The yea and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Rice and J. W. White, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Rice moved to reconsider the vote ordering the previous question.
Mr. Leach moved to lay said motion on the table.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.
The yea and nay being required thereon by Messrs. Rice and Leach, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question was then taken on the motion for a recess, and it was decided in the affirmative.
The yea and nay being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Leach, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
Henry Bohannon,
Harrison G. Burns,
Joseph Croxton,
William Day,
Alexander Dunlap,
John Ellis,
George W. Ewing,
Robert H. Gale,
Samuel L. Geiger,
Thomas L. Goheen,
A. F. Gowdy,
John Griffin,
Joseph Hill,
Ben. M. Hitt,
John B. Hunter,
Sylvester Johnson,
James G. Leach,
Young A. Linn,
Hiram McElroy,
John G. McFarland,
John M. Rice,
Joseph Shawhan,
H. H. Smith,
A. B. Stivers—25.

The House then took a recess until three o'clock, P. M.
At three o'clock, P. M., the House met.
Mr. Cleary moved a call of the House.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.
The absentees were then called twice, and the door closed.
Mr. Croxton moved that the House adjourn.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Buckner and J. W. White, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
William Brown,
Harrison G. Burns,
A. B. Chambers,
William W. Cleary,
Shelby Colesey, jr.,
John W. Cook,
Joseph Croxton,
William Day,
Henry B. Dobyns,
Alexander Dunlap,
John Ellis,
Nat. Gaither, jr.,
Samuel L. Geiger,
Thomas L. Goheen,
Ben. M. Hitt,
John B. Hunter,
L. D. Husbands,
James G. Leach,
W. B. Machen,
James Mann,
Hiram McElroy,
John G. McFarland,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
John M. Rice,
W. C. Richardson,
Sinclair Roberts,
Samuel Salyers,
Joseph Shawhan,
Nelson Sledd,
H. H. Smith,
A. B. Stivers,
R. A. Walker—34.
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Richard A. Buckner, Oscar H. Burbridge, Joshua Burdett, Curtis F. Burnett, Robert a Burton, jr., Thomas H. Clay, Francis L. Cleveland, Milton J. Cook, Robert English, John A. Finn,

Nathaniel Wolfe, George L. Forman, David C. Ganaway, John K. Goodloe, George A. Houghton, William C. Ireland, Richard T. Jacob, Gabriel A. Lackey, L. S. Luttrell,


Before the result of the above vote was announced, Mr. Buckner asked that members seeking admission to the Hall be allowed to enter. The Speaker decided that after a call of the House has been ordered, the absentees twice called, and the door closed, that ingress and egress is not allowed until the proceedings under the call of the house are dispensed with.

From this decision of the Chair Mr. Buckner appealed.

And the question being taken, “Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?” it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Buckner and Ganaway, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Richard A. Buckner, Oscar H. Burbridge, Joshua Burdett, Thomas H. Clay, Francis L. Cleveland, Milton J. Cook, Robert English,


And then the House adjourned.
A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act concerning police and city courts, and fees of county attorneys.

An act to incorporate the town of Pitt's Point.

With an amendment to the last named bill.

And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act requiring trustees, &c., in certain cases, to execute bond.

An act for the benefit of Springfield.

An act for the benefit of the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike road company.

An act to amend the charter of Rochester.

An act for the benefit of W. G. Harrison and Anderson Graves.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville for school purposes," approved February 28, 1860.

An act for the benefit of the sureties of John G. Pickens, late sheriff of Clinton county.

An act changing the time of holding the Bullitt county court.

Resolution to obtain possession of geological specimens, &c., under the control and in possession of D. D. Owen at his death.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined sundry enrolled bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act making the certificate of the Auditor of Public Accounts evidence in certain cases.

An act to authorize the Boone county court to sell and convey their poor-house lands, and for other purposes.

An act conferring certain powers on the Marion county court.

An act amending an act incorporating the city of Columbus.

An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of the poor-house and poor-house lands in Henry county.

An act changing the time of holding the Bullitt circuit court.

An act to amend the charter of Bourbon Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F.
An act amending acts incorporating the town of Moscow, in Hickman county.

An act for the benefit of John Cummins, late sheriff of Rockcastle county.

An act authorizing the erection of a toll-gate on the Pleasant Hill and Jessamine County turnpike road.

An act to amend the charter of the Level Green and Sugar Creek turnpike road company.

An act to change the voting place in district No. 9, in Hardin county.

Also an enrolled bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to authorize the sale of the Falmouth bridge, in Pendleton county.

The House, according to special order, took up the bill to appropriate money to aid in the reconstruction of the Western Lunatic Asylum. Said bill reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and he is hereby, directed to draw his warrant on the treasury, in favor of the Board of Managers of the Western Lunatic Asylum, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, said money to be by them appropriated—1st. In rebuilding the walls of the Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville—2d. To put the same under a metal or slate roof, and any balance thereof to preparing said institution for the reception of patients.

§ 2. That the Auditor shall not draw his warrant above provided for until after the 1st day of August, 1861, nor until said Board of Managers shall execute and file with him a bond, with good sureties, by him approved, payable to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and conditioned that they will faithfully appropriate, disburse, and account for said sum of twenty thousand dollars; and for a breach of said bond, suit may be instituted in the Christian circuit court.

Mr. Underwood moved to amend said bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

§ 1. That the Auditor be, and he is hereby, directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer, in favor of the Board of Managers of the Western Lunatic Asylum, for the sum of nine thousand four hundred dollars, for extraordinary expenses incurred by them after the fire.

§ 2. That the Governor appoint three commissioners to visit the sites proposed for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, Bowling-Green, and Buena Vista Springs, in Logan county, and they will report the advantages and disadvantages of each place, taking into view economy, health, accessibility, water, provender, provisions, fuel, &c.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Sneed and Cleary, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Joshua Burdett, John A. Finn, James B. Lyne,
Curtis F. Burnam, William Fisher, John W. Ritter,
Thomas H. Clay, J. Wilson Foster, Ishmael H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook, David C. Ganaway, Alex. H. Sneed,
Daniel E. Downing, John K. Goodloe, A. B. Stivers,
Alexander Dunlap, A. F. Gowdy, Harrison Thomson,
George W. Ewing, Joseph Hill, Joseph R. Underwood,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Gale, Joseph H. D. McKee,
C. S. Abell, Samuel L. Geiger, W. L. Neale,
Vene P. Armstrong, Abijah Gilbert, Fielding Neil,
Henry Bohannon, Thomas L. Goheen, John T. Ratcliff,
William Brown, John O. Harrison, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Richard A. Buckner, John Haynes, John M. Rice,
Harrison G. Burns, Ben. M. Hitt, W. C. Richardson,
Robert A. Burton, jr., George A. Houghton, Fountain Riddell,
A. B. Chambers, John B. Hunter, John Rodman,
William W. Cleary, Richard T. Jacob, Samuel Salyers,
Francis L. Cleveland, Sylvester Johnson, Ben. J. Shaver,
Virgil Coleman, William Johnson, Nelson Stedd,
John W. Cook, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. H. Smith,
Joseph Croxton, William D. Lannom, Gobrias Terry,
William Day, James G. Leach, Joshua Tevis,
Henry B. Dobyns, Young A. Linn, George M. Thomas,
John Donan, W. B. Machen, H. S. Tye,
John Ellis, James Mann, R. A. Walker,
Robert English, E. D. Massie, Daniel P. White,
McDowell Pogue, Hiram McElroy, Nathaniel Wolfe,

Mr. Clay moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

§ 3. That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, for the construction of a kitchen outside of the main building, and for other improvements calculated to preserve the asylum from the danger of fire.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Wolfe moved to amend the 1st section of said bill by adding thereto the following proviso, viz:

Provided, Said sum of twenty thousand dollars is to be drawn in sums of four thousand dollars every thirty days, as the work progresses.

Which was adopted.
Mr. Buckner moved to amend the amendment moved by Mr. Clay by adding thereto the following proviso, viz:

Provided, That this appropriation shall not be drawn until after the 1st day of September, 1861.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed, the question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the constitution, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, David C. Ganaway, John G. McFarland,
C. S. Abell, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Vene P. Armstrong, Abijah Gilbert, W. L. Neale,
Henry Bohannon, Thomas L. Goheen, Fielding Neil,
William Brown, John K. Goodloe, John T. Ratcliff,
Richard A. Buckner, A. F. Cowdy, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Joshua Burdett, John Griffin, John M. Rice,
Harrison G. Burns, John O. Harrison, W. C. Richardson,
Curtis F. Burnam, John Haynes, John W. Ritter,
Robert A. Burton, jr., Joseph Hill, John Rodman,
A. B. Chambers, Ben. M. Hitt, Samuel Salyers,
Thomas H. Clay, George B. Hodge, Ben. J. Shaver,
William W. Cleary, Geo. A. Houghton, Joseph Shawhan,
Francis L. Cleveland, John B. Hunter, Nelson Sledd,
Virgil Coleman, Richard T. Jacob, H. H. Smith,
William Day, Sylvester Johnson, Gobrias Terry,
Henry B. Dobyns, William Johnson, Joshua Tevis,
Daniel E. Downing, Gabriel A. Lackey, George M. Thomas,
John Ellis, William D. Lannom, Harrison Thomson,
Robert English, James G. Leach, H. S. Tye,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, J. R. Underwood,
John A. Finn, L. S. Luttrell, R. A. Walker,
William Fisher, James B. Lyne, Daniel P. White,
McDowell Fogle, W. B. Machen, John W. White,
J. Wilson Foster, James Mann, Nathaniel Wolfe,

Robert H. Gale, Hiram McElroy,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

John W. Cook, George W. Ewing, Alex. H. Sneed,
Joseph Croxton, Fountain Riddell, A. B. Stivers—8,
Alexander Dunlap, Ishmael H. Smith,
Resolved, That the title of said bill be changed so as to read, "An act to appropriate money to the Western and Eastern Lunatic Asylums."

The House then, according to special order, took up the bill from the Senate, entitled

An act to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky.

Mr. Buckner moved to reconsider the vote by which said act was ordered to be read a third time.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Leach,

Ordered, That said bill be committed to Messrs. Leach, Machen, Underwood, Buckner, and Wolfe, who are directed to report upon the same on to-morrow, at quarter past ten o'clock, A. M.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By the Committee on Claims—
1. A bill for the appropriation of money.
2. A bill to change the time of holding the several courts in the county of Union.
By Mr. McCleary—
3. A bill to repeal an act to prohibit the circulation, as money, of foreign notes of a less denomination than five dollars.
By Mr. S. Johnson—
4. A bill to extend the boundary and amend the charter of the town of Bloomfield.
By same—
5. A bill to amend the charter of the town of New Haven, in Nelson county.
By Mr. Goodloe—
6. A bill for the benefit of H. B. Bohannon and Frances M. Potts.
By Mr. Sneed—
7. A bill for the benefit of Mrs. M. E. Petty, of Mercer county.
By Mr. Ratcliff—
8. A bill in relation to the county lines of Greenup and Carter counties.
By Mr. Rodman—
9. A bill to authorize stockholders in turnpike roads in which the State holds stock to vote by proxy.
By same—
10. An act to incorporate the Frankfort Cornet and String Band.
By Mr. Burdett—
11. A bill to define the powers of clerks of courts in certain cases.

By Mr. J. W. Cook—
12. A bill to incorporate Harmony Lodge, No. 302, of Free and Accepted Masons.

By same—
13. A bill to authorize the re-indexing of certain deed books by the clerk of Graves county court.

By Mr. Cleary—
14. A bill for the benefit of certain turnpike road companies in Harrison county.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills, except the 11th, having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st bill be made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past ten o’clock, A. M., and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof for the use of the members of this House; that the 3d be referred to the Committee on Banks; the 8th to the Committee on County Courts; and that the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said last named bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Underwood, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred bills of this House of the following titles, viz:
A bill to incorporate the Bowling-Green Gas Company.
A bill to incorporate the Bowling-Green Water-Works Company.
Reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

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An act to incorporate the LaGrange Female Academy,  
Reported the same without amendment.  
Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.  
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading  
of said bill having been dispensed with,  
Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as  
aforesaid.  

Mr. Gaither reported a bill changing the time of holding courts of  
justices of the peace for the trial of causes arising on contract.  
Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.  
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading  
of said bill having been dispensed with,  
Mr. F. Neil moved to lay the same on the table.  
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirm­ative.  
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Gaither and  
Coffey, were as follows, viz:  

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—  
Henry Bohannon,  
Richard A. Buckner,  
Joshua Burdett,  
Curtis F. Burnam,  
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  
Thomas H. Clay,  
Francis L. Cleveland,  
Milton J. Cook,  
Henry B. Dobyns,  
Daniel E. Downing,  
Alexander Dunlap,  
Robert English,  
George W. Ewing,  
William Fisher,  
McDowell Fogle,  
George L. Forman,  
J. Wilson Foster,  
David C. Ganaway,  
Abijah Gilbert,  
John K. Goodloe,  
George B. Hodge,  
Geo. A. Houghton,  
William C. Ireland,  
Sylvester Johnson,  
Young A. Linn,  
L. S. Luttrell,  
James B. Lyne,  
James Mann,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
W. L. Neale,  
Fielding Neil,  
Fountain Riddell,  
John W. Ritter,  
Joseph Shawhan,  
Ishmael H. Smith,  
Joshua Tevis,  
George M. Thomas,  
Harrison Thomson,  
H. S. Tye,  
J. R. Underwood,  
R. A. Walker,  
John W. White,  
Nathaniel Wolfe—43.  

Those who voted in the negative, were—  
Mr. Speaker,  
C. S. Abell,  
Vene P. Armstrong,  
William Brown,  
Harrison G. Burns,  
A. B. Chambers,  
William W. Cleary,  
Shelby Coffey, jr.,  
Virgil Coleman,  
John W. Cook,  
Nat. Gaither, jr.,  
Robert H. Gale,  
Samuel L. Geiger,  
Thomas L. Goheen,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
John Griffin,  
John O. Harrison,  
John Haynes,  
Ben. M. Hitt,  
John B. Hanter,  
E. D. Massie,  
Hiram McElroy,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
John M. Rice,  
John Rodman,  
Samuel Salyers,  
Ben. J. Shaver,  
Nelson Sledd,  
H. H. Smith,  
Alex. H. Sneed,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Joseph Croxton,    Richard T. Jacob,    A. B. Stivers,
William Day,      Gabriel A. Lackey,    Gobrias Terry,
John Ellis,        William D. Lannom,   Daniel P. White,
Eugene A. Fauleconer, W. B. Machen, John Word—43.

On motion of Mr. Gaither,

Ordered, That said bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill of this House to regulate the sale of personal property under execution, reported the same with a substitute.

Said bill reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all sales made after the passage of this act by sheriffs, jailers, coroners, marshals, or constables under executions, attachments, fee bills, or distress warrants, the purchaser shall acquire no title thereto unless the property sold brings two thirds of its cash valuation.

§ 2. That the officers selling the same shall be governed by the law regulating the sales of land by sheriffs now in force.

The substitute reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That at all sales made, or attempted to be made, of personal property after the passage of this act, by any sheriff, jailer, marshal, coroner, or constable, under or by virtue of any execution, attachment, fee bill, or distress warrant, the same shall not be sold or struck off by such officer unless the same shall bring two thirds of its cash value.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That before said officer shall offer any property for sale that he may have levied upon, it shall be his duty to select two discreet housekeepers, (not akin to either plaintiff or defendant, and disinterested in the matter), whose duty it shall be to value said property, and make a written report to said officer of the value thereof under oath, to be administered to them by said officer, which report shall be attached to such process; and said officer may advertise and offer said property for sale, from time to time, until the same shall bring or sell for two thirds of its appraised value.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That the defendant, in all cases, may retain the possession of such property: Provided, He shall execute bond, with good surety, payable to the plaintiff in double the sum of the demand, conditioned to have said property forthcoming at the time and place fixed by said officer to sell the same; and for a breach of said bond, the said officer may proceed to levy on other property of said defendant, or by a return of said bond to the office from whence the original process issued, with an indorsement thereon, or upon the process upon which it was taken by such officer, stating that said bond was forfeited; upon three days' notice to the obligees in said bond, the court from whence the execution or process emanated shall have power
and authority to render a judgment against the obligees in said bond, for the amount or value of said property, with ten per cent. thereon.

§ 4. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Said substitute was adopted.

The question was then taken on ordering said bill, as amended, to be engrossed and read a third time, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. McElroy and Hill, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell,  McDowell Fogle,  John M. Rice,
Vene P. Armstrong,  Robert H. Gale,  W. C. Richardson,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  Abijah Gilbert,  Fountain Riddell,
A. B. Chambers,  John Griffin,  Samuel Salyers,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,  John O. Harrison,  Ben. J. Shaver,
John W. Cook,  John Haynes,  Joseph Shawhan,
Milton J. Cook,  John B. Hunter,  Nelson Siedd,
William Day,  William D. Lannom,  H. H. Smith,
John Donan,  Young A. Linn,  Ishmael H. Smith,
Daniel E. Downing,  James Mann,  A. B. Stivers,
Alexander Dunlap,  E. D. Massie,  H. S. Tye,
John Ellis,  Hiram McElroy,  Daniel P. White,
Eugene A. Faulconer,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  George L. Forman,  James B. Lyne,
Henry Bohannon,  J. Wilson Foster,  Joseph H. D. McKee,
Richard A. Buckner,  David C. Ganaway,  W. L. Neale,
Joshua Burdett,  Samuel L. Geiger,  Fielding Neil,
Harrison G. Burns,  Thomas L. Goheen,  Nicholas A. Rapier,
Curtis F. Burnam,  John K. Goodloe,  John W. Ritter,
John G. Carlisle,  A. F. Gowdy,  John Rodman,
Thomas H. Clay,  Ben. M. Hitt,  Alex. H. Snead,
William W. Cleary,  George B. Hodge,  Obrias Terry,
Francis L. Cleveland,  George A. Houghton,  Joshua Tevis,
Virgil Coleman,  William C. Ireland,  George M. Thomas,
Henry B. Dobyns,  Richard T. Jacob,  Harrison Thomson,
Robert English,  Sylvester Johnson,  Joseph R. Underwood,
John A. Finn,  Gabriel A. Lackey,  John W. White,

And so said bill was rejected.

Mr. McKee moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House refused to order said bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. I. H. Smith read and laid on the table the following resolution, viz:
Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they adjourn on the 11th February, inst., sine die.

Mr. Hodge read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Whereas, It is just and proper in times perilous to the Union, and dangerous to liberty, to consult the people of this State, when requesting the people of other States to co-operate with us in proposing amendments to the Federal Constitution; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the proposed Crittenden amendments to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at the general election in May next, and the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and directed to issue his proclamation calling upon the legal voters of Kentucky to assemble in their respective voting precincts on the day of the election, to be held in May, 1861, and cast their votes for or against said Crittenden amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and when the official vote of said election shall be received at the office of the Secretary of State, the Governor is directed to transmit the result of said vote for and against said amendments to the President of the United States, with a request that he communicate the same to Congress.

Resolved, That ten Commissioners be appointed on joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, to wait upon the Governors of the respective States, and such of the Legislatures as may be in session, whose duty it shall be to respectfully urge upon them the propriety of uniting with Kentucky in the call upon Congress for a convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, and of taking steps to ascertain the sense of the people of their respective States upon the subjects contained in the Crittenden resolutions at as early a day as practical.

Mr. Hodge read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Senate and House of Representatives adjourn on Saturday, the 9th day of February, at twelve o'clock, M., sine die.

Mr. Hitt moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Penitentiary take into consideration the propriety of reducing the amount of lease paid to the State by the present lessee, and they are instructed to report by bill or otherwise to-morrow, at —— o'clock.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Hitt read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when this Legislature adjourns on the 11th of February, inst., it adjourn to meet again on the 1st of March, 1861.
Mr. Cleary reported a bill providing for the assembling of a convention.

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Massie moved to lay said bill on the table.

Mr. Rice, at twenty minutes to five o’clock, P. M., moved an adjournment.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Croxton and Lannom, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question of adjournment having been disposed of, the consideration of said bill was resumed.
Mr. Massie withdrew his motion to lay on the table.
Mr. Hodge moved that said bill be printed and made a special order.
Mr. Buckner moved to lay the same on the table.
Mr. Cleary moved a call of the House.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Coffey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Harrison G. Burns, Robert H. Gale, John M. Rice,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Thomas L. Goheen, W. C. Richardson,
Joseph Croxton, Sylvester Johnson, Joseph Shawhan,
William Day, William D. Lannom, Gobrias Terry,
Nat. Gaither, jr., W. B. Macken,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John A. Finn, Hiram McElroy,
C. S. Abell, William Fisher, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Vene P. Armstrong, McDowell Fogle, W. L. Neale,
Henry Bohannon, George L. Ferman, Fielding Neil,
William Brown, J. Wilson Foster, John T. Ratcliff,
Richard A. Buckner, David C. Ganaway, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Oscar H. Burbidge, Samuel L. Geiger, Fountain Riddell,
Joshua Burdett, Abijah Gilbert, John W. Ritter,
Curtis F. Burnham, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
Robert A. Burton, jr., A. F. Cowdy, Samuel Salyers,
John G. Carlisle, John Griffin, Ben. J. Shaver,
A. B. Chambers, John O. Harrison, Nelson Sledd,
Thomas H. Clay, John Haynes, H. H. Smith,
William W. Cleary, Ben. M. Hitt, Ishmael H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, Geo. A. Houghton, Alex. H. Sneed,
Virgil Coleman, John B. Hunter, A. B. Stivers,
John W. Cook, William C. Ireland, Joshua Tevis,
Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, George M. Thomas,
Henry B. Dob yans, Gabriel A. Lackey, Harrison Thomson,
John Donan, Young A. Linn, H. S. Tye,
Daniel E. Downing, L. S. Luttrel, J. R. Underwood,
Alexander Dunlap, James B. Lyne, John W. White,
John Ellis, James Mann, Nathaniel Wolfe,
Robert English, E. D. Massie, John Werd—73.

Mr. Lannom moved an adjournment.
Which was adopted.
And then the House adjourned.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

1. Mr. Hitt presented the petition of sundry citizens of Carroll county, praying for the call of a convention.

2. Mr. M. J. Cook presented the petition of Wm. Henderson, praying an appropriation for executing certain orders of the Knox circuit court.

3. Mr. Downing presented the petition of sundry citizens of Monroe county, praying a change in the law regulating the taking of depositions.

4. Mr. Hitt presented the petition of sundry citizens of Owen and Carroll counties, praying that Eagle creek be declared a navigable stream.

5. Mr. Finn presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Simpson county against the call of a State Convention.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st and 5th to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 2d to the Committee on Ways and Means; the 3d to the Committee on Revised Statutes; and the 4th to Messrs. Hitt, Burnam, and Gale.

The House, by special leave, took up the bill from the Senate, entitled “An act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville for school purposes,” approved February 28, 1860.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with, 

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills were reported, viz:
By the Committee on Ways and Means—
1. A bill to amend the penal laws in relation to certain duties of county court clerks.

By same—
2. A bill to authorize the sale of slaves whose sentences have been commuted and who have been pardoned.

By Mr. Machen—
3. A bill for the benefit of Pleasant Conway, of Caldwell county.
Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st and 3d bills be engrossed, and that the 2d be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st and 3d bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed a bill from this House of the following title, viz:

An act creating the Deposit Bank of Greenville.

Had concurred in the resolution of this House declaring further action by the Legislature on political affairs unwise and inexpedient at this time,

And had adopted
A resolution for an adjournment of the present session.

Mr. Machen, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky,

Reported the same back to the House.

Mr. Buckner moved to reconsider the vote by which the substitute for said bill moved by Mr. Leach was rejected.

Mr. Gowdy moved to lay said motion on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Leach and Gowdy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Henry Bohannon, Abijah Gilbert, W. L. Neale,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Thomas L. Coheen, Fielding Neil,
Harrison G. Burns, A. F. Gowdy, John T. Ratcliff,
Robert A. Burton, John Griffin, John M. Rice,
Jr., John O. Harrison, Fountain Riddell,
Shelby Coffey, Jr., John Haynes, John W. Ritter,
Virgil Coleman, John Rodman,
John W. Cook, Joseph Hill, Samuel Salyers,
Milton J. Cook, Ben. M. Hitt, Ishmael H. Smith,
William Day, George B. Hodge.
Alexander Dunlap, John B. Hunter, Alexander H. Sneed,
John Ellis, Young A. Linn, A. B. Stivers,
Robert English, L. S. Luttrell, Gabrias Terry,
George W. Ewing, James B. Lyne, Joshua Tevis,
Eugene A. Faulconer, W. B. Machen, George M. Thomas,
William Fisher, James Mann, Harrison Thomson,
Nat. Gaither, Jr., E. D. Massie, H. S. Tye,
Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland, John Word—52.

Mr. Speaker,
Mr. Machen moved to amend said bill by striking out the 7th section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the reissue provided for in this act, when made conformable thereto, shall be taken and received by said banks in payment and discharge of all dues and demands originating in transactions by them under the provisions of this act; and the same shall be received in payment of all dues to this Commonwealth not affecting the sinking fund as established by the Constitution; and shall also be received in discharge of all debts owing by the State of Kentucky, which are created after the passage of this act; and shall be taken in deposit by the banks accepting this act:

Provided, Said banks shall not be required to pay any other kind of funds than those deposited.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. Machen moved further to amend said bill, by way of engrossed rider, by adding thereto the following sections, viz:

§ 8. That the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ashland, and Southern Bank, be, and they are hereby, allowed to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, anything in the acts re-chartering said banks to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 9. The Legislature hereby reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this 8th section of this act at pleasure.

Which was adopted.
The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and Downing, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Governor by the Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, announcing that he had approved and signed sundry enrolled bills, which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to authorize persons to make tunnels in the county of Whitley.
An act authorizing the Marshall county court to change State road.
An act to amend the charter of the Helena turnpike road, in Mason county.
An act to change the time of holding the Livingston quarterly court.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 13, in Livingston county.
An act supplemental to an act to amend an act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, and emancipation, passed January 23, 1861.
An act to amend the laws in relation to the Cumberland Gap road, in Knox county.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Canton, Trigg county.
An act for the benefit of J. W. Hutcherson, of Elkton, Todd county.
An act to exempt certain citizens of Spencer county from working roads.
An act in reference to magistrates' district No. 3, in Mercer county.
An act regulating the election of State officers in the county of Webster.
An act to enlarge the limits of the town of Pleasureville, in Henry county.
An act to change the name of the Eminence High School, in Henry county.
An act to permit the trustees of the town of Greenville to change a street in said town.
An act to authorize the Calloway county court to change State road.
An act to legalize certain proceedings of the Harrison county court, and for other purposes.
An act to amend the charter of the Knob Lick turnpike road company.
An act applying the general mechanics' lien law to Boyd, Montgomery, and Webster counties.
An act authorizing the Marshall county court to establish a road from Haydock's ferry to Paducah.
An act for the benefit of John C. Gibson, lessee of the Warsaw turnpike road.
An act repealing an act in relation to the town of Greenupsburg.
An act for the benefit of John M. Todd and W. R. Campbell.
An act to incorporate the Old School Presbyterian Church of Glasgow.
An act to repeal an act concerning judicial sales in the county of Jefferson.

An act to incorporate the town of Dixon, in Webster county.

An act for the benefit of the police judge and town marshal of New Liberty, Owen county.

An act to amend the charter of the Harmony and Fork turnpike road company.

An act for the benefit of R. H. Perry, of Kenton county.

An act to change the time of holding quarterly courts in Lyon county.

An act for the benefit of H. W. McNary.

An act to repeal an act incorporating the Lewisport Pond Draining Company.

An act to revive and amend the act to incorporate the town of Florence, in Boone county.

An act authorizing the Henderson county court to levy a tax to build a jail.

An act for the benefit of George W. Darlington, late sheriff of Greenup county.

An act to change the name of the Henderson Female Institute.

An act to incorporate the Bullitt County Manufacturing Company.

An act to amend the laws regulating tolls at the toll-gates in Rockcastle county.

An act to incorporate the Hopkinsville Gymnastic Club.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to charter the Pulaski turnpike road company."


An act to change the boundary of Halley's precinct, in Breathitt county.

An act for the benefit of the town of Midway.

An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Brownsville, in Edmonson county, approved February 15, 1860.

An act for the benefit of A. A. Nelson.

An act for the benefit of Garrard county.

An act for the benefit of Wm. Southerland, of Nelson county.

An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of the poor-house and poor-house lands in Henry county.
An act for the benefit of John Cummins, late sheriff of Rockcastle county.

An act authorizing the erection of a toll-gate on the Pleasant Hill and Jessamine County turnpike road.

An act changing the time of holding the Bullitt circuit court.

An act amending an act incorporating the city of Columbus.

An act conferring certain powers on the Union county court.

An act to authorize the Boone county court to sell and convey their poor-house lands, and for other purposes.

An act amending acts incorporating the town of Moscow, in Hickman county.

An act to change the voting place in district No. 9, in Hardin county.

An act making the certificate of the Auditor of Public Accounts evidence in certain cases.

An act to amend the charter of the Level Green and Sugar Creek turnpike road company.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined sundry enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:.

An act to repeal an act to authorize the citizens of the town of Warsaw to elect a police judge and marshal.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 54, in Allen county.

An act authorizing a change of voting place in district No. 3, in Clarke county.

An act to authorize the board of trustees of Warsaw to appoint a marshal.

An act to incorporate Moreland Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F.

An act to prohibit the destruction of fish in the North Fork of Red River, in Logan county.

An act to change election district No. 5, in Montgomery county.

Also an enrolled bill of the Senate, entitled

An act to amend an act, entitled “An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville for school purposes,” approved February 28, 1860.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Burns moved to dispense with the regular order of business to take up the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Ohio resolutions.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Lannom, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The House then, according to special order, took up the bill for the appropriation of money.

Said bill reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the following sums of money are hereby appropriated for the benefit of the persons named, to be paid out of the public treasury upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

§ 2. To the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, eight dollars per day each during this session of the Legislature.

§ 3. To the principal Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, ten dollars per day each during the present session, and the same sum each per day for five days after the close of the session, or
during the first five days of the recess, for their services in preparing
the acts for publication, and arranging the papers.
§ 4. To the Assistant Clerks of the Senate and House of Representa
tives, eight dollars each per day during this session.
§ 5. To the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Repre
sentatives, six dollars per day each during this session.
§ 6. To the Doorkeepers of the Senate and House of Representa
tives, six dollars per day each during this session.
§ 7. To W. N. Robb, for services of each of two negro men, one
dollar per day during the session.
§ 8. To M. B. Chinn, for the services of each of his two negro men,
in waiting upon the Senate, one dollar per day during the session.
§ 9. To A. C. Hodges & Co., for Daily Commonwealth during the
session, one hundred and fifty dollars.
§ 10. To S. J. M. Major & Co., for Daily Kentucky Yeoman during
the session, one hundred and fifty dollars.
§ 11. To the Ministers of the different religious denominations in
Frankfort, fifty dollars, to be distributed equally among them by the
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
§ 12. To the Pages of the Senate and House of Representatives,
three for the House, and two for the Senate, one dollar and fifty
cents each per day during the session, to be drawn and disbursed by
the Sergeants-at-Arms of the two Houses.
§ 13. To Greenup & Alley, for bills of sundries, forty-six dollars and
fifty cents, ($46 50.)
§ 14. To J. M. Mills, for bills of sundries, three dollars.
§ 15. To Samuel C. Bull, for bills of sundries, one hundred and
ninety-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, ($199 75.)
§ 16. To John L. Moore & Son, for bill of sundries, ten dollars and
twenty cents.
§ 17. To E. G. Smith, for bill of sundries, twenty-three dollars,
($23 00.)
§ 18. To A. G. Cammack, for table for Senate, ten dollars.
§ 19. To W. D. Robertson, for services as Clerk of Committee on
Federal Relations, twenty-five dollars, and to same for blank book for
use of committee, one dollar and fifty cents.
§ 20. To A. W. Vallandingham, for services of negro boy, one dol-
lar per day during this session.
§ 21. To Robb & Dehoney, for bill of sundries, including expenses
for telegraphing, one hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven
cents.
§ 22. To A. Conery, for bill of sundries, three dollars and fifty cents.
§ 23. To Gray & Todd, for bill of sundries, thirty-three dollars and
fifteen cents, ($33 15.)
§ 24. To J. W. South, for bill of sundries, fourteen dollars.
§ 25. To Daniel Clark, the "ancient Governor," fifty dollars.
§ 26. This act to be in force from its passage.

Mr. Abell moved to amend said bill by adding to the 7th section,
"And to same for the benefit of Mrs. Twyman $2;" and by adding to the 8th section, "And to same, for the benefit of Lucy Harris, 75 cents."

Which was adopted.

Mr. Rodman moved to amend by adding the following section, viz:

"To John Haly, $25 for the services of his cornet band at the funeral of Hon. R. P. Letcher."

Which was adopted.

Mr. Abell moved the following amendment, viz:

To Governor Beriah Magoffin, for costs and expenses incurred and to be incurred in the prosecution of the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky versus Wm. Dennison, Governor of Ohio, petition for mandamus ordering the rendition of Willis Lago, fugitive from justice, in Supreme Court of the United States, two thousand dollars, but this appropriation is not to be drawn until said case shall have been determined, and the services for which it is made have been rendered, except the sum of five hundred dollars, which may be drawn immediately.

Which was adopted.

Also the following amendment, viz:

To John DeGaris, of Scott county, eight dollars and forty cents ($8.40), that amount of revenue tax having been illegally collected of him by the sheriff of Fayette.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend by adding the following section, viz:

That the clerk for the Committee of Enrollments be allowed three dollars per day during the session.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Lannom moved to amend by adding the following section, viz:

That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and he is hereby, authorized to audit and settle the accounts of the Public Printer and A. G. Hodges & Co., for work done under the provisions of an act approved March 5, 1830, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Militia;" and upon such settlement he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer of this Commonwealth in favor of the Public Printer for such sums as may, upon said settlement, be found to be due him.

Which was adopted.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same having been engrossed,
The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  George L. Forman,  Hiram McElroy,
C. S. Abell,  J. Wilson Foster,  John G. McFarland,
Henry Bohannon,  Nat. Gaither, jr.,  Joseph H. D. McKee,
Richard A. Buckner,  Robert H. Gale,  W. L. Neale,
Oscar H. Burbridge,  David C. Gunaway,  Fielding Neil,
Joshua Burdett,  Samuel L. Geiger,  John T. Ratliff,
Harrison G. Burns,  John K. Goodloe,  Nicholas A. Rapier,
Curtis F. Burnam,  A. F. Gowdy,  John M. Rice,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  John Griffin,  Fountain Riddell,
John G. Carlisle,  John O. Harrison,  John W. Ritter,
A. B. Chambers,  John Haynes,  John Rodman,
Thomas H. Clay,  Joseph Hill,  Samuel Salyers,
William W. Cleary,  Ben. M. Hitt,  Ben. J. Shaver,
Francis L. Cleveland,  George B. Hodge,  Joseph Shawhan,
Virgil Coleman,  George A. Houghton,  Nelson Sneed,
John W. Cook,  John B. Hunter,  H. H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook,  William C. Ireland,  Alex. H. Sneed,
Joseph Croxton,  Richard T. Jacob,  A. B. Stivers,
William Day,  Sylvester Johnson,  Gobrias Terry,
Henry B. Dobyns,  William Johnson,  Joshua Tevis,
John Donan,  Gabriel A. Lackey,  George M. Thomas,
Daniel E. Downing,  William D. Lannom,  H. S. Tye,
Alexander Dunlap,  James G. Leach,  Joseph R. Underwood,
John Ellis,  Young A. Linn,  R. A. Walker,
Robert English,  L. S. Luttrell,  Daniel P. White,
George W. Ewing,  James B. Lyne,  John W. White,
Eugene A. Faulconer,  W. B. Macen,  Nathaniel Wolfe,
John A. Finn,  James Mann,  John Word—88.
McDowell Fogle,  

In the negative—

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House, according to order, took up the resolution moved by Mr. Thomas, fixing the adjournment of this session on the 1st of February, 1861, and making the same sine die.

Mr. Goodloe moved to amend said resolution by striking out "1st" and inserting "11th."

Which was adopted.

Mr. Burns moved to amend said resolution by substituting therefor the following, viz:
Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
That whilst Kentucky is devoted to the union of these States, and
intends exhausting every remedy in the shape of concession and com­
promise, and all other honorable means to bring about again friendly
and fraternal relations among the States, yet when all propositions
honorable to Kentucky and the other Southern States are rejected by
the Northern States for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties that
exist, and it becomes manifest that constitutional guarantees cannot be
had equally among the States, then Kentucky declares that she stands
in interest and sympathy with the Southern States.

Resolved, That when this House adjourns on the 11th of February,
1861, it adjourn to meet again on the 9th of March, 1861.

Mr. Buckner moved to strike out the 1st resolution in said substitute
moved by Mr. Burns.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirm­
ative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and
Cleary, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Carlisle moved to amend the substitute moved by Mr. Burns by substituting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when the House of Representatives and Senate adjourn on the 11th inst., it shall be to meet again on the 20th day of March, 1861.

Mr. Coffey moved to amend the substitute moved by Mr. Burns by striking out all after the word "11th," and inserting in lieu thereof "sine die."

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Ewing and Cleveland, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

William Brown, John O. Harrison, John W. Ritter,
Thomas H. Clay, John Haynes, Ben. J. Shaver,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Joseph Hill, Joseph Shawhan,
Joseph Croxton, John B. Hunter, Ishmael H. Smith,
John Donan, James B. Lyne, Alex. H. Sneed,
Daniel E. Downing, Hiram McElroy, A. B. Sivers,
George W. Ewing, John G. McFarland, Gobrias Terry,
William Fisher, Joseph H. D. McKeel, George M. Thomas,
McDowell Fogle, John T. Ratcliff, J. R. Underwood,

Mr. Speaker, Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach,
C. S. Abell, John A. Finn, Young A. Linn,
Henry Bohannon, George L. Forman, L. S. Luttrell,
Richard A. Buckner, J. Wilson Foster, W. B. Machen,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Robert H. Gale, James Mann,
Joshua Burdett, David C. Ganaway, E. D. Massie,
Harrison G. Burns, Samuel L. Geiger, W. L. Neale,
Curtis F. Burnam, Abijah Gilbert, Fielding Neil,
Robert A. Burton, Jr., Thomas L. Goheen, Nicholas A. Rapier,
John G. Carlisle, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
A. B. Chambers, A. F. Gowdy, Samuel Salyers,
William W. Cleary, Ben. M. Hitt, Nelson Sneed,
Francis L. Cleveland, George B. Hodge, H. H. Smith,
Virgil Coleman, Geo. A. Houghton, Joshua Tevis,
John W. Cook, William C. Ireland, Harrison Thomson,
Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, H. S. Tye,
William Day, Sylvester Johnson, R. A. Walker,
Henry B. Dobyns, William Johnson, Daniel P. White,
The question was then taken on Mr. Carlisle's amendment to Mr. Burns' substitute, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and Gowdy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, C. S. Abell, Alexander Dunlap, Gabriel A. Lackey, Nathaniel Wolfe, John Ellis, William D. Lannom, John Word—81.

Robert English, Nathaniel Wolfe,

The question was then taken on Mr. Carlisle's amendment as a substitute for the original resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Ewing and Lyne, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the negative, were—

William Brown, Robert H. Gale, W. B. Machen,
Harrison G. Burns, Samuel L. Geiger, Hiram McElroy,
A. B. Chambers, Thomas L. Goheen, John G. McFarland,
William W. Cleary, John K. Goodloe, John T. Ratliff,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John Griffin, John M. Rice,
Virgil Coleman, Ben. M. Hitt, Samuel Salyers,
John W. Cook, Sylvester Johnson, Joseph Shawhan,
Joseph Croxton, William D. Lannom, Nelson Sledd,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach, A. B. Stivers,
J. Wilson Foster, Young A. Lima, Gobrias Terry—30.

The question was then taken on Mr. Carlisle's amendment as a substitute for the original resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
C. S. Abell,
Henry Bohannon,
Richard A. Buckner,
Oscar H. Burbridge,
Joshua Burdett,
Harrison G. Burns,
Curtis P. Burnam,
Robert A. Burton, Jr.,
John G. Carlisle,
A. B. Chambers,
Thomas H. Clay,
William W. Cleary,
Francis L. Cleveland,
Virgil Coleman,
Milton J. Cook,
William Day,
Henry B. Dobyns,
Daniel E. Downing,
Alexander Dunlap,
John Ellis,
Robert English,
John A. Finn,
William Fisher,
McDowell Pogue,
George L. Forman,
J. Wilson Foster,
Nat. Gaither, Jr.,
Robert H. Gale,
David C. Ganaway,
Samuel L. Geiger,
Abijah Gilbert,
Thomas L. Goheen,
John K. Goodloe,
A. F. Gowdy,
John Griffin,
John O. Harrison,
Ben. M. Hitt,
George B. Hodge,
George A. Houghton,
John B. Hunter,
William C. Ireland,
Richard T. Jacob,
Sylvestor Johnson,
William Johnson,
Gabriel A. Lackey,
Young A. Linn,
L. S. Luttrell,
James B. Lyne,
W. B. Machen,
James Mann,
E. D. Massie,
Joseph H. D. McKee,
W. L. Neale,
Fielding Neil,
John T. Ratcliff,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
John W. Ritter,
John Rodman,
Samuel Salyers,
Nelson Sledd,
H. H. Smith,
Alex. H. Sneed,
Joshua Tevis,
George M. Thomas,
Harrison Thomson,
H. S. Tye,
Joseph R. Underwood,
Daniel P. White,
John W. White,
Nathaniel Wolfe,
John Word—72.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

William Brown,
Shelby Coffey, Jr.,
John W. Cook,
Joseph Croxton,
John Domam,
George W. Ewing,
Eugene A. Faulconer,
John M. Rice,
John Haynes,
Joseph Hill,
William D. Lannom,
James G. Leach,
Hiram McElroy,
John G. McFarland,
Fountain Riddell,
Ben. J. Shaver,
Joseph Shawman,
Ishmael H. Smith,
A. B. Stivers,
Gobrich Terry,

The question was then taken on the adoption of said resolution, as amended, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Coffey and Rice, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
C. S. Abell,
Henry Bohannon,
Richard A. Buckner,
Oscar H. Burbridge,
Joshua Burdett,
Harrison G. Burns,
Curtis P. Burnam,
Robert A. Burton, Jr.,
John G. Carlisle,
Nat. Gaither, Jr.,
Robert H. Gale,
David C. Ganaway,
Abijah Gilbert,
Thomas L. Goheen,
John K. Goodloe,
A. F. Gowdy,
John Griffin,
John O. Harrison,
John Haynes,
E. D. Massie,
Joseph H. D. McKee,
W. L. Neale,
Fielding Neil,
John T. Ratcliff,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
John W. Ritter,
John Rodman,
Samuel Salyers,
Ben. J. Shaver,

Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Lyne moved to reconsider said vote.

Mr. Sneed moved to lay said motion on the table.

Which was adopted.

The House then took up the resolution from the Senate for an adjournment of the present session, which was read twice.

The question was taken on concurring in said resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Coffey and Ewing, were as follows, viz:  

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Sneed moved a reconsideration of said vote.
Mr. Lyne moved to lay said motion on the table.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  J. Wilson Foster,  E. D. Massie,
C. S. Abell,  David C. Ganaway,  W. L. Neate,
Henry Bohannon,  Abijah Gilbert,  Fielding Neil,
Richard A. Buckner,  Thomas L. Goheen,  Nicholas A. Rapier,
Oscar H. Birdbridge,  John K. Goodloe,  John W. Ritter,
Joshua Burdett,  A. F. Gowdy,  John Rodman,
Harrison G. Burns,  John Griffin,  Samuel Salyers,
Curtis F. Burnam,  John O. Harrison,  Ben. J. Shaver,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  John Haynes,  Nelson Sledd,
John G. Carlisle,  George B. Hodge,  H. H. Smith,
Thomas H. Clay,  Geo. A. Houghton,  Ishmael H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland,  John B. Hunter,  Alexander H. Sneed,
Milton J. Cook,  William C. Ireland,  Joshua Tevis,
William Day,  Richard T. Jacob,  George M. Thomas,
Daniel E. Downing,  Sylvester Johnson,  Harrison Thomson,
Alexander Dunlap,  William Johnson,  H. S. Tye,
John Ellis,  Gabriel A. Lackey,  Joseph R. Underwood,
Robert English,  Young A. Linn,  Daniel P. White,
William Fisher,  L. S. Luttrell,  John W. White,
McDowell Fogle,  James B. Lyne,  Nathaniel Wolfe,
George L. Forman,  James Mann,  John Word—62.
Those who voted in the negative, were—

William Brown, Eugene A. Paulcomer, John G. McFarland,
William W. Cleary, Robert H. Gale, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Samuel L. Geiger, John M. Rice,
Virgil Coleman, Joseph Hill, Fountain Riddell,
John W. Cook, Ben. M. Hitt, Joseph Shawhan,
Joseph Croxton, William D. Lannom, A. B. Stivers,
Henry B. Dabyns, James G. Leach, Gobrias Terry,

And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

1. Mr. Leach presented the resolutions of a meeting in Henry county, recommending the call of a State Convention.

2. Mr. Gaither presented the petition of sundry citizens of Adair county, praying to be changed from the Nashville and White Oak precinct to the Columbus precinct in said county.

3. Mr. Lackey presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Stanford against an increase of town taxes.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 2d to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; and the 3d to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions.

Mr. McElroy reported a bill for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville and other banks.

Which was read the first time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Louisville may establish a branch of said bank at such place in the county of Union as they may select, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That to enable and qualify persons to act as officers of said branch, that said bank is hereby authorized to re-sell seventy thousand dollars of the original stock of said bank, that
said bank has taken in in discharge of suspended debts due said bank or otherwise; but nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize said bank to increase the original stock of said bank as fixed in the original or amended charter.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That said bank shall have the power to issue notes of the denomination of one dollar and upwards, any thing in the charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ordered, That said bill be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with.

