

10th amendment to the Constitution, and the Federal Government by virtue of granted and conceded powers from the several States.

Fourth. That the Federal Government, and the several State Governments, have the power and the right of acting separately and independently of the other, each within its respective sphere, and that the Federal Government within the just limit of its powers is supreme.

And the several States within the limits of their reserved powers, or powers not granted to the Federal Government, are as independent of the Federal Government, as that Government within its sphere is independent of the States.

Fifth. That the President is, by the Constitution, made the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and that the President, and no subordinate as such, can rightfully execute any office, or perform any official act, except and unless the same be in accordance with the laws of the land.

That it is a fundamental principle of our system of government, both State and Federal, that the Militia ought always to be held in strict subordination and subjection to the civil power, and in the opinion of this General Assembly, this principle should always be maintained as one of the very essentials of free Government.

Sixth. That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the continued existence of the Federal Union itself, not less than the continuance of the States depends upon the preservation, and the strict observance of all the rights, powers and limitations belonging to, and qualifying each respectively.

Seventh. That the powers granted to the Federal Government by the several States, are specially enumerated and stated in the Federal Constitution, the several States have reserved to themselves, or to the people thereof, all other powers. That the right to select members of the State Legislatures; the right peaceably to assemble; to make laws for the State; the right of each branch of the Legislature of each State to select its officers; to make rules and regulations for governing its own proceedings; to judge of, and determine the election and qualifications of its own members are matters which concern the people of the several States alone, and with which the Federal authorities cannot rightfully interfere, and in the opinion of this General Assembly, any interference therewith by the Federal authority, is unjust, usurped, and in the highest degree subversive of free government and dangerous.

Eighth. That entertaining these opinions, the General Assembly of Maryland, considering that in a time of pro-