

for this matter. I believe that was their duty.

Mr. HENKLE. And because our county has not sent emissaries down to buy up their quota, instead of filling it up in a proper manner, gentlemen are to vote against a resolution which they must acknowledge is a matter of justice, to give us simply a corrected enrolment.

Mr. AUDOUN. Allusion has been made to Baltimore city receiving more men than she was justly entitled to. Baltimore city through its mayor and city council, has offered large bounties for the purpose of assisting the government. The difficulty I ascribe to the counties is just this, that there is no disposition on the part of persons in the counties to fulfil their responsibility, and to assist the government. Hence, this difficulty that they call upon us to relieve them from.

Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's. I will ask the gentleman whether every county of the State did not pay ten cents on the one hundred dollars, to pay the bounties appropriated at the last session of the legislature? I know that every man in my county did. We offered no objection to paying it.

Mr. MAYHUGH. I am in favor of the resolution as perfected by the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Allegany (Mr. Hebb.) I should have voted for the amendment of the gentleman from Calvert (Mr. Biscoe,) but as he has denounced the very authorities from which he seeks favor, I must vote against it. I think it is proper that Maryland men should take care of the rights of Marylanders. If there is no power in the State of Maryland to take care of ourselves, then the whole resolution is out of order. But I know in my experience in my own county, that dead men have been drafted; that men who went into the confederate army have been drafted; that men who enlisted for the sake of the bounties in other States have been drafted. These things have been enacted in our midst, and we have been negligent about it. It has occurred a thousand times in our county; and yet our quota stands. But I have no objection to receive the information. It is but just and right that we should receive it. I shall therefore vote for the resolution as amended; but I must oppose the amendment of the gentleman from Calvert.

Mr. BISCOE. I enunciated my opinions about the mode in which the draft should be made. I recognized the doctrine that it should be left to the States themselves to provide the number of men required, upon a requisition made upon the governor in the constitutional mode. I say that the President of the United States should have made a requisition upon the States for their quotas, and the quota would have been provided from the States by the State authorities. If that proceeding had been adopted, instead of

the mode that has been adopted, I believe that it would have more successfully operated to bring forth the men of the country to fight its battles.

As to the political question, I simply state now that I do regard it as an unconstitutional proceeding upon the part of the government to call directly upon the people of the States without the interposition of the State governments for the men to go into this war. That is offered as an individual opinion. That is my opinion of the constitutional powers of the State and of the general government. As to the actual mode in which this draft has been made and carried practically out, I have simply to say that I believe the President of the United States has already declared to the governor of Maryland that these acts have been done without his authority. I know very well that officers and men in the uniform of the army of the United States come there, with assumed authority from some quarter, and perpetrated these outrages upon us. We denounce them coming from any quarter.

It is a matter of great astonishment to me that although a gentleman upon the other side recognizes the wrong perpetrated, and thinks there is injustice being done to some portions of the State, and even to his own section, he is unwilling, because I have undertaken to express my opinion as to the constitutional question, to vote for that which he conceives to be right. If the gentleman is prepared to take that position, he may have the benefit of it. I know very well that the practical operation of this thing, so far as it affects my section of the State, has been an unmitigated outrage upon it. I did not charge the government of Maryland with it. I did not denounce the governor of Maryland for it. But I said that helpless and insignificant as we were in this conjuncture of circumstances, I did not see that any practical good could result from the whole thing; but if any good was to result I thought the amendment I proposed was the most efficient mode of reaching it.

I care very little whether this convention adopts it or not. I care very little whether they vote it down or not. I simply desire so far as I am concerned, by my vote to do what I can to protect our rights. I think we should not undertake to ask through the State. My mode of doing it, if I stood in the majority here, would be to go and demand it, and to tell them when they put their hands on us, that they are violating their oath, that they are perjurers. That is my mode of doing it. I would have no half way mode of doing it. I would demand it as the representative of the majority of the people of Maryland.

I simply propose that amendment because I think it would be the most efficient mode of reaching the object of the gentleman from Prince George's (Mr. Berry.)