Mr. Hitt moved to amend said bill by striking out that provision authorizing the banks to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

And the question being taken on the adoption of said amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Rice and Hitt, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Carlisle moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

§ 5. The Legislature hereby reserves the right to alter or repeal, at pleasure, so much of this act as relates to the issue and circulation of bills of a less denomination than five dollars.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Buckner moved further to amend said bill by adding thereto the following, viz:

§ 6. Be it further enacted, That the provision of this bill giving the right to issue bills of less denomination than five dollars, be extended to all the chartered banks of issue in Kentucky.

Which was adopted.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed, The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hitt and Griffin, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, David C. Ganaway, John T. Ratcliff,
C. S. Abell, Samuel L. Geiger, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Henry Bohannon, Abijah Gilbert, John W. Ritter,
William Brown, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
Richard A. Backner, A. F. Gowdy, Ben. J. Shaver,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John O. Harrison, Joseph Shawhan,
John G. Carlisle, John Haynes, Nelson Sneed,
A. B. Chambers, Joseph Hill, H. H. Smith,
Thomas H. Clay, George A. Houghten, Ishmael H. Smith,
William W. Cleary, John B. Hunter, Alex. H. Sneed,
Francis L. Cleveland, William C. Ireland, A. B. Stivers,
John W. Cock, Richard T. Jacob, Gobrias Terry,
Milton J. Cook, William Johnson, Joshua Tavis,
Joseph Croxton, James G. Leach, George M. Thomas,
Daniel E. Downing, L. S. Luttrell, Harrison Thomson,
Alexander Dunlap, James B. Lyne, H. S. Tye,
John Ellis, James Mann, Joseph R. Underwood,
Robert English, E. D. Massie, R. A. Walker,
Eugene A. Paulconer, Hiram McElroy, Daniel P. White,
William Fisher, John G. McFarland, John W. White,  
McDowell Foyle, Joseph H. D. McKee, Nathaniel Wolfe,  
Robert H. Gale,  

Those who voted in the negative, were—  
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, Young A. Linn,  
Curtis F. Burnam, John Griffin, W. B. Machen,  
Virgil Coleman, Ben. M. Hitt, W. L. Neale,  
William Day, George B. Hodge, John M. Rice,  
Henry B. Dobyns, Sylvester Johnson, Fountain Riddell,  
John Donan, Gabriel A. Lackey, Samuel Salyers—20.  
George L. Forman, William D. Lannom,  

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.  
A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had  
passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:  
An act for the benefit of Wilson Brown, of Rockcastle county.  
An act to change the time of holding the quarterly court in Jackson  
county, and to legalize proceedings of said court.  
An act appropriating money to the Western and Eastern Lunatic  
Asylums.  
An act to authorize the marshal of Owensboro to appoint a deputy.  
An act to incorporate the Bowling-Green Gas Company.  
An act to incorporate the Bowling-Green Water-Works Company.  
An act to extend the boundary and amend the charter of the town  
of Bloomfield.  
An act to amend the charter of the town of New Haven, in Nelson  
county.  
An act to incorporate the Frankfort Cornet and String Band.  
An act to incorporate Harmony Lodge, No. 302, of Free and Accepted  
Masons.  
An act for the benefit of certain turnpike road companies in Har­ 
rison county.  
An act for the benefit of W. A. L. B. Sharp, late sheriff of Estill  
county,  
With an amendment to the last named bill.  
That they had rejected a bill from this House of the following title,  
viz:  
An act for the benefit of George W. and Sarah E. Castleman.  
And had passed bills of the following titles, viz:  
An act to amend the charter of the Masonic Publication Associa­
An act allowing an increased fee to surveyors.
An act to abolish an equity and criminal court in the county of Ballard.
An act appointing commissioners to run and mark the boundary line of Wolfe county.
An act changing the time of holding the Oldham circuit court.
An act relating to the time of holding the circuit courts in Calloway and Marshall counties.
An act to authorize circuit and equity courts to have entered of record certain orders for the sale of estates of infants and married women in certain cases.

That they had disagreed to the 1st amendment adopted by this House to the bill to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky, and had concurred in the 2d amendment, with an amendment.

And, that they had received official information from the Governor that he had approved and signed enrolled bills of that House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of John P. McLaughlin.
An act regulating the jurisdiction of the special chancery courts in Washington and Marion counties.
An act to incorporate the United Irish Association of Maysville.
An act for the benefit of the Taylorsville and Mount Eden turnpike road company.
An act to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company.
An act in relation to the Louisville and Frankfort railroad company.

An act to establish an additional voting place in the third magistrates' district, in Ballard county.
An act for the benefit of the estate of R. C. Rice, deceased.
An act concerning the Jefferson circuit court.
An act to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple Company, of Louisville.
An act for the benefit of the attorney of Danville.
An act to incorporate the Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Muhlenburg county.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 17, in Whitley county.
An act to change the time of holding the Calloway and Marshall circuit courts.
An act to amend the charter of Elizabethtown.
An act relating to the Flatwood’s precinct, in Owsley county.
An act for the benefit of Samuel Kitchen.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 37, in the county of Bath.
An act to amend the charter of the Winchester and Mount Sterling turnpike road company.
An act to incorporate the Burksville Male and Female Academy.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Owingsville.
An act for the benefit of the Bath county court.
An act to incorporate the Glennville Stock Association.
An act to incorporate the town of Gratz, in Owen county.
An act to incorporate the Silver Creek and White’s Mill turnpike road company,
An act authorizing the election of a police judge and marshal for Hazelgreen.
An act to authorize the sale of the Falmouth bridge, in Pendleton county.

The House, according to special order, took up the bill for the benefit of sheriffs and revenue collectors.

On motion of Mr. Sneed,
Ordered, That said bill be committed to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The following bills were reported, viz:
By Mr. Abell—
A bill to increase the revenue by imposing a tax on the business of express companies, railroads, and steamboats.

By Mr. Underwood—
A bill to amend the charter of the Southern College of Kentucky.

By same—
A bill to amend the charter of Bowling-Green.

By Mr. J. W. White—
A bill for the benefit of E. G. Wright, late marshal of Mt. Sterling, and his sureties.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,
Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills and resolution of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act appropriating money to the Western and Eastern Lunatic Asylums.

An act to incorporate the Eddyville Union School.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 65, in Muhlenburg county.

An act to amend the charter of the Stanford and Hustonville turnpike road company.

Resolution declaring further action by the Legislature on political affairs unnecessary and inexpedient at this time.

Also an enrolled bill and resolution from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to incorporate the LaGrange Female Academy.

Resolution fixing day for adjournment.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

The House, by special leave, took up the bill from the Senate relating to the time of holding the circuit courts in Calloway and Marshall counties,

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House, by special order, took up the bill to amend the militia law.

The amendment moved by Mr. Burnam as a substitute for said bill was read, as follows, viz:

ARTICLE I.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Kentucky Militia shall consist of all able-bodied free white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, resident in this State, and not exempted from serving in the militia by
the laws of the United States or of this State, or subject to military duty within this State.

§ 2. In addition to the persons exempted by the laws of the United States, the following persons shall be exempt from military duty:

1. The Lieutenant Governor.
2. The members of the Legislature during the term for which they were elected, and the officers thereof during its meeting, and for fifteen days before and after each meeting.
3. The Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Register of the Land Office, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the deputies and clerks in their respective offices.
4. The judges of circuit, county, quarterly, chancery, and police courts, and the deputies, clerks, sheriffs, and marshals of the respective courts.
5. Ministers and preachers of the gospel, teachers in all colleges, and teachers actually employed in academies and common schools.
6. Officers in the army and navy of the United States.
7. Officers who have served as such in the militia of this State, or in the army or navy of the United States, for the space of six years.

ARTICLE II.

§ 1. The militia shall be divided into two classes—
1. The Volunteer Militia.
2. The Enrolled Militia.

ARTICLE III.

Volunteer Militia.

§ 1. Whenever forty persons, subject to military duty, shall associate together for the purpose of forming a troop of cavalry, or a company of riflemen, grenadiers, light infantry, lancers, Zouaves, infantry, artillery, light or flying artillery, they shall make application to the Governor or Commander-in-Chief to be organized as such; and such persons as a majority of the applicants shall have designated in their application, shall be commissioned as the officers of such troop or company; but no artillery company shall be organized by the Commander-in-Chief unless the Quartermaster General shall have on hand a proper piece of artillery and its equipage ready to be delivered to such company.

§ 2. Every such troop or company, after having been organized as such, upon application made, shall make a requisition upon the Quartermaster General for such arms and equipments as may be required by said troop or company, who shall issue the same, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, to said troop or company, from such arms and equipments as may be in the State arsenal.

§ 3. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of a company or troop shall be of the same number and grade as those prescribed by the laws of the United States.

§ 4. Every troop or company regularly and lawfully organized, shall have the power to pass such laws and regulations, by a majority vote, for their own government, as may best suit their own purposes, and
have power to enforce the same by law: Provided, The said laws and regulations do not conflict with the Constitution and laws of this State or the United States.

§ 5. Every member of a troop or company of the Volunteer Militia shall be exempt from all military duty, other than that prescribed by the corps of which he is a member, and from serving on juries or working public roads.

§ 6. Every company organized as such shall have the right to select such uniform as a majority of the members thereof may agree upon; but the designations of rank shall be the same as that adopted for the respective grades by the laws of the United States.

§ 7. The discipline of each company shall be in accordance with that prescribed by the laws of the United States, subject to such changes as may be made by Congress.

ARTICLE IV.

Formation of Battalions.

§ 1. All battalions shall consist of five companies or troops, to be commanded by a Major, elected by the qualified voters of each battalion.

§ 2. The Major of each battalion shall appoint his staff officers, to consist of an Adjutant, a Paymaster, a Quartermaster, and a Commissary, to be selected from Lieutenants of the line; an Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, who shall constitute the commissioned staff; a Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Fife-Major, drum, or Trumpet-Major, (if of cavalry,) and Hospital Steward, who shall constitute the non-commissioned staff. But in all cases where battalions are consolidated with regiments and acting as a part thereof, those officers shall become extinct for the time, with the exception of that of Assistant Surgeon and Hospital Steward; and the staff officers of the regiment shall perform the duties and be acknowledged as the only proper staff officers.

§ 3. Whenever five companies or troops shall agree among themselves to form a battalion, they shall notify the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, by application in writing, requesting to be organized into a battalion, who, immediately upon the reception of said application, shall direct said battalion to be formed, and authorize the companies, or troops composing the same, to elect a Major, designating what three officers shall act as judges of said election.

§ 4. The officers designated to act as judges of election for the election of Major, shall, upon the reception of the order from the Commander-in-Chief, notify, in writing or printing, the respective companies of the battalion of the time and place of holding said election. They shall count the vote, which shall be by ballot, and certify to the Commander-in-Chief, on honor, who has received the majority of votes cast, and who is thereby duly elected. Whereupon the Adjutant General shall be required to issue the necessary commission to the officer so elected.

§ 5. Every battalion shall have the right to make the necessary laws, rules, and regulations for its government that may be calculated
for its proper administration, and to enforce the same by law: Provided,
They do not conflict with the laws of this State or the United States.

ARTICLE V.

Formation of Regiments.

§ 1. Two battalions shall constitute and form a regiment, by the
agreement and consent of the majority of companies composing said
battalions, and they shall be organized, and have elections, and proceed
in the establishment of a regiment in the same manner that battalions
are formed and organized.

§ 2. The officers of a regiment shall consist of a Colonel and
Lieutenant-Colonel, who shall be elected by the companies composing
battalions in the same manner as Majors are elected.

§ 3. The Colonel of a regiment shall appoint the following staff, to
be selected, with the exception of Surgeon, from officers of the line of
the battalions, viz: An Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary, Pay­
master, and Surgeon, who shall be the commissioned staff; a Sergeant­
Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Fife and Drum-Major, or, if of cavalry
or artillery, Trumpet-Major, who shall be the non-commissioned staff.

ARTICLE VI.

Formation of Brigades and Divisions.

§ 1. Two or more regiments shall constitute a brigade, and shall be
formed and organized in the same manner as battalions are formed,
and shall in the same manner elect a Brigadier General to command
said brigade, who shall be commissioned as such.

§ 2. A Brigadier General shall appoint the following staff: One Aid,
one Assistant Adjutant General, one Assistant Quartermaster General,
one Assistant Commissary General, one Assistant Surgeon General,
with the rank of Majors, who shall be commissioned accordingly.

§ 3. Two or more brigades shall constitute a division, and shall be
formed and organized in the same manner as before required in the
formation of battalions, regiments, &c.; and said division shall elect
a Major General to command said division, who shall be commissioned
as such.

§ 4. A Major General shall appoint the following staff: Two Aids,
one Assistant Adjutant General, one Assistant Quartermaster Gen­
eral, one Assistant Commissary General, and one Assistant Surgeon
General, with the respective rank of Lieutenant-Colonels, who shall
be commissioned accordingly.

ARTICLE VII.

Reports.

§ 1. Every company is required to make a full report of its condition
and discipline at least once a year, together with the number of arms,
equipments, and public property in its possession, and true state and
condition of the same. If said company is a part of a battalion, the
report shall be made to the commandant thereof, and through him to
the commandants of regiments, brigades, and divisions to the Com­
mander-in-Chief through the Adjutant General. But commandants of
battalions, regiments, brigades, or divisions, or the Commander-in-Chief, may require said reports whenever they may deem it necessary for the good of the service.

ARTICLE VIII.

§ 1. Whenever the Commander-in-Chief may deem it necessary to organize battalions, regiments, brigades, or divisions from such corps as have not been previously so organized, he may do so upon his orders to that effect issued to the respective corps he desires to so organize.

ARTICLE IX.

Existing Companies.

§ 1. All existing volunteer companies may become a part of the Volunteer Militia by notifying the Commander-in-Chief of their desire to continue their organization; and to such as have public arms and equipments, or other property belonging to the State, in their possession, shall have the privilege of retaining the same, and to such as have been in organization, who have no public arms or equipments, upon their requisition to that effect, the Commander-in-Chief shall cause arms to be issued to said companies.

§ 2. The Commander-in-Chief shall cause new commissions to issue to the commandants and officers of companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions of the existing commands, who signify their willingness to continue their organizations, as at present fixed and established, which notification shall be made within ninety days from the passage of this act.

§ 3. All existing companies, and all others hereafter organized, shall be permitted to assume and select such company name as they may agree upon, and they shall be known and designated by that name, except when acting in battalion or regiment.

§ 4. Companies shall be designated by letters of the alphabet, from and including A to K, omitting the letter J, when formed and acting in battalion or regiment.

ARTICLE X.

§ 1. In case of war, rebellion, riot, or invasion, when it shall become necessary to call out the military, either under a requisition of the President of the United States or on information reliably furnished to the Governor, he, the Governor, shall first call upon all or such of the Volunteer Militia as may be required, by issuing his order to that effect to the commanding officer of the corps he may desire to call into the service of the United States or this State; and when said call is made upon the Volunteer Militia, it shall be responded to, in default of being disbanded and never afterward being allowed to be a part of the Volunteer Militia of this Commonwealth.

§ 2. When any portion of the Volunteer Militia enters the service of this State upon the requisition of the Governor, they shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as officers and soldiers of the same grades in the United States service, and subject to the same rules and regulations.
ARTICLE XI.

Enrolled Militia.

§ 1. In order to ascertain who are entitled to perform military duty, the assessors of each city, county, or town shall prepare a list annually of all persons liable to be enrolled, living within their respective bounds, and place it before the first day of June in each year, in the hands of the clerk of the county court of their respective counties. Upon said list being furnished the clerk, he shall record the same in a book to be provided for the purpose, and within thirty days thereafter furnish a copy thereof to the Adjutant General of the State, to be filed in his office; and the fact of such list having been recorded in the county court clerk's office shall be a sufficient notification to all persons whose names appear thereon, that they have been enrolled in the militia.

§ 2. That in all tax books or forms furnished by the Auditor, there shall be a column for the names of all members of the Enrolled Militia.

§ 3. That for the services of the clerk and assessor, as before named, they shall be allowed one cent each for each name enrolled and recorded.

§ 4. For the purpose of perfectly organizing the Militia, the Commander-in-Chief shall direct the Adjutant General to lay off by metes and bounds the battalion, regimental, brigade, and division districts, in such manner as that each county of not over twelve hundred members of the Enrolled Militia shall constitute a regimental district, so approximating or dividing counties that have over that number into regimental or battalion districts, and cause, as soon thereafter as practicable, the sheriffs of the respective counties to open polls for the election of a Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of each regimental district, or Major of battalion district.

§ 5. Each Colonel, after he shall have received and qualified under his commission, shall cause companies to be formed, and officers thereof to be elected; and as soon as he perfects the organization of his regiment, he shall report the fact to the Adjutant General, who, by the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, shall issue to the company and battalion officers their respective commissions.

ARTICLE XII.

§ 1. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions relating to the militia in this Commonwealth embraced in various articles and sections of the sixty-sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes, (except as altered or repealed by this act,) be, and the same are hereby, declared to be in full force, and that all other laws now in force in this State having relation to the militia, are hereby repealed.

§ 2. That the terms of service of the officers to be elected, as provided for in the second article of said chapter, be so changed and modified as to require that all officers shall be elected for the same term, which shall be five years.

§ 3. That hereafter, when any brigade training shall be ordered, according to the twelfth section of the seventh article of said chapter, (hereby re-enacted,) that all commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, whose duty it now is to attend a "regimental drill," shall attend such brigade training; and so much of said section as
requires the commissioned officers only to attend a brigade training, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

§ 4. That the seventh section of the eighth article of said chapter, in relation to uniform and equipment of officers, be so altered and amended as to require officers to wear “blue frock coats,” instead of blue dress coats; that all officers shall wear two epaulettes instead of one, (as therein prescribed for certain officers,) the color of all epaulettes to be gilt, for all grades; and the plume required to be worn by officers is hereby dispensed with.

§ 5. This act to be in force from and after the first day of May next.

The question was then taken on the adoption of said substitute, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and Ireland, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Henry Bohannon, J. Wilson Foster, John W. Ritter,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Abijah Gilbert, Ben. J. Shaver,
Curtis F. Barnam, William C. Ireland, Joseph Shawhan,
Milton J. Cook, Gabriel A. Lackey, Ishmael H. Smith,
Daniel E. Downing, L. S. Luttrell, Alex. H. Sneed,
Robert English, E. D. Massie, George M. Thomas,
John A. Finn, W. L. Neale, Harrison Thomson,
McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil, H. S. Tye,
George L. Forman, Fountain Riddell, John Ward—27.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Nat. Gaither, jr., James Mann,
Richard A. Buckner, Robert H. Gale, Hiram McElroy,
Joshua Burdett, Samuel L. Geiger, John G. McFarland,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John K. Goodloe, Nicholas A. Rapier,
John G. Carlisle, A. F. Gowdy, John M. Rice,
A. B. Chambers, John Griffin, John Redman,
Thomas H. Clay, John Haynes, Samuel Salyers,
William W. Cleary, Ben. M. Hitt, Nelson Sledge,
Francis L. Cleveland, George B. Hodge, H. H. Smith,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Geo. A. Houghton, A. B. Sivers,
Virgil Coleman, Richard T. Jacob, Joshua Tevis,
William Day, Sylvester Johnson, J. R. Underwood,
Henry B. Dobyns, William Johnson, R. A. Walker,
Alexander Dunlap, James G. Leach, Daniel P. White,
John Ellis, Young A. Linn, John W. White,

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Tevis moved to dispense with the third reading of said bill.
And the question being taken thereon, and four fifths of the House not voting therefor, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required, thereon by Messrs. Burnam and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Henry Bohannon, George L. Forman, Abijah Gilbert, William C. Ireland, Gabriel A. Lackey, L. S. Luttrel, -W. L. Neale, John W. Ritter,


On motion of Mr. Machen,

Orderd, That said bill be read a third time on to-morrow, at ten minutes after ten o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Griffin, by special leave, read and laid on the table the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Whereas, As these legislators are not directly from the people, we agree, when we adjourn on the 11th of February, to leave our resignations with the Governor, and he is authorized to order an election to be held as soon as possible throughout this Commonwealth, and that they be convened on the 20th of March next, for taking into consideration the condition of our country.

Mr. Sneed moved that the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, be dispensed with.
Mr. Machen moved that the regular order of business be dispensed with, so as to allow a report from the Committee on Military Affairs.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Word and M. J. Cook, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, J. Wilson Foster, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Richard A. Buckner, Nat. Gaither, jr., W. L. Neale,
C. S. Abell, John T. Ratliff, Fielding Neil,
Richard A. Buckner, John M. Rice, Fountain Riddell,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Joseph Shawman, John W. Ritter,
Harrison G. Burns, Samuel Salyers, Samuela Salyers,
William A. Burton, jr., Joseph C. Cleveland, George M. Thomas,
Willaim W. Cleary, George L. Hodge, R. A. Walker,
Francis L. Cleveond, William Johnson, James P. White—42.
Shelby Coffey, jr., William D. Lannom, John W. White—43.
Virgil Coleman, James G. Leach, George M. Thomas,
Milton J. Cook, W. B. Machen, R. A. Walker,
Joseph Croxton, E. D. Massie, Daniel P. White,
John A. Finn, Hiram McElroy, Robert H. Gale—42.
J. Wilson Foster, John G. McFarland, John W. White—43.
Robert H. Gale, Joseph H. D. McKee, John H. McElroy,
Samuel L. Geiger, James Mann, H. R. Walker,
Thomas L. Goheen, John T. Ratliff, Robert H. Gale—42.
A. F. Gowdy, John Griffin, William H. Rickett,
John Haynes, John M. Rice, Samuel Salyers,
Joseph Hill, Fountain Riddell, Joseph Shawman,
George B. Hodge, William Johnson, Samuel Salyers,
William Johnson, William D. Lannom, John W. White—43.
James G. Leach, James P. White,
W. B. Machen, George L. Hodge,
E. D. Massie, George L. Hodge,
Hiram McElroy, George L. Hodge,
John G. McFarland, George L. Hodge,
Joseph H. D. McKee, Joseph C. Cleveland,
Mr. Speaker, George L. Houghton, James Mann,
Richard A. Buckner, William C. Ireland, W. L. Neale,
Joshua Burdett, Richard T. Jacob, Fielding Neil,
Curtis F. Burnam, Sylvester Johnson, Nicholas A. Rapier,
John G. Carlisle, Gabriel A. Lackey, John Rodman,
A. B. Chambers, Young A. Linn, Ben. J. Shaver,
Thomas H. Clay, L. S. Luttrell, Nelson Sledd,
William Day, James B. Lyne, Ishmael H. Smith,
Henry B. Dobyns, Fielding Neil, Joshua Tevis,
Daniel E. Downing, Alexander Dunlap, Harrison Thomson,
Sylvestor Johnson, H. S. Tye, Fielding Neil,
Alexander Dunlap, Gabriel A. Lackey, Joseph R. Underwood,
John Ellis, Young A. Linn, Nathaniel Wolfe,
Robert English, L. S. Luttrell, John Word—43.
McDowell Pogue, James B. Lyne, John Word—43.
Mr. Speaker, James B. Lyne, John Word—43.
Mr. Speaker, James B. Lyne, John Word—43.
Joshua Burdett,  
Harrison G. Burns,  
Curtis F. Burnam,  
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  
John G. Carlisle,  
A. B. Chambers,  
Thomas H. Clay,  
William W. Cleary,  
Francis L. Cleveland,  
Shelby Coffey, jr.,  
Virgil Coleman,  
William Day,  
Henry B. Dobyns,  
Daniel E. Downing,  
Alexander Dunlap,  
John Ellis,  
Robert English,  
Engene A. Faulconer,  
John A. Finn,  
William Fisher,  
McDowell Fogle,  
David C. Gaanaway,  
Samuel L. Geiger,  
Thomas L. Goheen,  
John K. Goodloe,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
John Griffin,  
John O. Harrison,  
John Haynes,  
Joseph Hill,  
Ben. M. Hitt,  
George B. Hodge,  
William C. Ireland,  
Richard T. Jacob,  
Sylvestor Johnson,  
Gabriel A. Lackey,  
W. B. Machen,  
James Mann,  
E. D. Massie,  
John T. Ratcliff,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
John M. Rice,  
Fountain Riddell,  
John W. Ritter,  
John Rodman,  
Samuel Salyers,  
Ben. J. Shaver,  
Joseph Shawhan;  
Nelson Sledd,  
H. H. Smith,  
Alex. H. Sneed,  
A. B. Stivers,  
Gobrias Terry,  
Harrison Thomson,  
H. S. Tye,  
Joseph R. Underwood,  
R. A. Walker,  
John W. White,  
Nathaniel Wolfe—71.

Mr. Machen, from the Committee on Military Affairs, thereupon reported
A bill to carry into effect certain provisions of an act for the better organization of the militia.
Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,
Ordered, That said bill be made the special order of the day for to­
morrow, at three o'clock, ten minutes, P. M.
Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill for the use of the members of this House.
And then the House adjourned.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861.

Mr. H. H. Smith moved to dispense with the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up a bill from the Senate.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Finn and McElroy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The House thereupon took up the bill from the Senate allowing further time to the sheriffs for the benefit of tax-payers.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

The question was then taken on dispensing with the third reading of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wm. Johnson and McKee, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, John A. Finn, John G. McFarland,
Henry Bohannon, William Fisher, W. L. Neale,
William Brown, McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil,
Richard A. Buckner, J. Wilson Foster, John T. Ratcliff,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Abijah Gilbert, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Joshua Burdett, Thomas L. Gooch, Fountain Riddell,
Harrison G. Burns, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
Curtis F. Burnam, John Griffin, Samuel Salyers,
John G. Carlisle, John Haynes, Ben. J. Shaver,
Thomas H. Clay, Joseph Hill, Nelson Sledd,
Francis L. Cleveland, George A. Houghton, H. H. Smith,
Shelby Coffey, Jr., John B. Hunter, Ishmael H. Smith,
Virgil Coleman, William C. Ireland A. B. Stivers,
John W. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, Gobrias Terry,
Milton J. Cook, Sylvester Johnson, Joshua Tevis,
Joseph Croxton, Gabriel A. Lackey, George M. Thomas,
William Day, William D. Lannom, Harrison Thomson,
Henry B. Dobyns, James G. Leach, H. S. Tye,
John Donan, Young A. Linn, Joseph R. Underwood,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, R. A. Walker,
Alexander Duvalap, W. B. Machea, Daniel P. White,
John Ellis, James Mann, John W. White,
Robert English, E. D. Massie, Nathaniel Wolfe,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Samuel L. Geiger, L. S. Luttrell,
A. B. Chambers, A. F. Gowdy, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William W. Cleary, John O. Harrison, John M. Rice,
George L. Forman, Ben. M. Hitt, John W. Ritter,
Nat. Gaither, jr., George B. Hodge, Joseph Shawhan,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the county of Fulton.
An act for the benefit of Pleasant Conway, of Caldwell county.
An act to establish and incorporate the town of Hardyville.
An act to establish an additional voting precinct in Larue county.
An act to amend the penal laws in relation to certain duties of county court clerks.
With amendments to the three last named bills.
And that they had passed bills and a resolution of the following titles, viz:
An act to amend an act approved February 11, 1860, in reference to school district No. 1, in Rockcastle county.
An act for the benefit of Wm. J. Shrout.
An act for the benefit of Jas. M. Nesbitt.
An act to establish an additional magistrates' district and election precinct in Daviess county.
Resolutions in relation to the Hon. J. J. Crittenden.
Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:
An act creating the Deposit Bank of Greenville.
An act for the benefit of Wilson Brown, of Rockcastle county.
An act for the benefit of the county of Fulton.
An act to amend the charter of Versailles.
An act for the benefit of the town of Liberty.
An act authorizing the Richmond and Lexington turnpike road company to change a toll-gate on said road.
An act for the benefit of W. H. Caplinger.
An act to authorize the marshal of Owensboro to appoint a deputy.
An act to incorporate the Bowling-Green Water-Works Company.
An act to extend the boundary and amend the charter of the town of Bloomfield.
An act to amend the charter of the town of New Haven, in Nelson county.
An act to incorporate the Frankfort Cornet and String Band.
An act for the benefit of certain turnpike road companies in Harrison county.
Also an enrolled Senate bill of the following title, viz:
An act relating to the time of holding the circuit courts in Calloway and Marshall counties.
And had found the same truly enrolled.
Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

The House then took up, according to special order, the bill to amend the militia law.

Which was read a third time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all such parts of an act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky Militia," approved March 5, 1860, which failed to go into effect in consequence of there being no record of the yeas and nays upon the journals of the Legislature, as required by the Constitution in certain cases, be, and the same are hereby, re-enacted and re-affirmed; and that all appropriations therein contained, and necessary to the carrying into effect of any of the provisions of said act, are hereby confirmed; and the Auditor of Public Accounts is directed to draw his warrant, from time to time, in favor of all persons who shall have discharged the duties enjoined upon them by said act for such sums as their services entitle them to receive.

§ 2. That the absence of a military organization in any county, or the failure of any officer of the Enrolled Militia to comply with the requirements of section 18, article II., shall not be construed to exempt any member of the Enrolled Militia from the military fines in lieu of military service fixed by section 14 of the same article.

§ 3. With a view to the better organization of the Militia, and the collection and preservation of the public arms and other property, the Inspector-General is authorized to appoint in each county in the State a staff officer, with the rank of Major, to be called an Inspector, who, under such regulations as he may prescribe, shall supervise and direct the organization and instruction of the Active and Enrolled Militia in their respective counties or military districts.

§ 4. Whenever in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief the public safety may demand it, he may cause such proportion of the Enrolled Militia as he may deem necessary in any particular counties or districts, to be organized into one or more Active Reserves, which may be formed either by receiving volunteers, or by drafting names from the list of the Enrolled Militia, under such regulations as he may prescribe. The names thus drawn shall be recorded by the county clerk in the record book of the Enrolled Militia, and such record shall be deemed a sufficient notice of enrollment in the Active Reserve.

§ 5. In the event of insurrection or other public danger, the Active Reserve may, in case of necessity, be called to the support of the Active Militia. The term of service or organization of the Active Reserve shall be one year from the time of enrollment; but under urgent circumstances the Commander-in-Chief shall have authority to retain them for a longer term not exceeding three months; and after their tour of service shall have been performed, and their organization disbanded, the members shall not again be compelled to serve, except when their regular tour of duty arrives.

§ 6. The Active Reserves shall be subject to the same laws and regulations that govern the Volunteer Militia; but they shall not be
required to uniform themselves, and shall not receive public arms, except under circumstances contemplated by section 28, article VI; but under proper regulations they shall receive such facilities for instruction as practicable with the arms which may have been issued to the companies of the Kentucky State Guard; but such instruction shall be under the immediate supervision or command of an officer of the State Guard. During the term of their organization the Active Reserves shall be exempt from the fines imposed on the Enrolled Militia for non-attendance at the regular musters authorized by existing laws; but shall be subject to at least double such fines for non-attendance at any drill or meeting ordered by their proper officers; such fines to be collected, as in other cases, on the sentence of a court-martial, and applied to the use of the Reserve as provided for the militia under existing laws, or as may be provided for under the by-laws and regulations of the respective organizations of the Active Reserves.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of persons appointed or elected to any office in the Militia to enter upon the discharge of its duties immediately; and the performance of any duty appertaining to the office shall be construed into an acceptance of the same. And should any such person fail, within ten days after receiving a notice of his appointment or election, to signify his acceptance of the office, it may, at the option of the officer ordering the election or making the appointment, be declared vacant; but such officer may, in like manner, should any public necessity therefor exist, declare such office vacant, when the person who may have been elected or appointed to fill it, shall refuse to signify his acceptance or declination of the same when an opportunity is given him to make known his decision.

§ 8. The appointment or election of all general officers now holding commissions in the Militia, or who may be hereafter appointed or elected in the Militia, shall be subject to the advice and consent of the Senate; and the refusal of the Senate to confirm such appointments or elections shall vacate the office from and after the adjournment of the Legislature; but until such time, or until their rejection by the Senate, such officers may enter upon and continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices. And it shall be the duty of the Governor to present the names of all such officers for the advice and consent of the Senate.

§ 9. Company and other officers, and members of companies of the Volunteer Militia, and other persons subject to military duty, in addition to their responsibility as for a military offense, shall be liable, through courts-martial, in a pecuniary way, for the public property in their possession; and in case of loss or injury from neglect, shall be fined at least double the amount of the loss or injury; such sums of money, after collection, as in other cases, shall be paid to the clerk of the county court, who shall remit the money to the Auditor, as a military fund, to be credited to the county against the loss for which it is chargeable under section 18, article 6.

§ 10. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the Militia, or other person subject to military law, who shall embezzle
or misapply public money, or military funds, or public arms, or other public property of any description whatever intrusted to his care, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished as in other cases of felony under existing laws.

§ 11. Any person who shall be found with public arms, or equipments, or other public property in his possession without the authority of the proper officers to hold the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be indicted by the grand jury of the county in which such offender is found with the arms; or of the county in which he lives; and if found guilty, shall be fined in a sum not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars, half of which fine shall be paid to the informer, or imprisoned in the county jail, for not less than two weeks, nor more than three months, or both so fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the jury; and all arms and other public property thus recovered shall be deposited with the county court clerk, who shall report the fact to the Inspector General, and hold the property subject to his order, or that of the Quartermaster General.

§ 12. General courts-martial shall have authority to inflict fines not exceeding five hundred dollars; and courts-martial may inflict the same punishment for contempt or disrespect towards the court as the circuit courts of this Commonwealth now have authority to do; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to execute the order of the court.

§ 13. It shall be the duty of the Judge Advocate, or Recorder of a court-martial, except when troops are in the pay of the State, in which case the fines may be deducted from the pay, to file in the clerk's office of the circuit court of the county in which the court-martial was held, or in which the accused party may reside, a copy of the judgment or sentence of the court-martial imposing a fine, certified to by the president of the court; whereupon the clerk shall issue, in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, such writ as may now issue upon a judgment in the name and for the use of the Commonwealth; and any other final process may issue, from time to time, until the judgment be satisfied.

§ 14. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, into whose hands the writ may come, to faithfully execute the same, and to pay over the money as required by law; and upon his failure to perform his duties as herein required, he shall be liable on his official bond, in the same penalties as are now prescribed by law in similar cases: and for the performance of these duties he shall be entitled to the same compensation as is now allowed by law for collecting money under execution.

§ 15. It shall be the duty of the Judge Advocate or Recorder to institute proceedings in the name of the Commonwealth, against the sheriff, upon his failure to perform the duties enjoined in this act.

§ 16. Upon a written complaint or official representation, in writing, in regard to the incompetency or inefficiency of an officer, the Inspector General or other general officer, shall have authority to convene a court of inquiry, to be composed of competent officers, to examine into the qualifications of persons holding any office in the Active Militia, or in the Active Reserves; or in the Enrolled Militia when in the service of the State; and when two thirds of the members of such court shall
have pronounced an officer incompetent to the discharge of the duties of his office, or manifestly neglectful of the interests of the men under his command, the officer ordering such court may, at his discretion, when he approves of such finding of the court, drop the name of such officer from the rolls, or suspend him from rank, command, and pay, until he shall have qualified himself for the duties of his office.

§ 17. Whenever an officer, after having been duly notified, by written notice served upon him in person, or left at his residence, or addressed to him through the ordinary channels of postal communication, shall fail to appear before a court-martial; or to make a report or return of the condition and strength of his command when required; or shall absent himself from his command, without leave, and shall fail to perform any of the duties of his office for more than one month, and shall not render a satisfactory excuse for his absence or neglect, his name may, at the option of the Commander-in-Chief, be dropped from the rolls, and the person considered no longer an officer.

§ 18. Whenever notice has been served, as provided in the preceding section, upon an officer or other party under charges, and such accused person shall fail to appear at the time and place designated in the notice, the court-martial which may have assembled for the trial of such person, shall have authority to enter a plea of not guilty, and to proceed to trial in his absence; but whenever, in the opinion of the court-martial, the presence of any person, whether an accused party or a witness, shall be necessary to the proceedings, the president of the court-martial shall have the same authority to compel the attendance of such person, by summons and attachment, as the circuit courts now have; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or if his services cannot be conveniently procured, of the marshal, who may be appointed by the court, or by the officer ordering the court, to execute such process; and for the purposes of this and the succeeding section, such marshal is hereby invested with the authority of a sheriff in analogous cases.

§ 19. All persons subject to military duty who fail or refuse to repair to the appointed rendezvous, when ordered into the service of the State, shall, upon being found guilty by a general court-martial, if a commissioned officer, be cashiered and fined in a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars; if a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, or other person subject to military law, he shall be fined in a sum not less than sixty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned two months in the county jail; and the jailer shall receive and confine such person during the term of his sentence by the court-martial; and the fees shall be paid as in other cases. The sheriff or marshal of the court shall execute the order of the court-martial and conduct the prisoner to the county jail.

§ 20. Courts of assessment are hereby abolished, and their authority vested in company, battalion, regimental, and general courts-martial; and all the authority of brigade courts-martial is likewise invested in regimental and general courts-martial.

§ 21. It shall be the duty of the Mayor and General Council of every city in the Commonwealth, to provide the armories necessary for the Active Militia in their respective cities; and there shall be provided
at least one drill-room for every six companies; and where such drill-
room is not provided, each company armory shall be of sufficient size
to accommodate the company when it meets for the purposes of duty
required by the military laws. The County Courts and General
Councils of cities are hereby authorized to levy such tax as may be
necessary to carry out the intentions of this act.
§ 22. The General Council of the city of Louisville are hereby
authorized to appropriate the sum of twenty-thousand dollars, for the
purposes of the preceding section, in the purchase or construction of a
proper building; but such building and other premises, and any rents
or income which may be received therefrom, shall continue to make
part of the sinking fund of said city.
§ 23. Whenever there shall be a necessity for their employment, the
Commander-in-Chief may organize a corps of "men out of ranks," or
ordnance men, pontoniers and drivers for the Ordnance, Engineer,
and Quarter-master's Departments, on the footing, as regards pay and
emoluments, as the cavalry.
§ 24. Requisitions for arms, equipments, and munitions shall be
approved by the Inspector General before being issued.
§ 25. In the organization of the State Guard the proper proportions
between the different arms of service shall be followed as nearly as
may be.
§ 26. No public arms, equipments, or munitions of any kind shall be
sold until condemned, after inspection, by the Inspector General.
§ 27. The office of Third Lieutenant shall hereafter be known as
that of Brevet Second Lieutenant.
§ 28. The Inspector General shall be entitled to an office and office
furniture, and necessary postage; or in lieu of an office, to a reasona-
ble office rent, to be limited by the Commander-in-Chief to the actual
rent of a suitable room.
§ 29. In all cases where the proceedings of a court-martial shall be
stopped by legal process from a superior court, it shall be the duty of
the court from which such process issued to hear and determine the
matter immediately; and no appeal shall be granted from the decision
of such court, unless a certified copy of the record is, within fifteen
days, presented to a judge of the Court of Appeals, in vacation, and
the appeal granted by such judge; or to the Court of Appeals, in term
time, and the appeal granted by said court; and if the appeal is
granted, the Court of Appeals, if in session at the time, shall hear and
determine the case immediately. If not in session at the time the
appeal is granted, the case shall stand for trial first on the docket of
the succeeding term.
§ 30. The term of the obligation of the Volunteer Militia shall be
two years, from the date of becoming a member, at the end of which
time a member of a company may claim his discharge; but if not
claimed by him at the expiration of the second year, he shall continue
in his company an additional year; and shall thus continue a member
from year to year, until he shall claim his discharge at the end of the
year.
The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Henry Bohannon,           David C. Ganaway,           Joseph H. D. McKee,
Richard A. Buckner,        Samuel L. Geiger,           Fielding Neil,
Joshua Burdett,            Thomas L. Goheen,           John T. Ratcliff,
Harrison G. Burns,         John K. Goodloe,            Nicholas A. Rapier,
John G. Carlisle,          A. F. Gowdy,               John M. Rice,
A. B. Chambers,            John Griffin,              Fountain Riddell,
Thomas H. Clay,            John O. Harrison,           John Rodman,
William W. Cleary,         John Haynes,               Samuel Salyers,
Francis L. Cleveland,      Ben. M. Hitt,               Nelson Sledd,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,        Geo. A. Houghton,           H. H. Smith,
Virgil Coleman,            Richard T. Jacob,           A. B. Stivers,
Joseph Croxton,            William Johnson,           Gobrias Terry,
William Day,               William D. Lannom,         Joshua Tevis,
Henry B. Dobyns,           James G. Leach,            Harrison Thomson,
John Donan,                Young A. Linn,             J. R. Underwood,
Alexander Dunlap,          W. B. Machen,              R. A. Walker,
John Ellis,                James Mann,                Daniel P. White,
Rugene A. Faulconer,       Hiram McElroy,             John W. White,
Robert H. Gale,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,               McDowell Fogle,             John W. Ritter,
C. S. Abell,               George L. Forman,           Ben. J. Shaver;
Curtis F. Burnam,          J. Wilson Foster,           Joseph Shawhan,
John W. Cook,              Abijah Gilbert,            Ishmael H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook,            Joseph Hill,               Alexander H. Sneed,
Daniel E. Downing,         John B. Hunter,            George M. Thomas,
Robert English,            Gabriel A. Lackey,          H. S. Tye,
William Fisher,            W. L. Neale,

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up resolution of Mr. Ewing for final adjournment.

Resolution of Mr. Burnam for the repeal of the militia law of 1860.
Ordered, That said resolutions be laid on the table.

The House then took up bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the sureties of John G. Pickens, late sheriff of Clinton county.
An act to incorporate the Carlisle Cemetery Company.
An act to amend an act to incorporate the Williamstown Academy.
An act to amend the charter of Owenton.
An act for the benefit of William H. Middleton.
An act to amend chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes.
An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.
An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington.
An act to incorporate the Presbyterian church of Greenup'sburg.
An act to incorporate the American Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Covington.
An act to amend an act, entitled "An act for incorporating the Salem Academy."
An act to amend an act requiring trustees, &c., in certain cases, to execute bond.
An act for the benefit of Springfield.
An act for the benefit of the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike road company.
An act to amend the charter of Rochester.
An act for the benefit of W. G. Harrison and Anderson Graves.
An act changing the time of holding the Bullitt county court.
An act to amend the charter of the Masonic Publication Association.
An act to establish an equity and criminal court in the county of Ballard.
An act appointing commissioners to run and mark the boundary line of Wolfe county.
An act to authorize circuit and equity courts to have entered of record certain orders for the sale of estates of infants and married women in certain cases.
Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with,
Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.
The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills of this House of the following titles, viz:
An act for the benefit of the Lexington and Newtown turnpike road.
An act to discontinue a portion of the State road in Kenton county.
An act repealing an act providing for the payment of the public debt of Greenup county.

An act to establish and incorporate the town of Hardyville.

An act to allow non-resident aliens who are heirs and devisees, to hold and convey real estate.

An act to incorporate the town of Pitt's Point.

An act for the benefit of W. A. L. B. Sharp, late sheriff of Estill county,

An act to establish an additional voting precinct in Larue county.

Were taken up, twice read, and concurred in.

Bills of the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act requiring the Register of the Land Office to issue patents in certain cases.

2. An act allowing an increased fee to surveyors.

Were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st be committed to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the 2d be laid on the table.

A resolution from the Senate in relation to the geological specimens belonging to the State

Was taken up, twice read, and concurred in.

A bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act changing the time of holding the Oldham circuit court,

Was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. Jacob moved an amendment by way of substitute for said bill.

Which was adopted.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up the Senate amendment to the second amendment of this House, to the bill of the Senate to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky; and the disagreement of the Senate to the 1st amendment of this House to said bill.
The question was then taken on concurring in the Senate's amendment to the second amendment of this House to said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. W. L. Neale and Ratcliff, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The House then refused to recede from its first amendment to said bill.

Ordered, That Messrs. Machen, Wolfe, and Geiger be appointed a committee on the part of this House, to meet a similar committee from the Senate, to take into consideration the matter of disagreement between the two Houses, and to report a bill which could be agreed upon as a law.

Ordered, That Mr. Machen inform the Senate thereof.
FEB. 9.]  

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  

The House then took up the amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House for the appropriation of money.

The 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th amendments were twice read and concurred in, with an amendment.

The 2d amendment proposed was to amend the 11th section by striking out "fifty" and inserting "one hundred."

The question was taken on concurring in said amendment, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hodge and Rodman, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  
C. S. Abell,  
Henry Bobannon,  
William Brown,  
Richard A. Buckner,  
Oscar H. Burnbridge,  
Joshua Burdett,  
Curtis F. Burrum,  
John G. Carlisle,  
William W. Cleary,  
Francis L. Cleveland,  
John Donan,  
John A. Finn,  
William Fisher,  
McDowell Fogle,  
Samuel L. Geiger,  
John K. Goodloe,  
John O. Harrison,  
Ben M. Hitt,  
George B. Hodge,  
Richard T. Jacob,  
Sylvester Johnson,  
William Johnson,  
Gabriel A. Lackey,  
L S. Luttrell,  
James B. Lyne,  
John G. McFarland,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
W. L. Neale,  
Fielding Neill,  
John T. Ratliff,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
John Rodman,  
Joseph Shawhan,  
Alex. H. Sneed,  
Joshua Tevis,  
Harrison Thomson,  
J. R. Underwood,  
John W. White,  
Nathaniel Wolfe—40.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Harrison G. Burns,  
A. B. Chambers,  
Thomas H. Clay,  
John W. Cook,  
Milton J. Cook,  
Joseph Croxton,  
William Day,  
Daniel E. Downing,  
Alexander Dunlap,  
John Ellis,  
Eugene A. Faulconer,  
George L. Forman,  
J. Wilson Foster,  
Nat. Gaither, jr.,  
Robert H. Gale,  
David C. Ganaway,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
John Griffin,  
John Haynes,  
Joseph Hill,  
George A. Houghton,  
John B. Hunter,  
William D. Lannom,  
W. B. Machen,  
James Mann,  
E. D. Massie,  
Hiram McElroy,  
John M. Rice,  
Robert H. Gale,  
David C. Ganaway,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
John Griffin,  
John Haynes,  
Joseph Hill,  
George A. Houghton,  
John B. Hunter,  
William D. Lannom,  
W. B. Machen,  
James Mann,  
E. D. Massie,  
Hiram McElroy,  
John M. Rice,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
W. L. Neale,  
Fielding Neill,  
John T. Ratliff,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
John Rodman,  
Joseph Shawhan,  
Alex. H. Sneed,  
Joshua Tevis,  
Harrison Thomson,  
J. R. Underwood,  
John W. White,  
Nathaniel Wolfe—40.

