

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY THE

CONVENTION OF WEST VIRGINIA,

PRAYING

For the admission of that State into the Union.

MAY 31, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

To the Hon. B. F. WADE,
Chairman of the Committee on Territories:

In conformity with the suggestion of your committee, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by the convention to frame a constitution for West Virginia, beg leave to submit the following:

In the month of January, 1861, the legislature of Virginia, convened in extra session, passed an act providing for the election of delegates on the 4th of February, 1861, to meet in convention at the city of Richmond on the 13th of the same month to take into consideration the then condition of the country.

The act calling the convention provided that it should submit any proposition it might adopt changing the relations of the State to the federal government or the organic law of the State to the voters of the State, to be approved or rejected by them at the polls, provided the people should so require by their vote on the 4th day of February, 1861; and accordingly the people, at the same time they voted for delegates to the convention, voted upon the question whether the action of the convention should be submitted to them for their ratification before the said action of the convention should be of binding obligation.

The people, by a majority of more than fifty thousand votes, declared in favor of submitting the action of the convention to them for ratification or rejection.

On the 17th day of April, 1861, the convention passed an ordinance of secession; on the 24th day of April, 1861, commissioners appointed by the convention entered into an agreement with A. H. Stephens, vice-president of the so-called Confederate States, transferring the State to the said confederacy. On the fourth Thursday in May thereafter the question of ratifying or rejecting the ordinance of secession was submitted to the voters of the State, but prior to

that day the authors of secession had organized the military forces of the State in the interest of the so-called Confederate States, and occupied most of the counties of the State on the day of voting upon the ordinance, so that, in fact, a reign of terror was inaugurated to prevent a free and fair expression of the popular will at the polls.

On the 22d of April, 1861, a meeting of the people of Harrison county was held at the court-house of that county, which adopted the resolutions following :

GRAND UNION MEETING.

1,000 to 1,200 people present.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of from 1,000 to 1,200 of the citizens of Harrison county, assembled at the court-house upon a notice of forty-eight hours, on Monday, April 22, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted without one dissenting voice:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the convention now in session in this State, called by the legislature, the members of which had been elected twenty months before said call, at a time when no such action as the assemblage of a convention by legislative enactment was contemplated by the people, or expected by the members they elected in May, 1859, at which time no one anticipated the troubles recently brought upon our common country by the extraordinary action of the State authorities of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, has, contrary to the expectation of a large majority of the people of this State, adopted an ordinance withdrawing Virginia from the federal Union; and whereas by the law calling said convention it is expressly declared that no such ordinance shall have force or effect or be of binding obligation upon the people of this State until the same shall be ratified by the voters at the polls; and whereas we have seen with regret that demonstrations of hostility, unauthorized by law, and inconsistent with the duty of law-abiding citizens still owing allegiance to the federal government, have been made by a portion of the people of this State against the said government; and whereas the governor of this Commonwealth has, by proclamation, undertaken to decide for the people of Virginia that which they had reserved to themselves, the right to decide by their votes at the polls, and has called upon the volunteer soldiery of this State to report to him and hold themselves in readiness to make war upon the federal government, which government is Virginia's government; and must, in law and of right, continue so to be until the people of Virginia shall by their votes and through the ballot-box, that great conservator of a free people's liberties, decide otherwise; and whereas the peculiar situation of northwestern Virginia, separated as it is by natural barriers from the rest of the State, precludes all hope of timely succor in the hour of danger from other portions of the State, and demands that we should look to and pro-

vide for our own safety in the fearful emergency in which we now find ourselves placed by the action of our State authorities, who have disregarded the great fundamental principle upon which our beautiful system of government is based, to wit: "that all governmental power is derived from the consent of the governed," and have, without consulting the people, placed this State in hostility to the federal government by seizing upon its ships and obstructing the channel at the mouth of Elizabeth river, by wresting from the federal officers at Norfolk and Richmond the custom-houses, by tearing from the nation's property the nation's flag, and putting in its place a bunting, the emblem of rebellion, and by marching upon the national armory at Harper's Ferry—thus inaugurating a war without consulting those in whose name they profess to act; and whereas the exposed condition of northwestern Virginia requires that her people should be united in action and unanimous in purpose—there being a perfect identity of interests in times of war as well as in peace: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby, recommended to the people in each and all of the counties composing northwestern Virginia to appoint delegates, not less than five in number, of their wisest, best, and discreetest men, to meet in convention at Wheeling, on the 13th day of May next, to consult and determine upon such action as the people of northwestern Virginia should take in the present fearful emergency.

