

cessary display. In looking for arms to place in the hands of these troops, Gov. Ligon finds that those of the State are unfit for service; arms must of course be had; for clearly the same laws which empowered the Governor to call out the troops, made it incumbent on him to arm them. In this crisis he turns for aid to the Governor of Virginia, who, with that comity and promptness which characterizes him, immediately sent them on. It was for the transportation of these arms from Richmond to Washington, and back again to Richmond, that the heaviest charge on the contingent fund was incurred; other arms were brought from Frederick and Easton, and a sum of \$273 09 expended for ammunition. These several sums go to swell up the amount to some \$1,700 paid out of the contingent fund.

These acts of the Governor have been denounced in the most sweeping manner, as "extravagant," "extraordinary," and "unconstitutional," by the majority of your committee in their report.

The minority of your committee are at a loss to comprehend how that act can be "unconstitutional," which is made obligatory by the Constitution itself.

As to the acts of the Governor being "extraordinary," the minority of your committee are of the opinion, that all that was "extraordinary" in his course, was *caused* by the condition of things in Baltimore city, and by the rebellious and contumacious conduct of the mayor of that city, Thos. Swann, who, although a sworn servant of the State, threw in the way of the Executive, his appointed chief and ruler by the people, every obstacle that his insubordinate temper could suggest.

In conclusion, the minority of your committee can find nothing in the course of Ex-Gov. Ligon to disapprove, but much to admire and recommend; and in their opinion, so far from his course having been "unconstitutional," he proved himself a wise and honest Executive, and a good and faithful servant of the people.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN CONTEE,
GEORGE H. MORGAN,
B. TONGUE.

February 19th, 1858.