The 4th amendment was twice read and concurred in as to the first clause, and disagreed to as to the residue.

The 11th amendment was read a second time, as follows, viz:

"To Lloyd Tilghman, fifty dollars for coming to Frankfort and remaining twelve days in attendance upon the Military Committee."
The question was taken on concurring in said amendment, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Lyne and Cleveland, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


At ten minutes to one o'clock, P. M., Mr. Tevis moved an adjournment.

The question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. J. W. White and Tye, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Machen, from the Committee of Conference upon the bill of the Senate to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky, reported that they had agreed upon the following as the 7th section of said bill:

§ 7. That the re-issue provided for in this act, when made conformable thereto, shall be taken and received in payment and discharge of all dues and demands to the State of Kentucky, and all debts now owing to or debts hereafter made payable in or to said banks, and shall be taken on deposit by the banks accepting this act: Provided, The banks shall not be required to pay any other kind of funds than those deposited.
The question was then taken on concurring in said report, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Tevis and Gaither, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the relief of school district No. 38, in Meade county.
An act to incorporate the Iron Moulders' Union of Covington.
An act to incorporate the Licking River Mining and Manufacturing Company.
An act to amend the charter of the Merchants' Deposit Bank of Danville.
An act to incorporate Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., of Louisville.
An act empowering the Owen county court to change a State road.
An act to repeal an act in relation to the collection of the railroad tax of McCracken county.

An act to amend an act incorporating the Munday's Landing and Harrodsburg turnpike road company.

An act to authorize stockholders in turnpike roads in which the State holds stock to vote by proxy.

An act declaring Licking river a navigable stream from Licking Station to the Trace Branch.

An act for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville and other banks.

An act for the benefit of Richard M. Moore.

An act to incorporate the Planters' Bank of Henderson.

An act for the benefit of E. G. Wright, late marshal of Mt. Sterling, and his sureties.

That they had rejected bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Martin Looker & Company.

An act for the benefit of A. B. Nelson, of Adair county.

That they concurred in the House amendments, and receded from their amendment to the bill of this House for the appropriation of money.

And had passed a bill of the following title, viz:

An act to repeal all laws authorizing the holding of circuit courts in Ohio county prior to 1st of July, 1861.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to establish an additional voting precinct in Larue county.

An act repealing an act providing for the payment of the public debt of Greenup county.

An act for the benefit of the Lexington and Newtowa turnpike road.

An act concerning police and city courts, and fees of county attorneys.

An act to incorporate the town of Pitt's Point.

An act to allow non-resident aliens, who are heirs and devisees, to hold and convey real estate.

An act to change the time of holding the quarterly court in Jackson county, and to legalize proceedings of said court.

An act to discontinue a portion of the State road in Kenton county.

An act to amend the charter of the Merchants' Deposit Bank of Danville.

An act declaring Licking river a navigable stream from Licking Station to the Trace Branch.

An act to establish and incorporate the town of Hardyville.

An act to incorporate the Book and Tract Society of the Western Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church South.

An act authorizing the trustees of the Baptist church in Shelbyville to sell certain real estate.

An act for the appropriation of money.

An act for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Sterling.

An act for the benefit of W. A. L. B. Sharp, late sheriff of Estill county.

An act to amend the charter of the Bryantsville and Cane Run turnpike road company.

An act changing the time of holding the Greenup quarterly court.

An act for the benefit of the trustees and citizens of the town of London.

An act to incorporate the Bowling-Green Gas Company.

An act to incorporate Harmony Lodge, No. 302, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act for the benefit of pleasant Conway, of Caldwell county.

An act for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville and other banks.

An act for the benefit of E. G. Wright, late marshal of Mt. Sterling, and his sureties.

An act for the benefit of Richard M. Moore.

An act to incorporate the Deposit Bank of New Liberty.

An act to incorporate the Planters' Bank of Henderson.

Resolutions upon the death of Hon. Robert P. Letcher.

Also enrolled bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz.:

An act to amend an act requiring trustees, &c., in certain cases, to execute bond.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Williamstown Academy.

An act allowing further time to the sheriffs for the benefit of taxpayers.

An act to incorporate the Carlisle Cemetery Company.

An act to amend the charter of Owenton.

An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.
An act to incorporate the American Workingmen's Benevolent Association, of Covington.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act incorporating the Salem Academy."

An act to authorize circuit and equity courts to have entered of record certain orders for the sale of estates of infants and married women in certain cases.

An act for the benefit of the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike road company.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington.

An act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church of Greenup'sburg.

An act for the benefit of Springfield.

An act appointing commissioners to run and mark the boundary line of Wolfe county.

An act to amend the charter of Rochester.

An act for the benefit of W. G. Harrison and Anderson Graves.

An act for the benefit of Wm. H. Middleton.

An act to amend chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes.

An act for the benefit of the sureties of John G. Pickens, late sheriff of Clinton county.

An act changing the time of holding the Bullitt county court.

An act to amend the charter of the Masonic Publication Association.

An act to establish an equity and criminal court in the county of Ballard.

An act to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky.

Resolution providing for securing geological specimens belonging to the State.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing that he had approved and signed enrolled bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of school district No. 54, in Allen county.

An act to authorize the board of trustees of Warsaw to appoint a marshal.

An act to prohibit the destruction of fish in the North Fork of Red river, in Logan county.

An act to change election district No. 5, in Montgomery county.
An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to authorize the citizens of the town of Warsaw to elect a police judge and town marshal."

An act authorizing a change of voting place in district No. 3, in Clarke county.

An act to incorporate Moreland Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F.

An act to incorporate the Eddyville Union School.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 35, in Muhlenburg county.

An act to incorporate the town of Liberty.

An act to authorize the marshal of Owensboro to appoint a deputy.

An act to extend the boundary and amend the charter of the town of Bloomfield.

An act for the benefit of the county of Fulton.

An act for the benefit of Wilson Brown, of Rockcastle county.

An act authorizing the Richmond and Lexington turnpike road company to change a toll-gate on said road.

An act for the benefit of W. H Caplinger.

An act for the benefit of the town of Liberty.

An act to authorize the charter of the Stanford and Hustonville turnpike road company.

An act appropriating money to the Western and Eastern Lunatic Asylums.

An act to amplify the charter of Versailles.

An act to amend the charter of the town of New Haven, in Nelson county.

An act for the benefit of certain turnpike road companies in Harrison county.

An act to incorporate the Bowling-Green Water-Works Company.

An act creating the Deposit Bank of Greenville.

An act to incorporate the Frankfort Cornet and String Band.

Resolution declaring further action by the Legislature on political affairs unnecessary and inexpedient at this time.

An act for the appropriation of money.

An act declaring Licking river a navigable stream from Licking Station to the Trace Branch.

An act for the benefit of Richard M. Moore.

An act to change the time of holding the Greenup quarterly court.

A message was received from the Governor by Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, which is as follows, viz:
Executive Department,  
Frankfort, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:  

"An act to amend the charter of Bourbon Lodge, No. 23, Independent Order of Odd Fellows," has been submitted to me for my approval.

This act authorizes this Lodge of Odd Fellows to "make a distribution of gifts or presents by lot, upon fair and equitable principles, and to sell, or empower its members or other agents to sell, at such prices as they may fix, tickets, entitling the holder thereof to such gifts or presents as they may draw in such distribution."

Kentucky has always by law discountenanced and prohibited the drawing of lotteries and the selling of lottery tickets. In the years 1816, in 1828, and in 1831, heavy penalties were imposed to prevent the selling of lottery tickets. The reasons of this legislation are briefly but forcibly stated in the preamble to one of our old statutes, as follows:

"WHEREAS, Many pernicious games called lotteries have been set up in this colony, which have a manifest tendency to the corruption of morals and the impoverishment of families; and whereas, such pernicious practices may not only give opportunities to defraud the honest and industrious, but may be productive of all manner of vice, idleness, and immorality, and against the common good and welfare of the community."

A departure from this sound and settled policy of the State would, in my opinion, be unwise and impolitic, besides becoming a precedent which will hereafter occasion regret.

I therefore herewith return to you the bill with these objections.

B. MAGOFFIN.

The bill referred to in said message reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the charter of the Bourbon Lodge, No. 23, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, be, and it is, so amended that said lodge, in order to raise means to be applied towards the payment of a debt heretofore contracted in the construction of their Hall in the town of Paris, may, during the year 1861, make a distribution of gifts or presents by lot, upon fair and equitable principles; and may sell or empower its members or other agents to sell, at such prices as they may fix, tickets, entitling the holders thereof to such gifts or presents as they may draw in such distribution.

§ 2. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
Oscar H. Burbridge, Joshua Burdett,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

And so said bill was rejected.

Mr. Goodloe moved to dispense with the rules for the purpose of taking up the Senate resolutions in reference to Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Senator from Kentucky, requesting him to remain at the Federal Capital, or visit such of the States of the Union as he may deem proper, and urge the speedy adoption of such measures as will secure the equal rights of the people of all the States, and restore peace and harmony to our distracted country.

And the question being taken thereon, and two thirds of the House not voting therefor, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and J. W. White, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  Eugene A. Faulconer,  James G. Leach,
Harrison G. Burns,  J. Wilson Foster,  Young A. Linn,
John G. Carlisle,  Nat. Guither, jr.,  W. B. Machen,
A. B. Chambers,  Robert H. Gale,  James Mann,
William W. Cleary,  Samuel L. Geiger,  John G. McFarland,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,  Thomas L. Goheen,  John M. Rice,
Virgil Coleman,  A. F. Gowdy,  Fountain Riddell,
John W. Cook,  John Griffin,  Samuel Salyers,
Joseph Croxton,  Joseph Hill,  Joseph Shawhan,
William Day,  Ben. M. Hitt,  Nelson Sledd,
Henry B. Dobyns,  Sylvester Johnson,  A. B. Stivers,
John Donan,  William Johnson,  R. A. Walker,
John Ellis,

The House, by special leave, took up a bill from the Senate to repeal all laws authorizing the holding of circuit courts in Ohio county prior to the 1st of July, 1861.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

The question was taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Forman and W. L. Neale, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  William Fisher,  W. B. Machen,
C. S. Abell,  McDowell Fogle,  James Mann,
Henry Bohannon,  J. Wilson Foster,  E. D. Massie,
William Brown,  Robert H. Gale,  Hiram McElroy,
Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Machen moved to dispense with the order of business to take up the bill to carry into effect certain provisions of an act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860, and for other purposes.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Machen and Rice, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John A. Finn, W. B. Machen, James Mann, John G. McFarland, John H. D. McKee.


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Joshua Burdett, L. S. Luttrell, Ben. J. Shaver, 
Francis L. Cleveland, James B. Lyne, Ishmael H. Smith, 
Milton J. Cook, E. D. Massie, Alex. H. Sneed, 
Daniel E. Downing, Hiram McElroy, Joshua Tevis, 
William Fisher, Fielding Neil, George M. Thomas, 
McDowell Fogle, Nicholas A. Rapier, Nathaniel Wolfe, 
George L. Forman, John W. Ritter, John Word—22.

Said bill was thereupon taken up and read, as follows, viz:—

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the following appropriations be, and are hereby, made out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

1. For the construction of an arsenal for repairs at Frankfort, and necessary machinery, $8,500
2. For ammunition, 12,000
3. For camp equipage, 1,000
4. For salary of master armorer, in addition to the salary of the keeper at present, 400
5. For pay of mechanics and laborers to be employed in repairing of arms, &c., 3,500
6. For cartridge boxes and other accoutrements necessary to the arms already owned by State, 2,500
7. For construction of magazine and purchase of lot, 3,500
8. For repairs of arms by the Government of the United States, should any sum be due, such amount as will discharge the same,
9. For the salary of Inspector General and clerk hire,

§ 2. The arsenal for repairs and magazine shall be constructed and placed under the charge and direction of the, and the purchase of ammunition and other stores and equipage provided for as above shall be by the.

Mr. M. J. Cook moved to lay said bill on the table.
And the question being thaken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and Word, were as follows, viz:

40
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

William Brown, McDowell Fogle, George L. Forman, John B. Hunter, Joseph Shawhan, 

Robert H. Gale, John Haynes, W. L. Neale, Mr. Machen moved to fill the blank in the 9th division of the 1st section by inserting $1,000.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Word and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Eugene A. Faulconer, William D. Lannom, Harrison Thomson,
Nat. Gaither, jr., James G. Leach, J. R. Underwood,
Robert H. Gale, Young A. Linn, R. A. Walker,
Samuel L. Geiger, W. B. Machen, Daniel P. White,
Thomas L. Goheen, James Mann, John W. White,
A. F. Gowdy, Joseph H. D. McKee,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, William Fisher, Hiram McElroy,
Henry Bohannon, McDowell Fogle, Nicholas A. Rapier,
William Brown, George L. Forman, John W. Ritter,
Oscar H. Burbridge, J. Wilson Foster, Ben. J. Shaver,
Curtis F. Burnam, David C. Ganaway, Joseph Shawhan,
Robert A. Burton, jr., Abijah Gilbert, H. H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, John Griffin, Ishmael H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook, L. S. Luttrell, Alex. H. Sneed,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, George M. Thomas,
John A. Finn,

Mr. Machen moved to fill the blank in the 8th division of the 1st
section by inserting “not to exceed $500;” and the first blank in the
2d section with “Governor of this Commonwealth;” and the second
blank in same section with “Inspector General.”

Mr. Rice moved the previous question.

And the question being taken, “Shall the main question be now
put?” it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook
and Lyne, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Samuel L. Geiger, John G. McFarland,
Henry Bohannon, Abijah Gilbert, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William Brown, Thomas L. Goheen, W. L. Neale,
Richard A. Buckner, John K. Goodloe, John T. Ratcliff,
Harrison G. Burns, A. F. Gowdy, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John Griffin, John M. Rice,
A. B. Chambers, John Haynes, Fountain Riddell,
Thomas H. Clay, Joseph Hill, Sinclair Roberts,
William W. Cleary, Ben. M. Hitt, John Rodman,
Virgil Coleman, George B. Hodge, Samuel Salyers,
Milton J. Cook, George A. Houghton, Ben. J. Shaver,
Joseph Croxton, John B. Hunter, Joseph Shawhan,
William Day, Richard T. Jacob, Nelson Sledd,
Henry B. Dobyns, Sylvester Johnson, Alex. H. Sneed,
John Donan, William Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
Daniel E. Downing, Gabriel A. Lackey, Gobrias Terry,
Alexander Dunlap, William D. Lannom, Joshua Tevis,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell,  
William Fisher,  
Fielding Neil,  
J. A. Finley,  
John T. Ratcliff,  
Oscar H. Burbridge,  
McDowell Fogle,  
John W. Ritter,  
Joshua Burdett,  
George L. Forman,  
Ishmael H. Smith,  
Curtis F. Burnam,  
William C. Ireland,  
George M. Thomas,  
Francis L. Cleveland,  
L. S. Luttrell,  
Joseph R. Underwood,  
Robert English,  
James B. Lyne,  
John Word—59.

Mr. M. J. Cook moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Rice moved to lay said resolution on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and M. J. Cook, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Samuel L. Geiger,  
John G. McFarland,  
William Brown,  
Thomas L. Goheen,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
Richard A. Buckner,  
John K. Goodloe,  
W. L. Neale,  
Harrison G. Burns,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
Robert A. Barton, jr.,  
John Griffin,  
John M. Rice,  
A. B. Chambers,  
John Haynes,  
Fountain Riddell,  
Thomas H. Clay,  
Joseph Hill,  
John Rodman,  
William W. Cleary,  
Ben. M. Hitt,  
Samuel Salyers,  
Francis L. Cleveland,  
George B. Hodge,  
Ben. J. Shaver,  
Virgil Coleman,  
Geo. A. Houghton,  
Joseph Shawhan,  
Joseph Croxton,  
Richard T. Jacob,  
Nelson Sled,  
William Day,  
Sylvester Johnson,  
Alex. H. Sneed,  
Henry B. Dobyns,  
William Johnson,  
A. B. Stivers,  
Alexander Dunlap,  
William D. Lannom,  
Gobrias Terry,  
John Ellis,  
James G. Leach,  
Harrison Thomson,  
Eugene A. Faulconer,  
Young A. Linn,  
Joshua Tevis,  
J. Wilson Foster,  
W. B. Machen,  
R. A. Walker,  
Nat. Gaither, jr.,  
James Mann,  
Daniel P. White,  
Robert H. Gale,  
E. D. Massie,  
John W. White,  
David C. Ganaway,  
Hiram McElroy—68.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell,  
McDowell Fogle,  
John T. Ratcliff,  
Joshua Burdett,  
George L. Forman,  
John W. Ritter,  
Curtis F. Burnam,  
Abijah Gilbert,  
Ishmael H. Smith,
A division of the question being demanded, the question was taken on the first proposition of Mr. Machen to fill the blank in the 8th division of the 1st section with "not to exceed $500," and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and Word, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The hour having arrived which was fixed for adjournment, further proceedings upon said bill were cut off.

And then the House adjourned to meet again on the 20th day of March next, at twelve o'clock, M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment and formed a quorum.
1. Mr. Abell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mercer county, praying a division of the sixth election district in said county.
2. Mr. Chambers presented the petition of the members of the bar and officers of the Daviess circuit court, praying an extension of the terms of said court.
3. Mr. H. H. Smith presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hopkins county, praying the suspension of the spring term of their circuit court.
4. Mr. M. J. Cook presented the petition of Mr. W. J. Branson, of Rockcastle county, praying that the line of said county be so changed as to throw him into Laurel county.
5. Mr. S. Johnson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Nelson county, praying a postponement of the March term of the circuit court of said county.

Which were severally received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances; the 2d, 3d, and 5th to the Committee on Circuit Courts; and the 4th to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Hodge read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That being deeply impressed with the conviction that the restoration of the Federal Union is demanded by every consideration of interest, peace, and safety to the States, and is of vital importance to the maintenance of free representative government on this continent, as well as other portions of the world; and impelled by every consideration of interest, safety, and patriotism to exert every effort which may conduce to such restoration of the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That we invite the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, and Delaware, or such of those States as will co-operate in the movement, to send delegates from each of their congressional districts, and two from each State at large, to a convention to be held in the city of Frankfort, on the 1st day of June, 1861, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine upon some plan of settlement of existing difficulties, which will be satisfactory to the slave States remaining in the Union, and which, in their estimation, will be sufficient guarantees for their safety and protection.
Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth shall, within ten days after the passage of these resolutions, issue his proclamation, calling upon the voters of this Commonwealth to assemble in their respective precincts, and cast their votes, by congressional districts, for a delegate to represent them in said convention, and also for two delegates for the State at large, at the election which takes place on the first Monday in May, 1861; and the persons in each district having the highest number of votes shall be duly commissioned by the Governor of this Commonwealth to said convention; and the two persons having the highest number of votes in the whole State, shall also be commissioned by the Governor; the said elections shall be held with the same formalities, and the returns of the same shall be made at the State Capitol, to the same officers now prescribed by law as inspectors of election returns; and it shall be the duty of the presiding judge of each county in this Commonwealth to appoint proper officers, as is now provided by law in other elections, to hold and preside over said election.

Resolved, That the delegates from this State shall, after the action of said convention, report the proceedings of the same to the Governor of this Commonwealth.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Sneed presented a petition from sundry citizens of Boyle county, which was read as follows, viz:

To the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky:

Being informed that a petition is being circulated throughout the State, praying your honorable body to call a State Convention; and being fully satisfied that such action would be unconstitutional and revolutionary, tending only to further inflame and excite the public mind, and place Kentucky in a false position before the world, we, the undersigned, loyal citizens of Boyle county, lovers of our common country, in favor of peace and opposed to coercion, desiring the perpetuation of our government with its blessings, and the restoration of peace and prosperity within our borders, most respectfully but earnestly protest and remonstrate against the calling of any State Convention at this time, and pray that your honorable body will not accede to the petition of those desiring such Convention to be called; and we further pray that the influence of your body shall be thrown in favor of a National Convention of all the States of the Union, to devise constitutional remedies for our national troubles.

Ordered, That said petition be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.
Mr. Abell moved that the usual number of copies of said petition be printed for the use of the members of this House.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Gudgell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Armstrong moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering said petition to be printed.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Abell and Sneed, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Dobyns moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives accept the invitation courteously tendered by the Committee of Arrangements on the reception of Hon. J. J. Crittenden this evening; and that the members thereof will, in a body, meet him at the depot of the Lexington and Frankfort railroad, at Frankfort, at the hour designated in said invitation.

And the question being taken on the adoption of said resolution, it was unanimously decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Armstrong and Dobyns, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


In the negative—none.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Massie—
A bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act for the benefit of the Taylorsville and Mt. Eden turnpike road."

By Mr. Griffin—
A bill for the benefit of school district No. 48, in Pulaski county.

By Mr. Abell—
A bill in relation to the town of Harrodsburg.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.
Mr. Goodloe read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the forts in the seceding States, for the purpose of preventing civil war and the shedding of fraternal blood, would be attended by no disgrace or dishonor; and that such a course of conduct, by the Federal Government, would meet the cordial approval of the State of Kentucky, and would also greatly tend to preserve the kind feelings which we believe still exists between the masses of the people of this Union, notwithstanding the unhappy state of affairs that surround us.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table having been dispensed with,

Mr. Hodge moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body the Federal Government should immediately recognize the independence of the Confederate States of America.

Ordered, That said resolution and amendment be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Husbands moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be tendered to the States' Rights Convention, which assembles in this place to-day, and that this House do now adjourn.

And the question being taken on the adoption of said resolution, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Ellis, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Gale, W. L. Neale,
C. S. Abell, David C. Ganaway, Fielding Neil,
R. M. Alexander, Samuel L. Geiger, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Vene P. Armstrong, Abijah Gilbert, John M. Rice,
Henry Bohannon, Thomas L. Goheen, Fountain Riddell,
William Brown, John K. Goodloe, John W. Ritter,
Joshua Burdett, A. F. Gowdy, John Rodman,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John Griffin, Samuel Salyers,
John G. Carlisle, John H. Gudgell, Ben. J. Shaver,
A. B. Chambers, Ben. M. Hitt, Joseph Shawhan,
William W. Cleary, George B. Hodge, H. H. Smith,
John W. Cook, George A. Houghton, Ishmael H. Smith,
William Day, L. D. Husbands, A. B. Stivers,
Henry B. Dobyns, Sylvester Johnson, Gobrias Terry,
Daniel E. Downing, William Johnson, Joshua Tevis.
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Oscar H. Burbridge, Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob,
Francis L. Cleveland,

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

1. Mr. Rice presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pikeville, praying an amendment to the act incorporating said town.

2. Also the petition of John Friend, praying an appropriation for keeping a lunatic.

3. Mr. M. J. Cook presented the petition of sundry citizens of Lincoln, Garrard, Pulaski, and Rockcastle counties, praying the establishment of a new county out of parts of said counties.

4. Mr. Ewing presented the petition of sundry citizens of Logan county, praying the suspension of the spring term of the circuit court of said county.

5. Mr. Griffin presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Pulaski county against the formation of a new county out of parts of Pulaski, Lincoln, Garrard, and Rockcastle counties.

6. Mr. W. Johnson presented the petition of Newton Craig, praying an expression as to the legality of an award made between himself and the State.

7. Mr. Burbridge presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bourbon and Nicholas counties, praying an amendment to the charter of
the Millersburg Indian creek church and Cynthiana turnpike road company.

8. Mr. Harrison presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bullitt county, praying a suspension of the spring term of the circuit court of said county, and also a remonstrance against it.

9. Mr. Lannom presented the petition of the trustees of school district No. 10, in Fulton county, praying the passage of an act for the benefit of said district.

Which were severally received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st and 7th to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions; the 2d to the Committee on Claims; the 3d and 5th to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances; the 4th and 8th to Messrs. Ewing, Carlisle, and Terry; the 6th to the Committee on the Judiciary; and the 9th to the Committee on Education.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Stivers—
A bill for the benefit of William J. Ashcraft, of Estill county.

By Mr. Burbridge—
A bill authorizing the county court of Bourbon and Nicholas counties to close certain dirt roads.

By Mr. Underwood—
A bill legalizing the election of the chairman and board of trustees of Bowling-Green.

By Mr. Ewing—
A bill to amend the charter of the Southern Bank of Kentucky.

By Mr. Tye—
A bill for the benefit of the town of Williamsburg, in Whitley county.

By Mr. Wolfe—
A bill for the benefit of Fanny Cerf.

By Mr. Cleary—
A bill for the benefit of the Cynthiana and Raven Creek turnpike road company.

By same—
A bill authorizing the election of a police judge and marshal in the town of Leesburg, in Harrison county.

By Mr. D. P. White—
A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Green county.

By Mr. Carlisle—
A bill to amend the charter of the city of Covington.
By same—
A bill to repeal in part certain terms of the circuit court, and equity and criminal court of Logan, and the circuit court of Todd county.

By Mr. Word—
A bill for the benefit of school district No. 47, in Knox county, and No. 6, in Lincoln county.

By Mr. Lannom—
A bill for the benefit of S. W. Rennick, late sheriff of Hickman county.

By Mr. Thomas—
A bill for the benefit of George T. Halbert, of Lewis county.

By Mr. Lackey—
A bill for the benefit of S. E. Higgins.

By Mr. Tevis—
A bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Wilkinson.

By Mr. Goheen—
A bill for the benefit of G. S. Jones, of Marshall county.

By Mr. McFarland—
A bill for the benefit of the mechanics of Daviess county.

By same—
A bill to charter the Bon Harbor turnpike road company.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House, according to special order, took up the bill to carry into effect certain provisions of an act for the better organization of the militia.

The amendments moved by Mr. Machen to said bill, viz: to fill up the 1st blank with the words, "Governor of the Commonwealth," and the 2d blank with the words, "the Inspector General," were adopted.

Mr. M. J. Cook moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this bill shall not be in force until Kentucky adopts a secession ordinance.
And the question being taken on the adoption of said amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Hitt, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Henry Bohannon, Robert English, Alex. H. Sneed.
Oscar H. Burbridge, John K. Goodloe, John Word—II.
Robert A. Burton, Geo. A. Houghton.

Mr. Speaker, Abijah Gilbert, W. L. Neale,
R. M. Alexander, Thomas L. Goheen, Fielding Neil,
William Brown, A. F. Gowdy, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Joshua Burdett, John Griffin, John M. Rice,
John G. Carlisle, John H. Gudgell, W. C. Richardson,
A. B. Chambers, John O. Harrison, Fountain Riddell,
Thomas H. Clay, John Haynes, John W. Ritter,
William W. Cleary, Joseph Hill, John Rodman,
Francis L. Cleveland, Ben. M. Hitt, Samuel Salyers,
John W. Cook, George B. Hodge, Ben. J. Shaver,
William Day, L. D. Husband, Nelson Sledz,
Henry B. Dobyns, William C. Ireland, H. H. Smith,
Daniel E. Downing, Sylvester Johnson, Ishmael H. Smith,
Alexander Dunlap, Gabriel A. Lackey, A. B. Stivers,
John Ellis, William D. Lannom, Joshua Tevis,
George W. Ewing, James G. Leach, George M. Thomas,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, Harrison Thomson,
William Fisher, L. S. Luttrell, H. S. Tye,
George L. Forman, James B. Lyne, J. R. Underwood,
J. Wilson Foster, W. B. Machen, R. A. Walker,
Nat. Gaither, Jr., E. D. Massie, Daniel P. White,
Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland, John W. White,
David C. Ganaway, Joseph H. E. McKee, Nathaniel Wolfe—71.
Samuel L. Geiger, Gobrias Terry,

The question was then taken on ordering said bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and Lannom, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland,
Robert A. Burton, jr., David C. Ganaway, Joseph H. E. McKee,
John G. Carlisle, Samuel L. Geiger, John M. Rice,
A. B. Chambers, Thomas L. Goheen, W. C. Richardson,
William W. Cleary, A. F. Gowdy, Fountain Riddell,
John W. Cook, John H. Gudgell,
William Day, Ben. M. Hitt,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

R. M. Alexander, Abijah Gilbert, Samuel Salyers,
Vene P. Armstrong, John K. Goodloe, Nelson Sledd,
Henry Bohannon, John O. Harrison, H. H. Smith,
William Brown, John Haynes, Joshua Tevis,
Richard A. Buckner, Joseph Hill, R. A. Walker,
Oscar H. Burbridge, George A. Houghton, Daniel P. White—41.
Joshua Burdett, John B. Hunter,
Thomas H. Clay, William C. Ireland,
Francis L. Cleveland, Gabriel A. Lackey,
Milton J. Cook, L. S. Luttrell,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne,
Robert English, E. D. Massie,
William Fisher, W. L. Neale,
George L. Forman,

Said bill having been engrossed, the question was then taken on its
passage, and a majority of the members elect of the House not voting
therefor, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were
as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Samuel L. Geiger, W. B. Machen,
John G. Carlisle, Thomas L. Goheen, John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers, A. F. Cowdy, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Thomas H. Clay, John Griffin, John M. Rice,
William W. Cleary, John H. Guldge, W. C. Richardson,
John W. Cook, John Haynes, Fountain Riddell,
William Day, Ben. M. Hitt, John Rodman,
Henry B. Dobyns, George B. Hodge, Samuel Sallyers,
Alexander Dunlap, L. D. Husbands, Nelson Sledd,
John Ellis, Richard T. Jacob, H. H. Smith,
George W. Ewing, Sylvester Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
Eugene A. Faulconer, William Johnson, Gebran Terry,
J. Wilson Foster, William D. Lannom, R. A. Walker,
Nat. Gaither, jr., James G. Leach, Daniel P. White,
David C. Ganaway,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, Fielding Neil,
Vene P. Armstrong, Abijah Gilbert, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Henry Bohannon, John K. Goodloe, John W. Ritter,
William Brown, John O. Harrison, Ben. J. Shaver,
Richard A. Buckner, Joseph Hill, Ishmael H. Smith,
Oscar H. Burbridge, George A. Houghton, Alex. H. Sneed,
Joshua Burdett, John B. Hunter, Joshua Tevis,
Robert A. Burton, jr., William C. Ireland, George M. Thomas,
Francis L. Cleveland, Gabriel A. Lackey, Harrison Thomson,
Milton J. Cook, L. S. Luttrell, H. S. Tye,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, Joseph R. Underwood,
Robert English, E. D. Massie, Nathaniel Wolfe,

And so said bill was rejected.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to legalize acknowledgments of deeds taken before late mayors of Newport.
An act to incorporate the Beargrass Packing and Manufacturing Company.
An act to authorize the election of a police judge in the town of Irvine.
An act to incorporate the Bloomfield Collegiate Institute.
With amendments to the last two named bills.
And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:
An act incorporating Roaring Spring, in Trigg county.
An act for the benefit of the Christian church at Parker's Stand.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Owingsville.
An act for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at Paris.
An act for the benefit of the trustees of school district No. 37, in Ballard county.
An act to change school district No 9, in Madison county.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 36, in Livingston county.
An act for the benefit of the common school commissioner of Daviess county.
An act to amend the charter of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute of Louisville.
An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, approved March 24, 1851.
An act to authorize the jailer of Hardin county to appoint a deputy.
A message was received from the Governor by Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, transmitting to this House a communication from the President of the United States, which is as follows, viz:

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Kentucky, Frankfort:

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1861.

Sir: I transmit an authenticated copy of a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress and approved on the 2d of March, 1861, by James Buchanan, President.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency’s obedient servant,

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec’y of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Department of State.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify, that the paper hereunto annexed has been compared with the original roll, and is a true copy of the “joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States,” approved March 2, 1861.

In testimony whereof, I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States of America the 85th.

WM. H. SEWARD.

Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, at the second session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz:

Article XIII. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

WM. PENNINGTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1861.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Mr. Goodloe read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The following amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, viz:

“No amendment of this Constitution, having for its object any interference, within the States, with the relation between their citizens and those described in section second of the first article of the Constitution as ‘all other persons,’ shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

“No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.”

AND WHEREAS, Said proposed amendment, although it fails to secure to the slave States all the rights to which they are justly entitled, and therefore cannot be received or treated by them as an adjustment of existing difficulties, does remove one cause of apprehended danger, and evinces a disposition on the part of the people of the North to make some advances toward a reconciliation with their Southern brethren, and may, and it is hoped will, lead, in a spirit of concession and compromise, to its final consummation; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the aforesaid proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, ratified by this Legislature.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby, directed to forward a copy of these resolutions, and the preamble thereto, to the President of the United States, with a request that he will communicate the same to Congress when it next convenes.

Mr. Lannom moved to lay said resolutions, and the communication from the President, on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. W. L. Neale and Clay, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

William W. Cleary, Thomas L. Goheen, W. B. Machen,
John W. Cook, William D. Lannon, John G. McFarland,
George W. Ewing, James G. Leach, Joseph Shawhan,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, Daniel P. White—12.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, David C. Canaway, Fielding Neil,
R. M. Alexander, Samuel L. Geiger, John M. Rice,
Vene P. Armstrong, Abijah Gilbert, W. C. Richardson,
Henry Behannon, John K. Goodloe, Fountain Riddell,
On motion of Mr. Carlisle,

Ordered, That said resolutions and communication from the President be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A message was also received from the Governor by Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, transmitting the commission of W. C. Daniel, a commissioner from Georgia, and other papers from said State, which are as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Whereas the people of Georgia, in convention assembled, having authorized the appointment of a commissioner to the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas, to present to the Legislatures or Conventions, or, in the event neither shall be in session, to the Governors of said States, the ordinance of the secession of Georgia, and to invite their co-operation with her and other seceding States in the formation of a Southern Confederacy:

Be it known, therefore, that I, the President of said Convention, do hereby appoint William C. Daniel as commissioner to the State of Kentucky, with authority then and there to act in conformity to said resolution.

In testimony whereof, I, George W. Crawford, have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of January, 1861.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD, President

Attest: A. R. LAMAR, Sec'y.
An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and other States united with her under a compact of Government entitled "the Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the people of the State of Georgia in Convention on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, when the Constitution of the United States of America was assented to, ratified, and adopted; and also, all acts, and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying and adopting amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded, and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain, that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Attest: A. R. LAMAR, Sec'y.

CONVENTION OF GEORGIA,
Milledgeville, January 23, 1861.

1st. Resolved, That this Convention cordially unite in the invitation extended by the Convention of the Republic of Alabama, to those of the slaveholding States, which may not have withdrawn from the Government of the United States of America, by that time, to send commissioners to represent them at a Congress of the States, which have withdrawn, to be held at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th day of February next.

2d. Be it further resolved, That the President of this Convention, do send a certified copy of this resolution to the Governors of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, with the request that they lay them before the Legislatures or Conventions of their respective States.

Attest: A. R. LAMAR, Sec'y.

CONVENTION OF GEORGIA,
Milledgeville, January —, 1861.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is the right and the duty of Georgia to secede from the present Union, and to co-operate with such of the other States as have, or shall do the same, for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederation, upon the basis of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of seventeen be appointed by the Chair, to report an ordinance to assert the right and fulfill the obligation of the State of Georgia, to secede from the Union.

A true extract from the minutes.

Attest: A. R. LAMAR, Sec'y.
Mr. F. Neil moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a committee of five members of this House be, and they are hereby, appointed, to act in conjunction with a committee to be appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and request him to address this General Assembly on the subject of our national affairs, at as early a day as practicable; and that said committee report to this Legislature the result of their interview; and that said committee make such arrangements as will be necessary to carry the above resolution into effect.

Mr. Lannom moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz:

"And that Hon. L. W. Powell be also requested to address this General Assembly on the same subject."

Which was adopted.

Said resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Ordered, That Messrs. F. Neil, Buckner, Jacob, Lannom, and Machen, be appointed a committee in pursuance of said resolution.

Mr. Lyne read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby, requested to return to this Assembly an enrolled bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Planters' Bank of Henderson," and the Committee on Enrollments be directed to correct the enrollment of said bill.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table having been dispensed with,

Said resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lannom asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the law regulating the duties of the enrolled militia.

Which was granted.

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs prepare and bring in the same.

The following bills were reported, viz,

By Mr. Carlisle—
1. A bill for the benefit of William Collopy, of Covington.

By same—
2. A bill for the benefit of E. B. Bartlett, late clerk of the Kenton circuit court.

By Mr. M. J. Cook—
3. A bill for the benefit of W. B. Smith.
Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st bill be referred to the Committee on Claims; the 2d to the Committee on Circuit Courts; and the 3d to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Harrison reported
A bill to prevent the trial of civil causes at the April term, 1861, of the Bullitt circuit court.
Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. McKee moved an amendment to said bill.
Which was adopted.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Iron Moulders' Local Union of Covington.
An act to incorporate the Licking River Mining and Manufacturing Company.

An act to incorporate Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., of Louisville.

An act empowering the Owen county court to change a State road.

An act to repeal an act in relation to the collection of the railroad tax of McCracken county.

An act to amend an act incorporating the Munday's Landing and Harrodsburg turnpike road company.

An act for the relief of school district No. 38, in Meade county.

An act to authorize stockholders in turnpike roads in which the State holds stock to vote by proxy.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Thomas read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:
1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in the opinion of this General Assembly the people of Kentucky are devotedly attached to the Union of these States, and they will use every honorable effort to maintain the Union as established by its founders.

2. Resolved, That for the purpose of preventing civil war and the shedding of fraternal blood, the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the forts in the seceding States would be attended with no dishonor or disgrace.

3. Resolved, That any attempt by the Federal Government to coerce the seceding States would frustrate all hopes of restoring our Federal Union, and involve the country in civil war.

4. Resolved, That the Hon. John J. Crittenden is justly entitled to our gratitude, and the earnest thanks of the whole country, for his untiring and patriotic efforts to save the Union, and hand down our inestimable blessings to our children, as we received them from our fathers.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Thomas moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the use of this Hall be tendered to the Hon. James Guthrie to address the people this evening, at half-past seven o’clock, upon the subject of our national difficulties.

Which was adopted.

Mr. W. Johnson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, by special leave, reported a bill authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to loan money to the State of Kentucky.

Which was read the first time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in order to meet a casual deficit in the revenue, the commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized, and it is hereby made their duty, to loan to the State of Kentucky the sum of one hundred thousand dollars out of the surplus money in the treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund; and for the amount of said loan the Governor is authorized and required to issue a bond for and on behalf of the Commonwealth, payable to the commissioners of the Sinking Fund nine months after the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

§ 2. The commissioners of the Sinking Fund are also authorized, and it is hereby made their duty, to loan to the State of Kentucky the sum of one hundred thousand dollars out of the surplus money in the treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund; and for the amount of said loan the Governor is authorized and required, upon the call of the Auditor and Treasurer, to issue a bond for and on behalf of the Com-
monwealth, payable to the commissioners of the Sinking Fund six months after the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

§ 3. The money which may be loaned to the State, under this act, shall be placed in the treasury to the credit of the revenue proper, and subject to the warrants drawn by the Auditor for the ordinary expenditures of the Government, including appropriations made by the Legislature.

§ 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Ordered, That said bill be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same having been engrossed,

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

And then the House adjourned.
FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

1. Mr. H. H. Smith presented the petition of sundry citizens of Webster county, praying the passage of a relief law.
2. Mr. Leach presented the petition of sundry citizens of Henry county, praying the call of a Border Slave State Convention, and declaring for the South.
3. Mr. Downing presented the petition of sundry citizens of Monroe county, praying a change in the time of holding county courts in said county.
4. Mr. Buckner presented the petition of James B. Clay and others, praying an appropriation for arming and equipping a cavalry corps in Lexington.
5. Mr. Harrison presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Bullitt county against a State Convention.
6. Mr. Ratcliff presented the petition of Geo. W. Kouns, praying an appropriation for services rendered the Board of Internal Improvement.
7. Mr. Dobyns presented the petition of sundry citizens of West Liberty, Morgan county, praying the passage of an act to take the sense of the people of said town on the sale of ardent spirits therein.
8. Mr. Lackey presented the petition of John Robinson, praying the repeal of an act stopping a road from Lancaster to the Lincoln and Garrard county line.
9. Mr. Gale presented the resolutions of a meeting in Owen county on political affairs.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to the Committee on Circuit Courts; the 2d, 5th, and 9th to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 3d to Messrs. Downing, Ritter, and Cleveland; the 4th to the Committee on Military Affairs; the 6th to the Committee on Claims; the 7th to Messrs. Dobyns, Burns, and Day; the 8th to the Committee on County Courts.

The following bills were reported, viz:
By Mr. Ireland—
1. A bill for the benefit of Elizabeth McKee, of Greenup county.
By Mr. Cleveland—

2. A bill to revive an act establishing the office of county treasurer for Bracken county, approved March 10, 1856.

By Mr. Abell—

3. A bill to amend the charter of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.

By Mr. Lannom—

4. A bill to repeal in part the judiciary system.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st and 2d bills be engrossed and read a third time; that the 3d be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement; and that the 4th be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that said committee report the same on to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st and 2d bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. J. W. Cook, by special leave, reported

A bill to exempt guns from execution.

Which was read the first time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That on all liabilities created after the 1st day of June, 1861, in addition to the property now exempt by law from execution, there shall be exempt from execution, attachment, distress for rent, or fee bills, one gun.

§ 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Ordered, That said bill be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. H. H. Smith moved to amend said bill by adding to the 1st section thereof the following:

"And there shall also be exempted from execution one bowieknife, one six shooter, and one pair of brass knucks."

And the question having been taken on the adoption of said amendment, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Leach and Gudgell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Samuel L. Geiger, John T. Ratcliff,
R. M. Alexander, Abijah Gilbert, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Vene P. Armstrong, Thomas L. Cohan, John M. Rice,
Henry Bohannon, John K. Goodloe, W. C. Richardson,
William Brown, A. F. Gowdy, Fountain Riddell,
Richard A. Buekner, John Griffin, John W. Ritter,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John H. Gudgell, John Rodman,
Joshua Burdett, Joseph Hill, Samuel Salyers,
Harrison G. Burns, Ben. M. Hitt, Ben. J. Shaver,
Robert A. Burton, jr., George A. Houghton, Joseph Shawhan,
John G. Carlisle, L. D. Husbands, Nelson Sledd,
A. B. Chambers, William C. Ireland, H. H. Smith,
William W. Cleary, Richard T. Jacob, Ishmael H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, Sylvester Johnson, Alex. H. Sneed,
John W. Cook, William Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
Milton J. Cook, Gabriel A. Lackey, Gobrias Terry,
William Day, William D. Lannom, Joshua Tevis,
Henry B. Dobyns, James G. Leach, George M. Thomas,
Daniel E. Downing, Young A. Linn, Harrison Thomson,
Alexander Dunlap, L. S. Luttrel, H. S. Tye,
John Ellis, James B. Lyne, J. R. Underwood,
Robert English, W. B. Machen, R. A. Walker,
Eugene A. Faulconer, E. D. Massie, Daniel P. White,
John A. Finn, Hiram McElroy, John W. White,
George L. Forman, John G. McFarland, Nathaniel Wolfe,
J. Wilson Foster, Joseph H. D. McKe, John Word—76.
Robert H. Gale, Fielding Neil,

Mr. Gilbert moved to lay said bill on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Lannom and J. W. Cook, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, Abijah Gilbert, Fielding Neil,
R. M. Alexander, John K. Goodloe, Ben. J. Shaver,
William Brown, George A. Houghton, H. H. Smith,
John G. Carlisle, John B. Hunter, Ishmael H. Smith,
Thomas H. Clay, Sylvester Johnson, Alex. H. Sneed,
Milton J. Cook, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. S. Tye,
George L. Forman,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, 
Vene P. Armstrong, 
Henry Bohannon, 
Richard A. Buckner, 
Oscar H. Burbridge, 
Joshua Burdett, 
Harrison G. Burns, 
Robert A. Burton, jr., 
A. B. Chambers, 
William W. Cleary, 
Francis L. Cleveland, 
Shelby Coffey, jr., 
John W. Cook, 
William Day, 
Henry B. Dobyns, 
Daniel E. Downing, 
Alexander Dunlap, 
John Ellis, 
Robert English, 
Eugene A. Faulconer, 
John A. Finn, 
J. Wilson Foster, 

Nat. Gaither, jr., 
Robert H. Gale, 
Samuel L. Geiger, 
Thomas L. Goheen, 
A. F. Gowdy, 
John Griffin, 
John H. Gudgell, 
John O. Harrison, 
John Haynes, 
Joseph Hill, 
Ben. M. Hitt, 
L. D. Husbands, 
William C. Ireland, 
Richard T. Jacob, 
William Johnson, 
William D. Lannom, 
James G. Leach, 
Young A. Linn, 
L. S. Luttrell, 
W. B. Machen, 

Hiram McElroy, 
John G. McFarland, 
Joseph H. D. McKee, 
John T. Ratcliff, 
Nicholas A. Rapier, 
W. C. Richardson, 
Fountain Riddell, 
John W. Ritter, 
John Rodman, 
Samuel Salyers, 
Joseph Shawhan, 
Nelson Sledd, 
A. B. Stivers, 
Gobrias Terry, 
Joshua Tevis, 
George M. Thomas, 
Harrison Thomson, 
R. A. Walker, 
Daniel P. White, 
John W. White, 
Nathaniel Wolfe—65.

Mr. Riddell moved to amend said bill by adding to the 1st section thereof the following, viz:

"But the gun so exempted shall not exceed in value fifty dollars, and this act shall apply only to bona fide housekeepers."