Resolved, That Hon. John S. Carlile, W. P. Goff, Hon. Charles S. Lewis, John J. Davis, Thos. L. Moore, S. S. Fleming, Lot Bowen, Dr. Wm. Dunkin, Wm. E. Lyon, Felix Sturm, and James Lynch, be, and are hereby, appointed delegates to represent this county in said convention.

JOHN HURSEY, *President*.

J. W. HARRIS, *Secretary*.

Strange to say, among that large assembly not a single response was heard to the call by the President for the nays on any of the questions before the meeting.—[*Guard Office, Clarksburg, Va.*]

The proceedings of this meeting were sent to the several counties of northwestern Virginia by special messengers, which responded to the call, and, in accordance with it, a convention of some five hundred delegates from thirty-odd counties of the State met in the city of Wheeling on the 13th day of May, 1861, and adopted the following resolutions:

Convention of the people of northwestern Virginia, held at Wheeling, May 13, 1861.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That in our deliberate judgment the ordinance passed by the convention of Virginia on the 17th day of April, 1861, known as the ordinance of secession, by which said convention undertook, in the name of the State of Virginia, to repeal the ratification of the

Constitution of the United States by this State, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution, is unconstitutional, null and void.

2. *Resolved*, That the schedule attached to the ordinance of secession, suspending and prohibiting the election of members of Congress for this State, is a manifest usurpation of power to which we ought not to submit.

3. *Resolved*, That the agreement of the 24th of April, 1861, between the commissioners of the Confederate States and this State, and the ordinance of the 25th of April, 1861, approving and ratifying said agreement, by which the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of this Commonwealth, are placed under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis, and footing, as if the Commonwealth were now a member of said confederacy, and all the acts of the executive officers of our State in pursuance of said agreement and ordinance, are plain and palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States, and are utterly subversive of the rights and liberties of the people of Virginia.

4. *Resolved*, That we earnestly urge and entreat the citizens of the State everywhere, but more especially in the western section, to be prompt at the polls on the 23d instant, and to impress upon every voter the duty of voting in condemnation of the ordinance of secession, in the hope that we may not be involved in the ruin to be occasioned by its adoption, and with the view to demonstrate the position of the west on the question of secession.

5. *Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend the citizens of Western Virginia to vote for members of the Congress of the United States in their several districts, in the exercise of the rights secured to us by the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Virginia.

6. *Resolved*, That we also recommend to the citizens of the several counties to vote at said election for such persons as entertain the opinions expressed in the foregoing resolutions for members of the senate and house of delegates of our State.

7. *Resolved*, That in view of the geographical, social, commercial, and industrial interests of northwestern Virginia, this convention are constrained, in giving expression to the opinion of their constituents, to declare that the Virginia convention, in assuming to change the relation of the State of Virginia to the federal government, have not only acted unwisely and unconstitutionally, but have adopted a policy utterly ruinous to all the material interests of our section, severing all our social ties, and drying up all the channels of our trade and prosperity.

8. *Resolved*, That in the event of the ordinance of secession being ratified by a vote, we recommend to the people of the counties here represented, and all others disposed to co-operate with us, to appoint on the 4th day of June, 1861, delegates to a general convention, to meet on the 11th of that month, at such place as may be designated by the committee hereinafter provided, to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the people they repre-

sent may demand—each county to appoint a number of representatives to said convention equal to double the number to which it will be entitled in the next house of delegates; and the senators and delegates to be elected on the 23d instant, by the counties referred to, to the next general assembly of Virginia, and who concur in the views of this convention, to be entitled to seats in the said convention as members thereof.

9. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as it is a conceded political axiom that government is founded on the consent of the governed and is instituted for their good, and it cannot be denied that the course pursued by the ruling power in the State is utterly subversive and destructive of our interests, we believe we may rightfully and successfully appeal to the proper authorities of Virginia to permit us peacefully and lawfully to separate from the residue of the State, and form ourselves into a government to give effect to the wishes, views, and interests of our constituents.

10. *Resolved*, That the public authorities be assured that the people of the northwest will exert their utmost power to preserve the peace, which they feel satisfied they can do, until an opportunity is afforded to see if our present difficulties cannot receive a peaceful solution; and we express the earnest hope that no troops of the Confederate States be introduced among us, as we believe it would be eminently calculated to produce civil war.

11. *Resolved*, That in the language of Washington, in his letter of the 17th of September, 1787, to the President of Congress: "In all our deliberations on this subject we have kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence." And therefore we will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all officers acting thereunder in the lawful discharge of their respective duties.

12. *Resolved*, That John S. Carlile, James S. Wheat, C. D. Hubbard, F. H. Peirpoint, Campbell Tarr, G. R. Latham, Andrew Wilson, S. H. Woodward, and James W. Paxton, be a central committee to attend to all the matters connected with the objects of this convention; and that they have power to assemble this convention at any time they may think necessary.

13. *Resolved*, That each county represented in this convention, and any others that may be disposed to co-operate with us, be requested to appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the central committee, and to see that all things necessary be done to carry out the objects of this convention.

14. *Resolved*, That the central committee be instructed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia, in conformity with the forego-

ing resolutions, and cause the same to be published and circulated as extensively as possible.

By order of the convention,

JOHN W. MOSS, *President.*

G. L. CRANMER,

M. M. DENT,

C. B. WAGGENER,

Secretaries.

Under the 8th of which resolutions delegates to a convention were chosen on the 4th of June, 1861, and met in the city of Wheeling on the 11th of that month, and adopted the following declaration on the 13th, two days after they met.

A declaration of the people of Virginia, represented in convention, at the city of Wheeling, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

The true purpose of all government is to promote the welfare and provide for the protection and security of the governed; and when any form or organization of government proves inadequate for, or subversive of this purpose, it is the right, it is the duty of the latter, to alter or abolish it. The bill of rights of Virginia, framed in 1776, reaffirmed in 1830, and again in 1851, expressly reserves this right to a majority of her people. The act of the general assembly, calling the convention which assembled at Richmond in February last, without the previously expressed consent of such majority, was therefore a usurpation; and the convention thus called has not only abused the powers nominally intrusted to it, but with the connivance and active aid of the executive, has usurped and exercised other powers, to the manifest injury of the people, which, if permitted, will inevitably subject them to a military despotism.

The convention, by its pretended ordinances, has required the people of Virginia to separate from and wage war against the government of the United States, and against the citizens of neighboring States, with whom they have heretofore maintained friendly, social, and business relations.

It has attempted to subvert the Union founded by Washington and his co-patriots in the former days of the republic, which has conferred unexampled prosperity upon every class of citizens, and upon every section of the country.

It has attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to an illegal confederacy of rebellious States, and required their submission to its pretended edicts and decrees.

It has attempted to place the whole military force and military operations of the Commonwealth under the control and direction of such confederacy, for offensive as well as defensive purposes.

It has, in conjunction with the State executive, instituted, wherever their usurped power extends, a reign of terror, intended to suppress the free expression of the will of the people, making elections a mockery and a fraud.

The same combination, even before the passage of the pretended ordinance of secession, instituted war by the seizure and appropriation of the property of the federal government, and by organizing and mobilizing armies, with the avowed purpose of capturing or destroying the capital of the Union.

They have attempted to bring the allegiance of the people of the United States into direct conflict with their subordinate allegiance to the State, thereby making obedience to their pretended ordinances treason against the former.

