

The Civil War had its effect on the work of the court, of course. During the early days of 1861 when Maryland's action was undecided, and bitterly debated, Chief Judge LeGrand's feelings drew him into the controversy. On January 10, Reverdy Johnson, at a meeting in Baltimore, made a strong appeal for adherence to the Union, and Judge LeGrand replied in an open letter to Mr. Johnson, published in the Baltimore "Sun" of January 14, urging secession by the state; and the judge's letter was not judicial in tone. On April 21, 1861, two days after the attack on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment on the streets of Baltimore, General Butler landed at Annapolis troops which he had brought by water from Havre de Grace, and took possession of the town and the railroad. And there were many days during the remainder of that spring when the court was adjourned for lack of judges.

At the election in the fall of 1861, Chief Judge LeGrand and Judge Tuck were both defeated by candidates on a Union ticket, Judge LeGrand by Silas Morris Cochran of Baltimore City, and Judge Tuck by Richard Johns Bowie, of Montgomery County. It seems clear that both Judge LeGrand and Judge Tuck had made acceptable judges. Their opinions preserved in the published reports mark them as able. A convenient reference for illustrations of this would be to volume 9 of the Maryland Reports. In the case of *Dowling v. Smith*, on page 242, all of the four judges then on the court filed opinions, and the calibre of each is fairly exhibited there; and probably there will be little disagreement with