Which was adopted.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed, the question was taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Lannom and Leach, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, 
R. M. Alexander, 
Vene P. Armstrong, 
Henry Bohannon, 
Oscar H. Burbridge, 
Joshua Burdett, 
Harrison G. Burns, 
A. B. Chambers, 

Robert H. Gale, 
Samuel L. Geiger, 
Thomas L. Goheen, 
John Griffin, 
John H. Gudgell, 
John O. Harrison, 
John Haynes, 
Joseph Hill, 

Fielding Neil, 
John T. Ratcliff, 
Nicholas A. Rapier, 
W. C. Richardson, 
Fountain Riddell, 
John W. Ritter, 
John Rodman, 
Samuel Salyers,
Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act further to amend chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes.
An act for the benefit of the late sheriffs of Greenup, Lawrence, and Carter counties.
An act for the benefit of Mrs. Mary Haviland.
An act for the benefit of Wm. Magowan and J.V. Dewey.
An act for the benefit of W.T. Moren.
An act to amend the charter of the Southern College of Kentucky.
An act to amend the charter of Bowling-Green.
An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act for the benefit of the Taylorsville and Mt. Eden turnpike road company."
An act for the benefit of school district No. 48, in Pulaski county.
An act in relation to the town of Harrodsburg.
An act for the benefit of Elijah L. Wisdom and Green Atwell.
An act to incorporate the Campbellsburg Mutual Insurance Company.
An act for the benefit of Wm. F. Quinn.
An act to legalize the conveyance made to R.S.C. Alexander for lands on the waters of Green river.
An act to authorize the re-indexing of certain deed-books by the clerk of the Graves county court.

With amendments to the four last named bills.

That they had rejected bills originating in the House of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Verona and Morningview turnpike road company."

An act to increase the revenue by imposing a tax on the business of express companies, railroads, and steamboats.

That they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Falls City Marine Institute.

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company.

An act to amend the charter of the Galt House Company.

An act to amend the laws with reference to the city court of Louisville.

An act to define the southern tax limits of the city of Louisville.

An act for the benefit of the administrator of Joseph Barnett.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Carlisle.

An act to incorporate the city of Paris.

An act to change the line between Bethel and Wyoming precincts, in Bath county.

An act to authorize the county judge of Garrard county to change the place of voting in district No. 1.

An act extending the time offering a reward for the discovery of the milk sickness.

A message was received from the Governor by the Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, announcing that he had approved and signed enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Lexington and Newtown turnpike road company.

An act to discontinue a portion of the State road in Kenton county.

An act for the benefit of W. A. L. B. Sharp, late sheriff of Estill county.


An act to establish an additional voting precinct in Larue county.

An act to incorporate the town of Pitt's Point.
An act for the benefit of E. G. Wright, late marshal of Mt. Sterling, and his sureties.

An act to change the time of holding the quarterly court in Jackson county, and to legalize proceedings of said court.

An act to incorporate Harmony Lodge, No. 302, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act repealing an act providing for the payment of the public debt of Greenup county.

An act concerning police and city courts, and fees of county attorneys.

An act authorizing the trustees of the Baptist church in Shelbyville to sell certain real estate.

An act to amend an act for the benefit of the trustees and citizens of the town of London.

An act for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Sterling.

An act to incorporate the Book and Tract Society of the M. E. Church South.

An act for the benefit of Pleasant Conway, of Caldwell county.

An act to incorporate the Bowling-Green Gas Company.

An act to establish and incorporate the town of Hardyville, in Hart county.

An act to amend the charter of the Merchants' Deposit Bank of Danville.

An act to allow non-resident aliens, who are heirs and devisees, to hold and convey real estate.

An act to incorporate the Deposit Bank of New Liberty.

Also a message from the Governor, transmitting the majority and minority reports of the commissioners to the Peace Conference, and the journal of said Peace Conference, as follows, viz:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, March 22, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to you the majority and minority reports of the commissioners from this State to the Peace Conference at Washington City, and the journal of said Conference.

Respectfully,

B. MAGOFFIN.

[For Reports—see Legislative Documents.]
Also a message, in writing, from the Governor, as follows, viz:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Frankfort, March 22, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

A bill, which originated in your body, entitled "An act for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville, and other banks," has been presented to me for my approval and signature. In the message vetoing the Commercial Bank bill, at the last session of the General Assembly, I entered fully into the discussion of the question of the propriety of a further increase of the banking capital of the State, and it is unnecessary for me to elaborate the argument then made against the policy of a further increase of capital. The passage of that bill over my veto added nine hundred thousand dollars to the amount of bank capital heretofore existing; and now it is proposed by the bill before me to make a still further increase of the capital stock of the banks.

By the terms of the bill before me, the Bank of Louisville is authorized to re-sell seventy thousand dollars of the original stock of said bank that has been taken in discharge of suspended debts due said bank or otherwise. The bank not having the right to issue this retired stock without additional legislation, it is manifest that to the extent of the seventy thousand dollars, now proposed to be re-issued, the capital stock now authorized by law to be employed would be increased by the passage of the bill under consideration. I cannot, therefore, approve it, but return it to the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

Respectfully,

B. MAGOFFIN.

The bill referred to in said message reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Louisville, may establish a branch of said bank, at such place in the county of Union as they may select, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That to enable and qualify persons to act as officers of said branch, that said bank is hereby authorized to re-sell seventy-thousand dollars of the original stock of said bank that has been taken in discharge of suspended debts due said bank, or otherwise; but nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize said bank to increase the original stock of said bank, as fixed in the original or amended charters.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That said bank shall have the power to issue notes of the denomination of one dollar and upwards; anything in their charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 4. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this bill, giving the right to issue bills of less denomination than five dollars, be extended to all the chartered banks of issue in Kentucky.

§ 5. Be it further enacted, That the Legislature hereby reserves the right to alter or repeal, at pleasure, so much of this act as relates to
the issue and circulation of bills of a less denomination than five dollars.

§ 6. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

On motion of Mr. McElroy,

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said veto message and bill for the use of the members of this House, and that the consideration of the same be made the special order for to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. McKee,

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of the majority and minority reports of the commissioners to the Peace Conference and the journal thereof, for the use of the members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Lannom,

Ordered, That the Committee on Printing ascertain and report to this House forthwith the cost of printing 150 copies of the majority and minority reports and journal aforesaid.

The House, according to special order, took up the bill to prevent the trial of civil causes at the April term, 1861, of the Bullitt circuit court.

Said bill reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That no civil cause shall be tried, nor any order of proceeding made or had therein, at the April term, 1861, of the circuit court of Bullitt county; and all process in civil causes made returnable to said April term, shall have the same force and effect in all respects whatever as if made returnable to the August term, 1861, of said court; and all civil causes heretofore continued to the said April term shall stand continued until said August term.

§ 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The amendment adopted on yesterday reads as follows, viz:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the holding of a circuit court in said county of Bullitt, as now directed by law, for the preparation and trial of all criminal and equitable causes now brought or hereafter to be brought in said court.

Said bill, as amended, having been engrossed, was read a third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. H. H. Smith and Burns, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


And so said bill was rejected.

Mr. Sneed moved a reconsideration of the vote by which said bill was rejected.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Luttrell and Cleveland, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

William Day, Richard T. Jacob, Gobrias Terry,
Henry B. Dobyns, James G. Leach, Harrison Thomson,
John Ellis, Young A. Linn, H. S. Tye,
Robert English, W. B. Machen, R. A. Walker,
George W. Ewing, Hiram McElroy, Daniel P. White,
Nat. Gaither, jr., John G. McFarland, Nathaniel Wolfe,
Samuel L. Geiger, John T. Ratcliff,

Those who voted in the negative, were—
Joshua Burdett, Thomas L. Gohren, Fielding Neil,
Milton J. Cook, William C. Ireland, John M. Rice,
Daniel E. Downing, Sylvester Johnson, John W. Ritter,
Alexander Dunlap, William Johnson, Ishmael H. Smith,
Eugene A. Faulconer, L. S. Luttrell, Joshua Tevis,
George L. Forman, James E. Lyne, George M. Thomas,

Mr. Massie moved to amend said bill, by way of ryder, by adding thereto the following:

"The citizens of Bullitt county shall not collect debts of citizens of Spencer county."

Mr. McElroy objected to said amendment as being out of order, and the Speaker decided that the same was in order.

From this decision of the Chair Mr. McElroy appealed.

Mr. Carlisle moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Said motion was adopted.

Mr. Massie’s amendment was then rejected.

Mr. Hitt moved to amend said bill, by way of ryder, by adding thereto the following:

Be it further enacted, That the March term, 1861, of the Carroll circuit court, be postponed until its August term of 1861.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Massie and Brown, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Abijah Gilbert, Fielding Neil,
C. S. Abell, A. F. Gowdy, John T. Ratcliff,
R. M. Alexander, John Griffin, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Vene P. Armstrong, John O. Harrison, John Rodman,
Henry Bohannon, John Haynes, Ben. J. Shaver,
William Brown, Ben. M. Hitt, Joseph Shawhan,
John G. Carlisle, Geo. A. Houghton, Nelson Sledd,
Shelby Coffey, jr., L. D. Husbands, H. H. Smith,
Resolved, That the title thereof be amended so as to read, "An act to prevent the trial of civil causes at the April term, 1861, of the Bullitt, and the March term, 1861, of the Carroll circuit courts."

Mr. Gudgell read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when this General Assembly shall adjourn on Monday, the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M., it shall adjourn without day.

Mr. Bohannon moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be tendered to Governor C. A. Wickliffe this evening, at three o'clock, and to Governor C. S. Morehead, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of their speaking on the subjects now agitating the country, and explaining their course in the Peace Conference at Washington.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Carlisle moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, directed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of providing by law for the appraisement of real estate, or any interest therein, ordered to be sold under any mortgage, attachment, or other lien, and giving the owner of the same the right to redeem it as in the case of sales under execution.

Which was adopted.

The House then, by special leave, took up the motion of Mr. McKee to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to order to its third
reading the bill to regulate the sale of personal property under execution, &c.
Said motion was adopted.

Ordered, That said bill be committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.
And then the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

1. Mr. Clay presented the petition of sundry citizens of Lexington, praying an amendment to the charter of said city.
2. Mr. Underwood presented the petition of D. J. Petillow, praying a change in the law in relation to depositions.
Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to Messrs. Clay, W. Johnson, and Wolfe, and the second to the Committee on the Codes of Practice.
The House, according to order, took up the veto of the Governor of the bill for the benefit of the banks of Louisville and other banks.
And the question being taken on the passage of said bill, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

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<th>Mr. Speaker</th>
<th>Abijah Gilbert</th>
<th>John Rodman</th>
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<td>C. S. Abell</td>
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<td>William Johnson</td>
<td>Joshua Tevis</td>
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<td>Francis L. Cleveland</td>
<td>L. S. Luttrel</td>
<td>George M. Thomas</td>
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Daniel E. Downing,    James B. Lyne,    Harrison Thomson,
Robert English,    Willis B. Machen,    Joseph R. Underwood,
George W. Ewing,    Hiram McElroy,    R. A. Walker,
George L. Forman,    John G. McFarland,    Daniel P. White,
J. Wilson Foster,    Fielding Neil,    John W. White,
Nat. Gaither, jr.,    Nicholas A. Rapier,    Nathaniel Wolfe,
Samuel L. Geiger,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Harrison G. Burns,    Eugene A. Faulconer,    Gabriel A. Lackey,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,    Robert H. Gale,    Young A. Linn,
John G. Carlisle,    Thomas L. Goheen,    E. D. Massie,
John W. Cook,    John Griffin,    Joseph H. D. McKee,
Milton J. Cook,    John H. Gudgel,    John T. Ratcliff,
William Day,    Joseph Hill,    John M. Rice,
Henry B. Dobyns,    Ben. M. Hitt,    W. C. Richardson,
Alexander Dunlap,    George B. Hodge,    Fountain Riddell,
John Ellis,    Sylvester Johnson,    Samuel Salyers—27.

And so said bill was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Alfred C. Tanner, county clerk of McLean county.

An act to incorporate the Davis Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

An act for the benefit of Isaac E. Johnson and James A. Hawkins.

An act to amend an act concerning the penitentiary, approved February 1, 1858.

Resolution for the final adjournment of the General Assembly.

And that they had received official information from the Governor that he had approved and signed enrolled bills of that House of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes.

An act to amend the charter of the Williamstown Academy.

An act allowing further time to the sheriffs for the benefit of taxpayers.

An act to authorize circuit and equity courts to have entered of record certain orders for the sale of estates of infants and married women in certain cases.

An act to amend the charter of Owenton.

An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.
An act to incorporate the American Workingmen's Benevolent Association, of Covington.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act for incorporating the Salem Academy."

An act for the benefit of Springfield.

An act for the benefit of W. G. Harrison and Anderson Graves.

An act for the benefit of Wm. H. Middleton.

An act to amend the charter of Rochester.

An act for the benefit of the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike road company.

An act appointing commissioners to run and mark the boundary line of Wolfe county.

An act to incorporate the Carlisle Cemetery Company.

An act to incorporate the Presbyterian church of Greenupsburg.

An act to establish an equity and criminal court in Ballard county.

An act to amend the charter of the Masonic Publication Association.

An act for the benefit of the sureties of John G. Pickens, late sheriff of Clinton county.

An act changing the time of holding the Bullitt county court.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington.

Mr. Gowdy, from the Committee on Printing, made the following report, viz:

The Committee on Printing, having under consideration the resolution of this House, adopted on yesterday, to inquire into the probable cost of printing the report and journal of the commissioners who attended the Peace Convention in the City of Washington, make the following report:

The committee find, upon consultation with the Public Printer, that the estimated cost of paper and printing said report, (which will contain about 139 pages,) will be about two hundred dollars for 3000 copies, the number of copies the committee recommend to be printed; to be printed on good medium paper. The number of copies may be increased, and will cost the same ratio, which will be 6½ cents per copy. The Public Printer informs the committee that he will be able to furnish some of the copies in about ten days, and the balance can be sent by express and mail to the members of this House at their homes.

The committee report the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption by this House.

Resolved, That the Public Printer is hereby directed to print, for the use of the members of this House, 3000 copies of the reports and journals of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to the Peace Convention held in the City of Washington, commencing on the 4th day of February, 1861.
Resolved. That the Public Printer send to the members of this House, by express and mail,(the remaining copies not delivered,) the reports and journal aforesaid as soon as they are ready.

A. F. GOWDY, Chairman.

Which was concurred in.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Thomas—
A bill to incorporate the town of Quincy, in Lewis county.

By Mr. Burbridge—
A bill to amend the charter of the Paris and Bethlehem turnpike road company.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to repeal in part the judiciary system,
Reported the same with a substitute.

Mr. Machen moved to amend said substitute by striking out the word "December," where it occurs therein, and inserting "September."

Mr. F. Neil moved to lay said bill and amendment on the table.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. F. Neil and Gowdy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, Fountain Riddell,
Henry Bohannon, David C. Ganaway, John W. Ritter,
Richard A. Buckner, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
Joshua Burdett, George B. Hodge, Joseph Shawhan,
John G. Carlisle, George A. Houghton, Ismael H. Smith,
William W. Cleary, William Johnson, Alex. H. Sneed,
Francis L. Cleveland, Gabriel A. Lackey, Joshua Tevis,
Milton J. Cook, L. S. Luttrell, George M. Thomas,
Daniel B. Downing, James B. Lyne, Harrison Thomson,
John Ellis, Joseph H. D. McKee, John W. White,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
C. S. Abell,
William Brown,
Oscar H. Burbridge,
Harrison G. Burns,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,
A. B. Chambers,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,
John W. Cook,
William Day,
Henry B. Dobyne,
Alexander Danlap,
George W. Ewing,
Eugene A. Faulconer,
John A. Finn,
J. Wilson Foster,
Nat. Gaither, jr.,
Robert H. Gale,
Samuel L. Geiger,
Abijah Gilbert,
Thomas L. Goheen,
A. F. Gowdy,
John Griffin,
John H. Gudgell,
John O. Harrison,
John Haynes,
Joseph Hill,
John B. Hunter,
L. D. Husbands,
William C. Ireland,
Richard T. Jacob,
Sylvester Johnson,
William D. Lannom,
James G. Leach,
Young A. Linn,
W. B. Machen,
E. D. Massie,
Hiram McElroy,
John G. McFarland,
John T. Ratcliff,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
John M. Rice,
W. C. Richardson,
Samuel Salyers,
Ben. J. Shaver,
Nelson Sledd,
H. H. Smith,
Gobrias Terry,
H. S. Tye,
Joseph R. Underwood,
R. A. Walker,
Daniel P. White,
John Word—53.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Machen was adopted.

Mr. Ireland moved a further amendment to said substitute.
Which was adopted.

Mr. Husbands moved a further amendment to said substitute.
Pending which, the hour having arrived for the orders of the day, further consideration of said bill and amendments was postponed.

The House, according to order, took up the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill to amend the penal laws in relation to certain duties of county court clerks.
Which was twice read and concurred in.

The House took up bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
1. An act to amend an act approved February 11, 1860, in reference to school district No. 1, in Rockcastle county.
2. An act for the benefit of Wm. J. Shroult.
3. An act for the benefit of James M. Nesbitt.
4. An act to establish an additional magistrates' district and election precinct in Daviess county.
Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordained, That the 1st be referred to the Committee on Education; and that the 2d, 3d, and 4th bills be read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 2d, 3d, and 4th bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up the resolution of the Senate in reference to the Hon. John J. Crittenden.

Mr. Hitt moved an amendment to said resolution.

Ordered, That said resolution and amendment be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Also the resolutions moved by Mr. Husbands on federal politics.

Mr. Goodloe moved to refer said resolutions to the Committee on Federal Relations.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Lannom and Gudgell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Harrison G. Burns, A. B. Chambers, William W. Cleary, Shelby Coffey, jr., John W. Cook, William Day, Henry B. Dobyms, Alexander Danlap, John Ellis, George W. Ewing,


Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills from this House, of the following titles:

viz:

An act further to amend chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes.
An act for the benefit of the late sheriffs of Greenup, Lawrence, and Carter counties.
An act to legalize acknowledgments of deeds taken before late mayors of Newport.
An act for the benefit of Mrs. Mary Haviland.
An act for the benefit of Wm. Magowan and J. V. Dewey.
An act for the benefit of W. T. Moren.
An act for the benefit of Elijah L. Wisdom and Green Atwell.
An act to incorporate the Beargrass Packing and Manufacturing Company.
An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act for the benefit of the Taylorsville and Mt. Eden turnpike road company."
An act for the benefit of school district No. 48, in Pulaski county.
An act in relation to the town of Harrodsburg.
And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. F. Neil, from the committee appointed to wait on the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and invite him to address the General Assembly, made the following report, viz:

The committee appointed to wait upon the Hon. John J. Crittenden on the part of the House of Representatives, in conjunction with a committee from the Senate, report that they have discharged the duty assigned them, and are authorized by Mr. Crittenden to say that he accepts the invitation to address the General Assembly on the subject indicated in the resolutions of the General Assembly; and the committee have agreed that the address shall be delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 26th, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.; and it is further agreed that the Senate, at the hour appointed for the address, shall proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of holding a joint session of both Houses.

F. NEIL,
RICHARD T. JACOB,
W. D. LANNOM,
R. A. BUCKNER,
W. B. MACHEN.
The House then took up the bill regulating the fees of circuit court clerks in certain cases.

Said bill reads as follows, viz:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter the clerks of the circuit courts, in addition to the fees now allowed by law, shall be allowed the same fees in all cases of felony in the name of the Commonwealth as are now allowed for similar services in civil cases; and said clerks are required to make out their fee bills for their services rendered in such cases, and return the same to their respective courts, which, when examined and allowed by the courts, shall be certified and paid in the same manner as sheriffs' fees in such cases: Provided, however, That no clerk of this Commonwealth shall receive more than forty dollars per annum under and by virtue of this act.

Mr. Sneed moved to lay said bill on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Massie and Gowdy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

The House then took up the bill for the benefit of John H. Caldwell. And the question being taken on ordering said bill to be engrossed and read a third time, it was decided in the negative. And so said bill was rejected.

Mr. Machen, by special leave, reported
A bill to amend the 9th article of the 83d chapter of Revised Statutes, entitled "Revenue and Taxation."
Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That said bill be made the special order of the day for Monday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill for the use of the members of this House.

And then the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1861.

1. Mr. Leach presented the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Henry, praying against calling a State Convention.

2. Mr. Abell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mercer county, praying an amendment to the charter of the Harrodsburg and Cornishville turnpike road company.

3. Mr. Rodman presented the petition of sundry citizens of Franklin county, praying a change in the boundary of a voting precinct in said county.

4. Mr. Lannom presented the petition of sundry citizens of Columbus, praying a repeal of their town charter.

5. Mr. Griffin presented the petition of W. Price and S. Thompson, praying an appropriation for W. B. Wood.

6. Mr. S. Johnson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Nelson county, praying the passage of a relief law.
7. Also the remonstrance of sundry citizens of said county against abolishing the spring term of their circuit court.

8. Also the petition of sundry citizens of said county, praying the formation of an additional justices' and voting district therein.

9. Mr. Tevis presented the petition of the members of the "Harmonia Benevolent Society," praying an act of incorporation.

10. Mr. Ritter presented the petition of sundry citizens of Barren county, praying the passage of the four million bill.

11. Mr. Abell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mercer county, praying a change in the line of election precincts in said county.

12. Mr. Bohannon presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Consolation, in Shelby county, praying an amendment to their town charter.

13. Mr. Brown presented the petition of Phelps and Rodgers, of Christian county, praying an increase of the powers and duties of constables.

14. Mr. Buckner presented the petition of M. M. Corvin, praying that the State release to her its interest in a house and lot in Lexington.

15. Mr. Tevis presented the petition of Philip Tompsett, praying that the chancery and circuit court held in Louisville, be authorized to appoint an interpreter.

16. Mr. Speaker Meriwether presented the petition of William Jenkins, praying that he be allowed to engage in a lottery business.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 2d to the Committee on Internal Improvement; the 3d, 8th, and 11th to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; the 4th and 12th to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions; the 5th to Messrs. Griffin, Foster, and Dobyns; the 6th and 7th to the Committee on Circuit Courts; the 9th, 13th, and 15th to the Committee on the Revised Statutes; the 10th to the Committee on Banks; the 14th to the Committee on the Judiciary; and the 16th to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The House, by special leave, took up the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill to authorize the election of police judge in the town of Irvine.

Mr. Stivers moved an amendment to said amendment.

Which was adopted.
Said amendment, as amended, was then read and concurred in.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of William J. Ashcraft, of Estill county.
An act legalizing the election of the chairman and board of trustees of Bowling-Green.
An act to amend the charter of the Southern Bank of Kentucky.
An act for the benefit of the town of Williamsburg, in Whitley county.
An act for the benefit of the Cynthiana and Raven Creek turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Green county.
An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 47, in Knox county, and No. 6, in Lincoln county.
An act for the benefit of S. W. Rennick, late sheriff of Hickman county.
An act for the benefit of S. E. Higgins.
An act to charter the Bon Harbor turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of Elizabeth McKee, of Greenup county.
An act to revive an act establishing the office of county treasurer for Bracken county, approved March 10, 1856.
An act to exempt guns from execution.

Resolution requesting the Governor to return bill to incorporate the Planters' Bank of Henderson.
An act to prevent the trial of civil causes at the April term, 1861, of the Bullitt, and the March term, 1861, of the Carroll circuit courts.
An act to repeal in part certain terms of the circuit court, the equity and criminal court of Logan, and the circuit court of Todd county.

With amendments to the two last named bills.

And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of S. E. G. Cole, of Todd county.
An act for the benefit of Elisha L. Siler.
An act concerning the counties of Carter, Lawrence, Boyd, and Greenup.
An act to amend the charter of Uniontown.
An act for the benefit of James D. Ballard.
An act concerning the Wilderness turnpike road.
An act to repeal the spring term of the several courts in Metcalfe county.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill from this House, entitled
"An act to prevent the trial of civil causes at the April term, 1861, of the Bullitt, and the March term, 1861, of the Carroll circuit courts."
Were taken up, twice read, and concurred in.

The House, by special leave, took up bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
An act to repeal the spring term of the several courts in Metcalfe county.
An act to change school district No 9, in Madison county.
Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with,
Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills were reported, viz:
By Mr. Burnam—
A bill to confer additional jurisdiction in certain cases.
By Mr. Burton—
A bill to incorporate Raywick Lodge, No. 299, of Free and Accepted Masons.
By same—
A bill to amend an act in relation to the seminary lands of Lewis county.
By Mr. Machen—
A bill to amend the 16th section, article 12, chapter 83, Revised Statutes.
By same—
A bill to amend the 6th and 7th sections of chapter 88, Revised Statutes, entitled "Schools and Seminaries."
By same—
A bill fixing the time of holding the Magoffin county court.
By Mr. Wolfe—
A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville turnpike road company.
By Mr. Luttrell—
A bill to amend the charter of the Stanford and Lancaster turnpike road company.

By Mr. Husbands—
A bill for the benefit of Jonathan Riley.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of G. F. Robb, of McCracken county.

By same—
A bill to authorize the granting of bowling alley license in the city of Columbus.

By same—
A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Female Literary and Benevolent Institution of Nazareth, near Bardstown, approved December 29, 1829.

By Mr. Richardson—
A bill to amend the charter of the town of Brandenburg.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of common school districts in Meade county.

By Mr. Downing—
A bill for the benefit of the surveyor of Monroe county.

By same—
A bill changing the time of holding the county and quarterly courts in Monroe county.

By same—
A bill to amend an act authorizing the sale of Robinson Academy, in Adair county.

By Mr. J. W. White—
A bill to amend the charter of the Ruddle's Mill and Shawhan Station turnpike road company.

By same—
A bill to change the line of a precinct in Montgomery county.

By same—
A bill to change a voting place in Powell county.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of John W. Clay, late sheriff of Montgomery county.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of W. R. Maupin, justice of the peace of Montgomery county.
By Mr. Shaver—
A bill to incorporate the Excelsior Literary Society, of Greenville.

By Mr. S. Johnson—
A bill to amend the charter of the town of New Haven and Bloomfield.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, of Nelson county.

By same—
A bill creating an additional justices' and voting district in Nelson county.

By same—
A bill to incorporate Compass Lodge, No. 223, A. F. M., of Louisville.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same having been engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Burton—
1. A bill to provide more effectually for listing property for taxation.

By same—
2. A bill to amend section 6, of article 6, of chapter 32, of the Revised Statutes, concerning elections.

By Mr. Downing—
3. A bill to establish a conventional rate of interest.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; the 2d to the Committee on Revised Statutes; and the 3d to the Committee on Banks.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Revised Statutes report the 2d bill on to-morrow, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Husbands moved the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to call upon all the members of this House, for the purpose of ascertaining the place of birth, the profession, and the address of each member of this House, and report the same to the Clerk of the House, to be entered upon the journal.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Richardson moved the following resolution, viz:

Whereas, The President of the United States has announced, in his inaugural address, "That the power conferred on him will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, to collect duties, imports, &c.; therefore,

Resolved, That the attempt to hold, occupy, and possess the forts, and to collect the revenue in the States which have seceded from the Federal Union, would necessarily result in civil war, and should and will be resisted by the people of Kentucky at every hazard and to the last extremity.

Mr. Goodloe moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Lannom moved a reconsideration of the vote by which said resolution was committed to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Sneed moved to lay said motion to reconsider on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Gowdy and Gaither, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, George L. Forman, Nicholas A. Rapier,
R. M. Alexander, David C. Ganaway, John W. Ritter,
Henry Bohannon, Abijah Gilbert, John Rodman,
Richard A. Buckner, John K. Goodloe, Ben. J. Shaver,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John O. Harrison, H. H. Smith,
Joshua Burdett, John Haynes, Israel H. Smith,
Curtis F. Barnam, George A. Houghton, Alex. H. Sneed,
Robert A. Burton, John B. Hunter, Joshua Tevis,
John G. Carlisle, William C. Ireland, George M. Thomas,
Thomas H. Clay, Gabriel A. Lackey, Harrison Thomson,
Milton J. Cook, L. S. Luttrell, Joseph R. Underwood,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, John W. White,
Robert English, E. D. Massie, Nathaniel Wolfe,
John A. Finn, Fielding Nell, John Word—42.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Samuel L. Geiger, James Mann,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Ghee, Hiram McElroy,
The question was then taken on the reconsideration, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Rice and Wolfe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Leach moved that said committee be instructed to report on to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Burns and Lannom, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,    David C. Ganaway,    Young A. Linn,
Harrison G. Burns,    Samuel L. Geiger,    W. B. Machen,
A. B. Chambers,    Thomas L. Goheen,    James Mann,
William W. Cleary,    A. F. Gowdy,    Joseph H. D. McKee,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,    John Griffin,    John T. Ratchiff,
John W. Cook,    John H. Gudgel,    John M. Rice,
William Day,    John Haynes,    W. C. Richardson,
Henry B. Dobyns,    Joseph Hill,    Samuel Salyers,
Alexander Dunlap,    George B. Hodge,    Joseph Shawhan,
John Ellis,    L. D. Husbands,    Nelson Sledd,
George W. Ewing,    Sylvester Johnson,    A. B. Stivers,
J. Wilson Foster,    William Johnson,    Gobrias Terry,
Nat. Gaither, jr.,    William D. Lannom,    R. A. Walker,
Robert H. Gale,    James G. Leach,    Daniel P. White—42.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell,    George L. Forman,    Fountain Riddell,
R. M. Alexander,    Abijah Gilbert,    John W. Ritter,
Henry Bohannon,    John K. Goodloe,    John Rodman,
Richard A. Buckner,    John O. Harrison,    Ben. J. Shaver,
Oscar H. Burbridge,    George A. Houghton,    H. H. Smith,
Joshua Burdett,    John B. Hunter,    Ishmael H. Smith,
Curtis F. Burnam,    William C. Ireland,    Alex. H. Sneed,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,    Gabriel A. Lackey,    Joshua Tevis,
John G. Carlisle,    L. S. Luttrell,    George M. Thomas,
Thomas H. Clay,    James B. Lyne,    Harrison Thomson,
Milton J. Cook,    E. D. Massie,    J. R. Underwood,
Daniel E. Downing,    Hiram McElroy,    John W. White,
Robert English,    Fielding Neil,    Nathaniel Wolfe,
John A. Finn,    Nicholas A. Rapier,    John Word—42.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to postpone the trial of civil causes at the April term, 1861, of the Bullitt, and the March term, 1861, of the Carroll, Pulaski, and Nelson circuit courts, and the May term, 1861, of the Larue circuit court.

An act to amend the penal laws in relation to certain duties of county court clerks.
An act for the benefit of Elizabeth McKee, of Greenup county.

Resolution requesting the Governor to return a bill to incorporate the Planters' Bank of Henderson.

And an enrolled bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to repeal the spring term of the several courts in Metcalfe county.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Abell moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the banks and private individuals of this Commonwealth to lend money at eight per cent interest per annum, to be secured by mortgage on real estate, and that they report thereon by bill or otherwise Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. McKee moved to amend said resolution by substituting therefor the following, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks inquire and report whether any legislation at the present session be necessary and expedient to enable the banks of Kentucky to afford relief to the people in the present disturbed condition of the country.

Mr. Burns moved to lay said resolution on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Burns and Rice, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

William Brown, John Griffin, Fielding Neil,
Harrison G. Burns, John Haynes, John M. Rice,
A. B. Chambers, Joseph Hill, Fountain Riddell,
John W. Cook, L. D. Husbands, John Rodman,
Milton J. Cook, Sylvester Johnson, Samuel Salyers,
William Day, William Johnson, Ben. J. Shaver,
George W. Ewing, William D. Launom, Joseph Shawhan,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach, Nelson Sledd,
David C. Ganaway, Young A. Linn, Gobrias Terry,
Abijah Gilbert, W. B. Maehen, R. A. Walker,
Thomas L. Goheen, Hiram McElroy, John W. White,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John Ellis, James Mann,
C. S. Abell, Robert English, E. D. Massie,
R. M. Alexander, John A. Finn, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Mr. Brown moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill, "To carry into effect certain provisions of an act, entitled 'An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia, approved March 5, 1860, and for other purposes,'" was rejected on Thursday. Said motion was postponed.

Mr. Downing moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the clerks of the circuit courts authority by law to take bail bonds from those committed to jail in their respective counties when bail is allowed by an order of any examining court or circuit court of the Commonwealth.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Shaver moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That hereafter this House shall meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., remain in session till 1 o'clock, and take a recess till 3 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Machen moved to amend said resolution by substituting therefor the following:

Resolved, That the House will meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., and adjourn at 2 o'clock, P. M., during the remainder of the session.

Which was adopted.

Said resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Shaver reported
A bill regulating fees of surveyors.
Which was read the first time. And the question being taken on ordering said bill to be read a second time, it was decided in the negative. And so said bill was rejected.
Mr. Sledd moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That in the event of a called session of Congress, any act passed having for its object the collection of the revenue, or retaking the forts in the seceding States, would be regarded by Kentucky as coercion—a declaration of war against the seceding States, and would at once cause all the slave States to make common cause with the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Goodloe moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Richardson and Geiger, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Carlisle moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be, and it is
hereby, instructed to report on all the matters referred to it on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Which was adopted.

Ordered, That Messrs. F. Neil and McElroy be appointed to wait on the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and conduct him to this Hall on tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, when he will address the General Assembly.

The bill to incorporate the Planters' Bank of Henderson having been brought back from the Governor, in accordance with the joint resolution, and the errors apparent in the enrollment corrected, said bill was returned to the Governor.

And then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the mayor of the city of Louisville, viz:

Mayor's Office,

Louisville, Ky., March 25, 1861.

Hon. D. Meriwether, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Dear Sir: I herewith transmit to you a copy of the resolution passed this day by the Board of Court-house Commissioners, tendering the use of the court-house in Louisville to the members of the proposed convention of the Border Slave States, should the Legislature deem it proper to designate this as the place of meeting.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Thos. H. Crawford, Mayor.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Louisville Court-house on Monday, 25th March, 1861, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the use of the Louisville court-house is hereby tendered, through the State of Kentucky, to the contemplated Border State Convention.

Thos. P. Smith, Sec'y.
Ordered, That said communication and resolution be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House, by special leave, took up a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to amend an act concerning the penitentiary, approved February 1, 1858.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That said bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and that they report the same to-morrow, at half-past nine o'clock, A. M.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Gale—
A bill declaring Eagle creek a navigable stream.

By Mr. Mann—
A bill for the benefit of A. G. Wileman, of Pendleton county.

By Mr. Griffin—
A bill for the benefit of W. B. Woods, of Pulaski county.

By Mr. Rice—
A bill creating an additional justices' district and voting place in Floyd county.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of A. C. Boarman, late sheriff of Breathitt county.

By same—
A bill concerning the town of West Liberty, in Morgan county.

By same—
A bill to authorize Wm. Ratcliff, a constable in Pike county, to appoint a deputy.

By same—
A bill to repeal an act to establish an additional voting precinct in Carter county.

By Mr. W. Johnson—
A bill to authorize the Georgetown and Long Lick turnpike road company to erect a toll-gate.

By same—
A bill to amend the city charter of Lexington.
By Mr. F. Neil—
A bill for the benefit of the Shelbyville and Westport turnpike road company.

By Mr. Bohannon—
A bill to amend the charter of the town of Consolation, in Shelby county.

By Mr. Massie—
A bill to amend the charter of the town of Mt. Eden, in Spencer county.

By Mr. Gowdy—
A bill to close a certain alley in the town of Campbellsville.

By Mr. Terry—
A bill to repeal in part an act requiring surveyors in the counties of Logan and Todd to keep their offices at the county seat.

By Mr. Linn—
A bill to incorporate the town of Linton, in Trigg county.

By Mr. McElroy—
A bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Providence.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of Martha A. Corbin.

By Mr. Underwood—
A bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to prevent the wanton destruction of fish in Green river and its tributaries."

By Mr. Hunter—
A bill for the benefit of the trustees of district No. 57, Washington county.

By same—
A bill to aid in the construction of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.

By Mr. Tye—
A bill authorizing trustees of common school districts in Whitley county to levy and collect a tax for building and repairing schoolhouses.

By same—
A bill in relation to the circuit, quarterly, and justices' courts, in Whitley county.

By same—
A bill providing for the election of school commissioner in Whitley county.
By Mr. Goodloe—
A bill for the benefit of the Versailles Female Academy.

By same—
A bill to incorporate the Harmonia Benevolent Society of Louisville.

By Mr. W. L. Neale—
A bill to amend the charter of the Richmond and Tate's Creek turnpike road company.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with,
Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Goodloe moved to dispense with the rules, for the purpose of taking up the resolution in relation to the Western Lunatic Asylum.

And the question being taken thereon, and two thirds of the House not voting therefor, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and Wolfe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, W. L. Neale,
Henry Bohannon, J. Wilson Foster, Fielding Neil,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Nat. Gaither, Jr., Nicholas A. Rapier,
Joshua Burdett, Robert H. Gale, W. C. Richardson,
Curtis F. Barnum, David C. Ganaway, John W. Ritter,
Robert A. Burton, Jr., Samuel L. Geiger, Ben. J. Shaver,
John G. Carlisle, Abijah Gilbert, Joseph Shawhan,
A. B. Chambers, Thomas L. Goheen, H. H. Smith,
Thomas H. Clay, John K. Goodloe, Ishmael H. Smith,
William W. Cleary, A. F. Gowdy, Alex. H. Sneed,
Francis L. Cleveland, John O. Harrison, Joshua Tevis,
Shelby Coffey, Jr., Ben. M. Hitt, George M. Thomas,
John Donan, William C. Ireland, H. S. Tye,
Daniel E. Downing, William Johnson, Joseph R. Underwood,
Robert English, Gabriel A. Lackey, Daniel P. White,
George W. Ewing, L. S. Luttrell, John W. White,
John A. Finn, James B. Lyne, Nathaniel Wolfe,
William Fisher, Willis B. Machen, John Word—56,
McDowell Pogue, Hiram McElroy, John M. Rice,

Those who voted in the negative, were—
Mr. Speaker, John Haynes, E. D. Massie,
C. S. Abell, Joseph Hill, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William Brown, George B. Hodge, John M. Rice,
Mr. Rice moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary in order to render the laws exempting certain property from sale under execution more definite and certain, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Which was adopted.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Neil—
1. A bill for the benefit of E. G. Deer, of the county of Shelby.
By same—
2. A bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland, Bank of Louisville, and Northern Bank of Kentucky.
By Mr. Linn—
3. A bill relating to Eggnor's ferry across the Tennessee river at Aurora.
By Mr. McElroy—
4. A bill to suspend the holding of the several courts for a limited time.
By Mr. Hunter—
5. A bill to amend an act in relation to the duties of the clerks of courts.
By Mr. Hill—
6. A bill for the benefit of Joseph C. Durbin.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st and 3d bills be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; that the 2d be read a third time on to-morrow, at ten o'clock; that the 4th bill be read a second time on to-morrow, at 12 o'clock; that the 5th be referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes; and the 6th to the Committee on Circuit Courts.
Mr. Massie asked leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Guardian
and Ward.

Which was granted.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary prepare and bring in
the same.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill to repeal in part
certain terms of the circuit court, the equity and criminal court of
Logan, and the circuit court of Todd county,

Were taken up, twice read, and concurred in.

Mr. Underwood reported

A bill for the benefit of proprietor and lessees of Mammoth Cave.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second
time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading
of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. Dobyns moved to refer said bill to the Committee on Religion.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and
Salyers, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, Eugene A. Faubonier, John G. McFarland,
Henry Bohannon, Abijah Gilbert, John M. Rice,
John W. Cook, John H. Gudgell, Fountain Riddell,
Milton J. Cook, John Haynes, Samuel Salyers,
William Day, Joseph Hill, Joseph Shawhan,
Henry B. Dobyns, George A. Houghton, H. H. Smith,
Daniel E. Downing, Richard T. Jacob, Ishmael H. Smith,
Alexander Dunlap, Sylvester Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
John Ellis, W. B. Machen, Gobrias Terry,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Nat. Gaither, jr., W. L. Neale,
William Brown, Robert H. Gale, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Richard A. Bueckner, Samuel L. Geiger, W. C. Richardson,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John K. Goodloe, John W. Ritter,
Curtis E. Burnam, A. F. Gowdy, John Rodman,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John Griffin, Ben. J. Shaver,
William W. Cleary, John O. Harrison, Alexander H. Sneed,
Francis L. Clevelend, Ben. M. Hitt, Joshua Tevis,
Shelby Coffey, jr., George B. Hodge, George M. Thomas,
John Donan, John B. Hunter, Harrison Thomson,
Robert English, L. D. Husbands, J. R. Underwood,
On motion of Mr. Underwood,

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time on to-morrow, at half-past ten o'clock.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had rejected a bill from this House of the following title, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville and other banks.

And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act to change time of assessing taxable property.

An act repealing an act relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and for other purposes.

An act to change the time of holding the Larue county court.

An act for the benefit of Thomas Landrum and Henry Griffith, late sheriffs of McLean county.

Mr. Coffey read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The Federal Constitution was formed upon the idea that each State should regulate its domestic institutions in its own way, (except where forbidden by the Federal compact,) and without a full recognition of, and carrying into practice, this principle by the respective States in their intercourse with each other, the Union cannot exist; and whereas, the Governor of Kentucky, in accordance with this principle, in pursuance of the Constitution, the laws of Congress, and the statutes of Kentucky, issued a requisition upon the Governor of Ohio to deliver up a fugitive from justice indicted by the grand jury of Woodford county, for enticing away slaves, which is by our laws a felony; and whereas, the Governor of Ohio has refused to deliver up said fugitive, for which a mandamus from the Supreme Court of the United States was prayed to be granted against the Governor of Ohio, and said court, after hearing said prayer, and fully investigating the facts and law in connection therewith, has decided that the demand was made in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress in pursuance thereof, and that it was the sworn duty of the Governor of Ohio to deliver up said fugitive from justice; but the obligation was only morally binding. Neither that tribunal nor Congress having power under the Constitution to compel a State officer to perform any federal duty, from which it appears that there is no authority in either branch of the Federal Government to enforce penalties for a violated right involving the good will, peace, and safety of the people of both States, the safety of slave property
in our State, and the very existence of the Government itself; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the State of Ohio, through its Executive, has been guilty of bad faith toward the State of Kentucky in this wanton violation of our rights, and the people of this State will not tamely submit to outrages upon her equal privileges under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Governor and citizens of Kentucky would be justified in acting in the most severe retaliatory manner against the people of Ohio for this wanton and deliberate violation of our constitutional rights; but hoping the Executive may yet obey his bounden moral duty, since the decision of the Supreme Court, we counsel for the present moderation and forbearance.

Resolved, That it ill becomes the State of Ohio, and those States acting with her, who have enacted unconstitutional personal liberty bills, and passed resolutions tendering men and money to the President of the United States, to clamor for the enforcement of the laws and collection of revenue in the seceding States, when they are in open rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That in the event of a called session of Congress, any act passed having for its object the collection of revenue, or retaking the forts in the seceding States, would be regarded by Kentucky as "coercion," a declaration of war against the seceding States; would destroy all hope of a peaceful settlement of affairs or a reconstruction of the Union, and would at once force all slave States to make common cause with the South, and any demand by the President upon the State of Kentucky for troops to carry into effect such enactments, we hereby request the Governor to entirely disregard.

Mr. Coffey moved a dispensation of the rules requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hitt and Burns, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Gale, James Mann,
Harrison G. Burns, David C. Canaway, John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William W. Cleary, Thomas L. Goheen, John M. Rice,
Shelby Coffey, A. F. Gowdy, W. C. Richardson,
John W. Cook, John Griffin, Samuel Salyers,
Henry B. Dobyns, John H. Gudgell, Joseph Shawhan,
John Donan, Ben. M. Hitt, Nelson Sledd,
Alexander Dunlap, L. D. Husbands, A. B. Stivers,
John Ellis, Sylvester Johnson, Gabrias Terry,
Eugene A. Faulconer, William Johnson, R. A. Walker;
Mr. Goodloe read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the General Assembly adjourn, sine die, on Friday, 29th day of March, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the Hon. John J. Crittenden was introduced into the Hall of the House of Representatives by the committee of invitation, and received by the Speaker with a short address, after which he addressed the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1861.

1. Mr. Wolfe presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Caldwell county against the suspension of their circuit court.

2. Also the petition of sundry citizens of Louisville, praying the passage of an act for the benefit of the "Independent Blues," a military company.
3. Also the petition of sundry citizens of said city, praying the passage of a conventional interest bill.

4. Also the petition of sundry citizens of said city against a State Convention, and for a National Convention.

5. Mr. J. W. White presented the petition of J. T. Tucker, praying an act for the benefit of the town of Winchester.

6. Mr. Gobeen presented the petition of J. W. Singleton, praying an appropriation.

7. Mr. Stivers presented the petition of William Harris, praying the repeal of the act for the better regulation of the militia.

8. Also the petition of sundry citizens of Estill, praying the passage of an act for the benefit of circuit clerks.

9. Mr. Cleary presented the petition of Sanford Hedger and others, praying the change of the line of an election district in Harrison county.

10. Mr. M. J. Cook presented the petition of N. B. Jones and others, praying the passage of an act to regulate the fees of sheriffs.

11. Mr. D. P. White presented the petition of sundry citizens of Green county, praying against the call of a State Convention.

12. Mr. Abell presented the petition of sundry soldiers of the war of 1812, praying against secession, the calling of a State Convention among the States, or any action tending to revolution.

13. Mr. Lackey presented the petition of sundry citizens of Lincoln county, praying against the call of a State Convention, and for a National Convention.

14. Mr. Fogle presented the petition of sundry citizens of Casey county, praying as in the petition above.

15. Mr. Abell presented the petition of J. H. Matheny and others, praying the passage of a relief law.

16. Mr. W. L. Neale presented the petition of C. C. Ball, praying that police judges be furnished with public books.

17. Mr. Macken presented the petition of sundry citizens of Caldwell county, praying a temporary suspension of the courts of said county.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st, 2d, 15th, and 17th to the Committee on the Judiciary; the 3d and 7th to the Committee on Military Affairs; the 4th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 5th to the Committee on Ways and Means; the 6th to the Committee on Claims; the 8th
and 10th to the Committee on Circuit Courts; the 9th to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; and the 16th to the Committee on the Revised Statutes.