“ We, therefore, the delegates here assembled in convention to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the loyal citizens of Virginia may demand, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy Commonwealth must be reduced unless some regular adequate remedy is speedily adopted, and appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby, in the name and on behalf of the good people of Virginia, solemnly declare that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the government of the Commonwealth, and that all acts of said convention and executive, tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void; and that the offices of all who adhere to the said convention and executive, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are vacated.

This convention continued in session several weeks, and on the 19th of June the following ordinance was adopted:

An ordinance for the reorganization of the State government, passed June 19, 1861.

The people of the State of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in convention at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

1. A governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general for the State of Virginia shall be appointed by this convention to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office for six months, or until their successors be elected and qualified; and the general assembly is required to provide by law for an election of governor and lieutenant governor by the people as soon as in their judgment such an election can be properly held.

2. A council, to consist of five members, shall be appointed by this convention to consult with and advise the governor respecting such matters pertaining to his official duties as he shall submit for consideration, and to aid in the execution of his official orders. Their term of office shall expire at the same time as that of the governor.

3. The delegates elected to the general assembly on the 23d day of May last, and the senators entitled under existing laws to seats in the next general assembly, together with such delegates and senators as may be duly elected under the ordinances of this convention, or

existing laws, to fill vacancies, who shall qualify themselves by taking the oath or affirmation hereinafter set forth, shall constitute the legislature of the State, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to the general assembly. They shall hold their offices from the passage of this ordinance until the end of the terms for which they were respectively elected. They shall assemble in the city of Wheeling on the 1st day of July next, and proceed to organize themselves as prescribed by existing laws in their respective branches. A majority in each branch of the members qualified as aforesaid shall constitute a quorum to do business. A majority of the members in each branch thus qualified, voting affirmatively, shall be competent to pass any act specified in the twenty-fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the State.

4. The governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, members of the legislature, and all officers now in the service of the State, or of any county, city or town thereof, or hereafter to be elected or appointed for such service, including the judges and clerks of the several courts, sheriffs, commissioners of the revenue, justices of the peace, officers of the city and municipal corporations, and officers of militia, and officers and privates of volunteer companies of the State, not mustered into the service of the United States, shall each take the following oath or affirmation before proceeding in the discharge of their several duties:

“I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution and laws of the State of Virginia, or in the ordinances of the convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th of February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th of June, 1861.”

If any elective officer, who is required by the preceding section to take such oath or affirmation, fail or refuse so to do, it shall be the duty of the governor, upon satisfactory evidence of the fact, to issue his writ declaring the office to be vacant, and providing for a special election to fill such vacancy, at some convenient and early day, to be designated in said writ; of which due publication shall be made for the information of the persons entitled to vote at such elections; and such writ may be directed, at the discretion of the governor, to the sheriff or sheriffs of the proper county or counties, or to a special commissioner or commissioners to be named by the governor for the purpose. If the officer who fails or refuses to take such oath or affirmation be appointed by the governor, he shall fill the vacancy without writ; but if such officer be appointed otherwise than by the governor or by election, the writ shall be issued by the governor, directed to the appointing power, requiring it to fill the vacancy.

ARTHUR J. BOREMAN,
President.

G. L. CRANMER, *Secretary.*

This convention, in pursuance of the declaration and ordinance afore-

said, elected a governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general ; each to serve for six months, and until their successors could be elected by the people of the State, (which election was had on the 23d day of May, 1862.) The governor, by proclamation, convened the legislature, under and by virtue of the power vested in him by the constitution of the State so to do, to meet in the city of Wheeling on the — day of July, 1861, and addressed an official letter to the President of the United States, calling upon him, as the Chief Executive of the United States, to aid him, as the executive of the State, in suppressing the insurrection in the State, and to protect the people of the State from domestic violence. To this letter the President of the United States responded, recognizing the governor, thus elected by the June convention, as the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

On the 9th day of July, 1861, the legislature elected senators of the United States, who were admitted on the 13th of July to seats in the United States Senate, as senators from the State of Virginia.

On the 20th of August, 1861, the convention at Wheeling passed the following ordinance :

An ordinance to provide for the formation of a new State out of a portion of the territory of this State.

