

The committee, having sworn to support the Constitution, could not disregard its provisions, however distasteful their enforcement might be, and they carefully investigated the facts, and patiently listened to the evidence adduced.

The evidence showed, (what has become a part of the country's history, and might have been treated as such without formal proof,) that on the 19th of April, 1861, troops responding to the call of the President of the United States, and passing to Washington in obedience to his requisition, were encountered upon their way in the streets of Baltimore, resisted with force, and several of them wounded and killed.

It further showed, that immediately thereafter, men from various quarters were in arms in Baltimore and the surrounding country, that there was at Towson town a military company organized and drilled, known as the "Baltimore County Horse Guards," in which company Mr. Grason held the position and acted as Lieutenant; that after the attack upon the United States troops, either the same day or the following morning, Mr. Grason, with Mr. Merryman, another of the Lieutenants of the "Horse Guards," was in the city of Baltimore, and were seen upon North street, within two or three squares of the City Hall and Police Headquarters, going towards Towson town. That the afternoon paper of that day, under the head of "Patriotic Offer," announced that the Baltimore County Horse Guards had volunteered their services for the defence of the city, that shortly after the arrival at Towson town of Mr. Grason and Mr. Merryman, the Horse Guards with their officers, Mr. Grason included, in uniform and in arms, came to Baltimore and reported in Holliday street, to the police headquarters, that after dark the same night they went down near to Fort McHenry, after a short delay returned, and went back to Towson town.

The evidence also showed that on Sunday following, April 21st, 1861, Col. Wynkoop, in command of another detachment of troops, on their way to Washington, in obedience to the lawful authorities of the United States, by way of the Northern Central way, was arrested in his progress at Cockeysville by the destruction of the bridges, and debarked and encamped at that point; that the Horse Guards, in whole or in part, moved out from Towson town toward their encampment at Cockeysville, and stationed pickets at frequent intervals between them and Towson town; that this position was maintained until the forces of the United States retired toward Pennsylvania, when, in obedience to orders received from Gen. Steuart, they followed along the line of retreat, destroying the railroad bridges behind them, "to prevent the troops from returning;" that while on picket they arrested persons under suspicious circumstances, and detained them in