The following bills were reported, viz,

By Mr. Dobyns—
A bill changing a voting district in Fleming county.

By Mr. Foster—
A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 55, in Allen county.

By Mr. Ritter—
A bill to authorize the county court of Barren county to change a State road.

By Mr. I. H. Smith—
A bill to change the county line of Barren and Monroe.

By same—
A bill to incorporate Loving Lodge, No. 323, of Free and Accepted Masons.

By Mr. Ritter—
A bill to amend the charter of the town of Edmonton, in Metcalfe county.

By Mr. Riddell—
A bill for the benefit of the Boone county court.

By Mr. Burbridge—
A bill to amend the charter of the Hopewell, Bethlehem, and Clintonville turnpike road company.

By Mr. Sneed—
A bill to amend the charter of the town of Danville.

By same—
A bill to amend an act incorporating the Lexington and Danville railroad.

By Mr. Harrison—
A bill to regulate assessments in Bullitt county.

By Mr. Gaither—
A bill to alter the lines of Gradyville voting district, in Adair county.

By Mr. Hodge—
A bill to amend the road law of Campbell county.

By same—
A bill to incorporate the German Catholic St. Martin Benevolent Society, of Newport.
By same—
A bill to provide an additional voting precinct in Campbell county.
By same—
A bill to amend the charter of the city of Newport.
By same—
A bill relating to the courts held in the city of Newport.
By same—
A bill to incorporate Norma Grove, No. 2, United Ancient Order of Druids, in Newport.
By same—
A bill for the benefit of the city of Newport and the Campbell turnpike company.
By Mr. Hitt—
A bill to legalize the acts of the town marshal of Ghent.
By Mr. Ratcliff—
A bill fixing the time of holding the quarterly courts of Carter county.
By same—
A bill correcting courses of patent issued to Frederick M. Mauk, of Carter county, for 50 acres of land.
By same—
A bill allowing the county court of Hickman county to increase the county levy.
By Mr. Fogle—
A bill to change the voting place in the Tate district, in Casey county.
By same—
A bill for the benefit of stockholders in turnpike roads in Clarke county.
By same—
A bill to incorporate Hickman Lodge, No. 72, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
By Mr. Gilbert—
A bill legalizing certain surveys made by the surveyor of Clay county.
By Mr. McFarland—
A bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Owensboro.
By Mr. Burdett—
A bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts relating to the town of Stanford.
By Mr. Dunlap—
A bill to amend the 1st section, 17th article, of the 28th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled “Crimes and Punishment.”

By Mr. Donan—
A bill for the benefit of Hart county court.

By same—
A bill to amend the charter of the town of Hammondsville.

By Mr. English—
A bill for the benefit of Wm. Gwynn.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Cleveland moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report to this House whether, in the event of a called session of Congress before the first Monday in August, any additional legislation is necessary to provide for the election of Representatives to the 37th Congress.

Which was adopted.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Ritter—

By Mr. Riddell—
2. A bill to regulate the sale of personal property under execution.

By Mr. Harrison—
3. A bill requiring turnpike, toll-bridge, and plank road companies to declare semi-annual dividends.

By Mr. Hitt—
4. A bill for the benefit of John B. Pierce, of Trimble county.

By same—
5. A bill to amend the law concerning executions.

By Mr. Gilbert—
6. A bill regulating the assignment of patients to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.
By Mr. Stivers—

7. A bill to postpone certain terms of the quarterly and circuit courts of the county of Estill, for the trial of civil causes.

By Mr. Rodman—

8. A bill for the benefit of James R. Watson.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 8th bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st, 2d, and 5th be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; the 3d to Messrs. Harrison, Buckner, and Wolfe; the 6th to the Committee on the Eastern Lunatic Asylum; the 8th to the Committee on Claims; and that the 4th be read a second time on to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Cleveland read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, This General Assembly is informed that certain persons, acting as a Congress of the seceding States, have assumed power to obstruct and regulate the free navigation of the Mississippi river by the citizens of this Union, to which it belongs; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky, having as much right to the Mississippi river, and its free, unobstructed navigation, as Louisiana or any other State, and that right being of vital importance to her people, feels it her duty to herself and her sister States, at the earliest day, to make this, her most solemn protest, against any assumption of such power to control the navigation of that river, as utterly without right or proper authority, and as what she cannot and will not submit to.

Resolved further, That the States in the valley of the Mississippi be earnestly requested to unite with Kentucky in this protest against the violation of a mutual right so vitally important to them all, and which their permanent interests forbid should ever rest in the discretion of any government, save that under which they live.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Executives of the States aforesaid.

Mr. I. H. Smith read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when the Legislature adjourns on Monday, the 1st day of April, 1861, at 12 M., it adjourn sine die.

Mr. Riddell moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire,
and report by bill or otherwise, what legislation, if any, is necessary to further prevent slaves from carrying guns and other deadly weapons.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Hitt moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed on the part of this House, to act in conjunction with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to invite Hon. John C. Breckinridge to deliver an address to this Legislature during its present session.

Which was adopted.

Ordered, That Messrs. Hitt, Goodloe, Rodman, Dobyns, and Gowdy be appointed a committee in pursuance of said resolution.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act authorizing the transcript of certain records, and making indexes in the county court clerk's office of Rockcastle.

An act to amend the charter of the American Printing House for the blind.

Resolutions to ratify the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress.

That they had passed bills originating in this House of the following titles, viz:

An act authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to loan money to the State of Kentucky.

An act incorporating the town of Quincy, in Lewis county.

An act to incorporate Raywick Lodge, No. 289, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville turnpike road company.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Female Literary and Benevolent Institution of Nazareth, near Bardstown, approved December 20, 1829.

An act for the benefit of common schools in Meade county.

An act for the benefit of common school districts in Meade county.

An act for the benefit of the surveyor of Monroe county.

An act changing the time of holding the county and quarterly courts in Monroe county.

An act to amend an act authorizing the sale of Robinson Academy, in Adair county.

An act to amend the charter of the Raddle's Mill and Shawhan Station turnpike road company.
An act to change the line of a voting precinct in Montgomery county.
An act to change a voting place in Powell county.
An act to incorporate the Excelsior Literary Society of Greenville.
An act for the benefit of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Nelson county.
An act creating an additional justices' and voting district in Nelson county.
An act to incorporate Compass Lodge, No. 223, A. F. M., of Louisville.
An act to amend the charter of the towns of New Haven and Bloomfield.
With an amendment to the last named bill.
That they had concurred in the amendments of this House to an amendment of the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled
An act authorizing the election of a police judge in the town of Irvine.
The house then took up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill, to carry into effect certain provisions of an act for the better organization of the militia, was rejected.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and Lannom, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Gale, W. B. Machen,
William Brown, David C. Ganaway, James Mann,
Richard A. Buckner, Samuel L. Geiger, John G. McFarland,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, Joseph H. D. McKee,
John G. Carlisle, A. F. Gowdy, John T. Ratcliff,
A. B. Chambers, John Griffin, John M. Rice,
Thomas H. Clay, John H. Gudgell, W. C. Richardson,
William W. Cleary, John Haynes, Fountain Riddell,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Joseph Hill, John Rodman,
John W. Cook, Ben. M. Hitt, Samuel Salyers,
William Day, George B. Hodge, Joseph Shawhan,
Henry B. Dobyns, L. D. Husbands, Nelson Sledd,
John Donan, Richard T. Jacob, H. H. Smith,
Alexander Dunlap, Sylvester Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
John Ellis, William Johnson, Gobrius Terry,
George W. Ewing, William D. Lannom, R. A. Walker,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach, Daniel P. White,
John A. Finn, Young A. Linn, John W. White—55.
Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question was taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Milton J. Cook, L. S. Luttrell, H. S. Tye,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, J. R. Underwood,
Robert English, E. D. Massie, Nathaniel Wolfe,
John A. Finn, Hiram McElroy, John Word-42.

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined sundry enrolled bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to exempt guns from execution.
An act for the benefit of S. E. Higgins.
An act to repeal in part certain terms of the circuit court, the equity and criminal court of Logan, and the circuit court of Todd county, &c.
An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Green county.
An act for the benefit of S. W. Rennick, late sheriff of Hickman county.
An act to amend the charter of the Southern Bank of Kentucky.
An act legalizing the election of the chairman and board of trustees of Bowling-Green.
An act for the benefit of William J. Ashcraft, of Estill county.
An act to revive, an act establishing the office of county treasurer for Bracken county, approved March 10, 1856.
An act to charter the Bon Harbor turnpike road company.
An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington.
An act for the benefit of the town of Williamsburg, in Whitley county.

Also enrolled bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
An act to change school district No 9, in Madison county.
An act for the benefit of William J. Shront.
An act for the benefit of James M. Nesbitt.
An act to establish an additional magistrates' district and election precinct in Daviess county.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Gilbert reported a bill to repeal the act establishing the school for idiots and feeble-minded children.

Which was read a first time, as follows, viz:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act, entitled "An act to establish a school for idiotic and im-
becile children," approved session '59 and '60, be, and is hereby, repealed.

Mr. Sneed moved to lay said bill on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Leach, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Goodloe moved to dispense with the call of the counties to take up the resolution offered by himself on yesterday for a final adjournment of the General Assembly.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Buckner and Ireland, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The House then took up the resolution of Mr. Goodloe providing for an adjournment of the General Assembly on Friday, the 29th day of March, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.

Mr. Dobyns moved to amend said resolution by striking out Friday, the 29th day of March, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Monday, the 1st day of April,"

And the question being taken on the adoption of said amendment, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Griffin, were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Geiger moved to amend said resolution, as amended, by striking out the date therein named, and inserting, "On this day, at 12 o’clock, A. M."

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Alexander and Lannom, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Mr. Finn, from the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations, made the following report, viz:

WHEREAS, The following amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, viz: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution, which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State;" and whereas, said proposed amendment, although it fails to secure to the slave States all the rights to which they are justly entitled, and therefore cannot be received or treated by them as an adjustment of existing difficulties, does remove one cause of apprehended danger, and evinces a disposition on the part of the people of the North to make some advances towards a reconciliation with their Southern brethren, and may, and it is hoped will, lead, in a spirit of concession and compromise, to its final consummation; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the aforesaid proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, ratified by this Legislature.
Resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby, directed to forward a copy of these resolutions, and the preamble thereto, to the President of the United States, with a request that he will communicate the same to Congress when it next convenes.

Whereas, A resolution has been offered in the convention of the State of Virginia, and will probably be adopted, proposing a convention of the slave States which have not passed ordinances of secession, at this Capitol, on the 27th of May next, to consult on the critical condition of the country, and agree upon some plan of peaceable adjustment; and whereas, the States of Missouri and Arkansas have appointed delegates to such contemplated convention; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we invite the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, to meet Kentucky at Frankfort, on the 27th day of May next, or such other time as may be agreed on by a majority of the delegates appointed by Kentucky for the purpose above indicated.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate immediately copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Governors of the States above named.

AN ACT to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention, to be held in Frankfort.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an election shall be held on the first Saturday in May next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect twelve delegates to a convention of the border slave States, and such other slave States as have not passed ordinances of secession, to meet at Frankfort, Ky.; and said delegates shall be voted for and elected by the State at large, in the same manner that State officers are now elected; and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of State officers, by the qualified voters of the whole State, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

§ 2. That the persons who may be thus elected, shall be commissioned by the Governor as delegates to said convention, and are empowered to meet the delegates from the States aforesaid in convention, to consult on the critical condition of the country, and agree upon some plan of peaceable adjustment.

§ 3. The convention shall be held on the 27th of May next, or at such other time as a majority of the delegates elected in this State may appoint, to suit the convenience of the delegates from the other States.

§ 4. That this act shall take effect from its passage.

Mr. Hodge, from the minority of said committee, made the following report, viz:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Federal Relations, not concurring in the views of the majority of the committee, recommend the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress at its last session for ratification by the respective States of the Union, with the distinct declaration, however, that Kentucky cannot accept it as a final settlement of existing diffi-
multiplies. They recommend, in addition, the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is the deliberate conviction of the people of Kentucky, that the Federal Government should immediately withdraw the Federal troops from the forts, arsenals, and garrisons now held by them in the States which have seceded from the Union, and should avoid, by all honorable means, every cause of collision with the Governments which are "de facto" in power in those States, and should endeavor to cultivate amicable and friendly relations with them.

2. Resolved, That the people of the States of Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, and Delaware, are invited to send commissioners to a convention to be held in the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, and to assemble therein on the first day of June, 1861, for the purpose of presenting to the Northern States such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as will, in the estimation of the slave States, sufficiently and fully guard and protect their interests.

We further recommend the passage of the following act:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an election for delegates to a convention to assemble in Frankfort, Ky., shall be held in the respective Congressional districts of this Commonwealth, on the first Saturday in May, in like manner as other elections are by law held in this Commonwealth, and under the inspection of the same officers, at which one delegate shall be voted for in each district, by the qualified voters thereof; and the person having the highest number of votes, in each Congressional district, shall be commissioned by the Governor of this Commonwealth as a delegate to said convention.

§ 2. The delegates to said convention, duly elected and commissioned, shall receive the same mileage and per diem, during the sessions of said convention, as is now provided by law for members of the General Assembly, and shall be entitled to draw and receive their compensation in the same manner.

GEORGE B. HODGE, Chairman,
JOHN M. RICE,
W. B. MACHEN,
J. G. CARLISE,
A. F. GOWDY.

Ordered, That the consideration of said reports be made the special order for to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of each of said reports for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Burnam moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be instructed to report the general appropriation bill on Friday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Which was adopted.
Mr. Machen reported a bill to suspend the courts for the trial of civil causes in Caldwell, Lyon, and other counties.

Which was read the first time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all laws authorizing the holding of courts for the trial of civil causes, in the counties of Caldwell and Lyon, either by circuit, quarterly, or magistrates' courts, be, and the same are hereby, suspended until the 1st day of November next; and all business now before said courts, of a civil character, is hereby continued until the regular terms of said courts, after the 1st of November, as aforesaid: Provided, That said courts shall not be prevented from holding their regular terms for the trial of criminal and penal prosecutions.

§ 2. This shall take effect from its passage.

Ordered, That said bill be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional proviso, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

The following amendment was moved, viz:

Amend the bill by adding thereto the following section, viz: "The provision of this act shall also apply to the counties of Larue, Taylor, Edmonson, Wayne, Green, Harlan, Mercer, Butler, Daviess, Christian, Carter, Meade, Graves, Marion, Morgan, Wolfe, Ohio, Hancock, Nicholas, Estill, Gallatin, Hickman, Fulton, Henry, Grayson, Breathitt, Washington, Hopkins, Webster, Union, Crittenden, Hart, Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Hardin, Owen, Jackson, Fleming, Carroll, Trimble, Simpson, Trigg, Rockcastle, Laurel, Allen, and Calloway.

Mr. W. L. Neale moved to lay said bill and amendment on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. W. L. Neale and Burdett, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, John Rodman,
Richard A. Buckner, J. Wilson Foster, Joseph Shawhan,
Joshua Burdett, John K. Goodloe, Ishmael H. Smith,
Curtis F. Burnam, George A. Houghton, Alexander H. Sneed,
William W. Cleary, Gabriel A. Lackey, Joshua Tevis,
Francis L. Cleveland, L. S. Luttrell, George M. Thomas,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, Harrison Thomson,
Alexander Dunlap, W. L. Neale, J. R. Underwood,
Robert English, Fielding Neil, R. A. Walker,
John A. Finn, Fountain Riddell, John W. White,
William Fisher, John W. Ritter, Nathaniel Wolfe—34.
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  
C. S. Abell,  
Henry Bohannon,  
William Brown,  
Oscar H. Burbridge,  
Harrison G. Burns,  
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  
A. B. Chambers,  
Shelby Coffey, jr.,  
John W. Cook,  
William Day,  
Henry B. Dobyns,  
John Donan,  
John Ellis,  
George W. Ewing,  
Eugene A. Faulconer,  
Robert H. Gale,  
David C. Ganaway,  

Samuel L. Geiger,  
Abijah Gilbert,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
John Griffin,  
John H. Gudgell,  
John O. Harrison,  
John Haynes,  
Joseph Hill,  
Ben. M. Hitt,  
John B. Hunter,  
William C. Ireland,  
Richard T. Jacob,  
Sylvester Johnson,  
William Johnson,  
William D. Lannom,  
James G. Leach,  
Young A. Linn,  
W. B. Machen,  

James Mann,  
E. D. Massie,  
Hiram McElroy,  
John G. McFarland,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
John T. Ratcliff,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
John M. Rice,  
W. C. Richardson,  
Samuel Salyers,  
Ben. J. Shaver,  
Nelson Sledd,  
H. H. Smith,  
A. B. Stivers,  
Gobrias Terry,  
H. S. Tye,  
Daniel P. White,  
John Word—54.

Mr. Sneed moved to amend the amendment first moved by substituting in lieu thereof the following, viz:  

"This act shall apply to all the counties of this State."

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Ritter and Finn, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

R. M. Alexander,  
Richard A. Buckner,  
Joshua Burdett,  
Milton J. Cook,  
Henry B. Dobyns,  
Daniel E. Downing,  
Alexander Dunlap,  
John Ellis,  
John A. Finc,  
J. Wilson Foster,  

Abijah Gilbert,  
John K. Goodloe,  
George A. Houghton,  
Richard T. Jacob,  
Gabriel A. Lackey,  
James G. Leach,  
James B. Lyne,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
W. L. Neale,  
Fielding Neil,  

Fountain Riddell,  
John W. Ritter,  
John Rodman,  
Joseph Shawhan,  
Ishmael H. Smith,  
Alex. H. Sneed,  
Joshua Tevis,  
J. R. Underwood,  
John W. White,  
Nathaniel Wolfe—30.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  
C. S. Abell,  
Henry Bohannon,  
William Brown,  
Oscar H. Burbridge,  
Harrison G. Burns,  
Curtis F. Burnam,  
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  

Robert H. Gale,  
David C. Ganaway,  
Samuel L. Geiger,  
Thomas L. Goheen,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
John Griffin,  
John H. Gaugell,  
John O. Harrison,  

E. D. Massie,  
Hiram McElroy,  
John G. McFarland,  
John T. Ratcliff,  
Nicholas A. Rapier,  
John M. Rice,  
W. C. Richardson,  
Sinclair Roberts,
John G. Carlisle, John Haynes, Samuel Salyers,
A. B. Chambers, Joseph Hill, Ben. J. Shaver,
Francis L. Cleveland, Ben. M. Hitt, Nelson Sledd,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John B. Hunter, H. H. Smith,
John W. Cook, William C. Ireland, A. B. Stivers,
William Day, Sylvester Johnson, George M. Thomas,
John Donan, William Johnson, Harrison Thomson,
Robert English, William D. Lannom, H. S. Tye,
George W. Ewing, Young A. Linn, R. A. Walker,
Eugene A. Faulconer, L. S. Luttrel, Daniel P. White,
McDowell Fogle, W. B. Machen, John Word—59.
George L. Forman, James Mann,

The question was then taken on the adoption of the first amend­
ment, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Finn and
I. H. Smith, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, David C. Ganaway, E. D. Massie,
C. S. Abell, Samuel L. Geiger, Hiram McElroy,
Henry Bohannon, John K. Goodloe, John G. McFarland,
William Brown, A. F. Gowdy, John T. Ratcliff,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John Griffin, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Harrison G. Burns, John H. Gudgell, John M. Rice,
Robert A. Burton, John Haynes, W. C. Richardson,
A. B. Chambers, Joseph Hill, Samuel Salyers,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Ben. M. Hitt, Nelson Sledd,
John W. Cook, George A. Houghton, H. H. Smith,
William Day, John B. Hunter, A. B. Stivers,
Henry B. Dobyns, William Johnson, Gobrias Terry,
John Donan, William D. Lannom, H. S. Tye,
John Ellis, Young A. Linn, R. A. Walker,
George W. Ewing, W. B. Machen, Daniel P. White,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James Mann, John Word—49.
Robert H. Gale,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, Fountain Riddell,
Richard A. Buckner, J. Wilson Foster, John W. Ritter,
Joshua Burdett, Abijah Gilbert, John Rodman,
Curtis F. Burnam, Thomas L. Goheen, Ben. J. Shaver,
John G. Carlisle, William C. Ireland, Joseph Shawhan,
William W. Cleary, Richard T. Jacob, Ishmael H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, Gabriel A. Lackey, Alex. H. Sneed,
Daniel E. Downing, James G. Leach, Joshua Tevis,
Alexander Dunlap, L. S. Luttrel, George M. Thomas,
Robert English, James B. Lyne, Harrison Thomson,
John A. Fink, Joseph H. D. McKee, Joseph R. Underwood,
William Fisher, W. L. Neale, John W. White,
The question was then taken on ordering said bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Ritter and Rapier, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland, 
C. S. Abell, Samuel L. Geiger, John T. Ratsliff, 
William Brown, A. F. Gowdy, Nicholas A. Rapier, 
Oscar H. Burbridge, John Griffin, 
Harrison G. Burns, John H. Gudgell, John M. Rice, 
Robert A. Burton, jr., John Haynes, W. C. Richardson, 
A. B. Chambers, Joseph Hill, Samuel Salyers, 
Shelby Coffey, jr., Ben. M. Hitt, Nelson Sledd, 
John W. Cook, John B. Hunter, H. H. Smith, 
William Day, William D. Lannom, A. B. Stivers, 
Henry B. Dobyns, Young A. Lens, Gobrias Terry, 
John Donan, Willis B. Machen, H. S. Tye, 
John Ellis, James Mann, R. A. Walker, 
George W. Ewing, E. D. Massie, Daniel P. White, 
Eugene A. Paulconer, Hiram McElroy, John Word—44.

And so said bill was rejected.

Mr. Leach moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused the third reading of said bill.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Finn and Tevis, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the negative, were—

R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, W. L. Neale, 
Henry Bohannon, J. Wilson Foster, Fielding Neil, 
Richard A. Backner, David C. Ganaway, Fountain Kiddell, 
Joshua Burdett, Abijah Gilbert, John W. Ritter, 
Curtis F. Burnam, Thomas L. Goheen, John Rodman, 
John G. Carlisle, John K. Goodloe, Ben. J. Shaver, 
William W. Cleary, George A. Houghton, Joseph Shawhan, 
Francis L. Cleveland, William C. Ireland, Ishmael H. Smith, 
Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, Alex. H. Sneed, 
Daniel E. Downing, William Johnson, Joshua Tevis, 
Alexander Dunlap, Gabriel A. Lackey, George M. Thomas, 
Robert English, James G. Leach, Harrison Thomson, 
John A. Finn, L. S. Luttrell, J. R. Underwood, 
William Fisher, James B. Lyne, John W. White, 
McDowell Fogle, Joseph H. D. McKee, Nathaniel Wolfe—45.
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


At 1 o'clock and 20 minutes, P. M., Mr. Burns moved that the House adjourn.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. J. W. White and Luttrell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, William Fisher, Joseph H. D. McKee,
C. S. Abell, McDowell Fogle, W. L. Neale,
R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, Fielding Neil,
Henry Bchannon, J. Wilson Foster, Nicholas A. Rapier,
William Brown, David C. Ganaway, John M. Rice,
Richard A. Backner, Abijah Gilbert, W. C. Richardson,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Thomas L. Goheen, Fountain Riddell,
Joshua Burdett, John K. Goodloe, John W. Ritter,
Curtis F. Burnam, John Griffin, John Rodman,
Robert A. Burton, jr. John H. Gudgell, Samuel Salyers,
John G. Carlisle, John Haynes, Ben. J. Shaver,
Francis L. Cleveland, Joseph Hill, H. H. Smith,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Ben. M. Hitt, Ishmael H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook, Geo. A. Houghton, Alex. H. Sneed,
Henry B. Dobyns, William C. Ireland, Joshua Tevis,
Daniel E. Downing, Richard T. Jacob, George M. Thomas,
Alexander Dunlap, Sylvester Johnson, Harrison Thomson,
John Ellis, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. S. Tye,
Robert English, L. S. Luttrell, J. R. Underwood,
George W. Ewing, James B. Lyne, John W. White,
Eugene A. Faulconer, E. D. Messie, Nathaniel Wolfe,

Mr. J. W. Cook moved the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be required to report to this House the amount of money paid out of the treasury the last three years to pro tem. judges for holding circuit courts in the first judicial district.

Which was adopted.

The House, by special leave, took up a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the American Printing House for the Blind.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

And then the House adjourned.
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of H. B. Bohannon and Francis M. Potts.
An act authorizing the election of a police judge and marshal in the town of Leesburg, in Harrison county.
An act for the benefit of George T. Halbert, of Lewis county.
With amendments to the two last named bills.
That they had rejected bills of this House of the following titles:
An act to sell some of the public books.
An act for the benefit of Mrs. M. E. Petty, of Mercer county.
And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:
An act to amend the charter of the town of Hammondsville, in Hart county.
An act giving further time to ministers of the gospel and other persons to return marriage license.
An act to incorporate Clarke Lodge, No. 51, A. Y. M., of Louisville.
An act to incorporate the Paris Gas-Light Company.
An act for the purpose of authorizing a suit against the State of Kentucky, in favor of certain parties.
An act to prevent judges of county and quarterly courts from practicing law in certain courts of their counties.
Mr. Fisher presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jessamine county, praying the call of a National Convention, &c.
Which was received, the reading dispensed with, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The following bills were reported, viz:
By Mr. H. H. Smith—
1. A bill to incorporate the town of Slaughterville, in the county of Webster.
By Mr. M. J. Cook—
2. A bill regulating the fees of surveyors, examiners, and commissioners.
By Mr. Rapier—
3. A bill allowing Larue county two additional magistrates and a constable.

By Mr. McElroy—
4. A bill amending the execution law.

By Mr. Wolfe—
5. A bill authorizing the banks of this State to loan money upon real estate and personal security.

By Mr. Ireland—
6. A bill in relation to judgments and executions.

By Mr. Leach—
7. A bill for the benefit of school district No. 55, in Henry county.

By same—
8. A bill to incorporate the Newcastle Cornet Band.

By same—
9. A bill to amend the charter of the several banks of issue.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st, 7th, and 8th be engrossed and read a third time; that the 2d be referred to the Committee on County Courts; the 3d to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies each of the 4th, 5th, and 6th; the 5th made the special order for Saturday next, at 10 o’clock; and that the 9th be referred to the Committee on Banks.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st, 7th, and 8th bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
1. An act incorporating Roaring Spring, in Trigg county.
2. An act for the benefit of the Christian church, at Parker’s stand.
3. An act to amend the charter of the town of Owingsville.
5. An act for the benefit of the trustees of school district No. 37, in Ballard county.

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6. An act for the benefit of school district No. 36, in Livingston county.

7. An act for the benefit of the school commissioner of the county of Daviess.

8. An act to amend the charter of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute of Louisville.

9. An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, approved March 24, 1851.

10. An act to authorize the jailer of Hardin county to appoint a deputy.

11. An act to amend the charter of the Falls City Marine Institute.

12. An act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company.

13. An act to amend the charter of the Galt House Company.

14. An act to amend the laws with reference to the city court of Louisville.

15. An act to define the southern tax limits of the city of Louisville.

16. An act for the benefit of the administrator of Joseph Barnet.

17. An act to amend the charter of the town of Carlisle.

18. An act to incorporate the city of Paris.

19. An act to change the line between the Bethel and Wyoming precincts, in Bath county.

20. An act to authorize the county judge of Garrard county to change the voting place in district No. 1.

21. An act extending the time offering a reward for the discovery of the milk-sickness.

22. An act for the benefit of Isaac E. Johnson and James A. Hawkins.


24. An act to incorporate the Davis Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

25. An act for the benefit of S. E. G. Cole, of Todd county.


27. An act concerning the counties of Carter, Lawrence, Boyd, Greenup, and Ohio.

28. An act to amend the charter of Uniontown.


30. An act concerning the Wilderness turnpike road.
31. An act to change the time of assessing taxable property.
32. An act repealing an act relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and for other purposes.
33. An act to change the time of holding the Larue county court.
34. An act for the benefit of Thomas Landrum and Henry Griffith, late sheriffs of McLean county.
35. An act authorizing the transcript of certain records, and making indexes in the county court clerk's office of Rockcastle.
36. An act to amend the charter of the town of Hammondsville, in Hart county.
37. An act giving further time to ministers of the gospel and other persons to return marriage license.
38. An act to incorporate Clarke Lodge, No. 51, A. Y. M., of Louisville.
40. An act for the purpose of authorizing suit against the State of Kentucky in favor of certain parties.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second readings of said bills having been dispensed with,

The 10th, 15th, 18th and 27th were severally amended.

Ordered, That the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 25th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th bills be read a third time; that the 3d, 14th, 16th, and 40th be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; the 5th and 7th to the Committee on Education; the 17th to the Committee on Incorporated Institutions; the 21st to the Committee on Banks; the 23d and 26th to the Committee on Claims; the 24th to the Committee on Religion; the 27th to Messrs. McElroy, Underwood, and Rice; and the 31st and 32d to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 25th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to amend an act concerning the penitentiary, approved February 1, 1858,
Reported the same without amendment.
Mr. F. Neil moved to amend said bill by striking out "six thousand," and inserting "nine thousand."
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Buckner and F. Neil, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
R. M. Alexander, William Fisher, John W. Ritter,
Henry Behannon, McDowell Fogle, Ben. J. Shaver,
Richard A. Buckner, George L. Forman, Ishmael H. Smith,
Joshua Burdett, Abijah Gilbert, Obrias Terry,
Curtis F. Burnam, John K. Goodloe, Joshua Tevis,
Thomas H. Clay, Gabriel A. Lackey, George M. Thomas,
Francis L. Cleveland, L. S. Luttrell, Harrison Thomson,
Milton J. Cook, James B. Lyne, Joseph R. Underwood,
Daniel E. Downing, W. L. Neale, John W. White,

Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Gale, Young A. Linn,
C. S. Abell, Samuel L. Geiger, W. B. Machen,
William Brown, Thomas L. Goheen, James Mann,
Oscar H. Burbridge, A. F. Cowdy, John G. McFarland,
Harrison G. Burns, John Griffin, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Robert A. Burton, Jr., John H. Gudgell, John T. Ratcliff,
John G. Carlisle, John O. Harrison, Nicholas A. Rapier,
A. B. Chambers, John Hayes, John M. Rice,
William W. Cleary, Joseph Hill, W. C. Richardson,
John W. Cook, Ben. M. Hitt, Fountain Riddell,
William Day, George B. Hodge, John Rodman,
Henry B. Debyns, George A. Houghton, Samuel Salyers,
John Donan, John B. Hunter, Joseph Shawhan,
Alexander Dunlap, L. D. Husbands, Nelson Sledd,
John Ellis, William C. Ireland, H. H. Smith,
George W. Ewing, Richard T. Jacob, Alex. H. Sneed,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Sylvester Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
John A. Finn, William Johnson, R. A. Walker,
J. Wilson Foster, William D. Lannom, Daniel P. White,

Said bill was then read a third time.
The question was taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and F. Neil, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

- Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Gale, W. B. Machen,
- C. S. Abell, Samuel L. Geiger, James Mann,
- William Brown, Thomas L. Goheen, John G. McFarland,
- Oscar H. Burbridge, A. F. Gowdy, Joseph H. D. McKee,
- Harrison G. Burns, John Griffin, John T. Ratcliff,
- Robert A. Burton, John H. Gudgell, Nicholas A. Rapier,
- John G. Carlisle, John O. Harrison, John M. Rice,
- A. B. Chambers, John Haynes, W. C. Richardson,
- Thomas H. Clay, Ben. M. Hitt, Fountain Riddell,
- William W. Cleary, George B. Hodge, John Rodman,
- William Day, George A. Houghton, Samuel Salyers,
- Henry B. Dobyns, John B. Hunter, Joseph Shawhan,
- John Donan, L. D. Husband, Nelson Sledd,
- Alexander Dunlap, William C. Ireland, A. B. Stivers,
- John Ellis, Richard T. Jacob, Joshua Tevis,
- George W. Ewing, Sylvester Johnson, R. A. Walker,
- Eugene A. Faulconer, William Johnson, Daniel P. White,
- John A. Finn, William D. Lannom, Nathaniel Wolfe,
- J. Wilson Foster, James G. Leach, John Word—59.
- Nat. Gaither, jr., Young A. Linn.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

- R. M. Alexander, McDowell Fogle, John W. Ritter,
- Henry Bohannon, George L. Forman, Ben. J. Shaver,
- Richard A. Buckner, Abijah Gilbert, H. H. Smith,
- Joshua Burdett, John K. Goodloe, Ishmael H. Smith,
- Curtis F. Burnam, Joseph Hill, Alex. H. Sneed,
- Francis L. Cleveland, Gabriel A. Lackey, Gobrias Terry,
- Milton J. Cook, L. S. Luttrell, George M. Thomas,
- Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, Harrison Thomson,
- Robert English, W. L. Neale, Joseph R. Underwood,

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House took up a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to prevent judges of quarterly and county courts from practicing law in certain courts of their counties.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. Carlisle moved to amend said bill by striking out the words "nor shall he practice in any court from which an appeal may be taken to the quarterly court of the county," in the first section of said bill.

Which was adopted.
Mr. Riddell moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section:

"This act shall apply to all the clerks of the courts of this Commonwealth and their deputies."

Which was adopted.

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Massie and F. Neal, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.
Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to loan money to the State of Kentucky.

An act to incorporate Raywick Lodge, No. 299, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Female Literary and Benevolent Institution of Nazareth, near Bardstown, approved December 29, 1829.

An act to amend an act authorizing the sale of Robinson Academy, in Adair county.

An act for the benefit of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Nelson county.

An act creating an additional justices' and voting district in Nelson county.

Also an enrolled bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to amend an act concerning the penitentiary, approved February 1, 1858.

And had found the same truly enrolled.

Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

The special committee to whom was referred a bill of the Senate concerning the counties of Carter, Lawrence, Boyd, Greenup, and Ohio.

Reported the same with an amendment by way of substitute.

Mr. Cleary moved to amend the substitute by adding thereto the following, viz:

But the provisions of this act shall not apply to any action which shall have been commenced before this act takes effect.

The question was then taken on the adoption of said amendment, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Burdett, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

R. M. Alexander, McDowell Fogle, Fountain Riddell,
Henry Bohannon, George L. Forman, John W. Ritter,
Richard A. Buckner, Nat. Gaither, jr., John Rodman,
Oscar H. Burbridge, David C. Ganaway, Joseph Shawhan,
Joshua Burdett, John K. Goodloe, Ishmael H. Smith,
Those who voted in the negative, were—


The amendment presented by the committee as a substitute was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Machen,

Ordered, That the said bill, as amended, be read a third time on tomorrow, at half-past 9 o'clock.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said substitute for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

The House then, according to special order, took up the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland, Bank of Louisville, and Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. Wolfe moved to amend said bill by inserting after the words, "Northern Bank of Kentucky," the words, "Bank of Kentucky, and Southern Bank of Kentucky."

Which was adopted.

Said bill was then read a third time.
Mr. Gaither moved an amendment to said bill, by way of an engrossed
rider.

On motion of Mr. Machen,
Ordered, That said bill be made the special order for to-morrow, at
11 o'clock, A. M.
Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said
substitute of Mr. Gaither for the use of the members of the General
Assembly.

The House, according to special order, took up the bill to amend
the 9th article of the 83d chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled
"Revenue and Taxation."

Mr. Machen moved an amendment to said bill.
Mr. Word moved to lay said bill and amendment on the table.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the nega-
tive.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Massie and
Gudgell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Shelby Coffey, jr.
William Day,
John Donan,
Engene A. Faulconer,
McDowell Fogle,
George L. Forman,
Abijah Gilbert,
John K. Goodloe,
A. F. Gowdy,
John Griffin,
John H. Gudgell,
John Haynes,
John B. Hunter,
Richard T. Jacob,
James C. Leach,
L. S. Luttrell,
E. D. Massie,
Hiram McElroy,
W. L. Neale,
John T. Ratcliff,
W. C. Richardson,
John W. Ritter,
A. B. Stivers,
Gobrias Terry,
George M. Thomas,
Harrison Thomson,
H. S. Tye,
Daniel P. White,
John Word—29.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
C. S. Abell,
R. M. Alexander,
Henry Bohannon,
Richard A. Buckner,
Oscar H. Burbridge,
Joshua Burdett,
Harrison G. Burns,
Curtis F. Burnam,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,
John G. Carlisle,
A. B. Chambers,
William W. Cleary,
Francis L. Cleveland,
John W. Cook,
John Ellis,
Robert English,
George W. Ewing,
John A. Finn,
William Fisher,
J. Wilson Foster,
Robert H. Gale,
Samuel L. Geiger,
Thomas L. Goheen,
Ben. M. Hitt,
George A. Houghton,
L. D. Husbands,
William C. Ireland,
Sylvestor Johnson,
William Johnson,
James Mann,
John G. McFarland,
Joseph H. D. McKee,
Fielding Neil,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
John M. Rice,
Fountain Riddell,
Samuel Salyers,
Ben. J. Shaver,
Joseph Shawhan,
Nelson Sledd,
H. H. Smith,
Ishmael H. Smith,
Alex. H. Sneed,
Joshua Tevis,
The amendment moved by Mr. Machen was adopted.

Mr. Ireland moved an amendment to said bill.

On motion of Mr. Sneed,

Ordered, That said bill and amendments be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Goodloe moved to dispense with the rules, for the purpose of taking up the resolution of the Senate ratifying the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress.

Mr. Geiger moved a call of the House.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and S. Johnson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland,
R. M. Alexander, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, John M. Rice,
A. B. Chambers, A. F. Cowdy, Samuel Salyers,
William W. Cleary, John Griffin, Joseph Shawhan,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John H. Gudgell, Nelson Sledd,
William Day, Ben. M. Hitt, A. B. Stivers,
Henry B. Dobyns, Sylvester Johnson, Gobrias Terry,
Alexander Dunlap, James G. Leach, R. A. Walker—32.
John Ellis, W. B. Machen,
George W. Ewing, James Mann,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, J. Wilson Foster, Fielding Neil,
Henry Bohannon, David C. Ganaway, John T. Ratcliff,
Richard A. Buckner, Abijah Gilbert, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John K. Goodloe, Fountain Riddell,
Joshua Burdett, John Haynes, John W. Ritter,
Curtis F. Burnam, George A. Houghton, John Rodman,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John B. Hunter, Ben. J. Shaver,
John G. Carlisle, William C. Ireland, Ishmael H. Smith;
Francis L. Cleveland, Richard T. Jacob, Alex. H. Sneed,
Milton J. Cook, William Johnson, Joshua Tevis,
John Donan, Gabriel A. Lackey, George M. Thomas,
Daniel E. Downing, L. S. Luttrell, Harrison Thomson,
Robert English, James B. Lyne, J. R. Underwood,
John A. Finn, E. D. Massie, John W. White.
Mr. Sneed moved the previous question.
And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Dobyns moved an adjournment.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Lyne and Rice, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Mr. Ewing moved that the House take a recess until half-past 3 o'clock.
And the question was taken thereon.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hitt and Burns, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

R. M. Alexander, John A. Finn, John M. Rice,
Henry Bohannon, William Fisher, Fountain Riddell,
Richard A. Buckner, McDowell Fogle, John W. Ritter,
Oscar H. Burbridge, George L. Forman, John Rodman,
Joshua Burdett, J. Wilson Foster, Ben. J. Shaver,
Harrison G. Burns, A. F. Gowdy, Nelson Sledd,
Curtis F. Burnam, John Haynes, H. H. Smith,
Robert A. Burton, jr., William C. Ireland, Ishmael H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, Richard T. Jacob, George M. Thomas,
Milton J. Cook, Gabriel A. Lackey, Harrison Thomson,
Henry B. Dobyns, L. S. Luttrell, Joseph R. Underwood,
John Donan, James B. Lyne, R. A. Walker,
Daniel E. Downing, E. D. Massie, Daniel P. White,
Alexander Dunlap, W. L. Neale, John W. White,
George W. Ewing, Nicholas A Rapier,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Thomas L. Goheen, James Mann,
C. S. Abell, John K. Goodroe, Hiram McElroy,
John G. Carlisle, John Griffin, John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers, John H. Gudgell, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William W. Cleary, Ben. M. Hitt, John T. Ratcliff,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Geo. A. Houghton, Samuel Salvers,
William Day, John B. Hunter, Joseph Shawhan,
John Ellis, Sylvester Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
Robert H. Gale, William Johnson, Gobrias Terry,
Samuel L. Geiger, James G. Leach, Joshua Tevis,
Abijah Gilbert, Willis B. Machen, Nathaniel Wolfe—33.

Before the result of the foregoing vote was announced, Mr. Rice asked leave to change his vote.

Objection being made thereto,

Mr. Dobyns moved that Mr. Rice be allowed to change his vote.

Pending which, and before the announcement of the vote by the Speaker, the hour of 2 P. M. arrived.

And then the House adjourned.
FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

1. Mr. Burnam presented the petition of sundry citizens of Crittenden county, praying against the call of a State Convention.

2. Mr. M. J. Cook presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rockcastle county, praying the call of a National Convention, and opposing the call of a State Convention.

3. Mr. Abell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mercer county, praying as in the above petition.

4. Mr. Ewing presented the petition of D. D. Duncan and others, praying a change in the law relating to constables.

5. Mr. Brown presented the petition of F. B. Campbell, &c., praying that S. L. Wooldridge be allowed to close a State road.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st, 2d, and 3d to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 4th to the Committee on the Judiciary; and the 5th to the Committee on Circuit Courts.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Robert S. Forde, Assistant Clerk, which reads as follows, viz:  

Mr. Speaker: Understanding that there has been some expression of dissatisfaction in regard to the performance of my duty on yesterday in calling the yeas and nays, by permission of the House I would offer the following explanation: 1st. That my understanding of the custom of the Legislature is, that the yeas and nays shall be called in a clear and distinct voice, and in such a manner as that every member may have an opportunity of responding; and that every member not so responding shall have his name called twice or three times. 2d. I was requested by several members of the House to call the yeas and nays slowly. Having endeavored, in all cases, to perform my duties faithfully, the displeasure of the House would be to me the subject of regret.

Respectfully,

ROBT. S. FORDE.

Also a communication from Melissa Klamroth, which reads as follows, viz:

"Speaker of the House of Representatives:"

Dear Sir: Having come to Frankfort for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to a work called "Cotton is King," I beg leave to bring it before your body through the medium of a letter to yourself.
I rely upon your generosity as one of those gentlemen who would not be willing to forfeit his reputation as a true Kentuckian, "to the manor born," to assist me in my enterprise. Being "Speaker of the House," you have that advantage over other of my friends that you can bring it before "the House" when you choose. Will you not be kind enough to do so when other and more important matters are disposed of? I beg of you do not refuse me! I have letters to the Governor of this State, Rev. B. T. Lacey, and Col. Hodge, which is, I think, a sufficient guarantee that I should receive the attention and assistance of yourself and the legislative body. My object in pursuing the calling I do is to support myself and obtain the means with which to finish my education. I know you cannot find it in your heart to refuse me the aid I ask!

Pray be kind enough to give this your earliest attention, and you will oblige one who will strive to prove herself worthy.

Begging your pardon for thus intruding myself, I am,

Respectfully,

MELISSA KLAMROTH.

Ordered, That the last named communication be referred to the Committee on the Library.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Lyne—
A bill for the benefit of N. G. Stanley.

By Mr. H. H. Smith—
A bill to authorize the county judge of the county of Webster to change a State road.

By Mr. Ireland—
A bill in relation to roads and bridges in Greenup county.

By same—
A bill in relation to the town of Greenupsburg.

By Mr. Linn—
A bill in relation to school district No. —, in Trigg county.

By Mr. Lannom—
A bill changing the time of holding the equity and criminal courts of Hickman and Fulton counties.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same having been engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.
The Committee on Religion, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to incorporate the Davis Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Reported the same without amendment.

Said bill was then read a third time.

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act for the improvement of Licking river," approved March 1st, 1860.

An act to amend the militia laws.

With amendments to each of said bills.

And had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend section 9, article 3, chapter 91, of the Revised Statutes.

An act concerning the jurisdiction of the quarterly court of Bourbon county.

An act to distribute books to certain counties.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Todd county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Glasgow.

An act to amend the charter of the banks of issue.

The House then, according to special order, took up the bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act concerning the counties of Carter, Lawrence, Boyd, Greenup, and Ohio.

The substitute adopted on yesterday reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, From and after the passage of this act, that no chancellor, judge of a circuit court, judge of a quarterly court, police judge, or justice of the peace, shall have power or authority to hold a spring or summer term of their respective courts, in the several counties within this Commonwealth, at the time designated by law for holding the same, for the trial of civil cases now depending, or that hereafter may be commenced in said courts; and all cases shall stand continued until the fall terms of said courts, and all bonds, recognizances taken in any civil action, and all process made returnable to the spring terms of said courts, shall be returnable, with like effect, to the fall terms of said courts.

§ 2. That in all of the counties within this Commonwealth, wherein
a chancery, circuit, or quarterly court has already been held before the passage of this act, the judges of said courts shall have no authority to hold the fall terms of said courts within said counties, for the trial of civil cases, at the times now fixed by law for said courts to be held; and all causes then depending, or may thereafter be commenced, and process made returnable in civil action, shall stand continued and returnable to the next regular terms of said courts in said counties.

§ 3. That said judges and justices of the peace shall have power to issue, or cause to be issued, attachments, restraining orders, or any other process authorized by law, against absconding or fraudulent debtors, absent defendants, &c., in the same manner as if this act had not passed.

§ 4. That the judges of the equity and criminal courts, and the judges of the circuit courts, shall hold their several courts at the times fixed by law in the several counties in this Commonwealth, and call and try all causes depending on the criminal or penal docket, depending on said docket at said terms; and may also have a call term of their said several courts, for the trial of criminal and penal cases, at such time as they may designate.

