

was to have the exclusive control over the military authorities of the State, and thereby carry her out by force of arms, whether her people wanted to go or not, just as their brethren did in Virginia and Tennessee. That Legislature, so very loyal, even aimed to impeach Governor Hicks, because he signed the order requiring all the arms to be taken from the militia of the State whom he knew to be disloyal, and delivered up to the General Government. And there were but three men found in that Legislature who would stand up at that time—to their honor be it said, and I shall love them and their memory as long as I have a recollection that I am a Marylander—that could be found to sign a report vindicating Governor Hicks from the contumely cast upon him by that would-be Union Legislature. I refer to Mr. _____, the member from Carroll here, (Mr. Smith,) [applause,] and Mr. Goldsborough.

And it is rather remarkably and decidedly rich to look over this document, (Laws of 1861,) and see what the Legislature did, and how strenuously they endeavored to keep Maryland in the Union. And it is astonishing their endeavors did not have more success than they had, for the Lord knows they worked hard enough to keep Maryland in the position they then occupied. Here is a resolve passed by the Senate and House of Delegates at that time, when they had control of everything, showing the status of these "peace" men, these "Union" men, who would have preserved the Union if they could—and had they have had the disposition!

"Whereas, The people of Maryland while recognizing the obligation of their State, as a member of the Union," [something like the language of the report of the minority of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights,] "to submit in good faith to the exercise of all the legal and constitutional powers of the General Government, and to join as one man in fighting its authorized battles, do reverence, nevertheless, the great American principle of self-government, and sympathize deeply with their Southern brethren in their noble and manly determination to uphold and defend the same."

That is, to break up the Union.

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State of Maryland owes it to her own self-respect, and her respect for the Constitution, not less than to her deepest and most honorable sympathies, to register this, her solemn protest, against the war which the Federal Government has declared upon the Confederate States of the South, and our sister and neighbor, Virginia, [was this true?] and to announce her resolute determination to have no part or lot, directly or indirectly, in its prosecution."

Now, whoever heard, before this resolution was passed, that the Federal Government had ever declared war on "the Con-

federate States of the South?" Why, sir, it is a notorious fact, known to those men at the time they drew up this resolution, that Jeff. Davis by his proclamation had separated himself as the head of the Confederate Government from the Federal Government; and the rebels at Charleston, South Carolina, had declared war against the Federal Government by firing at Fort Sumter, and the rebels in all the Gulf States had stolen whatever property of the Government they could lay their hands upon.

Then comes this resolution:

"Resolved, That the State of Maryland"—

Speaking in the name of the whole State of Maryland; now, I was one of the people of Maryland, and I know they did not represent me.

"Resolved, That the State of Maryland desires the peaceful and immediate recognition of the Confederate States, and hereby gives her cordial assent thereunto, as a member of the Union; entertaining the profound conviction that the willing return of the Southern people to their former federal relation is a thing beyond hope, and that the attempt to coerce them will only add slaughter and hate to impossibility."

And yet these are the men who, if Governor Hicks had been out of the way, would not only have saved the State of Maryland, but have produced a reconciliation between the North and the South, and once more have knit these States into a fraternal bond of everlasting Union. Upon that resolution they sent commissioners to the State of Virginia, in relation to some raids that had been committed by some of the Confederate troops into Maryland. And Mr. Horsey goes to Richmond, and not only sees Mr. Jefferson Davis, but Mr. Letcher, and Mr. Letcher makes this promise, which I want gentlemen to recollect, because after the war is over, I want the gentlemen of the minority to hold Mr. Letcher to his promise, and hold the State of Virginia to her promise, for herein lies the indemnity which they are to receive for the losses they have sustained growing out of this rebellion. Here is Mr. Horsey's report to the General Assembly of Maryland:

"That as soon as he had investigated all the complaints he returned to Richmond, and reached there on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, when the authorities were engaged in the pressing duties arising from their reception of the President and Government of the Confederate States of America. That, on the evening of the 30th, he had a short interview with Governor Letcher, and brought to his notice the object of his mission, and the specific acts of aggression complained of, in the entrance upon our soil of the troops of Virginia

"The Governor was understood to say that he would apply to the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry for information on the