CHAPTER XVIII.

THE LEGISLATURE REPUDIATES SENATOR CARLILE.

December 9, 1862, the General Assembly of Virginia, at Wheeling, passed a joint resolution reciting "that feeling the greatest anxiety and interest in the successful issue of the movement for a new State in Western Virginia, we earnestly request the House of Representatives of the United States to take up and pass without alteration or amendment the bill which passed the Senate of the United States on the 14th of July last" for the admission of West Virginia as a State into the Union. This resolution was telegraphed the same evening.

Three days later, the Assembly adopted a joint resolution reciting that they had by resolution at the session in July, 1862, "instructed the Senators of this State in Congress to sustain the Federal government in its efforts to maintain the supremacy of the laws and preserve the integrity of the Union, and by a legislative act of the 13th of May, 1862, requested them to use their endeavors to obtain the consent of Congress to the admission of West Virginia into the Union," and Senator Carlile having "failed to sustain the legitimate efforts of the Federal government to suppress the insurrection and having opposed by his votes in the Senate measures absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Union and the enforcement
of the laws, and having also by his speeches and votes in the Senate opposed the bill for the admission of West Virginia into the Union," it was resolved that he be "respectfully requested to resign his seat." These resolutions the Governor was requested to forward to the senators and representatives in Congress with request to present the same in each House.

**BURNS HIS BRIDGES.**

This was the same legislature which had chosen Mr. Carlile the year before with complete unanimity. Their request for his resignation showed how entirely he had abandoned the attitude of loyalist and champion of a new State, which had won him the distinction of an unopposed election. He did not resign—a fact which showed still more plainly that he had burned the bridges between himself and the people of West Virginia.