§ 5. This act shall be in force from and after its passage, until the first day of January, 1862.

Said bill, as amended, was then read a third time.

Mr. Husbands moved to amend said bill by way of rider, by adding thereto the following, viz:

"Provided, however, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the county of McCracken; but the courts shall be held in said county the same as if this act had not been passed."

Mr. Rodman moved to amend the rider moved by Mr. Husbands, by adding after "McCracken" the following, viz:

"Franklin, Woodford, Jefferson, Fayette, Madison, Mason, Garrard, Lewis, Boyle, Jessamine, Fleming, Lincoln, Casey, Hickman, Grant, Spencer, Pike, Powell, and Montgomery."

Mr. Finn moved to lay said bill and amendments on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Ganaway and Cleveland, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John A. Finn, James B. Lyne,
C. S. Abell, William Fisher, W. L. Neale,
R. M. Alexander, McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil,
Henry Bohannon, George L. Forman, Fountain Riddell,
William Brown, David C. Ganaway, John W. Ritter,
Richard A. Buckner, Samuel L. Geiger, John Rodman,
Oscar H. Burbidge, Thomas L. Goldeen, Joseph Shawhan,

Those who voted in the negative, were—


The amendment to the amendment was then adopted.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the rider, as amended, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and Ratcliff, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

William Brown, Richard A. Backner, Oscar H. Burbridge, Thomas L. Goheen, John K. Goodloe, John H. Gudgell, John G. McFarland, John T. Ratcliff, W. C. Richardson,

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, as amended, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Sneed and Hitt, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Ordered, That the title of said bill be amended so as to read, "An act to suspend the holding of courts for a limited time."

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts:

**Auditor's Office, Ky., Frankfort, March 28, 1861.**

**Hon. D. Meriwether, Speaker House Representatives:**

In response to the following resolution, "Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be required to report to this House the amount of money paid out of the Treasury, the last three years, to pro tem. judges for holding circuit court in the first judicial district," I have the honor to make, through you, to the House of Representatives of Kentucky, the following report, to-wit:

**1858.**

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<th>Term</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Calloway circuit court</td>
<td>May</td>
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<td>April</td>
<td>Calloway circuit court</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>26.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>McCracken circuit court</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>13.38</td>
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**1860.**

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<td>October</td>
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<td>September</td>
<td>McCracken circuit court</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>49.98</td>
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<td>Dec.</td>
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<td>75.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>Graves circuit court</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>41.65</td>
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**Total:** $970.00

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

The House then took up, according to special order, the bill for the benefit of the proprietors and lessees of the Mammoth Cave.

Which was read a third time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the proprietors or lessees of the Mammoth Cave, and the
buildings thereto attached, are hereby authorized to set up, keep, and let out for hire one billiard table and one ten-pin alley within the limits of their hotel or buildings upon their grounds; and said billiard table and ten-pin alley are hereby exempt from taxation of any kind under the laws of this Commonwealth, except the sum of $100, which said proprietors or lessees shall pay in full of all taxes on their billiard table and ten-pin alley.

§ 2. The judge of the Edmonson county court shall each year, upon motion in his court by the proprietors of the said establishment, appoint two persons, who shall reside for the time being at said establishment, and who shall be invested with like powers as conservatives of the peace, and with like authority for making arrests under the criminal and penal laws of this Commonwealth as constables are now invested with by law. But the powers conferred upon said persons by this act shall not be exercised except within a mile of the entrance of said cave.

§ This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and the Legislature reserves the right to amend, alter, or repeal the same at any time.

Mr. Goodloe, by consent, moved to amend said bill by striking out the 1st section.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Ewing and Goodloe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, R. M. Alexander,

Eugene A. Faulconer, James B. Lyne, Nat. Gaither, Jr., James Mann,
The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up the bill for the benefit of John B. Pierce, of Trimble county.

Which was read the second time.

And the question being taken on ordering said bill to be engrossed and read a third time, it was decided in the negative.

And so said bill was rejected.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Presbyterian church of Paris.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 36, in Livingston county.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, approved March 24, 1851.

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company.

An act to change the line between the Bethel and Wyoming precincts, in Bath county.

An act for the benefit of Isaac E. Johnson and James E. Hawkins.

An act for the benefit of S. E. G. Cole, of Todd county.

An act concerning the Wilderness turnpike road.

An act giving further time to ministers of the gospel and other persons to return marriage license.

Also enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to authorize the election of a police judge in the town of Irvine.

An act to incorporate the town of Quincy, in Lewis county.

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville turnpike road company.

An act to amend the charter of the Ruddle's Mill and Shawhan Station turnpike road company.
An act to change the line of a voting precinct in Montgomery county.
An act to change a voting place in Powell county.
An act to incorporate the Excelsior Literary Society of Greenville.
An act to incorporate Compass Lodge, No. 223, A. Y. M., of Louisville.

And had found the same truly enrolled.
Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.

The House then, according to special order, took up the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Federal Relations.

On motion of Mr. Machen,
A call of the roll was had.
Mr. Goodloe moved the previous question.
And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Rice and Coffey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

The question was then taken on the adoption of the first resolution presented in the majority report, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and Tevis, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


In the negative—

Wm. D. Lannom—1.
The question was then taken on the adoption of the 2d resolution in said report, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and Burnam, were as follows, viz.:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


In the negative—

Wm. D. Lannom—1.

Pending the consideration of the preamble to said resolutions, the hour of 2 P. M. arrived.

And then the House adjourned.
SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

1. Mr. Faulconer presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hancock county, praying the repeal of an act repealing an act incorporating the Lewisport Pond Draining Company.
2. Also a remonstrance against said repeal.
3. Mr. Jacob presented the petition of sundry citizens of Oldham county, praying the preservation of the Union and against secession.
4. Mr. Ganaway presented the petition of sundry citizens of Breckinridge county, expressing an interest in, and sympathy for, the South, and praying the call of a State Convention.
5. Mr. Gaither presented the petition of W. S. Whitlock, praying that additional property be exempted from execution.
6. Also the petition of sundry citizens of Adair county, praying a change in the line of a voting district.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the 1st and 2d to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances; the 3d and 4th to the Committee on Federal Relations; the 5th to the Committee on County Courts; and the 6th to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Ireland reported

A bill for the benefit of James Morton, of Greenup county.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill of this House, to amend the charters of the towns of New Haven and Bloomfield,

Was taken up, twice read, and concurred in.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Stanford and Lancaster turnpike road company.
An act to amend the charter of the Paris and Bethlehem turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 55, in Henry county.
An act to incorporate the Newcastle Cornet Band.
An act for the benefit of N. G. Stanley.
An act for the benefit of James Morton, of Greenup county.
And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:
An act to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to be held in Frankfort.
An act to create an additional justices' district and election precinct in Breckinridge county.
An act to amend an act, entitled "An act authorizing the county courts of Meade and Breckinridge to change a State road.
An act to amend the charter of the Elizaville and Pleasant Valley turnpike road company.
An act declaring Salt Lick creek, in Lewis county, a navigable stream.
An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.
An act to amend the charter of the North Middletown and Levy turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of school district No 11, in Owsley county.
An act for the benefit of Shelby and Spencer counties.
An act for the benefit of Charles J. Clarke, late clerk of the Louisville chancery court.
That they had disagreed to the 1st and concurred in the 2d amendment proposed by this House to the bill of the Senate, entitled
An act to prevent judges of county and quarterly courts from practicing law in certain courts of their counties.
And that they had also disagreed to the amendment proposed by this House to the bill of the Senate, entitled
An act concerning the counties of Carter, Lawrence, Boyd, and Greenup.
The House then, according to special order, took up the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Federal Relations.
Mr. Hodge moved to amend the preamble to said majority report by substituting therefor the following, viz:

WHEREAS, The following amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, viz:
"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

And whereas, said proposed amendment is not, and ought not to be received by Kentucky as a settlement of existing difficulties. Yet, as Congress possesses no such power under the present Constitution, and the bill of rights of the Constitution of Kentucky declares that "the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction; and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and is as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever," we regard said proposed amendment as a declaration of rights we already claim to possess; therefore.

Mr. Goodloe moved the previous question.

And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and I. H. Smith, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Carlisle moved to amend said substitute as follows, viz:
Strike out all after the word "State," and insert: "and whereas, said proposed amendment is not, and ought not to be, accepted by Kentucky as a final settlement of existing difficulties; yet, as an evidence of our sincere desire to provide, by constitutional enactment, against all pretext for agitation of the distracting and dangerous question of African slavery, in any of its forms, be it."

After some discussion had thereon, the hour of 12 o'clock arrived, When the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The House, according to order, took up the bill to define the duties of clerks of courts in certain cases.

Which being engrossed, was read a third time.
Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House took up the following resolutions, viz:
1. Resolutions proposing the submission of the Crittenden amendments to the people of the United States.
2. Resolutions relating to the resignation of the members of the present General Assembly.

Ordered, That the 1st be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and the 2d to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing that he had approved and signed sundry enrolled bills which originated in this House of the following titles, viz:
An act to incorporate Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., of Louisville.
An act empowering the Owen county court to change a State road.
An act to repeal an act in relation to the collection of the railroad tax in McCracken county.
An act to incorporate the Licking River Mining and Manufacturing Company.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 38, in Meade county.
An act to amend an act incorporating the Munday's Landing and Harrodsburg turnpike road company.
An act to amend the charter of the Bryantsville and Cane Run turnpike road company.
An act to incorporate the Iron Moulders' Local Union, of Covington.
An act to authorize stockholders in turnpike roads in which the State holds stock to vote by proxy.
An act to incorporate the Beargrass Packing and Manufacturing Company.

An act to postpone the trial of civil causes at the April term, 1861, of the Bullitt, and March term, 1861, of the Carroll circuit court, and the March terms, 1861, of the Pulaski and Nelson, and the May term, 1861, of the Larue circuit courts.

An act further to amend chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes.

An act for the benefit of the late sheriffs of Greenup, Lawrence, and Carter counties.

An act to amend the penal laws in relation to certain duties of county court clerks.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 48, in Pulaski county.
An act in relation to the town of Harrodsburg.
An act for the benefit of Elizabeth McKee, of Greenup county.
An act for the benefit of Mrs. Mary Haviland.
An act for the benefit of W. T. Moren.
An act for the benefit of Wm. Magowan and J. V. Dewey.
An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act for the benefit of the Taylorsville and Mt. Eden turnpike road."

An act to legalize the acknowledgment of deeds taken before the late mayors of Newport.
An act for the benefit of Elizabeth L. Wisdom and Green Atwell.
An act to incorporate the Planters' Bank of Henderson.
An act authorizing the Sinking Fund commissioners to loan money to the State of Kentucky.

An act to repeal, in part, certain terms of the circuit court, the equity and criminal court of Logan, and the circuit courts of Todd counties, and for other purposes.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined sundry enrolled bills which originated in the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act to change the time of holding the Larue county court.
An act for the benefit of James D. Ballard.
An act to amend the charter of the Falls City Marine Institute.
An act to authorize the county judge of Garrard county to change the voting place in district No. 1.

An act for the benefit of Thomas Landrum and Henry Griffith, late sheriffs of McLean county.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Hammondsville, in Hart county.
An act for the benefit of the Christian church at Parker's stand.
An act to amend the charter of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute of Louisville.
An act to amend the charter of the Galt House Company.
An act to incorporate Clarke Lodge, No. 51, A. Y. M., of Louisville.
An act to amend the charter of Uniontown.
An act to incorporate the Paris Gas-light Company.
An act authorizing the transcript of certain records, and making indexes in the county court clerk's office of Rockcastle.
An act incorporating Roaring Spring, in Trigg county.
Also sundry enrolled bills which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:
An act to amend the charter of the Paris and Bethlehem turnpike road company.
An act to amend the charters of the towns of Bloomfield and New Haven.
An act for the benefit of N. G. Stanley.
An act to amend the charter of the city of Lexington.

The House then, according to order, took up the resolution moved by Mr. Harrison requesting the withdrawal of Federal troops from the seceded States.

Mr. Harrison moved the previous question.
And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and Gaither, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
Mr. Goodloe moved to amend the substitute moved by Mr. Abell by substituting therefor the following, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the forts in the seceding States, for the purpose of preventing civil war and the shedding of fraternal blood, would be attended by no disgrace or dishonor; and that such a course of conduct by the General Government would meet the cordial approval of the State of Kentucky, and also greatly tend to preserve and perpetuate the kind feelings which we believe still exist between the masses of the people of this Union, notwithstanding the unhappy differences which have arisen amongst us.

During the discussion thereon, the hour of 2 P. M. arrived.
And then the House adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1861.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to confer additional jurisdiction in certain cases.
An act to amend the act in relation to the seminary lands of Lewis county.
An act to amend the 6th and 7th sections of chapter 88 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Schools and Seminaries."

An act fixing the time of holding the Magoffin county court.

An act for the benefit of Jonathan Riley.

An act for the benefit of John W. Clay, late sheriff of Montgomery county.

An act for the benefit of W. R. Maupin, justice of the peace of Montgomery county.

An act for the benefit of the mechanics of Daviess county.

With an amendment to the last named bill.

That they had rejected bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of G. S. Jones, of Marshall county.

An act to incorporate the Mayfield Insurance and Trust Company.

And that they had passed bills and adopted a resolution of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Portland Savings Bank.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Grayson county.

An act to amend the charter of Edmonton.

An act for the benefit of William A. Sallee, of Pulaski county.

An act for the benefit of J. R. Cargile, late sheriff of Hopkins county.

An act to incorporate the town of Nebo, in Hopkins county.

An act to incorporate the Paducah Printing Office Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Paducah Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Company.

An act to amend the 1st section of an act in relation to the duties of circuit clerks.

An act to create the offices of police judge and town marshal of Cromwell, in Ohio county.

An act to incorporate Truiske Lodge of Ancient German Order of Harugari, No. 68.

An act to incorporate Germania Lodge, No. 63, of Ancient German Order of Harugari.

An act to incorporate the German Oak Lodge, No. 157, of Ancient German Order of Harugari.

An act to incorporate Louisville Lodge, No. 88, of Ancient German Order, of Harugari.

An act to empower the county courts of Nicholas and Logan to make subscription to turnpike roads in said counties.
An act re-enacting the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the 67th chapter of the Revised Statutes, title, "Sureties and Co-obligors."
An act regulating the July term of the Mason circuit court.
An act incorporating the Shelby and Spencer turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of the towns of Shelbyville and Elkton.
An act to declare Clifty creek a navigable stream.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 39, in Logan county.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 32, in Barren county.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 10, in Harlan county.
An act for the benefit of O. T. Rankin, of Kenton county.
An act to regulate the fees of sheriffs in certain cases.
An act to change the lines of magistrates' and election districts in Adair county.
An act providing for an election in Marion county.
Resolution concerning the common school law.
And had received official information from the Governor that he had approved and signed enrolled bills which originated in that House of the following titles, viz:
An act to repeal the spring term of the several courts in Metcalfe county.
An act to amend an act concerning the penitentiary, approved February 1st, 1858.
An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, approved March 24, 1857.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Claims, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, viz:
An act to amend the charter of the Southern College of Kentucky.
An act for the benefit of H. B. Bohannon and Francis M. Potts.
An act for the benefit of the Cynthiana and Raven Creek turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 47, in Knox county, and No. 6, in Lincoln county.
An act to amend the charter of the Stanford and Lancaster turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of common school districts in Meade county.
An act for the benefit of common schools in Meade county.
An act for the benefit of the surveyor of Monroe county.
An act changing the time of holding the county and quarterly courts in Monroe county.
An act for the benefit of James Morton, of Greenup county.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 55, in Henry county.
An act to incorporate the Newcastle Cornet Band.
And had found the same truly enrolled.
Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.
Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.
The House took up amendments proposed by the Senate to bills of this House of the following titles, viz: 
An act for the benefit of Wm. F. Quinn.
An act to incorporate the Campbellsburg Mutual Insurance Company.
An act authorizing the re-indexing of certain deed-books by the clerk of the Graves county court.
Which were twice read and concurred in.
Also bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
1. An act for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville.
2. An act to amend the charter of the town of Glasgow.
3. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Grayson county.
4. An act for the benefit of school district No. 11, in Owsley county.
5. An act for the benefit of Shelby and Spencer counties.
Which were severally read the first time, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th bills ordered to be read a second time; the House refused to order the 5th bill to be read a second time, and thereby rejected the same.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th bills having been dispensed with,
Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.
Mr. Harrison reported
A bill to incorporate Salt River Lodge, No. 180, of Free and Accepted Masons.
Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,
Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Harrison, from the special committee to whom was referred the bill requiring turnpike, toll-bridge, and plank road companies to declare semi-annual dividends,

Reported the same without amendment.

Said bill being engrossed, was read a third time.

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Riddell moved to dispense with the special order, for the purpose of offering a resolution.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Leach and Finn, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Riddell moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That no member be allowed to speak more than ten minutes on any subject that may come before this House during the remainder of the session, and no member shall speak more than twice upon the same subject.

And the question being taken on the adoption of said resolution, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hodge and Dobyns, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, McDowell Fogle, E. D. Massie,
R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, Hiram McElroy,
Vene P. Armstrong, J. Wilson Foster, W. L. Neale,
Henry Bohannon, Nat. Gaither, jr., Fielding Neil,
William Brown, David C. Canaway, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Richard A. Buckner, Thomas L. Cohenc, Fountain Riddell,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John K. Goodloe, John W. Ritter,
Curtis F. Burnam, A. F. Gowdy, John Rodman,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John Griffin, Ben. J. Shaver,
John G. Carlisle, John O. Harrison, H. H. Smith,
John W. Cook, John Haynes, Ishmael H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook, Joseph Hill, Alex. H. Sneed,
Joseph Croxton, Geo. A. Houghton, Joshua Tevis,
Daniel E. Downing, John B. Hunter, George M. Thomas,
John Ellis, William C. Ireland, Harrison Thomson,
Robert English, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. S. Tye,
John A. Finn, James B. Lyne, Nathaniel Wolfe—52.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Ben. M. Hitt, John T. Ratcliff,
Harrison G. Burns, George B. Hodge, John M. Rice,
A. B. Chambers, William Johnson, Samuel Salyers,
William W. Cleary, William D. Lannom, Joseph Shawhan,
Francis L. Cleveland, James G. Leach, Nelson Sledd,
Henry B. Dobyns, Young A. Lim, A. B. Stivers,
Alexander Dunlap, W. B. Machen, Gobirlns Terry,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James Mann, J. R. Underwood,
Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland, R. A. Walker,

A message was received from the Governor, by Hon. T. B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, announcing that he had approved and signed enrolled bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the town of Williamsburg, in Whitley county.
An act to revive an act establishing the office of county treasurer for Bracken county, approved March 10, 1856.

An act to charter the Bon Harbor turnpike road company.

An act for the benefit of S. E. Higgins.

An act to amend the charter of the Southern Bank of Kentucky.

An act for the benefit of S. W. Rennick, late sheriff of Hickman county.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Green county.

An act to exempt guns from execution.

An act legalizing the election of the chairman and board of trustees of Bowling-Green.

An act for the benefit of William J. Ashcraft, of Estill county.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington.

An act to incorporate Raywick Lodge, No. 299, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act for the benefit of the sinking fund commissioners of Nelson county.

An act creating an additional justices' and voting district in Nelson county.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Female Literary and Benevolent Institution of Nazareth, near Bardstown, approved December 29, 1829.

An act to amend an act authorizing the sale of Robinson Academy, in Adair county.

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville turnpike road company.

An act to incorporate the Excelsior Literary Society of Greenville.

An act to incorporate Compass Lodge, No. 223, A. F. M., of Louisville.

An act to change a voting place in Powell county.

An act to change the line of a voting precinct in Montgomery county.

An act to amend the charter of the Ruddle's Mill and Shawhan Station turnpike road company.

An act to authorize the election of a police judge in the town of Irvine.

An act to incorporate the town of Quincy, in Lewis county.

Mr. Ireland moved to dispense with the special order for the purpose of offering a resolution.
And the question being taken thereon, and two thirds of the House not voting therefor, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Leach and Hitt, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Goodloe moved to dispense with the special order for the purpose of taking up the bill of the Senate to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention to be held at Frankfort.

And the question being taken thereon, and two thirds of the House not voting therefor, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and Sneed, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, R. M. Alexander, Vene P. Armstrong, McDowell Fogle, George L. Forman, David C. Ganaway, Fielding Neil, Nicholas A. Rapier, Fountain Riddell,
Those who voted in the negative, were--

Mr. Speaker, Samuel L. Geiger, John W. Ritter,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, John Rodman,
A. B. Chambers, A. P. Gowdy, Ben. J. Shaver,
William W. Cleary, John Griffin, H. H. Smith,
John W. Cook, John H. Gudgel, Ishmael H. Smith,
Joseph Croxton, Joseph Hill, Alex. H. Sneed,
Henry B. Dobyns, Ben. M. Hitt, Joshua Tevis,
Alexander Dunlap, George B. Hodge, George M. Thomas,
John Ellis, William Johnson, Harrison Thomson,
Eugene A. Faulconer, William D. Lannom, H. S. Tye,
J. Wilson Foster, James G. Leach, Joseph Underwood,
Nat. Gaither, jr., Young A. Linn, Nathaniel Wolfe—47.
Robert H. Gale, W. B. Machen,

Mr. Abell, chairman of the Committee on Claims, by special leave, reported a bill supplemental to an act, entitled "An act for the appropriation of money," approved February 11, 1861.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

W. N. Robb, in obedience to the following resolution of this House, viz:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to call upon all the members of this House, for the purpose of ascertaining the place of birth, the profession, and the address of each member of this House, and report the same to the Clerk of the House, to be entered upon the journal.

Made the following report of the names, ages, occupations, and post-offices of the members of this House, viz:
List of Members and Officers of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, at the called session, January, 1861, designating where born, age, occupation, and post-office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Where Born</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Post-Office</th>
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<tr>
<td>David Meriwether, Speaker</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Louisville, Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. S. Abell</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Louisville, Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Word</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Flat Lick, Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton McClary</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Owensboro, Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. S. Forde,</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Elizabethtown, Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. N. Robb,</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Lexington, Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Gray, Door-keeper</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Rights, Grayson co., Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph C. Reville,</td>
<td>Sweet Owen county, Ky.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Advocate of Southern rights</td>
<td>New Liberty, Owen co., Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. A. Lewis, Page</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Frankfort, Kentucky</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The House then, according to special order, took up the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. F. Neil moved the previous question.

And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Rice and Hitt, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question was then taken on the amendment moved by Mr. Carlisle as a substitute for Mr. Hodge's substitute for the preamble to the majority report of the committee, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Carlisle and Sneed, were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, John A. Finn, W. L. Neale, Fielding Neil,
R. M. Alexander, William Fisher, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Vene P. Armstrong, McDowell Fogle, Fountain Riddell,
Henry Bohannon, George L. Forman, John W. Ritter,
William Brown, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
Richard A. Buckner, John O. Harrison, Ben. J. Shaver,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John Haynes, Ishmael H. Smith,
Joshua Burdett, Joseph Hill, Alex. H. Sneed,
Curtis F. Burnam, George A. Houghton, Joshua Tevis,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John B. Hunter, George M. Thomas,
John G. Carlisle, William C. Ireland, Harrison Thomson,
Francis L. Cleveland, Richard T. Jacob, H. S. Tye,
Milton J. Cook, Gabriel A. Lackey, J. R. Underwood,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, Nathaniel Wolfe—46.
John Ellis, E. D. Massie,
Robert English,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, David C. Ganaway, James Mann,
Harrison G. Burns, Samuel L. Geiger, Hiram McElroy,
A. B. Chambers, Thomas L. Goheen, John G. McFarland,
William W. Cleary, A. F. Gowdy, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John Griffin, John T. Ratcliff,
John W. Cook, John H. Gudgell, John M. Rice,
Joseph Croxton, Ben. M. Hitt, W. C. Richardson,
Henry B. Dobyns, George B. Hodge, Samuel Salyers,
John Donan, Sylvester Johnson, Hiram Smith,
Alexander Dunlap, William Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Wm. D. Lannom, R. A. Walker,
J. Wilson Foster, James G. Leach, Daniel P. White—42.
Nat. Gaither, jr., Young A. Linn,
Robert H. Gale, Willis B. Machen,

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Hodge’s amendment, as amended, in lieu of the preamble to the majority report, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Gowdy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, David C. Ganaway, James Mann,
Harrison G. Burns, Samuel L. Geiger, Hiram McElroy,
John G. Carlisle, Thomas L. Goheen, John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers, A. F. Gowdy, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William W. Cleary, John Griffin, John T. Ratcliff,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John H. Gudgell, John M. Rice,
John W. Cook, Ben. M. Hitt, W. C. Richardson,
Joseph Croxton, George B. Hodge, Samuel Salyers,
Henry B. Dobyns, Sylvester Johnson, Hiram Smith,
John Donan, William Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
Alexander Dunlap, Wm. D. Lannom, R. A. Walker,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach, Daniel P. White—42.
J. Wilson Foster, Young A. Linn,
Nat. Gaither, jr., Willis B. Machen,
Those who voted in the negative, were—


Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Hitt, from the special committee appointed to invite the Hon. John C. Breckinridge to address the General Assembly, made the following report, viz:

To the House of Representatives:

The undersigned committee, appointed in conformity with a resolution of this House inviting the Hon. John C. Breckinridge to address the Legislature, have discharged the duties incumbent upon them in consequence of said resolution, and ask leave to make the following report:

Mr. Breckinridge feels grateful for the honor conferred upon him, and accepts the invitation for Tuesday next.

Your committee, having conferred with the Senate committee, have agreed that the address shall be delivered before the two Houses, in joint session, in the Hall of Representatives, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

April 1st, 1861.

The question was then taken on concurring in said report, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Gudgell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

The House then took up the resolutions moved by Mr. Harrison, requesting the Federal Government to withdraw troops from the seceding States.

The question was then taken on Mr. Goodloe's amendment as a substitute to the substitute moved by Mr. Abell, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Burns, were as follows, viz:

**Those who voted in the affirmative, were—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Henry B. Dobyns</th>
<th>John B. Hunter</th>
<th>H. H. Smith</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel E. Downing</td>
<td>Richard T. Jacob</td>
<td>A. B. Suyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Dunlap</td>
<td>Sylvester Johnson</td>
<td>Gobrias Terry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ellis</td>
<td>William Johnson</td>
<td>Joshua Tevis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert English</td>
<td>Gabriel A. Lackey</td>
<td>George M. Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene A. Faircober</td>
<td>William D. Lannom</td>
<td>J. R. Underwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John A. Finn</td>
<td>James G. Leach</td>
<td>R. A. Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDowell Fogle</td>
<td>Young A. Linn</td>
<td>Daniel P. White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George L. Forman</td>
<td>Willis B. Machen</td>
<td>Nathaniel Wolfe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Those who voted in the negative, were—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milton J. Cook</th>
<th>Fielding Neil</th>
<th>Alex. H. Sneed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George A. Houghton</td>
<td>Ishmael H. Smith</td>
<td>H. S. Tye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. S. Abell</th>
<th>Robert English</th>
<th>Gabriel A. Lackey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. M. Alexander</td>
<td>John A. Finn</td>
<td>James B. Lyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vene P. Armstrong</td>
<td>William Fisher</td>
<td>James Mann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Bohannon</td>
<td>McDowell Fogle</td>
<td>E. D. Massie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Brown</td>
<td>George L. Forman</td>
<td>W. L. Neale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscar H. Burbridge</td>
<td>David C. Canaway</td>
<td>John T. Ratliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Burdett</td>
<td>John K. Goodloe</td>
<td>Nicholas A. Rapier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis F. Burnam</td>
<td>A. F. Gowdy</td>
<td>John W. Ritter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert A. Burton, jr.</td>
<td>John Griffin</td>
<td>John Rodman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John G. Carlisle</td>
<td>John H. Gudgell</td>
<td>Ben. J. Shaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. B. Chambers</td>
<td>John O. Harrison</td>
<td>Ishmael H. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis L. Cleveland</td>
<td>John Haynes</td>
<td>Alexander H. Sneed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton J. Cook</td>
<td>Joseph Hill</td>
<td>Joshua Tevis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Donan</td>
<td>Ben. M. Hitt</td>
<td>George M. Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel E. Downing</td>
<td>George A. Houghton</td>
<td>Harrison Thomson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Dunlap</td>
<td>John B. Hunter</td>
<td>H. S. Tye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ellis</td>
<td>William C. Ireland</td>
<td>Nathaniel Wolfe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Those who voted in the negative, were—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mr. Speaker</th>
<th>George B. Hodge</th>
<th>John M. Rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harrison G. Burns</td>
<td>Richard T. Jacob</td>
<td>W. C. Richardson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William W. Cleary</td>
<td>Sylvester Johnson</td>
<td>Fountain Riddell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby Coffey, jr.</td>
<td>William Johnson</td>
<td>Samuel Salyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Cook</td>
<td>William D. Lannom</td>
<td>Joseph Shawhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Croxton</td>
<td>James G. Leach</td>
<td>Nelson Sledd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The question was then taken on the adoption of the substitute of Mr. Goodloe, in lieu of the original resolution as amended, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Burns, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, William Fisher, Henry H. Smith,
R. M. Alexander, McDowell Fogle, A. B. Stivers,
Vene P. Armstrong, George L. Forman, J. R. Underwood,
Henry Bohannon, David C. Ganaway, R. A. Walker,
William Brown, John K. Goodloe, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Richard A. Buckner, John Haynes, Daniel P. White—34.
Oscar H. Burbridge, Joseph Hill, H. H. Smith,
Joshua Burdett, George A. Houghton, A. B. Stivers,
Curtis E. Burnam, John B. Hunter, R. A. Walker,
Robert A. Burton, jr., William C. Ireland, Daniel P. White—43.
Francis L. Cleveland, Richard T. Jacob, H. S. Tye,
Milton J. Cook, Gabriel A. Lackey, J. R. Underwood,
Daniel E. Downing, James B. Lyne, Nathaniel Wolfe—43.
John A. Finn,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert H. Gale, James Mann,
Harrison G. Burns, Samuel L. Geiger, Hiram McElroy,
John G. Carlisle, Thomas L. Goheen, John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers, A. F. Cowdy, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William W. Cleary, John Griffin, John T. Ratcliff,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John H. Gudgell, John M. Rice,
John W. Cook, John O. Harrison, W. C. Richardson,
Joseph Croxton, Ben. M. Hitt, Fountain Riddell,
Henry B. Dobyns, George B. Hodge, Samuel Salyers,
John Donan, Sylvester Johnson, Joseph Shawhan,
Alexander Dunlap, William Johnson, Nelson Siedd,
John Ellis, Wm. D. Lannom, H. H. Smith,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach, A. B. Stivers,
J. Wilson Foster, Young A. Linn, R. A. Walker,

The question was then taken on the adoption of the original resolutions, as amended, and it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Burns, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, William Fisher, James B. Lyne,
C. S. Abell, McDowell Fogle, W. B. Machen,
R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, James Maan,
Vene P. Armstrong, J. Wilson Foster, E. D. Massie,
Henry Bohannon, Nat. Gaither, jr., Hiram McElroy,
William Brown, Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland,
Oscar H. Burbridge, David C. Canaway, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Joshua Burdett, Samuel L. Geiger, Fielding Neil,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Geheen, John T. Ratcliff,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John K. Goodloe, Nicholas A. Rapier,
John G. Carlisle, A. F. Gowdy, John M. Rice,
A. B. Chambers, John Griffin, W. C. Richardson,
William W. Cleary, John H. Gudgell, Fountain Riddell,
Francis L. Cleveland, John O. Harrison, John W. Ritter,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John Haynes,
John W. Cook, Joseph Hill,
Milton J. Cook, Ben. M. Hitt,
Joseph Croxton, George B. Hodge,
Henry B. Dobynns, John B. Hunter,
John Donan, William C. Ireland,
Daniel E. Downing, Sylvester Johnson,
Alexander Dunlap, William Johnson,
John Ellis, Gabriel A. Lackey,
Robert English, William D. Lannom,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach,
John A. Finn, Young A. Linn,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Richard A. Buckner, W. L. Neale, H. S. Tye,
Curtis F. Burnam, Joshua Tevis, Joseph R. Underwood,
Richard T. Jacob,

Mr. Goodloe moved a reconsideration of the vote by which said resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dobyns moved to lay said motion on the table.

And the yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Leach, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Nat. Gaither, jr., E. D. Massie,
C. S. Abell, Robert H. Gale, Hiram McElroy,
Joshua Burdett, Samuel L. Geiger, John G. McFarland,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Geheen, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Robert A. Burton, jr., A. F. Gowdy, John T. Ratcliff,
John G. Carlisle, John Griffin, John M. Rice,

Those who voted in the negative, were—


The bill reported by the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations, of the following title, viz:

A bill to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to be held at Frankfort,

Was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The question was then taken on dispensing with the second reading of said bill, and four fifths of the House not voting therefor, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Leach and Burns, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Robert A. Burton, jr., John O. Harrison, Ben. J. Shaver,  
John G. Carlisle, John Haynes, H. H. Smith,  
Francis L. Cleveland, Joseph Hill, Ishmael H. Smith,  
Milton J. Cook, George B. Hodge, Alex. H. Sneed,  
Joseph Croxton, George A. Houghton, Joshua Tevis,  
John Donan, John B. Hunter, George M. Thomas,  
Daniel E. Downing, William C. Ireland, Harrison Thomson,  
John Ellis, Richard T. Jacob, H. S. Tye,  
Robert English, Sylvester Johnson, Joseph R. Underwood,  
John A. Finn, Gabriel A. Lackey, Nathaniel Wolfe—61.  
William Fisher,  

Those who voted in the negative, were—  
Harrison G. Burns, William Johnson, John T. Ratcliff,  
A. B. Chambers, William D. Lannom, W. C. Richardson,  
William W. Cleary, James G. Leach, Samuel Salyers,  
Shelby Coffey, jr., Young A. Linn, Joseph Shawhan,  
Henry B. Dobyns, W. B. Machen, Nelson Sledd,  
Alexander Dunlap, James Mann, A. B. Stivers,  
Eugene A. Faulconer, John G. McFarland, R. A. Walker,  
Ben. M. Hitt,  

On motion of Mr. F. Neil,  
Ordered, That said bill be read a second time on to-morrow, at half-past nine o'clock, A. M.  

Mr. Chambers moved a reconsideration of the vote by which said bill was ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow, at half-past nine o'clock, A. M.  

Mr. Thomson moved to lay said motion on the table.  
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.  
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Chambers, were as follows, viz:  

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—  
C. S. Abell, McDowell Fogle, W. L. Neale,  
R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, Fielding Neil,  
Vene P. Armstrong, Samuel L. Geiger, Nicholas A. Rapier,  
Henry Bohannon, John K. Goodloe, Fountain Riddell,  
William Brown, John H. Gudgell, John W. Ritter,  
Richard A. Buckner, John O. Harrison, John Rodman,  
Oscar H. Burbridge, John Haynes, Ben. J. Shaver,  
Joshua Burdett, Joseph Hill, Ishmael H. Smith,  
Curtis F. Burnam, George A. Houghton, Alex. H. Sneed,  
Robert A. Burton, jr., John B. Hunter, Joshua Tevis,  
Francis L. Cleveland, William O. Ireland, George M. Thomas,  
Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, Harrison Thomson,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Mr. H. S. Tye, Joseph R. Underwood, Nathaniel Wolfe—46.


Mr. F. Neil moved to dispense with the order of the day for the purpose of moving that the House take a recess.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and Rapier, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Those who voted in the negative, were—
Harrison G. Burns, Eugene A. Faulconer, W. C. Richardson,
Robert A. Burton, Jr., James G. Leach, Joseph Shawhan,
William W. Cleary, John G. McFarland, A. B. Stivers,
Shelby Coffey, Jr., John T. Ratcliff, R. A. Walker—12.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Lyne moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the fidelity, diligence, and accuracy with which Sylvester Johnson has discharged the duties of chairman of the Committee of Enrollments, during the called session, meets with the unanimous and unqualified commendation of this House.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The House then took up the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill to legalize the conveyances made to R. S. C. Alexander for lands on the waters of Green river.

Said amendments were disagreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by Messrs. Fisk and Cissell, announcing that the Senate adhere to their amendments to said bill, and asked for a committee of conference thereon.

Ordered, That Messrs. Goodloe, Ratcliff, and Shaver, be appointed a committee on the part of this House, to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to take into consideration the matter of disagreement between the two Houses upon said bill, and that they report, if possible, a bill upon which both can agree.

The House then took up the resolution for a final adjournment of the General Assembly.

Mr. F. Neil moved to amend said resolution by striking out "Wednesday, March 27th," and insert "Thursday, April 4th."

Which was adopted.

Said resolution, as amended, was again read and adopted.

The House then took up the joint resolutions moved by Mr. Coffey, expressing disapprobation of the course of Ohio in reference to the rendition of a fugitive.

A division of said resolution being demanded,
The 1st resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the 2d resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Burns and Gaither, were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question was then taken on the adoption of the 3d resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Burns and Gaither, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


April 1.] House of Representatives.


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question was then taken on the adoption of the 4th resolution, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Burns and Gaither, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

The question was then taken on the adoption of the preamble of said resolutions, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Buckner and Burns, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
C. S. Abeil,
R. M. Alexander,
Vene P. Armstrong,
William Brown,
Richard A. Buckner,
Oscar H. Burbridge,
Joshua Burdett,
Harrison G. Burns,
Curtis F. Burnam,
Robert A. Burton, jr.
John G. Carlisle,
A. B. Chambers,
William W. Cleary,
Francis L. Cleveland,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,
John W. Cook,
Joseph Croxton,
Henry B. Dobyns,
Daniel E. Downing,
Alexander Dunlap,
John Ellis,
Robert English,
Eugene A. Faulconer,
John A. Fian,
William Fisher,
McDowell Fogle,

George L. Forman,
J. Wilson Foster,
Robert H. Gale,
Samuel L. Geiger,
Thomas L. Goheen,
A. F. Gowdy,
John Griffin,
John H. Gudgel,
John O. Harrison,
John Haynes,
Joseph Hill,
Ben. M. Hitt,
George B. Hodge,
George A. Houghton,
John B. Hunter,
Richard T. Jacob,
Sylvester Johnson,
William Johnson,
Gabriel A. Lackey,
James G. Leach,
Young A. Linn,
James B. Lyne,
W. B. Machen,
James Mann,
E. D. Massie,
Hiram McElroy,
John G. McFauland,
Joseph H. D. McKee,
W. L. Neale,
Fielding Neil,
John T. Ratcliff,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
John M. Rice,
W. C. Richardson,
Fountain Riddell,
John W. Ritter,
John Rodman,
Samuel Salyers,
Ben. J. Shaver,
Joseph Shawhan,
Nelson Sledd,
H. H. Smith,
Ishmael H. Smith,
Alexander H. Sneed,
A. B. Stivers,
George M. Thomas,
Harrison Thomson,
H. S. Tye,
J. R. Underwood,
R. A. Walker,
Nathaniel Wolfe—79.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Henry Bohannon,
Joshua Tevis—2.

Mr. Hodge moved that the House adjourn.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hunter and Thompson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Harrison G. Burns,
John G. Carlisle,
A. B. Chambers,
William W. Cleary,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,

John Ellis,
Robert H. Gale,
Thomas L. Goheen,
John Griffin,
Ben. M. Hitt,

James Mann,
John T. Ratcliff,
Joseph Shawhan,
Nelson Sledd,
John W. Cook,  
Henry B. Dobyns,  
Alexander Dunlap,  
Richard T. Jacob,  
James G. Leach,  
Young A. Linn,  
A. B. Stivers,  
R. A. Walker—23.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  
C. S. Abell,  
R. M. Alexander,  
Vene P. Armstrong,  
Henry Bohannon,  
William Brown,  
Richard A. Buckner,  
Oscar H. Burbridge,  
Joshua Burtett,  
Curtis F. Burnam,  
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  
Francis L. Cleveland,  
Milton J. Cook,  
Joseph Croxton,  
Daniel E. Downing,  
Robert English,  
Eugene A. Faulconer,  
John A. Finn,  
McDowell Fogle,  
George L. Forman,  
Nat. Gaither, jr.,  
Samuel L. Geiger,  
John K. Goodloe,  
A. P. Gowdy,  
John H. Gudgell,  
John O. Harrison,  
John Haynes,  
Joseph Hill,  
George B. Hodge,  
Geo. A. Houghton,  
John B. Hunter,  
William C. Ireland,  
Sylvester Johnson,  
William Johnson,  
Gabriel A. Lackey,  
James B. Lyne,  
Willis B. Machen,  
E. D. Massie,  
Hiram McElroy,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
W. L. Neale,  
Fielding Neil,  
W. C. Richardson,  
Fountain Riddell,  
John W. Ritter,  
John Rodman,  
Samuel Salyers,  
Ben. J. Shaver,  
H. H. Smith,  
Ishmael H. Smith,  
Alex. H. Sneed,  
Joshua Tevis,  
George M. Thomas,  
Harrison Thomson,  
H. S. Tye,  
Joseph R. Underwood,  
Nathaniel Wolfe—57.

The House then took up the resolutions of the Senate to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress.

Mr. Sneet moved the previous question.

Mr. Machen moved a call of the House.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and Leach, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Harrison G. Burns,  
John G. Carlisle,  
A. B. Chambers,  
William W. Cleary,  
Shelby Coffey, jr.,  
John W. Cook,  
Henry B. Dobyns,  
Alexander Dunlap,  
John Ellis,  
Eugene A. Faulconer,  
J. Wilson Foster,  
Nat. Gaither, jr.,  
Robert H. Gale,  
Samuel L. Geiger,  
Thomas L. Goheen,  
A. F. Gowdy,  
John Griffin,  
John H. Gudgell,  
Joseph Hill,  
Ben. M. Hitt,  
George B. Hodge,  
Sylvester Johnson,  
William Johnson,  
William D. Lannom,  
James C. Leach,  
Young A. Linn,  
Willis B. Machen,  
James Mann,  
John G. McFarland,  
Joseph H. D. McKee,  
John T. Ratcliff,  
John M. Rice,  
W. C. Richardson,  
Samuel Salyers,  
Joseph Shawhan,  
Nelson Sledd,  
A. B. Stivers,  
Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Burns moved an adjournment.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Burns and Hitt, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Hodge moved a call of the House.

Mr. Thomas moved an adjournment.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Sneed and Burdett, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, J. Wilson Foster, James Mann,
Henry Bohannon, Robert H. Gale, Hiram McElroy,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, John G. McFarland,
Curtis F. Burnam, John K. Goodloe, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Robert A. Burton, jr., A. F. Gowdy, Fielding Neil,
John G. Carlisle, John Griffin, John T. Ratcliff,
A. B. Chambers, John O. Harrison, John M. Rice,
William W. Cleary, John Haynes, W. C. Richardson,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Ben. M. Hitt, Samuel Salyers,
John W. Cook, George B. Hodge, Joseph Shawhan,
Joseph Croxton, Sylvester Johnson, Nelson Sledd,
Henry B. Dobyns, William Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
John Donan, William D. Lannom, Joshua Tevis,
Alexander Dunlap, James G. Leach, George M. Thomas,
John Ellis, Young A. Linn, R. A. Walker—47.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, George L. Feman, Nicholas A. Rapier,
R. M. Alexander, Nat. Gaither, jr., Fountain Riddell,
William Brown, Samuel L. Geiger, John W. Ritter,
Richard A. Buckner, John H. Gudgel, John Rodman,
Oscar H. Borbridge, Joseph Hill, Ben. J. Shaver,
Joshua Bardett, George A. Houghton, H. H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, John B. Hunter, Ishmael H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook, William C. Ireland, Alex. H. Sneed,
Daniel E. Downing, Richard T. Jacob, Harrison Thomson,
Robert English, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. S. Tye,
John A. Finn, James B. Lyne, J. R. Underwood,

And then the House adjourned.
TUESDAY APRIL 2, 1861.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Ireland—
A bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Grayson, in Carter county, approved February 22d, 1860.

By Mr. H. H. Smith—
A bill for the benefit of common school districts Nos. 26 and 36, in Webster county.
Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Leach presented the petition of Charles Marshall and others, praying the passage of an act to prevent stock from going at large.
Which was received, the reading dispensed with, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hitt, from the committee appointed to wait on the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, made the following report, viz:

The committee appointed to wait on Hon. John C. Breckinridge, and invite him to visit the Legislature on this day, at 11 o'clock, report that they have performed that duty, and that Mr. Breckinridge responded that it would afford him great pleasure; and that at the hour designated he would visit the Legislature in the Hall of Representatives.

The House then took up a bill from the Senate, entitled
An act for the benefit of school district No. 10, in Harlan county.
Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House, according to special order, took up the bill to amend the

Mr. Machen moved to amend the engrossed ryder moved by Mr. Gaither, as follows:

In 4th line, 3d section, insert after Commercial Bank “and branch of the Farmers’ Bank at Princeton shall make the loans in the 1st district, and the Bank of Ashland in district 9.”

Which was adopted.

The original bill reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Bank of Ashland, Bank of Louisville, Northern Bank of Kentucky, Southern Bank of Kentucky, and Bank of Kentucky, be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, anything in the charters of said banks to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. The Legislature reserves power to repeal this act.

§ 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

The amendment moved by Mr. Gaither reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if the banks of issue in this State, to-wit: The Bank of Kentucky, Farmers’ Bank, Bank of Louisville, Northern Bank of Kentucky, Southern Bank of Kentucky, Commercial Bank, Bank of Ashland, and People’s Bank, can exhibit the fact that, in addition to the present amount loaned, they have loaned to bona fide residents of this State the sum of $2,000,000, by the first day of June, 1861, then any suspension of specie payment by said banks on liabilities due from them for the space of two years, shall be, and is hereby, legalized, and shall in no event operate as a forfeiture of any of the chartered privileges now granted by the General Assembly to said banks.

