

and, by order of President Lincoln, assumed command of the 8th Army Corps, relieving General Wallace from that charge. Fortifications were rapidly thrown up and further preparations were hastily made, in anticipation of the threatened assault, but of course this never occurred, as General Early retreated soon after. It is said that after the first excitement there was great quiet and good order in Baltimore, affairs soon subsiding again into their usual channels. General Wallace was restored to his command on July 28.<sup>27</sup>

During this raid most of the Convention members left Annapolis, and no regular meetings were held for ten days. President Goldsborough and a few members remained in the town, and by meeting and adjourning from day to day, kept the organization of the Convention intact, till business was resumed on July 19. Mr. Goldsborough and several others also did duty in the fortifications of Annapolis. As a result of the invasion, some effect on the temper of the Convention was to be expected, and this was not long in appearing. On July 9, before the nearness of the danger caused the Convention to scatter, Mr. Cushing, of Baltimore, offered a resolution protesting loyalty to the Union, and "preferring rather than consent to the destruction of the Union of these United States, to have the whole land laid waste and its entire population destroyed, hoping that in the future, it might be resettled by some race of men more capable of appreciating and preserving Liberty and Union." Further, all sympathizers with the rebellion were denounced as "recreant to the faith of their Fathers, forsaken of God, and instigated by the devil." There was some difficulty in securing a quorum, as the attendance was small on that day, but in spite of a minority attempt to adjourn, the resolution was successfully passed.<sup>28</sup>

On July 19, immediately after business was resumed,

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<sup>27</sup> See contemporary newspapers for further particulars.

<sup>28</sup> Proc., 247-9.