Whereas it is represented to be the desire of the people inhabiting the counties hereinafter mentioned to be separated from this Commonwealth, and to be erected into a separate State and admitted into the Union of States and become a member of the government of the United States:

The people of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in convention at Wheeling, do ordain that a new State, to be called the State of Kanawha, be formed and erected out of the territory included within the following described boundary: Beginning on the Tug Fork of Sandy river, on the Kentucky line, where the counties of Buchanan and Logan join the same, and running thence with the dividing lines of said counties and the dividing line of the counties of Wyoming and McDowell to the Mercer county line, and with the dividing line of the counties of Mercer and Wyoming to the Raleigh county line; thence with the dividing line of the counties of Raleigh and Mercer, Monroe and Raleigh, Greenbrier and Raleigh, Fayette and Greenbrier, Nicholas and Greenbrier, Webster, Greenbrier, and Pocahontas, Randolph and Pocahontas, Randolph and Pendleton to the southwest corner of Hardy county; thence with the dividing line of the counties of Hardy and Tucker to the Fairfax Stone; thence with the line dividing the States of Maryland and Virginia to the Pennsylvania line; thence with the line dividing the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia to the Ohio river; thence down said river, and including the same, to the dividing line between Virginia and Kentucky, and with the said line to the beginning, including within the boundaries of the proposed new State the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay

Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Woods, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock.

2. All persons qualified to vote within the boundaries aforesaid, and who shall present themselves at the several places of voting within their respective counties on the fourth Thursday in October next, shall be allowed to vote on the question of the formation of a new State, as hereinbefore proposed; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners conducting the election at the said several places of voting, at the same time, to cause polls to be taken for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the government of the proposed State.

3. The convention hereinbefore provided for may change the boundaries described in the first section of the ordinance, so as to include within the proposed State the counties of Greenbriar and Pocahontas, or either of them, and also the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson, or either of them, and also such other counties as lie contiguous to the said boundaries or to the counties named in this section, if the said counties to be added, or either of them, by a majority of the votes given, shall declare their wish to form part of the proposed State, and shall elect delegates to the said convention, at elections to be held at the time and in the manner herein provided for.

4. Poll-books shall be prepared under the direction of the governor for each place of voting in the several counties hereinbefore mentioned, with two separate columns, one to be headed "For the new State," the other "Against the new State." And it shall be the duty of the commissioners who superintend, and the officers who conducted the election in May last, or such other persons as the governor may appoint, to attend at their respective places of holding elections, and superintend and conduct the election herein provided for. And if the said commissioners and officers shall fail to attend at any such place of holding elections, it shall be lawful for any two freeholders present to act as commissioners in superintending the said election, and to appoint officers to conduct the same. It shall be the duty of the persons superintending and conducting said election to employ clerks to record the votes, and to indorse on the respective poll-books the expenses of the same.

If, on the day herein provided for holding said election, there shall be in any of the said counties any military force, or any hostile assemblage of persons, so as to interfere with a full and free expression of the will of the voters, they may assemble at any other place within their county, and hold an election as herein provided for. It shall be the duty of the commissioners superintending, and officers conducting said election, and the clerks employed to record the votes, each, before entering upon the duties of his office, to take, in addition to the oath now required by the general election law, the oath of office prescribed by this convention. It shall be the duty of the officers and commissioners aforesaid, as soon as may be, and not exceeding three days after said election, to aggregate each of the

columns of said poll-books, and ascertain the number of votes recorded in each, and make a return thereof to the secretary of the Commonwealth, in the city of Wheeling, which return shall be in the following form, or to the following effect:

"We, _____, commissioners, and _____, conducting officer, do certify that we caused an election to be held at _____, in the county of _____, at which we permitted all persons to vote that were entitled to do so under existing laws, and that offered to vote, and that we have carefully added up each column of our poll-books, and find the following result:

"For a new State, _____, votes; against a new State, _____ votes.

"Given under our hands this _____ day of _____, 1861."