§ 2. No greater amount than $1,000 shall be loaned to any one individual, and it shall be agreed between the parties, that no greater amount than 20 per cent. shall be demanded of the debtor every one hundred and twenty days. But the right to a renewal of notes and additional securities may be required and enforced by law, at the maturity of each note, in the discretion of the bank officers.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of said banks to divide the sum aforesaid, in sums of $200,000 to each Congressional district, and that sum to be divided among the several counties composing the said Congressional districts, as near as may be, in proportion to the number of qualified voters therein. The Commercial Bank and Bank of Ashland to make said loans in districts one and nine; the Southern Bank and People’s Bank in districts two and three; Bank of Kentucky and Bank of Louisville in districts four, five, and seven; the Farmers’ Bank and Northern Bank in districts six, eight, and ten.

§ 4. The evidence of the fact that the loans herein provided for have been made, shall be the written affidavits of the presidents, cashiers, and clerks of the aforesaid banks, filed in the office of the Attorney
General of this State, by the first day of July, 1861; and this act, legalizing the suspension of specie payments, shall not continue in force longer than two years from and after the date above.

§ 5. None of the provisions of this act to apply, unless all are accepted and acted on by said banks, whose duty, by their proper officers, it shall be to notify the Attorney General by the first day of May, 1861, of their acceptance or rejection of the provisions herein.

§ 6. This act to take effect from its passage.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the said amendment by way of yeader to said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and Burnam, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Buckner and Goodloe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Resolved, That the title of said bill be changed so as to read—

An act to amend the charters of the several banks of issue.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the town of Linton, in Trigg county.
An act for the benefit of Wm. B. Woods, of Pulaski county.
An act creating an additional justices' district and voting place in Floyd county.
An act for the benefit of A. C. Boarman, late sheriff of Breathitt county.
An act concerning the town of West Liberty, in Morgan county.
An act to repeal an act to establish an additional voting precinct in Carter county.

An act to authorize the Georgetown and Long Lick turnpike road company to erect a toll-gate.

An act for the benefit of the Shelbyville and Westport turnpike road company.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Consolation, in Shelby county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Mount Eden, in Spencer county.

An act to close a certain alley in the town of Campbellsville.

An act to repeal in part an act requiring the surveyors in the counties of Logan and Todd to keep their offices at the county seat.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Providence.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to prevent the wanton destruction of fish in Green river and its tributaries."

An act for the benefit of the trustees of district No. 51, Washington county.

An act to aid in the construction of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.

An act authorizing trustees of common school districts in Whitley county to levy and collect a tax for building and repairing schoolhouses.

An act for the benefit of the Versailles Female Academy.

An act to incorporate the Harmonia Benevolent Society of Louisville.

An act to amend the charter of the Richmond and Tate's Creek turnpike road company.

An act changing a voting district in Fleming county.

An act for the benefit of common school district No. 55, in Allen county.

An act to change the county lines of Barren and Monroe.

An act to incorporate Loving Lodge, No. 323, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Edmonton, in Metcalfe county.

An act for the benefit of the Boone county court.

An act to amend the charter of Hopewell, Bethlehem, and Clintonville turnpike real company.
An act to amend an act incorporating the Lexington and Danville railroad.
An act to alter the lines of Gradyville voting district, in Adair county.
An act to amend the road law of Campbell county.
An act to incorporate the German Catholic St. Martin's Benevolent Society of Newport.
An act to provide an additional voting precinct in Campbell county.
An act to amend the charter of the city of Newport.
An act to incorporate Norma Grove, No. 2, United Ancient Order of Druids, in Newport.
An act for the benefit of the city of Newport, and the Campbell turnpike company.
An act fixing the time of holding the quarterly courts of Carter county.
An act allowing the county court of Hickman county to increase the county levy.
An act to change the voting place in the Tate district, in Casey county.
An act for the benefit of stockholders in turnpike roads in Clarke county.
An act to incorporate Hickman Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F.
An act legalizing certain surveys made by the surveyor of Clay county.
An act to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Owensboro.
An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts relating to the town of Stanford.
An act for the benefit of the Hart county court.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Hammondsville.
An act for the benefit of William Gwynn.
An act to incorporate the town of Slaughterville, in the county of Webster.
An act to authorize the county judge of Webster to change the State road.
An act in relation to roads and bridges in Greenup county.
An act in relation to the town of Greenupsburg.
An act to carry into effect certain provisions of an act for the better organization of the militia.
With an amendment to the last named bill.

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That they had rejected bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act allowing Larue county two additional magistrates and a constable.

An act for the benefit of A. G. Wileman, of Pendleton county.

An act to authorize Wm. Ratcliff, a constable in Pike county, to appoint a deputy.

An act to authorize the Barren county court to change a State road.

That they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charters of the banks of issue.

An act to amend the charter of Pitt's Point.

An act to amend the Civil Code of Practice.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Caseyville.

An act concerning the town of Woodsonville.

An act for the benefit of school district No 18, in Lincoln county.

An act for the benefit of Harney, Hughes & Co.

An act for the benefit of Prentice, Henderson, and Osborne.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville Courier Printing Company.

That they had concurred in resolutions of this House ratifying an amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States.

That they had concurred in the amendment of this House to a bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to authorize the jailer of Hardin county to appoint a deputy," with an amendment.

That they had concurred in the amendment of this House to a bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to define the southern tax limits of the city of Louisville."

That they had concurred in the 1st, and disagreed to the 2d, amendment of this House to a bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Paris."

And that they had received official information from the Governor that he had approved and signed enrolled bills of that House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Wm. J. Shrout.

An act to change school district No. 9, in Madison county.

An act to establish an additional magistrates' district and election precinct in Daviess county.

An act for the benefit of James M. Nesbitt.
An act to change the line between the Bethlehem and Wyoming precincts, in Bath county.

An act for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at Paris.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 36, in Livingston county.

An act for the benefit of S. E. G. Cole, of Todd county.

An act giving further time to ministers of the gospel and other persons to return marriage license.

An act for the benefit of Isaac E. Johnson and James A. Hawkins.

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company.

An act concerning the Wilderness turnpike road.

The House then, according to special order, took up the bill to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to be held at Frankfort.

Which was read the second time as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an election shall be held on the first Saturday in May next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect twelve delegates to a convention of the border slave States, and such other slave States as have not passed ordinances of secession, to meet at Frankfort, Ky.; and said delegates shall be voted for and elected by the State at large, in the same manner that State officers are now elected; and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of State officers, by the qualified voters of the whole State, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

§ 2. That the persons who may be thus elected, shall be commissioned by the Governor as delegates to said convention, and are empowered to meet the delegates from the States aforesaid in convention, to consult on the critical condition of the country, and agree upon some plan of peaceable adjustment.

§ 3. The convention shall be held on the 27th day of May next, or at such other time as a majority of the delegates elected in this State may appoint, to suit the convenience of the delegates from the other States.

§ 4. That this act shall take effect from its passage.

Mr. Hodge moved the following amendment as a substitute for said bill, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an election for delegates to a convention to assemble in Frankfort, Ky., shall be held in the respective congressional districts of this Commonwealth, on the first Saturday in May, in like manner as other elections are by law held in this Commonwealth, and under the inspection of the same officers, at which one delegate shall be voted for in each district, by the qualified voters thereof; and the person having the highest number of votes, in each congressional district,
shall be commissioned by the Governor of this Commonwealth as a delegate to said convention.

§ 2. The delegates to said convention, duly elected and commissioned, shall receive the same mileage and per diem during the sessions of said convention, as is now provided by law for members of the General Assembly, and shall be entitled to draw and receive their compensation in the same manner.

Mr. Leach moved to amend the original bill by striking out "first Saturday in May," and insert "first Monday in August;" also strike out "27th May," and insert "27th August."

Mr. Ratcliff moved farther to amend the original bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

§ —. That one of the delegates to represent Kentucky in the border State convention, shall be required to reside in each Congressional District in this State.

Mr. Gowdy moved to amend the bill by striking out the 1st section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That James Guthrie, William O. Butler, Joshua F. Bell, James B. Clay, Charles Wickliffe, John J. Crittenden, John L. Helm, Charles S. Morehead, David Meriwether, and Archibald Dixon, be, and they are hereby, appointed delegates to a convention of the border slave States, and such other slave States as have not passed secession ordinances, to meet in Frankfort, Ky.; and the persons herein appointed shall be commissioned by the Governor as delegates to said convention, and are empowered to meet the delegates from the States aforesaid in convention, to consult on the critical condition of the country, and agree upon some plan of peaceable adjustment.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment moved by Mr. Leach, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and Buckner, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
C. S. Abell,
R. M. Alexander,
Vene P. Armstrong,
Henry Bohannon,
William Brown,
Richard A. Buckner,
Oscar H. Burbridge,
Joshua Burdett,
Curtis F. Burnam,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,
John G. Carlisle,
Thomas H. Clay,
Francis L. Cleveland,
Milton J. Cook,
John Donan,
Daniel E. Downing,
John Ellis,
Robert English,
E. D. Massie,
W. L. Neale,
Fielding Neil,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
Fountain Riddell,
John W. Ritter,
John Rodman,
Ben. J. Shaver,
Ishmael H. Smith,
Alex. H. Sneed,
Joshua Tevis,
George M. Thomas,
Harrison Thomson,
H. S. Tye,
Joseph R. Underwood,
Nathaniel Wolfe—50.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
C. S. Abell,
R. M. Alexander,
Richard A. Buckner,
Oscar H. Burbridge,
Joshua Burdett,
Harrison G. Burns,
Curtis F. Burnam,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,
A. B. Chambers,
Thomas H. Clay,
William W. Cleary,
Francis L. Cleveland,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,
John W. Cook,
Milton J. Cook,
Joseph Croxton,
Henry B. Dobyns,
John Donan,
Daniel E. Downing,
Alexander Dunlap,
John Ellis,
Robert English,
Eugene A. Faulconer,
John A. Finn,
J. Wilson Foster,
Nat. Gaither, jr.,
Robert H. Gale,
Samuel L. Geiger,
Thomas L. Goosen,
John K. Goodloe,
A. F. Gowdy,
John Griffin,
John H. Gudgel,
John O. Harrison,
John Haynes,
Joseph Hill,
Ben. M. Hitt,
George B. Hodge,
Geo. A. Houghton,
John B. Hunter,
William C. Ireland,
William J. Johnson,
Gabriel A. Lackey,
Gabriel A. Lackey,
William D. Lannom,
James C. Leach,
Young A. Linn,
James B. Lyne,
Hiram McElroy,
John G. McFarland,
Joseph H. D. McKee,
W. L. Neale,
Fielding Neil,
John T. Ratcliff,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
John M. Rice,
W. C. Richardson,
Fountain Riddell,
John W. Ritter,
John Rodman,
Samuel Salyers,
Ben. J. Shaver,
Joseph Shawhan,
Nelson Sneed,
H. H. Smith,
Ishmael H. Smith,
Alex. H. Sneed,
A. B. Stivers,
Joshua Tevis,
George M. Thomas,
Harrison Thomson,
H. S. Tye,
J. R. Underwood,
William Fisher, W. B. Machen, R. A. Walker,
McDowell Fogle, James Mann, Daniel P. White,
George L. Forman, E. D. Massie, Nathaniel Wolfe—84.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Gowdy, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and Tye, were as follows, viz:

In the affirmative—
A. F. Gowdy—1.

Those who voted in the negative, were—
Mr. Speaker, William Fisher, E. D. Massie,
C. S. Abell, McDowell Fogle, Hiram McElroy,
R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, John G. McFarland,
Vene P. Armstrong, J. Wilson Foster, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Henry Bohannon, Nat. Gaither, jr., W. L. Neale,
William Brown, Robert H. Gale, Fielding Neil,
Richard A. Buckner, Samuel L. Geiger, John T. Ratliff,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Thomas L. Goheen, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Joshua Burdett, John K. Goodloe, John M. Rice,
Harrison G. Burns, John Griffin, W. C. Richardson,
Curtis F. Burnam, John H. Gudloe, Fountain Riddell,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John O. Harrison, John W. Ritter,
John G. Carlisle, John Haynes, John Rodman,
A. B. Chambers, Joseph Hii, Samuel Salyers,
Thomas H. Clay, Ben. M. Hitt, Ben. J. Shaver,
William W. Cleary, George B. Hodge, Joseph Shawhan,
Francis L. Cleveland, George A. Houghton, Nelson Sledd,
Shelby Coitney, jr., John B. Hunter, H. H. Smith,
John W. Cook, William C. Ireland, Ishmael H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, Alexander H. Sneed,
Joseph Croxton, Sylvester Johnson, A. B. Stivers,
Henry B. Dobyns, William Johnson, Joshuia Tevis,
John Donan, Gabriel A. Lackey, George M. Thomas,
Daniel E. Downing, William D. Lannom, Harrison Thomson,
Alexander Dunlap, James G. Leach, H. S. Tye,
John Ellis, Young A. Linn, J. R. Underwood,
Robert English, James B. Lyne, R. A. Walker,
Eugene A. Faulconer, W. B. Machen, Daniel P. White,
John A. Finn, James Mann, Nathaniel Wolfe—87.

Mr. Machen moved to amend the amendment moved by Mr. Hodge, by adding thereto the following section, viz:

That the principles proclaimed by the Legislature of Kentucky, in what are known as the resolutions of Kentucky in 1798, be, and the
same are hereby, re-affirmed, and respectfully submitted to said convention as the sense of this Legislature, and their maintenance for the preservation of States' rights.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Machen, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Mr. Finn moved further to amend the said substitute by adding to the amendment of Mr. Machen just adopted the following, viz:

That the principles announced in said resolutions are correctly explained in the report of Mr. Madison on them, and that construction is held by Kentucky; and the delegates to the convention are respectfully referred to said report for their true meaning.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Massie and Burton, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Hodge's amendment, as amended, as a substitute for the original bill, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and Sneed, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Joseph Croxton, Henry B. Dobyns, John Donan, Alexander Dunlap, John Ellis, Eugene A. Faulconer, J. Wilson Foster,
George B. Hodge, Sylvester Johnson, William Johnson, William D. Lannom, James G. Leach, Young A. Linn, W. B. Machen,

Those who voted in the negative, were--

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Goodloe moved to dispense with the rule, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Leach and Goodloe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were-
Mr. Cleary moved to amend said bill, by way of engrossed reader, by adding thereto the following section, viz:

That the delegates elected to said convention shall be entitled to the same pay and mileage as members of the General Assembly are now allowed by law, and the Auditor is authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Cleary and Coffey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

John Donan, James B. Lyne, Nathaniel Wolfe—78.
Young A. Linn, Robert English, William Fisher, Nicholas A. Rapier, John A. Finn, McDowell Fogle, Fountain Riddell,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Robert English, W. L. Neale.
Henry Bohannon, McDowell Fogle, Nicholas A. Rapier.
William Brown, George L. Forman, Fountain Riddell.
The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Burnam and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, George L. Forman, John K. Goodloe, John W. Ritter,
C. S. Abell, J. Wilson Foster, E. D. Missis, John G. McFarland,
Vene P. Armstrong, Robert H. Gale, Fielding Neil, John T. Ratcliff,
Henry Bohannon, Samuel L. Geiger, Nicholas A. Rapier,
William Brown, Thomas L. Goheen, John M. Rice, W. C. Richardson,
Richard A. Buckner, A. F. Gowdy, Fountain Riddell, John W. Ritter,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
Joshua Burdett, John Griffin, Ben. J. Shaver,
Curtis F. Burnam, John H. Gudgell, Nicholas Shawhan,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John O. Harrison, Nelson Sledd,
John G. Carlisle, John Haynes, H. H. Smith, Ishmael H. Smith,
A. B. Chambers, Joseph Hill, Alex. H. Sneed,
Thomas H. Clay, Ben. M. Hitt, A. B. Stivers,
William W. Cleary, George B. Hodge, Joshua Tevis,
Francis L. Cleveland, Geo. A. Houghton, George M. Thomas,
John W. Cook, John B. Hunter, Harrison Thomson,
Milton J. Cook, William C. Ireland, H. S. Tye, James C. Leach,
Joseph Croxton, Richard T. Jacob, J. R. Underwood,
John Donan, Sylvester Johnson, R. A. Walker,
Daniel E. Downing, William Johnson, Nathaniel Wolfe—82,
Alexander Dunlap, Gabriel A. Lackey, William D. Lannom,
John Ellis, William D. Mann, James G. Leach,
Robert English, Young A. Linn, James B. Lyne,
John A. Finn, James Mann, James B. Lyne,
William Fisher, 
McDowell Fogle,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Willis B. Machen, Daniel P. White—2.
Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the Hon. John C. Breckinridge was introduced into the Hall of the House of Representatives by the Committee of Invitation, and received by the Speaker with a short address; after which he addressed the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Gale moved an adjournment.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Hodge and Gaither, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, James Mann,
A. B. Chambers, A. F. Gowdy, John G. McFarland,
William W. Cleary, William D. Lannom, Joseph H. D. McKee,
John Ellis, James G. Leach, Joseph Shawhan,
Robert H. Gale, Young A. Linn, Nelson Sledd,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, William Fisher, W. L. Neale,
C. S. Abell, McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil,
R. M. Alexander, George L. Forman, John T. Ratcliff,
Vene P. Armstrong, Nat. Gaither, jr., Nicholas A. Rapier,
Henry Bohannon, John K. Goodloe, John M. Rice,
William Brown, John Griffin, W. C. Richardson,
Richard A. Buckner, John H. Gudgell, Fountain Riddell,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John O. Harrison, John W Ritter,
Joshua Burdett, John Haynes, John Rodman,
Curtis P. Burnam, Joseph Hill, Samuel Sallyers,
Robert A. Burton, jr., Ben. M. Hitt, Ben. J. Shaver,
John G. Carlisle, George B. Hodge, H. H. Smith,
Thomas H. Clay, Geo. A. Houghton, Ishmael H. Smith,
Francis L. Cleveland, John B. Hunter, Alex. H. Sneed,
Milton J. Cook, William C. Ireland, A. B. Stivers,
Joseph Croxton, Richard T. Jacob, Joshua Tevis,
Henry B. Debyns, Sylvester Johnson, George M. Thomas,
John Donan, William Johnson, Harrison Thomson,
Daniel E. Downing, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. S. Tye,
Alexander Dunlap, James B. Lyae, Joseph R. Underwood,
Robert English, E. D. Massie, Nathaniel Wolfe—64.

Mr. Leach moved a call of the House.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.
APRIL 2.]  HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  477

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Leach and McKee, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

William W. Cleary,  James G. Leach,  Joseph H. D. McKee,
Robert H. Gale,  W. B. Machen,  John M. Rice,

John O. Harrison,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  Robert English,  E. D. Massie,
C. S. Abell,  John A. Finn,  W. L. Neale,
R. M. Alexander,  William Fisher,  Fielding Neil,
Vene P. Armstrong,  McDowell Fogle,  John T. Ratcliff,
Henry Bohannon,  George L. Forman,  Nicholas A. Rapier,
William Brown,  Nat. Gaither, jr.,  W. C. Richardson,
Richard A. Buckner,  Thomas L. Goheen,  Fountain Riddell,
Oscar H. Burbridge,  John K. Goodloe,  John W. Ritter,
Joshua Burdett,  A. F. Gowdy,  John Rodman,
Harrison G. Burns,  John H. Gudgell,  Ben. J. Shaver,
Curtis F. Burnam,  John Haynes,  Nelson Sledd,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,  Joseph Hill,  H. H. Smith,
John G. Carlisle,  Ben. M. Hitt,  Ishmael H. Smith,
A. B. Chambers,  John B. Hunter,  Alex. H. Sneed,
Francis L. Cleveland,  William C. Ireland,  A. B. Stivers,
Milton J. Cook,  Richard T. Jacob,  George M. Thomas,
Joseph Croxton,  Sylvester Johnson,  Harrison Thomson,
Henry B. Dobyns,  William Johnson,  H. S. Tye,
Daniel E. Downie,  Gabriel A. Lackey,  J. R. Underwood,
Alexander Dunlap,  James B. Lyne,  R. A. Walker,
John Ellis,  James Mann,  Daniel P. White—63.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined sundry enrolled bills of this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Owensboro.
An act changing a voting district in Fleming county.
An act for the benefit of W. R. Maupin, justice of the peace in Montgomery county.
An act for the benefit of John W. Clay, late sheriff of Montgomery county.
An act for the benefit of Jonathan Riley.
An act fixing the time of holding the Magoffin county court.
An act to amend an act in relation to the seminary lands of Lewis county.
An act to confer additional jurisdiction in certain cases.
An act authorizing the re-indexing of certain deed books by the clerk of Graves county court.
An act for the benefit of Wm. F. Quinn.
Also enrolled bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz :
An act for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville.
An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Grayson county.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Glasgow.
An act to incorporate the Davis Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
An act to amend the charter of the American Printing House for the Blind.
And had found the same truly enrolled.
Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.
Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.
And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1861.

Mr. Gaither presented the petition of sundry citizens of Adair county, praying an appropriation for Nancy Thomas and her daughter.
Which was received, the reading dispensed with, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.
The House then took up the bill supplemental to an act, entitled "An act for the appropriation of money," approved February 11, 1861.
Said bill reads as follows, viz :
§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the officers and employees of the two Houses of this General Assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for the present adjourned session, as provided in an act entitled "An act for the appropriation of money," approved February 11th, 1861; and that Senators and Representatives shall be entitled to mileage in going to and returning from this session, as provided by law for a regular session.
§ 2. That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the benefit of the several persons named herein, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz :
§ 3. To W. H. Keene, for bill of powder, for firing salutes on the 8th of January and the 22d of February, thirty-five dollars.

§ 4. To Sanford Goins, for preparing cartridges and firing salutes on the 8th January and 22d of February, 1861, sixty-five dollars.

§ 5. To William H. Averill, for bill of sundries, two dollars and twenty cents.

§ 6. To Gray & Todd, for bill of sundries, fifteen dollars and forty cents.

§ 7. To Samuel C. Bull, for bill of sundries, six dollars.

§ 8. To Greenup & Alley, for bill of sundries, one dollar.

§ 9. To Clinton McClarty, for money advanced by him for additional clerk hire for preceding session, four dollars and twenty-five cents.

§ 10. For additional clerk hire for the present session, such sum as may be necessary, the accounts to be certified by the principal clerks of the two Houses.


§ 12. To the Kentucky Penitentiary, for writing-table, eight dollars.

§ 13. To the Ministers of the different religious denominations of the city of Frankfort, fifty dollars, to be disbursed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

§ 14. To the publishers of the Louisville Journal, for advertising General Orders No 1, under the Militia law of 1860, three dollars and fifty cents.

§ 15. To A. Conery, for balance of bill for clock for the Senate, forty dollars; and to J. M. Mills, for sundries, fifty cents.

§ 16. To Keenon & Gibbons, for bill of sundries, two dollars and fifty cents.

§ 17. To W. N. Robb, for bill of sundries, three dollars.

§ 18. That the same allowance is hereby made to the Clerks of the two Houses for arranging papers and preparing the acts for publication, as provided for the previous session in the act to which this is a supplement.

§ 19. This act to be in force from its passage.

The following amendments were proposed to said bill, viz:

§ 19. To the clerk of the Committee of Enrollments of the two houses, three dollars per day during this session, and to the clerk of the Committee on Federal Relations, ten dollars.

§ 20. And be it further enacted, That the delegates to the border State Convention, for whose election provision has been made by act of the present session of the General Assembly, shall be entitled to the same compensation and mileage as members of the General Assembly, and that such sum as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to defray the incidental expenses of said convention, to be paid upon the warrant of the Auditor by order of the Governor.

Said bill, as amended, was then read a third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz:  

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

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<th>Mr. Speaker,</th>
<th>George L. Forman,</th>
<th>Joseph H. D. McKee,</th>
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<td>C. S. Abell,</td>
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<td>W. L. Neale,</td>
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<td>Daniel E. Downing,</td>
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<td>Alexander Dunlap,</td>
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<td>John Ellis,</td>
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<td>Robert English,</td>
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<td>George W. Ewing,</td>
<td>Young A. Linn,</td>
<td>R. A. Walker,</td>
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<td>Eugene A. Faulconer,</td>
<td>Willis B. Machen,</td>
<td>Daniel P. White,</td>
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</table>
| John A. Finn,          | James Mann,       | Nathaniel Wolfe—|-
| McDowell Fogle,        | E. D. Massie,     | 68.                 |

In the negative—

Ishmael H. Smith—1.

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By the Committee on Propositions and Grievances—

A bill to change the county line of Jackson and Rockcastle counties.

By the Committee on the Judiciary—

A bill to make Georgiana Davenport, Mary Benton, and Henrietta Benton the heirs at law of James Ford.

By same—

A bill explanatory of an act approved February 15, 1860, entitled "An act providing for a settlement with Newton Craig, late keeper of the penitentiary."

By same—

A bill to amend the law in relation to husband and wife.

By the Committee on Claims—

A bill for the benefit of John Friend.
By same—
A bill for the benefit of Daniel Roberts, sheriff of Rockcastle county.

By the Committee on Ways and Means—
A bill for the benefit of the town of Winchester.

By the Committee on Education—
A bill for the benefit of school district No. 67, in Hardin county.

By Mr. Ritter—
A bill in relation to county court clerks.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The following committees to whom were referred bills of the Senate of the following titles, viz:

By the Committee on Propositions and Grievances—
1. An act authorizing the trustees of Winchester to close an alley.

By same—
2. An act to change the Metcalfe county lines.

By the Committee on the Judiciary—
3. An act to amend the charter of Louisville.

By same—
4. An act for the purpose of authorizing a suit against the State of Kentucky in favor of certain parties.

By the Committee on Claims—
5. An act for the benefit of Elisha L. Siler.

By the Committee on Education—
6. An act to amend an act approved February 11, 1860, in reference to school district No. 7, in Rockcastle county.

By same—
7. An act for the benefit of common school commissioner of Daviess county.

By same—
8. An act for the benefit of the trustees of school district No. 37, in Ballard county.

By the Committee on Incorporated Institutions—
9. An act to amend the charter of the town of Cadiz.

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With an amendment to the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th bills.
With amendments to the 2d and 3d bills.
Which were concurred in.
Said bills were then read a third time.
Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills of this House were reported by the committees to whom they were referred, viz:

By the Committee on the Judiciary—
1. A bill to authorize the sale of slaves whose sentences have been commuted and who have been pardoned.
   By same—
2. A bill for the benefit of E. G. Deer, of the county of Shelby.
   By same—
3. A bill changing the time of holding courts of justices of the peace for the trial of causes arising upon contract.
   By same—
4. A bill further to regulate the modes of procedure in contesting the settlement of estates.
   By same—
5. A bill to amend the law in relation to arrests for debt.
By the Committee on Privileges and Elections—
6. A bill allowing Lown county two additional magistrates and a constable.
By the Committee on Claims—
7. A bill for the benefit of William Collopy, of Covington.
By the Committee on Circuit Courts—
8. A bill for the benefit of E. B. Bartlett, late clerk of the Kenton circuit court.
Without amendments.

Ordered, That the 1st, 6th, and 8th bills be engrossed and read a third time.
The third reading of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th bills having been refused, said bills were rejected.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st, 6th, and 8th bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.
The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act for the benefit of Alf. C. Tanner, county clerk of McLean county,

Reported the same without amendment.

Said bill was then read a third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,    Thomas L. Goheen,    Fielding Neil,
C. S. Abell,    A. F. Gowdy,    Nicholas A. Rapier,
Vene P. Armstrong,    John Griffin,    John W. Ritter,
Henry Bchannon,    John H. Gudgell,    John Rodman,
Joshua Burdett,    John O. Harrison,    Samuel Salyers,
Curtis F. Burnam,    John Haynes,    Ben. J. Shafer,
Robert A. Burton,    Joseph Hill,    Joseph Shawhan,
John G. Carlisle,    Ben. M. Hitt,    Nelson Siedd,
A. B. Chambers,    Geo. A. Houghton,    H. H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook,    John B. Hunter,    Ishmael H. Smith,
Henry B. Dobyns,    William C. Ireland,    Alex. H. Sneed,
Daniel E. Downing,    Richard T. Jacob,    A. B. Stivers,
Alexander Dunlap,    Sylvester Johnson,    Gobrias Terry,
John Ellis,    William Johnson,    Joshua Tevis,
Robert English,    Gabriel A. Lackey,    George M. Thomas,
Eugene A. Faulconer,    James Mann,    Harrison Thomson,
John A. Finn,    E. D. Massie,    J. R. Underwood,
McDowell Fogle,    John G. McFarland,    R. A. Walker,
George L. Forman,    Joseph H. D. McKee,    Daniel P. White,
Samuel L. Geiger,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Harrison G. Burns,    Hiram McElroy,    W. C. Richardson,
George W. Ewing,    John T. Ratcliff,    Fountain Riddell—6.

Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The Committee on Claims reported a bill for the benefit of James R. Watson.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill being dispensed with,

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time on tomorrow, at 10 o’clock, A. M.
Mr. W. L. Neale moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Public Printer complete and forward in ten days from this date, by mail or otherwise, to each member of this General Assembly, a copy of the journals of this called session of the Legislature.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill of the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act repealing an act relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and for other purposes,

Reported the same with the following amendments:
1st. Strike out “seven,” in 4th line of 1st section, and insert “fifteen.”
2d. Strike out entire 3d section.

The 1st amendment was rejected.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the 2d amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Burnam and Goodloe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
Vene P. Armstrong, John A. Finn, Gabriel A. Lackey,
Henry Bohannon, McDowell Fogle, E. D. Massie,
Richard A. Buckner, George L. Forman, W. L. Neale,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Samuel L. Geiger, Fountain Riddell,
Joshua Burdett, John K. Goodloe, John W. Ritter,
Curtis F. Burnam, John Griffin, John Rodman,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John O. Harrison, Ben. J. Shaver,
A. B. Chambers, John Haynes, Alex. H. Sneed,
Francis L. Cleveland, Joseph Hill, Joshua Tevis,
John Donan, George A. Houghton, George M. Thomas,
Daniel E. Downing, John B. Hunter, Harrison Thomson,
Robert English, William C. Ireland, Joseph R. Underwood,
George W. Ewing, Sylvester Johnson, Nathaniel Wolfe—41.
Eugene A. Faulconer, William Johnson,

Those who voted in the negative, were—
Mr. Speaker, Thomas L. Goheen, John T. Ratcliff,
William Brown, John H. Gudgell, W. C. Richardson,
Harrison G. Burns, Ben. M. Hitt, Samuel Salyers,
John G. Carlisle, Richard T. Jacob, Joseph Shawhan,
Shelby Coffey, jr., James G. Leach, Nelson Siedd,
Milton J. Cook, Young A. Linn, H. H. Smith,
Joseph Croxton, W. B. Machen, Ishmael H. Smith,
Henry B. Dobyms, James Mann, A. B. Stivers,
Alexander Dunlap, Hiram McElroy, H. S. Tye,
Ordered, That the further consideration of said bill be postponed until to-morrow at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M.

The following Senate bills were reported, viz:
By Committee on Ways and Means—
An act changing the time of assessing taxable property.
By Committee on Sinking Fund—
An act providing for the donation of the State stock in the Elizabethtown and Bell's Tavern turnpike road.

By Committee on Circuit Courts—

Reported without amendment.

The question was then taken on ordering said bills to be read a third time, and it was decided in the negative.

And so said bills were rejected.

The Committee on Banks reported—
A bill to charter the Eminence Savings Institute.

Which was read the first time, as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That James H. Drane, O. Ford, C. Ford, S. T. Drane, W. S. Giltner, R. L. Tinsley, and G. King, are hereby appointed commissioners to obtain subscriptions to the stock of the corporation hereinafter created, who, or a majority of whom, may meet, at some convenient time and place, in the town of Eminence, Henry county, after due notice being given as said commissioners may think best, at which time they may open books and receive subscriptions of stock to said institution; and keep said books open for one month, and as much longer as said commissioners shall deem necessary, or until the stock is taken.

§ 2. The capital stock of said institution shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars, nor more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be personal estate, and transferable only on the books of the company, in such manner, and subject to such regulations, as the board of directors may prescribe.

§ 3. As soon as twenty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to the stock of said company, the books of subscription may be closed and delivered over to the subscribers, who shall thereupon constitute a body politic and corporate, with corporate name of the "Eminence Savings Institute." They and their successors shall so continue for the term of fifty years, and may contract and be contracted with, sue and
be sued, plead and be impleaded, and exercise all the powers usually incident to such corporations.

§ 4. Upon the receipt of the books of subscription, the subscribers, or a majority in value of them, shall meet and elect five persons, who shall be stockholders, to serve as directors of said institution until the first Monday in January following, and until their successors shall be elected. The annual meeting of the stockholders shall thereafter be held on the first Monday in January in each year; but meetings may be held oftener if the directors, or a majority of them, require it; and in all meetings of stockholders, each person shall be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him. The officers shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be elected, but may be removed by a majority at any regular or called meeting of the stockholders. The directors may choose one of their number as their president; may appoint a secretary, cashier, and such other officers as they may require; fix their compensation, prescribe their duties, and take bond and security for the faithful discharge thereof; may prescribe the manner and times of paying in the stock; and shall have the general control of the affairs of the Institute.

§ 5. The directors shall annually appoint two stockholders to attend and hold the annual election.

§ 6. At each annual meeting of the stockholders a committee shall be appointed, who shall at least twice in each year examine into the condition of the Institute, and file their report in said Institute, subject to the inspection of all the stockholders.

§ 7. The business of said Institute shall be to receive money and bank notes on deposit; and it may allow the depositors such interest thereon as may be agreed on; to deal in gold and silver coin, bullion, bills of exchange, and promissory notes; to buy and sell the stock of other companies, and the bonds of this State and of the United States; but it shall not issue notes or bills, or certificates of deposit, or any other instruments intended for circulation as money.

§ 8. All promissory notes, negotiable and payable at some incorporated bank of issue in this State, purchased or discounted by said Institute, shall be put on the footing of foreign bills of exchange, and remedy may be had jointly and severally against the drawers and indorsers thereon.

§ 9. The directors shall annually declare dividends of the profits arising from the business of the Institute.

§ 10. Should any person make a deposit in said Institute, and be refused payment thereof on demand made for the same, according to the terms of deposit, and without lawful excuse, said Institute shall pay the depositor the amount of his deposit, and fifteen per cent. damages on the amount thereof, to be recovered by suit in the Henry circuit court.

§ 11. Said Institute shall pay its deposits in gold and silver, or currency of the like kind and value of that deposited.

§ 12. The said Institute may purchase, hold, sell, and convey any real or personal estate which may be necessary to carry out the object of its creation; and it may receive conveyances of real estate, or any
other property as may be necessary or proper to secure any debt due
to it, or which may be sold for the payment of such debt.
§ 13. This charter shall be forfeited by the violation of any of the
provisions thereof by any of the officers of the institution; and a fail­
ure or refusal of the company to pay any tax imposed upon its capital
stock by the general laws of this Commonwealth, shall work a for­
feiture of the charter; but such forfeiture shall not deprive the stock­
holders of the benefit of the 12th section of this act for a term of five
years for the liquidation of the affairs of the said Institute.
§ 14. The General Assembly reserves to itself the right to examine
into the affairs of this institution, by any person or persons they may
select for that purpose.
§ 15. If at any time the charter of said Institute shall be forfeited,
as herein provided, or a depositor shall be refused payment of the
whole, or any part of his deposit in said Institute, according to the
provisions of section ten herein, in order to secure the payment of the
debts of the Institute, each and every stockholder shall be required to
pay an amount equal to the stock he owned in said Institute at the
date of such forfeiture or refusal, to the creditors of the Institute, and
to that extent shall be personally liable for the debts due from the said
Institute; and upon his failure to pay the same, suit may be instituted
against the stockholders, jointly or severally, for the recovery of such
debt or debts, in any court of competent jurisdiction, for the recovery
of the same.
§ 16. Said Institute shall be located in the town of Eminence, Henry
county.
§ 17. The Legislature reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal
this act at pleasure.
Ordered, That said bill be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provi­sion, and second and
third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,
The question was then taken on the passage of said bill, and it
was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and
Bohannon, were as follows, viz:

These who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Henry Bohannon, Oscar H. Burbridge, Curtis F. Burnam, Francis L. Cleveland, Eugene A. Faulconer, Samuel L. Geiger, John K. Goodloe, John O. Harrison,
Those who voted in the negative, were—


A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to define the powers of clerks of courts in certain cases.
An act for the benefit of Martha A. Corbin.
An act requiring turnpike, toll-bridge, and plank road companies to declare semi-annual dividends.
An act in relation to school district No.— in Trigg county.
An act changing the time of holding the equity and criminal courts of Hickman and Fulton counties.
An act to incorporate Salt River Lodge, No. 180, of Free and Accepted Masons.
An act to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to be held in Frankfort.
An act for the benefit of common school districts Nos. 26 and 36, in Webster county.
An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Wilkenson.
An act to amend the charter of the several banks of issue.
An act for the benefit of the proprietors and lessees of Mammoth Cave.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Danville.
An act to regulate the sale of personal property under execution.
An act supplemental to an act, entitled "An act for the appropriation of money," approved February 11, 1861.
An act relating to the courts held in the city of Newport.
An act to legalize the acts of the town marshal of Ghent.
With amendments to the five last named bills.
That they had rejected a bill originating in this House of the following title, viz:

An act to regulate assessments in Bullitt county.

That they had adopted a resolution of this House in relation to the final adjournment of the General Assembly.

And that they had passed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act giving further time to delinquent common school districts to report.

An act for the benefit of Thomas Basye, of Oldham county.

An act for the benefit of Henry Lucas.

An act to inclose the grounds of the Institution for Feeble-minded Children.

An act for the benefit of Wm. C. McGlasson and Polly Jessee, of Adair county.

An act to create the office of county treasurer for Whitley county.

An act to amend an act to protect graves and grave-yards.

An act for the benefit of M. M. Lisk, of Hopkins county.

An act amending the charter of the University of Paducah.

An act to amend an act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, and emancipation.


Resolution concerning business before the Legislature.

The House then took up the resolutions moved by Mr. Cleveland in reference to the right to the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Gaither moved to lay said resolutions on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and Goodloe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,  Robert H. Gale,  James Mann,
Henry Bohannon,  Samuel L. Geiger,  Hiram McElroy,
Harrison G. Burns,  Thomas L. Goheen,  John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers,  John Griffith,  Joseph H. D. McKee,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,  John H. Gudgel,  John T. Ratcliff,
Joseph Croxton,  John O. Harrison,  Fountain Riddell,
Henry B. Dobyns,  Ben. M. Hitt,  Samuel Salyers,
John Donan,  Sylvester Johnson,  Joseph Shawhan,
Alexander Dunlap,  William Johnson,  Nelson Sledd,
John Ellis, William D. Lannom, H. H. Smith,
George W. Ewing, James G. Leach, A. B. Stivers,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, R. A. Walker,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, George L. Forman, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Vene P. Armstrong, John K. Goodloe, John W. Ritter,
Richard A. Buckner, A. F. Gowdy, John Rodman,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John Haynes, Ben. J. Shaver,
Joshua Burdett, Joseph Hill, Ishmael H. Smith,
Curtis F. Burnam, George A. Houghton, Alexander H. Sneed,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John B. Hunter, Joshua Tevis,
Francis L. Cleveland, Richard T. Jacob, George M. Thomas,
Milton J. Cook, Gabriel A. Lackey, Harrison Thomson,
Daniel E. Downing, E. D. Massie, H. S. Tye,
Robert English, W. L. Neale, J. R. Underwood,

The House then took up the amendments proposed by the Senate to
bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act authorizing the election of a police judge and marshal
in the town of Leesburg, in Harrison county,

An act for the benefit of George T. Halbert, of Lewis county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Danville.

Which were twice read and concurred in.

The House then took up the bill amending the execution laws and
the substitute moved therefor.

Said bill reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky, That all executions in this State, uncalled and not reprieved,
that have been issued since the 1st of January, 1861, and now in the
hands of any officer for collection, shall be returned to the office whence
it issued, on the day it is made returnable, and be re-issued and made
returnable to the 1st of January, 1862; and that all executions that
have been issued since 1st January, 1861, on replevin bonds, and all
executions that may hereafter be issued within this State, up to
10th December, 1861, shall be made returnable to the 1st of January,
1862; and from and after that day, the return days of executions shall
be as they are now regulated and governed by the laws of this State.

§ 2. This act to take effect from its passage.

The amendment moved as a substitute reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky, That it shall be lawful for any debtor against whom judgment
has been rendered in any court, to replevy the same for twelve months;
and on judgments hereafter obtained previous to the 1st of August
next for nine months; and on judgments thereafter, until the end of
this year, for six months; after which this amendment shall be of no
further force, and the laws amended hereby shall be fully restored to
their present effect.
§ 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Mr. Buckner moved to lay said bill on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmat­
ive.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Buckner and
Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The House then took up the bill in relation to judgments and execu­
tions.

Said bill reads as follows, viz:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That on all judgments for the recovery of money, rendered by any of the courts in this Commonwealth in the year 1861, and after the passage of this act, no execution shall issue thereon, except in cases pro­vided in this act, until after the first day of January, 1862.
§ 2. That all judgments for the recovery of money rendered by any of the courts in this Commonwealth, in the year 1861, and after the passage of this act, shall operate to create a lien in favor of the judgment creditor, on all the estate of the defendant or defendants to such judgment, real and personal; and such lien shall continue until the judgment is satisfied.

§ 3. That should the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in any judgment rendered within the time specified in the preceding sections, after obtaining judgment, file in the clerk's office of the court where the judgment is rendered, or in the office of the quarterly or police judge, or justice of the peace rendering judgment, an affidavit stating that the plaintiff has reasonable grounds to believe, and verily does believe, that the defendant or defendants against whom judgment has been rendered, is about to remove his or their property, or a material part thereof, out of this State; or has sold or otherwise disposed of his or their property; or is about to make such transfer or disposition of his or their property, as to endanger the collection of the debt, it shall thereupon be the duty of the clerk, quarterly or police judge, or justice of the peace, to issue execution on such judgment; and the officer shall proceed to collect said execution, in the same manner as though this act had not been passed: Provided, That the defendant or defendants against whom such execution shall issue, may, after the levy thereof, execute a forthcoming bond, with good security, to have the property forthcoming, and subject to any execution that may issue after the first day of January, 1862, and before the first of March, 1862. The forthcoming bond shall specify each article of property and its value. The obligation shall be as follows, viz: We, A. B., principal, and C. D., surety, do bind ourselves that the property mentioned in the following schedule and valuation, to wit:

§ 4. If, after the issue of such execution, before the 1st March, 1862, the defendant shall fail to pay or replevy the amount of the execution, and shall fail to deliver so much of the property specified in the forthcoming obligation, or other property in its place, sufficient to satisfy the execution, and all costs and commissions, the officer shall indorse on the execution the particular property that is not forthcoming, and the other facts; the surety in such bond shall be liable only for the value of the property specified in the bond which is not forthcoming, with interest thereon from the date of the bond, and accruing cost.

§ 5. An officer taking a forthcoming bond, shall return the execution with the bond, as herein provided, within twenty days after the taking of such bond; and for a failure to do so, shall, with his sureties, be
liable to the plaintiff for the amount of the execution, costs, and commission, and twenty per centum thereon, to be recovered by action or motion against any one or more of them, or their representatives.

§ 6. After the issual of an execution, as provided in section three of this act, the defendant shall replevy the same, the bond shall be returned with the execution, and no execution shall issue on the bond until after the 1st day of January, 1862.

§ 7. No execution shall issue on any replevin bond falling due after this act takes effect, until after the 1st day of January, 1862, unless as provided in section three of this act.

§ 8. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Mr. Goodloe moved to lay said bill on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Goodloe and Coffey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill of this House to amend an act, entitled “An act for the improvement of Licking river,” approved March 1, 1860, was taken up, twice read, and disagreed to.
The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill of this House to amend the militia law,
Were taken up and read twice.
The question was taken on concurring in the first amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and M. J. Cook, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


The question was then taken on concurring in the 2d amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Thomas and M. J. Cook, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Joshua Burdett, A. F. Gowdy,
Harrison G. Burns, John Griffin,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John H. Gudgell,
John G. Carlisle, Joseph Hill,
A. B. Chambers, Ben. M. Hitt,
Francis L. Cleveland, Richard T. Jacob,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Sylvester Johnson,
Milton J. Cook, William Johnson,
Joseph Croxton, Gabriel A. Lackey,
Henry B. Dobyns, Wm. D. Lannom,
John Donan, James G. Leach,
Daniel E. Downing, Young A. Linn,
Alexander Dunlap, W. B. Machen,
John Ellis, James Mann,
Robert English, E. D. Massie,
George W. Ewing, Hiram McElroy,
John A. Finn, Joseph H. D. McKee,
McDowell Fogle, W. L. Neale,

In the negative—none.

The 3d amendment was concurred in.

