

subject, and be prepared to reply more fully when the report of that officer was received; but he begged me to convey to your honorable body the distinct and earnest assurance, that if, at any time, the military forces of Virginia should trespass or temporarily occupy the soil of Maryland, it could only be justified by the pressing exigency of a military necessity, in defence and protection of her own soil from threatened or actual invasion, and certainly with no hostile intent towards the citizens of the State of Maryland, and that any and all damages to persons or property, consequent upon such occupation, should be fully and liberally compensated for."

Then follows a letter from Mr. Jefferson Davis, to that body, that wanted so much to preserve the Union, in which King Davis sends his congratulations to the "Union" men of Maryland for the sympathy which THEY felt for him, and Gen. Thos. J. McKaig, (a gentleman for whom I have always had the highest respect, and with whom I studied law, and I think a PERFECT gentleman; but who has been in the fort once more than he ought to have been,) in his report to the General Assembly says:

"Your committee, in performance of their mission, proceeded to Montgomery, Alabama, and were there received by the President of the Confederate Government, a majority of the Cabinet being present, with a frank cordiality and that consideration due to the representatives of the sovereign State of Maryland. In answer to the resolutions thus presented, the President of the Confederate States caused to be delivered to your committee the paper accompanying and made part of this report."

I can imagine the gentleman, when he stood in the capitol of the Southern Confederacy, and received from King Jeff. Davis this letter, and all the high-toned dignity he must have assumed—for he was a big man—when that letter was handed him, and the gentleman told me about his trip back to Richmond, over the railroad, in the company of Beauregard, and that when a crowd in a little town in North Carolina called on Beauregard to make them a speech, he called upon Mr. — to reply; and he said that although he was very much inclined to make them a speech, yet inasmuch as he was sent by the State of Maryland as a peace commissioner, he could not make a speech for a General. Now here is King Davis's letter:

"I receive with sincere pleasure the assurance that the State of Maryland sympathizes with the people of these States in their determined vindication of the right of self-government, and that the people of Maryland 'are enlisted with their whole hearts on the side of reconciliation and peace.'"

They could not have enlisted anything else. They would have enlisted arms and ammuni-

tion if it had not have been for Gov. Hicks; but he nobly came forward and wrested the arms from their hands, and they could only enlist their hearts. King Davis goes on to say:

"The people of these Confederate States, notwithstanding their separation from their *late sister*, have not ceased to feel a deep solicitude in her welfare, and to hope that, at no distant day, a State whose people, habits and institutions are so closely related and assimilated with theirs, will seek to unite her fate and fortunes with those of this Confederacy."

Poor Jeff. Davis! how prophetic were his hopes! It is known to everybody in the State of Maryland, how the people acted, who at that time sympathized with Jeff. Davis, and who at this time are so much in favor of helping the Southern Confederacy out of its difficulties. When the first raid was made into Maryland, there was, of course, hardly a secession man from St. Mary's to Allegany county, but flocked to the standard of Jeff. Davis, and tried to make good this profession. But was that so? The fact is, that when Jeff. Davis, or rather his general, Lee, came to Frederick City, and his troops commenced singing "My Maryland," and invited those who sympathized with the South to rally under their standard, as Bradley Johnson said they would do, I do not believe half a dozen men came to that standard, but they staid away, a great deal more frightened than the Union people were. I assert it as a fact, that when that first raid was made, the men who most deeply sympathized in the rebellion were the men who most devoutly wished that Lee and his force would get out of the State of Maryland. That is a fact; it may not be historical, but it is the fact, nevertheless.

I am much obliged to the Convention for their courtesy in extending my time. In conclusion I would ask gentlemen who come after me to answer the argument I have endeavored to adduce in favor of the three propositions which I started out to prove, and which I think I have satisfactorily made out. And also to answer the historical facts I have referred to in this work, (Journal of 1861,) in regard to the status of Maryland, and whether the men who were then in power would have saved the State of Maryland, if they could, and have brought back peace to the then distracted country, if they had had the power. I think I have proved every proposition I started out to prove, and I will now close by thanking the Convention for the attention they have given me.

Mr. SYKES. There are a number of gentlemen here who desire to take the accommodation, which leaves the city at two o'clock. It will not be long enough before that time for any gentleman to submit another argument upon this interesting subject. We all wish to hear everything that is said on this important question, and, therefore, I think