

duties to the officers of the State of Maryland which the Constitution of the United States assigns to its officers, places the State of Maryland in conflict with the Government of the United States, then the Government of the United States must be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SANDS. If my friend will ask me a question, instead of simply making an argument, I will try and answer it.

Mr. CLARKE. If a clause of the Constitution of the United States, inserted in the Constitution of the State of Maryland, puts the State of Maryland in conflict with the Government of the United States, does it not follow, logically, that the Government of the United States must be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. SANDS. My distinct opinion is, that nothing the government of the United States has done in this matter, is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CLARKE. There the gentleman flies off the track. We are not discussing what the government has done, but whether the clause I propose to have inserted here is in conflict with either the Constitution or the government of the United States. I know of no gentleman who will undertake to say that the State of Maryland is in hostility to the Constitution of the United States or the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereto. I recognize the distinction between the government as administered, and the government as organized. And I will say this much for them, that it is not yet so clear, although the gentleman says a great deal about the government at Washington, if he means the administration there—it is not yet so clear that he is quite as close to it in the views which he holds and the ideas which he wishes carried out in the next four years, as we might suppose. I do not know to which party the gentleman belongs, whether he is a Lincoln man, a Chase man, or a Fremont man.

Mr. SANDS. I do not belong to any body. I am a freeman.

Mr. CLARKE. One of the gentleman's leaders in this State is said to be for Chase or Fremont. I do not know which one it is.

Mr. SANDS. I do not think the gentleman does know.

Mr. CLARKE. At all events the future will show how close the gentleman stands to the government as administered. I will say this: that the State of Maryland always has been, and is now, true to the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

Mr. SANDS. I believe so, too.

Mr. CLARKE. Now in regard to these arrests. The gentleman says it is very inconsistent to arrest men because they do not vote. I think so, too. And it was most astonishing to me how gentlemen should resort to such a mode for carrying out their scheme. And I

believe the President of the United States said, when this thing reached his ears—"Why, what fools those gentlemen are, to arrest men who will not vote; they ought to have arrested them for voting, if a tall; if they had arrested those who voted in the district around Washington, or if they all had believed as these gentlemen did who did not vote, the result would have been another member in Congress in support of my administration."

Mr. SANDS. I understand the gentleman endorses the President so far as this was concerned.

Mr. CLARKE. I do, in so far that I regard the course pursued by the military officers in Maryland at the last election, as a most inconsistent one to carry out their ends. And I do not know but I may endorse the President about some other things. The President is for compensated emancipation. Now if we must have emancipation here, I think it ought to be compensated emancipation. I do not know whether the gentleman endorses the President there or not. And I do not know whether, if Mr. Lincoln is renominated, and somebody else of the party is also nominated, the gentleman will be found to support him.

Mr. SANDS. I am for Old Abe.

Mr. CLARKE. I do not want to vote for McClellan, for he arrested the Legislature of Maryland. I may have to vote for Mr. Lincoln myself as the best one among all the candidates which may be presented.

A VOICE. Vote for Butler.

Mr. CLARKE. I would be willing to vote for Franklin Pierce, or for Seymour, of Connecticut, or some other peace man. The gentleman has called upon us here to sustain the administration in all that it wanted to do. Now, I will not pretend, at this stage of the discussion, to go into these matters. But I announce it here as my solemn and candid conviction, that if the resolution passed immediately succeeding the first battle of Bull Run—the Crittenden resolution, which was adopted unanimously—had been adhered to in the prosecution of this war, without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t," the stars and stripes ere this would have floated over a united and happy and glorious confederacy. I believe that the departure from the spirit of that resolution and the views upon which the war has been waged have brought about all our troubles. Had the resolution been strictly adhered to, I believe every man's heart in the land would have throbbed louder and more free, and that the result would have been the restoration of the stars and stripes over this broad land. No man can behold with a sadder heart the present progress of events, the war being carried on, as I humbly conceive, for the overthrow of the rights of the States and the rights of the people, tending, unless the hand of peace comes in to stop this