The question was then taken on concurring in the 4th amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
C. S. Abell,
Vene P. Armstrong,
Henry Bohannon,
Richard A. Buckner,
Oscar H. Burbridge,
Joshua Burdlett,
Harrison G. Burns,
Curtis P. Burnam,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,
John G. Carlisle,
A. B. Chambers,
Francis L. Cleveland,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,
Milton J. Cook,
Joseph Croxton,
Henry B. Dobyns,
John Donan,
Daniel E. Downing,
Alexander Dunlap,
John Ellis,

George L. Forman, John Griffin,
Nat. Gaither, jr., John H. Gudgell,
Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph Hill,
Thomas L. Goheen, Ben. M. Hitt,
John K. Goodloe, William C. Ireland,
A. F. Gowdy, William C. Ireland,
John Griffin, William C. Ireland,
John H. Gudgell, William C. Ireland,
Joseph Haynes, William C. Ireland,
Ben. M. Hitt, William C. Ireland,
John H. Gudgell, William C. Ireland,
Joseph Hill, William C. Ireland,
Ben. M. Hitt, William C. Ireland,
Richard T. Jacob, William C. Ireland,
Sylvester Johnson, William Johnson,
Gabriel A. Lackey, William Johnson,
William D. Lannom, William Johnson,
Young A. Linn, William Johnson,
Willis B. Machen, William Johnson,
James Mann, William Johnson,

Joseph H. D. McKee, W. L. Neale,
Fielding Neil, John T. Ratcliff,
Nicholas A. Rapier, John M. Rice,
Fountain Riddell, John Rodman,
Samuel Salyers, Ben. J. Shaver,
D. J. Shaver, Nelson Sledd,
J. H. Smith, Ishmael H. Smith,
Alex. H. Sneed, A. B. Stivers,
Gobrias Terry, George M. Thomas,
Joshua Tevis, Harrison Thomson,
George M. Thomas, H. S. Tye,
J. R. Underwood, Daniel P. White,
Nathaniel Wolfe—71.
Robert English, E. D. Massie, R. A. Walker,
John A. Finn, Hiram McElroy, Daniel P. White,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Burnam moved to amend the 5th amendment as follows, viz:
Insert, in lieu of the 16th section, the following, viz:
No officer of the Enrolled or Reserve Militia shall hold or exercise any command in the Active Militia; and no officer, save the Governor, or one of his staff, when he is in actual personal command, shall command as an officer or otherwise in the Active Militia or State Guard, unless he is elected by the votes of the Active Reserve.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook and Tye, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
C. S. Abell, Robert English, W. L. Neale,
Vene P. Armstrong, McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil,
Henry Bohannon, George L. Forman, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John Haynes, Ben. J. Shaver,
Joshua Burdett, John B. Hunter, Ishmael H. Smith,
Curtis F. Burnam, William C. Ireland, Alex. H. Sneed,
Robert A. Burton, jr., Gabriel A. Lackey, George M. Thomas,
Milton J. Cook, E. D. Massie, H. S. Tye,
Daniel E. Downing,

Those who voted in the negative, were—
Mr. Speaker, John Griffith, John T. Ratcliff,
Richard A. Buckner, John H. Gudgel, John M. Rice,
Harrison G. Burns, Ben. M. Hitt, W. C. Richardson,
John G. Carlisle, Richard T. Jacob, Fountain Riddell,
A. B. Chambers, Sylvester Johnson, John W. Ritter,
Henry B. Dobyns, William Johnson, John Rodman,
Alexander Dunlap, William D. Lannom, Samuel Salyers,
John Ellis, James G. Leach, Nelson Sheid,
Eugene A. Faulconer, Young A. Linn, H. H. Smith,
Robert H. Gale, Willis B. Machen, A. B. Stivers,
Samuel L. Geiger, James Mann, Joshua Tevis,
Thomas L. Goheen, John G. McFarland, Harrison Thomson,

Mr. Thomas moved to amend the Senate amendment by adding thereto the following, viz:
Provided, That this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall have no force and effect after the first day of February, 1862, unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, (as shown by the assessors books for 1857,) shall vote for said act, and the original act, at the next August election. The sheriffs of the election for the various precincts in the several counties, shall open two columns in the poll-books, one headed "For the Military Bill," the other, "Against the Military Bill;" and each voter shall be asked the question, Are you for the Military Bill? and if he answers "Yes," his vote shall be set down in the column "For the Military Bill," and if he answers "No," his vote shall be set down in the column "Against the Military Bill."

The clerk of the county courts of each county shall certify the vote for and against the bill to the Secretary of State, who shall report the vote to the next General Assembly.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Dobyns and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Vene P. Armstrong,   Robert English,   W. L. Neale,
Henry Bohannon,      George L. Forman,   Ben. J. Shaver,
Oscar H. Burbridge,  Thomas L. Goheen,   Ishmael H. Smith,
Joshua Burdett,      John B. Hunter,     George M. Thomas,
Joseph Croxto,       Hiram McElroy,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,   John K. Goodloe,   John H. D. McKee,
C. S. Abell,   John Griffin,      John T. Ratcliff,
Richard A. Buckner, John H. Gudgell, John M. Rice,
Harrison G. Burns, John Haynes,      W. C. Richardson,
Curtis F. Burnam, Joseph Hill,       Fountain Riddell,
Robert A. Burton, jr., Ben. M. Hitt, John W. Ritter,
John G. Carisle,  Richard T. Jacob, John Rodman,
A. B. Chambers,   Sylvester Johnson, Samuel Salyers,
Henry B. Dobyns,  William Johnson,   Nelson Sledd,
Daniel E. Downing, Gabriel A. Lackey, H. H. Smith,
Alexander Dunlap,  William D. Lannom, Alex. H. Sued,
John Ellis,       James G. Leach,     A. B. Stivers,
Eugene A. Fauleconor, Young A. Linn, Joshua Tevis,
McDowell Fogle,    W. B. Machen,      Harrison Thomson,
Nat. Gaither, jr., James Mann,        R. A. Walker,
Samuel L. Geiger,  John G. McFarland,

The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th amendments were then concurred in.
The House then took up the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill of this House, supplemental to an act, entitled "An act for the appropriation of money," approved February 11, 1861.

Which were twice read.

The question was then taken on concurring in said amendments, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by the Constitution, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


The House took up the Senate disagreement to the amendments proposed by this House to bills of the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act concerning the counties of Carter, Lawrence, Greenup, Boyd, and Ohio.

An act to prevent judges of quarterly and county courts from practicing law in certain courts of their counties.

Ordered, That this House recede from said amendments.

The House then took up bills of the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Todd county.
2. An act to amend section 9, article 3, chapter 91, Revised Statutes.
3. An act concerning the jurisdiction of the quarterly court of Bourbon county.
4. An act to distribute books to certain counties.
5. An act to amend the charters of the banks of issue.
6. An act to create an additional justices’ district and election precinct in Breckinridge county.
7. An act to amend an act, entitled “An act authorizing the county courts of Meade and Breckinridge to change a State road.
8. An act to amend the charter of the Elizaville and Pleasant Valley turnpike road company.
10. An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.
11. An act to amend the charter of the North Middletown and Levy turnpike road company.
13. An act to amend the charter of the Portland Savings Bank.
14. An act to amend the charter of Edmonton.
15. An act for the benefit of William J. Sallee, of Pulaski county.
16. An act to incorporate the town of Nebo, in Hopkins county.
17. An act for the benefit of J. R. Cargile, late sheriff of Hopkins county.
18. An act to amend the charter of the Paducah Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Company.
19. An act to create the offices of police judge and town marshal in Cromwell, Ohio county.
20. An act to amend the 1st section of an act in relation to the duties of circuit court clerks.
21. An act to incorporate Tuske Lodge of Ancient German Order of Harugari, No. 65.
22. An act to incorporate Germania Lodge, No. 63, of Ancient German Order of Harugari.
23. An act to incorporate the German Oak Lodge, No. 107, of Ancient German Order of Harugari.
24. An act to incorporate Louisville Lodge, No. 88, of Ancient German Order of Harugari.
25. An act to empower the county courts of Nicholas and Logan to make subscription to turnpike roads in said counties.

26. An act re-enacting the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the 97th chapter of the Revised Statutes, title, "Sureties and Co-obligors."

27. An act regulating the July term of the Mason circuit court.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 27th be read a third time; that the 2d and 21 be rejected; that the 5th and 25th be laid on the table; that the 17th be read on to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the third time; and that the 26th be referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 27th bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up a bill from the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to incorporate the Paducah Printing Office Company.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. Buckner moved to lay said bill on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Buckner and W. L. Neale, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Vene P. Armstrong,  Robert English,  John Rodman,
Henry Bohannon,    McDowell Fogle,    Ben. J. Shaver,
Richard A. Buckner, George L. Forman,  H. H. Smith,
Oscar H. Burbridge, John K. Goodloe,  Ismael H. Smith,
Joshua Burdett,     Richard T. Jacob,  Alex. H. Sneed,
Curtis F. Burnam,   Gabriel A. Lackey, Joshua Tevis,
Mr. Rodman moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the individual members of the corporation shall be liable for the debts of the corporation.

The question was then taken on the adoption of said resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. W. L. Neale and Machen, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, 
Vene P. Armstrong, 
Henry Bohannon, 
Richard A. Buckner, 
Joshua Bardett, 
Curtis F. Burnam, 
Robert A. Burton, jr., 
John G. Carlisle, 
Francis L. Cleveland, 
Milton J. Cook, 
Henry B. Dobyne, 
John Ellis, 
Robert English, 
McDowell Fogle, 
George L. Forman, 
Thomas L. Goheen, 
John K. Goodloe, 
Joseph Hill, 
John Haynes, 
John B. Hunter, 
Richard T. Jacob, 
Gabriel A. Lackey, 
James Mann, 
E. D. Massie, 
W. L. Neale, 
Fielding Neil, 
Fountain Riddell, 
John W. Ritter, 
John Rodman, 
Ben. J. Shaver, 
Ishmael H. Smith, 
Alex. H. Sneed, 
George M. Thomas, 
Harrison Thomson, 
H. S. Tye, 
J. R. Underwood, 
Nathaniel Wolfe—37.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, 
A. B. Chambers, 
Joseph Croxton, 
Robert H. Gale, 
John H. Gudgell, 
William D. Lannom, 
James G. Leach, 
Young A. Linn, 
W. B. Machen, 
Hiram McElroy, 
Nicholas A. Rapier, 
John M. Rice, 
W. C. Richardson, 
Samuel Salyers, 
Joseph Shawhan,
The question was then taken on ordering said bill to be read a third time, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Buckner and Sneed, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


Ordered, That said bill be read a third time on to-morrow, at 35 minutes after 9 o'clock, A.M.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined sundry enrolled bills of this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Boone county court.
An act in relation to roads and bridges in Greenup county.
An act in relation to the town of Greenupburg.
An act to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to be held in Frankfort.
An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Grayson, in Carter county, approved Feb. 22, 1860.
An act to change the voting place in the Tate district, in Casey county.
An act for the benefit of the Hart county court.
An act changing the time of holding the equity and criminal courts of Hickman and Fulton counties.
An act for the benefit of John Friend.
An act allowing the county court of Hickman county to increase the county levy.
An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Wilkinson.
An act to incorporate the Campbellsburg Mutual Insurance Company.
An act for the benefit of the Shelbyville and Westport turnpike road company.
An act to incorporate the Harmonia Benevolent Society of Louisville.
An act to incorporate Loving Lodge, No. 323, of Free and Accepted Masons.
An act to incorporate the German Catholic St. Martin's Benevolent Society of Newport.
An act to incorporate Hickman Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F.
An act to incorporate the town of Slaughtersville, in the county of Webster.
An act to incorporate the town of Linton, in Trigg county.
An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Providence.
Also enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles, viz:
An act to define the southern tax limits of the city of Louisville.
An act for the benefit of school district No 11, in Owsley county.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 10, in Harlan county.
An act for the benefit of Alf. C. Tanner, county clerk of McLean county.
An act authorizing the trustees of Winchester to close an alley.
An act for the benefit of Elisha L. Siler.
An act to prevent judges of the quarterly and county courts from practicing law in certain courts of their counties.
An act for the purpose of authorizing a suit against the State of Kentucky in favor of certain parties.
An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad.
And had found the same truly enrolled.
Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.
Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.
Mr. Leach moved that the House adjourn.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Sneed and Leach, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John K. Goodloe, John Rodman,
Henry Bohannon, John Haynes, Joseph Shawhan,
Richard A. Buckner, Richard T. Jacob, Nelson Sledd,
Robert A. Burton, Jr., William D. Lannom, A. B. Stivers,
A. B. Chambers, James G. Leach, Joshua Tevis,
Joseph Croxton, Young A. Linn, George M. Thomas,
John Ellis, James Mann, Harrison Thomson,
Eugene A. Faulconer, W. L. Neale, H. S. Tye,
McDowell Fogle, Fielding Neil, Joseph R. Underwood,
George L. Forman, W. C. Richardson, R. A. Walker,
Thomas L. Goheen, John W. Ritter, Nathaniel Wolfe—33.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell, John H. Gudgell, Hiram McElroy,
Vene P. Armstrong, Joseph Hill, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Oscar H. Burbridge, Ben. M. Hitt, John T. Ratcliff,
Joshua Burdett, John B. Hunter, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Curtis F. Burnam, William C. Ireland, John M. Rice,
Francis L. Cleveland, Sylvester Johnson, Fountain Riddell,
Henry B. Dobyns, William Johnson, H. H. Smith,
Robert English, W. B. Machen, Ishmael H. Smith,

And then the House adjourned.
THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861.

Mr. Carlisle moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill of the Senate, of the following title: "An act for the benefit of Shelby and Spencer counties," was refused to be read a second time and rejected.

Which motion was adopted.

Ordered, That said bill be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills were reported, viz:

By Mr. Ireland—
A bill for the benefit of the sheriffs of Greenup and Lawrence counties.

By same—
A bill for the benefit of Stephen J. England, late sheriff of Carter county.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having being dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Machen moved a dispensation of the rule for the purpose of taking up the amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill of this House of the following title, viz:

An act to carry into effect certain provisions of an act for the better organization of the militia.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

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Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
Vene P. Armstrong,
Richard A. Buckner,
Harrison G. Burns,
John G. Carlisle,
A. B. Chambers,
Thomas H. Clay,
Joseph Croxton,
Henry B. Dobyns,
Robert H. Gale,
Samuel L. Geiger,
Thomas L. Goheen,
John K. Goodloe,
A. F. Gowdy,
John Griffin,
John H. Gudgell,
John Haynes,
Ben. M. Hitt,
John B. Hunter,
William C. Ireland,
Richard T. Jacob,
James G. Leach,
Young A. Linn,
Willis B. Machen,
James Mann,
John G. McFarland,
Joseph H. D. McKee,
W. L. Neale,
John T. Ratcliff,
W. C. Richardson,
Fountain Riddell,
John Rodman,
Joseph Shawhan,
Nelson Sledd,
H. H. Smith,
Joshua Tevis,
Joseph R. Underwood,
Nathaniel Wolfe—43.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

C. S. Abell,
Henry Bohannon,
William Brown,
Robert A. Burton, jr.,
Milton J. Cook,
Robert English,
George L. Forman,
E. D. Massie,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
John W. Ritter,
Ishmael H. Smith,
George M. Thomas,
Harrison Thomson,
H. S. Tye—14.

The House thereupon took up the said amendments.

Mr. M. J. Cook moved that the House take a recess until 11 o’clock, A. M.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook and Hunter, were as follows, viz:

In the affirmative—

Milton J. Cook—1.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker,
C. S. Abell,
Vene P. Armstrong,
Henry Bohannon,
Richard A. Buckner,
Harrison G. Burns,
Robert A. Burton, jr.
John G. Carlisle,
A. B. Chambers,
Thomas H. Clay,
Shelby Coffey, jr.,
Joseph Croxton,
Henry B. Dobyns,
John A. Finn,
George L. Forman,
Robert H. Gale,
Samuel L. Geiger,
Thomas L. Goheen,
John K. Goodloe,
John Griffin,
John H. Gudgell,
John Haynes,
Ben. M. Hitt,
John B. Hunter,
William C. Ireland,
Richard T. Jacob,
James Mann,
E. D. Massie,
John G. McFarland,
Joseph H. D. McKee,
W. L. Neale,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
W. C. Richardson,
Fountain Riddell,
John W. Ritter,
Nelson Sledd,
H. H. Smith,
George M. Thomas,
Harrison Thomson,
Mr. Griffin moved the previous question.

Mr. Tye moved a call of the House.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook and Tye, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—


And the question being taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. M. J. Cook moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the main question was ordered to be now taken.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, George L. Forman, James Mann,
C. S. Abell, Nat. Caithier, jr., E. D. Massie,
Vene P. Armstrong, Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland,
Henry Bohannon, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Richard A. Buckner, Thomas L. Goheen, W. L. Neale,
Harrison G. Burns, John K. Goodloe, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John G. Carlisle, W. C. Richardson,
John G. Carlisle, A. B. Chambers, Fountain Riddell,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Shelby Coffey, jr., John W. Ritter,
Joseph Croxton, John A. Carlisle, John Rodman,
Henry B. Dobyns, A. B. Chambers, Nelson Sledd,
John Ellis, Shelby Coffey, jr., John W. Ritter,
Robert English, Joseph Croxton, John Rodman,
George W. Ewing, Henry B. Dobyns, Nelson Sledd,
Engene A. Faulconer, John Ellis, John A. Finn,
John A. Finn, George W. Ewing, John Rodman,

The question was then taken on concurring in the first amendment proposed by the Senate, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook, and Tye, were as follows, viz:

In the negative—

George M. Thomas—1.

Mr. M. J. Cook moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the main question was ordered to be now taken.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—


Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, George L. Forman, James Mann,
C. S. Abell, Nat. Caithier, jr., E. D. Massie,
Vene P. Armstrong, Robert H. Gale, John G. McFarland,
Henry Bohannon, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Richard A. Buckner, Thomas L. Goheen, W. L. Neale,
Harrison G. Burns, John K. Goodloe, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John G. Carlisle, W. C. Richardson,
John G. Carlisle, A. B. Chambers, Fountain Riddell,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Shelby Coffey, jr., John W. Ritter,
Joseph Croxton, John A. Carlisle, John Rodman,
Henry B. Dobyns, Shelby Coffey, jr., Nelson Sledd,
John Ellis, Shelby Coffey, jr., John W. Ritter,
Robert English, Joseph Croxton, John Rodman,
George W. Ewing, Henry B. Dobyns, Nelson Sledd,
Engene A. Faulconer, John Ellis, John A. Finn,
John A. Finn, George W. Ewing, John A. Finn,

The question was then taken on concurring in the first amendment proposed by the Senate, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook, and Tye, were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, John A. Finn, E. D. Massie,
C. S. Abell, Nat. Gaither, jr., John G. McFarland,
Henry Bohannon, Robert H. Gale, Joseph H. D. McKee,
William Brown, Samuel L. Geiger, W. L. Neale,
Richard A. Buckner, Thomas L. Goheen, John T. Ratcliffe,
Harrison G. Burns, John K. Goodloe, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John Griffin, W. C. Richardson,
John G. Carlisle, John H. Gudgell, Fountain Riddell,
A. B. Chambers, John Haynes, John Rodman,
Thomas H. Clay, Ben. M. Hitt, Nelson Sneed,
Shelby Coffey, jr., William C. Ireland, H. H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, Joshua Tevis,
Joseph Croxton, William Johnson, George M. Thomas,
Henry B. Dobyns, William D. Lannom, Harrison Thomson,
John Donan, James G. Leach, Joseph R. Underwood,
John Ellis, Young A. Linn, Daniel P. White,
George W. Ewing, W. B. Machen, Nathaniel Wolfe—53.

In the negative—

Vene P. Armstrong—1.

The question was then taken on concurring in the 2d amendment,
and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. M. J. Cook
and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Nat. Gaither, jr., James Mann,
C. S. Abell, Robert H. Gale, E. D. Massie,
Henry Bohannon, Samuel L. Geiger, John G. McFarland,
William Brown, Thomas L. Goheen, Joseph H. D. McKee,
Richard A. Buckner, John K. Goodloe, John T. Ratcliffe,
Harrison G. Burns, John Griffin, W. C. Richardson,
Robert A. Burton, jr., John H. Gudgell, Fountain Riddell,
John G. Carlisle, John Haynes, John Rodman,
A. B. Chambers, Ben. M. Hitt, Nelson Sneed,
Thomas H. Clay, William C. Ireland, H. H. Smith,
Shelby Coffey, jr., Richard T. Jacob, Joshua Tevis,
Milton J. Cook, William Johnson, George M. Thomas,
Joseph Croxton, William D. Lannom, Harrison Thomson,
Henry B. Dobyns, James G. Leach, Joseph R. Underwood,
John Donan, Young A. Linn, Daniel P. White,
John Ellis, W. B. Machen, Nathaniel Wolfe—53.

In the negative—

Vene P. Armstrong—1.
The 3d amendment was then concurred in.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

- An act for the benefit of Fanny Cerf.
- An act to legalize the acts of the town marshal of Ghent.
- An act relating to the courts held in the city of Newport.
- An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to prevent the wanton destruction of fish in Green river and its tributaries."
- An act to authorize the granting of bowling alley license in the city of Covington.

Were taken up, twice read, and concurred in.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

- An act to amend section 16, article 12, chapter 83, Revised Statutes.
- An act correcting courses of patent issued to Frederick M. Mauk, of Carter county, for 50 acres of land.
- An act to amend 1st section, 17th article of the 28th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Crimes and Punishments."
- An act for the benefit of school district No. 67, Harrison county.
- An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Greenup and Lawrence counties.
- An act allowing Larue county two additional magistrates and a constable.
- An act to change the county lines of Jackson and Rockcastle counties.
- An act to make Georgiana Davenport, Mary Benton, and Henrietta Benton the heirs at law of James Ford.
- An act for the benefit of John Friend.
- An act for the benefit of Daniel Roberts, sheriff of Rockcastle county.
- An act in relation to county court clerks.
- An act for the benefit of E. B. Bartlett, late clerk of the Kenton circuit court.
That they had rejected a bill of this House of the following title, viz:
An act for the benefit of the town of Winchester.

That they had receded from their amendment to a bill of this House of the following title, viz:
An act to legalize the conveyance made to R. S. C. Alexander for lands on the waters of Green river.

And that they had passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz:
An act for the benefit of school district No. 62, in Adair county.
An act to authorize the granting of bowling alley license in the city of Covington.
An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to prevent the wanton destruction of fish in Green river and its tributaries."
With an amendment to each of said bills.

And had received information from the Governor that he had approved and signed enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles, viz:
An act to change the time of holding the Larue county court.
An act for the benefit of James D. Ballard.
An act to amend the charter of the Falls City Marine Institute.
An act for the benefit of N. G. Stanley.
An act to authorize the county judge of Garrard county to change the place of voting in district No. 1.
An act for the benefit of Thomas Landrum and Henry Griffith, late sheriffs of McLean county.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Hammondville, in Hart county.
An act for the benefit of the Christian church at Parker's stand.
An act to amend the charter of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute of Louisville.
An act to amend the charter of the Galt House Company.
An act authorizing the transcript of certain records, and making indexes in the county court clerk's office of Rockcastle.
An act to incorporate the Paris Gas-light Company.
An act to amend the charter of Uniontown.
An act incorporating Roaring Spring, in Trigg county.
An act to incorporate Clarke Lodge, No. 51, A. Y. M., of Louisville.
An act to incorporate the Davis Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

An act to define the southern tax limits of Louisville.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 11, in Owsley county.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 10, in Harlan county.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Grayson county.

An act to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to be held in Frankfort.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Glasgow.

An act for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville.

An act to amend the charter of the American Printing House for the Blind.

The House then took up the resolution of the Senate to extend the present session to to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. I. H. Smith moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz:

"Provided, That no business shall be acted on except enrolling and signing bills."

And the question being taken on the adoption of said amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. I. H. Smith and Forman, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Richard A. Buckner, John Ellis, James Mann,
Robert A. Burton, jr., George L. Forman, Joseph Shawhan,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Thomas L. Goheen, John T. Ratcliff,
C. S. Abell, John K. Goodloe, Nicholas A. Rapier,
Vene P. Armstrong, John Griffin, W. C. Richardson,
Henry Bohannon, John H. Gudgell, Fountain Riddell,
William Brown, John Haynes, John W. Ritter,
John G. Carlisle, Joseph Hill, John Rodman,
A. B. Chambers, Ben. M. Hitt, Nelson Sledd,
Shelby Coffey, jr., John B. Hunter, H. H. Smith,
Milton J. Cook, Richard T. Jacob, Joshua Tevis,
Henry B. Dobyns, Sylvester Johnson, George M. Thomas,
John Donan, William D. Lannom, Harrison Thomson,
Robert English, James G. Leach, H. S. Tye,
George W. Ewing, Young A. Linn, J. R. Underwood,
John A. Finn, Willis B. Machen, Daniel P. White,
Said resolution was then read and adopted.

The House then took up the Senate amendment to the amendment of this House to a bill of the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, approved March 24, 1851.

Which was read and concurred in.

The House took up a Senate bill of the following title, viz:

An act to amend the charters of the banks of issue.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. Hill moved to lay said bill on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative:

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. W. L. Neale and Forman, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Shelby Coffey, jr., John Griffin, Young A. Linn,
Joseph Croxton, John H. Gudgell, W. B. Machen,
George W. Ewing, Joseph Hill, W. L. Neale,
John A. Finn, Ben' M. Hitt, W. C. Richardson,
Nat. Gaither, jr., William D. Lannom, Fountain Riddell,
Thomas L. Goheen, James G. Leach, Daniel P. White—18.

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Mr. Speaker, George L. Forman, Nicholas A. Rapier,
O. S. Abell, Robert H. Gale, John W. Ritter,
Henry Bohannon, Samuel L. Geiger, Joseph Shawhan,
William Brown, John K. Goodloe, H. H. Smith,
Richard A. Buckner, John Haynes, Ishmael H. Smith,
Robert A. Burton, jr., William C. Ireland, Joshua Tevis,
A. B. Chambers, Richard T. Jacob, George M. Thomas,
Milton J. Cook, Sylvester Johnson, Harrison Thomason,
Henry B. Dobyns, William Johnson, H. S. Tye,
John Donan, James Mann, J. R. Underwood,
John Ellis, E. D. Massie, Nathaniel Wolfe—35.
Robert English, Joseph H. D. McKee,

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

The House took up the bill authorizing the banks of this State to loan money upon real estate and personal security.

Mr. Machen moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

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"Private individuals are hereby allowed the same privileges as are granted in this act to the banks."

Said bill reads as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, The banks of this Commonwealth are authorized to make loans upon real estate security, for any period not less than one year, and the interest thereon to be paid semi-annually, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, anything in the several acts incorporating said banks, or in the Revised Statutes, to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. Said banks may make loans and receive satisfactory personal security, upon the same conditions as set forth in the first section of this act.

§ 3. The provisions of this act are only intended to embrace new or original loans made after its passage; and the notes that may be executed by the borrowers shall state they are given for money loaned under the provisions of this act, and are to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum until paid. Any evasion of these provisions, by embracing a pre-existing debt, shall operate as a forfeiture of all the interest that may accrue upon such notes.

§ 4. The banks which are authorized to issue bills or notes for circulation only are embraced by this act.

§ 5. This act to be in force from the date of its approval by the Governor, and continue two years; but the remedies to enforce the collection of the money loaned under its provisions shall exist, notwithstanding the two years have expired.

Mr. Hill moved to lay said bill and amendment on the table. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and Goodloe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Mr. Speaker, Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach,
C. S. Abell, George L. Forman, Young A. Linn,
Harrison G. Burns, Samuel L. Geiger, W. B. Machen,
Robert A. Burton, jr., Thomas L. Goheen, James Maan,
John G. Carlisle, John Griffin, E. D. Massie,
A. B. Chambers, John H. Gudgel, John G. McFarland,
Milton J. Cook, John Haynes, W. C. Richardson,
Joseph Croxton, Joseph Hill, Fountain Riddell,
Henry B. Dobyus, Ben. M. Hitt, John Rodman,
John Donan, Sylvester Johnson, Nelson Sledd,
John Ellis, William Johnson, H. H. Smith,

Those who voted in the negative, were—

Vene P. Armstrong, William C. Ireland, Ishmael H. Smith,
Henry Bohannon, Richard T. Jacob, George M. Thomas,
The House then took up bills of the Senate of the following titles, viz:

- An act to change the lines of magistrates' and election districts in Adair county.
- An act to provide for an election in Marion county.
- An act for the benefit of Henry Lucas.
- An act for the benefit of J. R. Cargile, late sheriff of Hopkins county.
- An act incorporating the Spencer and Shelby turnpike road company.
- An act for the benefit of the town of Shelbyville.
- An act declaring Clifty creek a navigable stream.
- An act for the benefit of school district No. 59, in Logan county.
- An act for the benefit of school district No. 32, in Barren county.
- An act for the benefit of O. F. Rankin, of Kenton county.
- An act to amend the charter of Pitt's Point.
- An act concerning the town of Woodsonville.
- An act to amend the charter of the town of Caseyville.
- An act for the benefit of school district No. 18, in Lincoln county.
- An act for the benefit of Harney, Hughes & Co.
- An act for the benefit of Prentice, Henderson, and Osborne.
- An act for the benefit of the Louisville Courier Printing Company.
- An act giving further time to delinquent common school districts to report.
- An act for the benefit of Thomas Basey, of Oldham county.
- An act for the benefit of Wm. C. McGlasson and Polly Jessee, of Adair county.
- An act to amend an act to protect graves and grave-yards.
- An act to amend the 1st section of an act in relation to the duties of circuit court clerks.
- An act for the benefit of school district No. 62, in Adair county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House took up a bill of the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to regulate the fees of sheriffs in certain cases.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Ordered, That said bill be laid on the table.

The House took up the resolution of the Senate authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to digest the common school laws.

Which were twice read and concurred in.

Mr. Finn moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That this House take a recess till 4 o'clock, P. M., and then when the House adjourns, it will meet to-morrow at 6 o'clock, A. M., and that no business to which there is any objection shall be acted upon by a vote of the House.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Rodman moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be tendered to Dr. C. S. Abell, for his faithful and efficient services as chairman of the Committee on Claims during the present session.

Which was adopted.

The House then took up a bill of the Senate of the following title, viz:

An act to incorporate the Paducah Printing Office Company.

Which was read a third time.

Mr. Wolfe moved to lay said bill on the table.

And the question being taken thereon, and no quorum voting, said motion was lost.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and Buckner, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

C. S. Abell, Joseph Hill, Ishmael H. Smith,
Vene P. Armstrong, William C. Ireland, Joshua Tevis,
Henry Bohannon, Richard T. Jacob, George M. Thomas,
Richard A. Buckner, E. D. Massie, Harrison Thomson,
Robert English, W. L. Neale, H. S. Tye,
George L. Forman, Nicholas A. Rapier, Joseph R. Underwood,
Mr. Speaker, Samuel L. Geiger, W. B. Machen,
Harrison G. Burns, Thomas L. Goheen, James Mann,
John G. Carlisle, John Griffin, John G. McFarland,
A. B. Chambers, John H. Gudgell, W. C. Richardson,
Joseph Croxton, John Haynes, Fountain Riddell,
Henry B. Dobyns, Ben. M. Hitt, Joseph Shawhan,
John Donan, William Johnson, Nelson Sledd,
John Ellis, William D. Lannom, H. H. Smith,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach, Daniel P. White—29.
John A. Finn, Young A. Linn,

Mr. Leach moved a call of the House.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Shawhan
and Wolfe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
Mr. Speaker, Thomas L. Goheen, James Mann,
C. S. Abell, John Griffin, E. D. Massie,
Harrison G. Burns, John H. Gudgell, John G. McFarland,
John G. Carlisle, John Haynes, W. L. Neale,
A. B. Chambers, Joseph Hill, Nicholas A. Ra,
Henry B. Dobyns, Ben. M. Hitt, W. C. Richardson,
John Ellis, William Johnson, Fountain Riddell,
Robert English, William D. Lannom, Joseph Shawhan,
Eugene A. Faulconer, James G. Leach, Nelson Sledd,
John A. Finn, Young A. Linn, H. H. Smith,

Those who voted in the negative, were—
Vene P. Armstrong, William C. Ireland, Harrison Thomson,
Henry Bohannon, Richard T. Jacob, H. S. Tye,
Milton J. Cook, Ishmael H. Smith, Daniel P. White,
John K. Goodloe, George M. Thomas,

The call of the House was then proceeded with.

Mr. Abell moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent for the absentees.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Wolfe and Tye, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—
Mr. Speaker, John H. Gudgell, E. D. Massie,
C. S. Abell, John Haynes, John G. McFarland,
Those who voted in the negative, were—

Henry Bohannon, George W. Ewing, W. L. Neale,
Milton J. Cook, Eugene A. Faulconer, George M. Thomas,
Joseph Croxton, George L. Forman, H. S. Tye,
John Donan, Samuel L. Geiger, J. R. Underwood,

On motion of Mr. Rodman,

Ordered, That all further proceedings under a call of the House be suspended, and that the consideration of the bill aforesaid be postponed.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined enrolled bills of this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to define the powers of clerks of courts in certain cases.
An act authorizing the election of a police judge and marshal in the town of Leesburg, in Harrison county.
An act for the benefit of George T. Halbert, of Lewis county.
An act creating an additional justices’ district and voting place in Floyd county.
An act for the benefit of A. C. Boarman, late sheriff of Breathitt county.
An act concerning the town of West Liberty, in Morgan county.
An act to repeal an act to establish an additional voting precinct in Carter county.
An act to authorize the Georgetown and Long Lick turnpike road company to erect a toll-gate.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Consolation, in Shelby county.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Mt. Eden, in Spencer county.
An act to close a certain alley in the town of Campbellsville.
An act to repeal in part an act requiring the surveyors in the counties of Logan and Todd to keep their offices at the county seat.
An act for the benefit of Martha A. Corbin.
An act for the benefit of the trustees of district No. 5, Washington county.

An act authorizing trustees of common school districts in Whitley county to levy and collect a tax for building and repairing school-houses.

An act for the benefit of the Versailles Female Academy.

An act to amend the charter of the Richmond and Tate's Creek turnpike road company.

An act for the benefit of common school district No. 55, in Allen county.

An act to change the county line of Barren and Monroe.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Edmonton, in Metcalfe county.

An act to amend the charter of Hopewell, Bethlehem, and Clintonville turnpike road company.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Danville.

An act to amend an act incorporating the Lexington and Danville railroad.

An act requiring turnpike, toll-bridge, and plank road companies to declare semi-annual dividends.

An act to alter the line of the Gradyville voting district in Adair county.

An act to amend the road law of Campbell county.

An act to provide an additional voting precinct in Campbell county.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Newport.

An act to incorporate Norma Grove, No. 2, United Ancient Order of Druids, in Newport.

An act for the benefit of the city of Newport and the Campbellsville turnpike company.

An act fixing the time of holding the quarterly courts of Carter county.

An act for the benefit of stockholders in turnpike roads in Clarke county.

An act legalizing certain surveys made by the surveyor of Clay county.

An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts relating to the town of Stanford.

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An act for the benefit of the proprietors and lessees of Mammoth Cave.
An act to aid in the construction of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.
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An act for the benefit of Stephen J. England, late sheriff of Carter county.
An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Greenup and Lawrence counties.
An act to amend the charters of the several banks of issue.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 69, in Hardin county.
An act to change the county line of Jackson and Rockcastle counties.
An act explanatory of an act approved February 15, 1860, entitled "An act providing for a settlement with Newton Craig, late keeper of the penitentiary."
An act to carry into effect certain provisions of an act for the better organization of the militia.
An act for the benefit of Daniel Roberts, sheriff of Rockcastle county.
6. An act to amend the 16th section, article 12th, chapter 83, Revised Statutes.
An act to amend the 1st section, 17th article, of the 28th chapter, Revised Statutes, entitled "Crimes and Punishments."
An act for the benefit of John Friend.
An act in relation to county court clerks.
An act legalizing the conveyances made to R. S. C. Alexander for lands on the waters of Green river.
An act to make Georgiana Davenport, Mary Benton, and Henrietta Benton the heirs at law of James Ford.
An act for the benefit of E. B. Bartlett, late clerk of the Kenton circuit court.
An act allowing Larue county two additional magistrates and a constable.
Also enrolled bills and resolutions of the Senate of the following titles, viz:
An act for the benefit of the trustees of school district No. 37, in Ballard county.
An act concerning the counties of Carter, Lawrence, Boyd, Greenup, and Ohio.
An act to amend an act, entitled "An act authorizing the county courts of Meade and Breckinridge to change a State road.
An act to amend the charter of the Elizaville and Pleasant Valley turnpike road company.
An act declaring Salt Lick creek, in Lewis county, a navigable stream.
An act to amend the charter of the North Middletown and Levy turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of Charles J. Clarke, late clerk of the Louisville chancery court.
An act to amend the charter of the Paducah Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Company.
An act for the benefit of Shelby and Spencer counties.
An act to amend the charter of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute of Louisville.
An act to distribute books to certain counties.
An act to create an additional justices' district and election precinct in Breckinridge county.
An act to amend the charter of the Portland Savings Bank.
An act for the benefit of William A. Sallee, of Pulaski county.
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An act to incorporate the German Oak Lodge, No. 107, of Ancient German Order of Harugari.
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An act regulating the July term of the Mason circuit court.
An act providing for an election in Marion county.
10. An act to create the offices of police judge and town marshal in Cromwell, Ohio county.
An act for the benefit of Henry Lucas.
An act to incorporate Germania Lodge, No. 63, of Ancient German Order of Harugari.
An act to incorporate Louisville Lodge, No. 88, of Ancient German Order of Harugari.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Cadiz.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 59, in Logan county.
An act to declare Clifty creek a navigable stream.
An act to authorize the jailer of Hardin county to appoint a deputy.
An act for the benefit of the town of Shelbyville.
An act for the benefit of O. F. Rankin, of Kenton county.
An act for the benefit of J. R. Cargile, late sheriff of Hopkins county.
An act incorporating the Shelby and Spencer turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 32, in Barren county.
An act for the benefit of Thomas Baye, of Oldham county.
Resolutions further to extend the session: authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to digest common school laws.
And had found the same truly enrolled.
Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.
Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.
A message was received from the Governor, by Hon. T. B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, announcing that he had approved and signed sundry enrolled bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:
An act to amend the charter of the city of Lexington.
An act to amend the charter of the Paris and Bethlehem turnpike road company.
An act to amend the charters of the towns of New Haven and Bloomfield, and for the benefit of the marshal of Smithland.
An act for the benefit of H. B. Bohannon and Francis M. Potts.
An act to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Owensboro.
An act to amend the charter of the Stanford and Lancaster turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of common school districts in Meade county.
An act changing the time of holding the county and quarterly courts in Monroe county.
An act for the benefit of the surveyor of Monroe county.
An act for the benefit of common schools in Meade county.
An act for the benefit of James Morton, of Greenup county.
An act for the benefit of the Cynthiana and Raven Creek turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 47, in Knox county, and No. 6, in Lincoln county.
An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Grayson, in Carter county.
An act in relation to the town of Greenupburg.
An act in relation to roads and bridges in Greenup county.
An act for the benefit of the Boone county court.
An act to incorporate the Bloomfield Collegiate Institute.
An act to incorporate the Newcastle Cornet Band.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 55, in Henry county.
An act for the benefit of Wm. F. Quinn.
An act to confer additional jurisdiction in certain cases.
An act for the benefit of W. R. Maupin, justice of the peace of Montgomery county.
An act to amend sections 6 and 7, chapter §8, Revised Statutes, entitled "Schools and Seminaries."
An act for the benefit of John W. Clay, late sheriff of Montgomery county.
An act to amend the act in relation to the seminary lands of Lewis county.
An act fixing the time of holding the Magoffin county court.
An act for the benefit of Jonathan Riley.
An act authorizing the re-indexing of certain deed books by the clerk of the Graves county court.

An act changing a voting district in Fleming county.

An act to incorporate the Campbellsburg Mutual Insurance Company.

An act to incorporate the town of Linton, in Trigg county.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Providence.

An act changing the time of holding the equity and criminal courts of Hickman and Fulton counties.

An act for the benefit of the Hart county court.

An act to change the voting place in the Tate district, in Casey county.

An act for the benefit of Wm. B. Woods, of Pulaski county.

An act allowing the county court of Hickman county to increase the county levy.

An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Wilkinson.

An act for the benefit of the Shelbyville and Westport turnpike road company.

An act to incorporate the Harmonia Benevolent Society of Louisville.

An act to incorporate Loving Lodge, No. 323, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to incorporate the German Catholic St. Martin’s Benevolent Society of Newport.

An act to incorporate Hickman Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F.

An act to incorporate the town of Slaughtersville, in the county of Webster.

An act to aid in the construction of the Lexington and Southern Kentucky railroad company.

An act to repeal in part an act requiring surveyors in the counties of Logan and Todd to keep their offices at the county seat.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Danville.

An act to amend the charter of the Hopewell, Bethlehem, and Clintonville turnpike road company.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Edmonton, in Metcalfe county.

An act to change the county line of Barren and Monroe.

An act for the benefit of common school district No. 55, Allen county.

An act to amend the charter of the Richmond and Tate’s creek turnpike road company.
An act for the benefit of the Versailles Female Academy.
An act for the benefit of the trustees of district No. 51, in Washington county.
An act for the benefit of George T. Halbert, of Lewis county.
An act fixing the time of holding the quarterly courts of Carter county.
An act supplemental to an act, entitled "An act for the appropriation of money," approved February 11, 1861.
An act for the benefit of Fanny Cerf and Bertha Harris.
An act for the benefit of the mechanics of Daviess county.
An act correcting courses of patent issued to Frederick M. Mauk, of Carter county, for fifty acres of land.
An act for the benefit of proprietors and lessees of the Mammoth Cave.
An act for the benefit of Stephen J. England, late sheriff of Carter county.
An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence counties.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 67, in Hardin county.
An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts relating to the town of Stanford.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Mt. Eden, in Spencer county.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Hammondsville.
An act for the benefit of William Gwynn.
An act to authorize the county judge of Webster to change the State road.
An act in relation to school district No. --, in Trigg county.
An act to incorporate Salt River Lodge, No. 180, of Free and Accepted Masons.
An act for the benefit of common school districts Nos. 26 and 36, in Webster county.
An act to repeal an act to establish an additional voting precinct in Carter county.
An act to define the powers of clerks of courts in certain cases.
An act to legalize certain surveys made by the surveyor of Clay county.
An act for the benefit of stockholders in turnpike roads in Clarke county.
An act for the benefit of the city of Newport, and the Campbell county turnpike company.

An act to incorporate Norma Grove, No. 2, United Ancient Order of Druids, in Newport.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Newport.

An act to provide additional voting precincts in Campbell county.

An act to amend the road law of Campbell county.

An act to alter the lines of Gradyville voting district, in Adair county.

An act requiring turnpike, toll-bridge, and plank road companies to declare semi-annual dividends.

An act authorizing the election of a police judge and marshal in the town of Leesburg, in Harrison county, and other purposes.

An act to amend the charters of the several banks of issue.

An act creating an additional justices' district and voting place in Floyd county.

An act authorizing trustees of common school districts, in Whitley county, to levy and collect a tax for building and repairing schoolhouses.

An act to close a certain alley in the town of Campbellsville.

An act to authorize the Georgetown and Long Lick turnpike road company to erect a toll-gate.

An act concerning the town of West Liberty, in Morgan county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Consolation, Shelby county.

An act for the benefit of Martha A. Corbin.

An act for the benefit of A. C. Bowman, late sheriff of Breathitt county.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Lexington and Danville railroad.

An act to carry into effect certain provisions of an act for the better organization of the militia.

An act explanatory of an act approved February 15, 1860, entitled "An act providing for a settlement with Newton Craig, late keeper of the penitentiary."

And then the House adjourned.
FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861.

Mr. Underwood moved the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That this House tenders to the Hon. D. Meriwether, the Speaker, their thanks for the diligence, impartiality, and ability with which he has discharged the arduous duties of the Chair, and our best wishes for his future happiness.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are tendered to the Clerks, and other officers of the House, for the diligence and ability with which they have discharged their several duties.

Which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Carlisle moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered, to John M. Todd, reporter for the Commonwealth, and W. D. Robertson, reporter for the Yeoman, for their uniform courtesy and politeness to the members and officers, and for the accurate and impartial manner in which they have reported the proceedings of this body.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. S. Johnson, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined sundry enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to prevent the wanton destruction of fish in Green river and its tributaries."

An act to authorize the granting of bowling alley license in the city of Columbus.

An act relating to the courts held in the city of Newport.

An act to legalize the acts of the town marshal of Ghent.

Also enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act giving further time to delinquent common school districts to report.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville Courier Printing Company.

An act for the benefit of Prentice, Henderson & Osborne.

An act for the benefit of Harney, Hughes & Co.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Caseyville.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 18, in Lincoln county.

An act for the benefit of W. C. McGlasson and Polly Jesse, of Adair county.
An act to amend an act to protect graves and graveyards.
An act to amend the charter of Pitt's Point.
An act concerning the town of Woodsonville.
An act to amend the first section of an act in relation to the duties of circuit court clerks.
An act for the benefit of school district No. 62, in Adair county.
And had found the same truly enrolled.
Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.
Ordered, That Mr. S. Johnson inform the Senate thereof.
A message was received from the Governor by Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State, announcing that he had approved and signed sundry enrolled bills of this House of the following titles, viz:
An act for the benefit of John Friend.
An act to amend the 1st section, 15th article, of the 28th chapter, Revised Statutes, entitled “Crimes and Punishments.”
An act in relation to county court clerks.
An act to legalize the conveyance made to R. S. C. Alexander for lands on the waters of Green river.
An act to amend the 16th section, article 12th, chapter 83, Revised Statutes.
An act for the benefit of Daniel Roberts, sheriff of Rockcastle county.
An act allowing Larue county two additional magistrates and a constable.
An act to make Georgiana Davenport, Mary Benton, and Henrietta Benton the heirs at law of James Ford.
An act for the benefit of E. B. Bartlett, late clerk of the Kenton circuit court.
An act to legalize the acts of the town marshal of Ghent.
An act to authorize the granting of bowling alley license in the city of Columbus and the town of Uniontown.
An act to amend an act, entitled “An act to prevent the wanton destruction of fish in Green river and its tributaries.”
An act relating to the circuit and quarterly courts held in the city of Newport, Campbell county.
A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had closed their legislative business, and were now ready to close the present session of the General Assembly by an adjournment on their part without day; and had appointed a committee on their part to act in
conjunction with a similar committee on the part of this House, to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the proposed adjournment of the General Assembly, and to know of him if he had any other or further communication to make.

Whereupon Messrs. Tevis, H. H. Smith, and Leach, were appointed the committee on the part of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Tevis inform the Senate thereof, and that this House had also closed their legislative business, and were now ready to close the present session of the General Assembly by an adjournment without day.

The committee then retired, and after a short time returned, when Mr. Tevis reported that said committee had performed the duty assigned them, and were informed by the Governor that having, from time to time, during the present session, communicated his views to the General Assembly, he had now no further communication to make.

Whereupon the Speaker, having delivered a valedictory address, adjourned the House without day.
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TO THE

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