Under which certificate there shall be added the following affidavit:

"_____ county, to wit:

"I, _____, a justice of the peace, (or any officer now authorized by law to administer oaths,) in and for said county, do certify that the above-named commissioners and conducting officer severally made oath before me that the certificate by them above signed is true.

"Given under my hand this _____ day of _____, 1861."

The original poll-books shall be carefully kept by the conducting officers for ninety days after the day of the election, and upon the demand of the executive shall be delivered to such person as he may authorize to demand and receive them.

5. The commissioners conducting the said election in each of said counties shall ascertain, at the same time they ascertain the vote upon the formation of a new State, who has been elected from their county to the convention, hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify to the secretary of the Commonwealth the name or names of the person or persons so elected to the said convention.

6. It shall be the duty of the governor, on or before the 15th day of November next, to ascertain and by proclamation make known the result of the said vote; and if a majority of the votes given within the boundaries mentioned in the first section of this ordinance shall be in favor of the formation of a new State, he shall so state in his said proclamation, and shall call upon said delegates to meet in the city of Wheeling on the 26th day of November next, and organize themselves into a convention; and the said convention shall submit, for ratification or rejection, the constitution that may be agreed upon by it to the qualified voters within the proposed State, to be voted upon by the said voters on the fourth Thursday in December next.

7. The county of Ohio shall elect three delegates; the counties of Harrison, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Monongalia, Preston, and Wood shall each elect two; and the other counties named in the first section of this ordinance shall each elect one delegate to the said convention. And such other counties as are described in the third section of this ordinance shall, for every seven thousand of their population according to the census of 1860, be entitled to one delegate, and to an additional delegate for any fraction over thirty-five hundred; but each of said counties shall be entitled to at least one delegate. The said delegates shall receive the same per diem as is

now allowed to members of the general assembly; but no person shall receive pay as a member of the general assembly and of the convention at the same time.

8. It shall be the duty of the governor to lay before the general assembly, at its next meeting, for their consent, according to the Constitution of the United States, the result of the said vote, if it shall be found that a majority of the votes cast be in favor of a new State, and also in favor of the constitution proposed to said voters for their adoption.

9. The new State shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the 1st day of January, 1861, to be ascertained by charging to it all State expenditures within the limits thereof, and a just proportion of the ordinary expenses of the State government, since any part of the said debt was contracted, and deducting therefrom the moneys paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth from the counties included within the said new State during the same period. All private rights and interests in lands within the proposed State, derived from the laws of Virginia prior to such separation, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed State, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in the State of Virginia.

The lands within the proposed State of non-resident proprietors shall not in any case be taxed higher than the lands of residents therein. No grants of lands or land-warrants issued by the proposed State shall interfere with any warrant issued from the land office of Virginia prior to the 17th day of April last which shall be located on lands within the proposed State now liable thereto.

10. When the general assembly shall give its consent to the formation of such new State it shall forward to the Congress of the United States such consent, together with an official copy of such constitution, with the request that the said new State may be admitted into the Union of States.

11. The government of the State of Virginia, as reorganized by this convention at its session in June last, shall retain, within the territory of the proposed State, undiminished and unimpaired, all the powers and authority with which it has been vested, until the proposed State shall be admitted into the Union by the Congress of the United States; and nothing in this ordinance contained, or which shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall impair or affect the authority of the said reorganized State government in any county which shall not be included within the proposed State.

A. I. BOREMAN, *President.*

G. L. CRANMER, *Secretary.*

Under this ordinance the people within the boundary prescribed, having voted almost unanimously for a new State, and having elected delegates to a convention as provided for, those delegates thus elected from the counties named lying in the boundaries of the proposed new State met, and formed the constitution now before the committee, which was, on the 3d of April, 1862, ratified and adopted by the

people of the counties named by the vote accompanying the constitution ; and, as required by the ordinance, the legislature of the State of Virginia was convened by proclamation of the governor, and passed the act accompanying the constitution, giving the assent of the legislature of Virginia to the formation of the proposed State of West Virginia.

ELBERT H. CALDWELL.
JAMES W. PAXTON.
E. B. HALL.