Resolutions, 1828.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their efforts to induce the Government of the United States to aid the American Colonization Society in effecting the object of their institution, which is so eminently calculated to advance the honor and interest of our common country.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing resolution.

EDWARD KING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL WHEELER,
Speaker of the Senate.

JANUARY 24, 1828.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, January 26, 1828.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the original roll remaining in this office.

JEREMIAH McLENE,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Preamble and joint resolutions, 1829.

Whereas the members of the present General Assembly of the State of Indiana view with unqualified approbation the continued exertions of the American Colonization Society to ameliorate the condition of the colored population of our country, and believing that the cause of humanity and the true interest of the United States require the removal of this people from amongst us more speedily than the ability of the Colonization Society will permit:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested, in the name of the State of Indiana, to solicit the assistance of the General Government to aid the laudable designs of the Colonization Society, in such manner as Congress in its wisdom may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

ISAAC HOWK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MILTON STAPP,
President of the Senate.

Approved: January 22, A. D. 1829.

J. BROWN RAY.

A true copy.

JAMES MORRISON,
Secretary of State.

Preamble and resolution, 1830.

Whereas the evils attending the alarming increase of colored persons in this State are severely felt in many counties, and threaten soon to become insupportable, unless promptly checked: And whereas many are of opinion that a law to prohibit their emigration to this State would be unconstitutional or difficult to enforce; yet all must admit, on this subject, the necessity of self-defence: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law making provision for gradually removing the free persons of color who are willing to go, and such as may be liberated for that purpose, to the colony at Liberia, in Africa, or to such other place as Congress may direct; and that his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

The following is copied from a report of the proceedings in the convention of Virginia:

Mr. Leigh asked what would be the effect of this arrangement upon the question of slavery? Might the West not interfere with it? In England, Mr. Wilberforce wished to interfere with the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. The gentleman from Hampshire, who stated that slavery was among the most serious evils in this Commonwealth—might he not justify an interference with our slaves on his principles? and would he not seek to remove this serious evil? [Mr. Naylor replied, that he certainly would not; that humanity and religion did not require and justify such an interference.]

Mr. L. replied that he had no doubt such was the honest conviction of the gentleman from Hampshire; but as Mr. Wilberforce had, from being an opponent of the slave trade, become an advocate of emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, so also the transition of opinion in this State would become inevitable—that the West would march on to it as surely as we march directly to the grave.

Mr. Leigh commented upon a remark of the venerable gentleman from Loudoun, on the system of the United States contributing to the emancipation of slaves. Are, then, the States to interfere? [Mr. Monroe explained that, at this crisis, when the Western States were throwing off our slaves from their territory, it became Virginia and the Southern States to decide what they should do; that he did not recommend that the other States should interfere, but that we should find it to our interest to invite their interposition.]

Mr. L. asked the venerable gentleman, where was the power to interfere at all; and whether, if you permitted them to do so, they would not of themselves do it, without our invitation?

Mr. L. referred to the change which the venerable gentleman from Loudoun [Mr. Monroe] had undergone, as to this convention question: he strongly opposed innovation in 1810, after his return from France; and how, then, could he reconcile the change he had now undergone? [Mr. M. rose to explain, but Mr. L. begged him to let him finish the few re-

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XIV. Books

2. Report of Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland
H.R. report no.283, 27th Congress
3rd session, Washington, D.C. 1843