

Union League Convention nominated Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot County, for Comptroller, and also nominated Mr. Seabrook for Commissioner of the Land Office.

The division was complete, and these two factions, both loyal to the Union, had now for the present become separate parties, and could only fight out their principles at the polls. The conservatives, hereafter known as "Conditional Union," while protesting their loyalty and desire that the war be carried to a successful close, opposed President Lincoln on account of his "unconstitutional acts"<sup>17</sup> in his aggressive war measures, and also opposed the radical program of emancipation and the agitation of the slavery question, preferring a policy of compromise and delay. On the other hand, they announced themselves as favoring the submission to the people of the question as to the desirability of calling a constitutional convention. The State Central Committee on September 11 issued an address to the people of the state embodying these principles. It was signed by Thomas Swann (chairman), John P. Kennedy, Columbus O'Donnell, John B. Seidenstricker, Thomas C. James, George Merryman, Augustus M. Price, William H. Stewart, and John V. L. Findlay.

The radicals, hereafter known as "Unconditional Union" men, came out for an aggressive policy, and forced their candidates to the front as standing on an uncompromising platform advocating a constitutional convention, the extinction of slavery, and complete and absolute support of the National administration. To carry this out it was absolutely necessary that they should secure a majority of the Legislature, so that they could push through a bill for submitting to the people a call for the convention. Their address was issued on September 16, and was signed by William B. Hill, Henry W. Hoffman, Horace Abbott, James E. Dwinelle, William H. Shipley, S. F. Streeter, John A. Needles, Robert Tyson, Milton Whitney and Wil-

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<sup>17</sup> Frederick "Examiner," November 4, 1863.