

conclude that I am not the man who would wantonly say a word to wound his tenderest sensibilities—I hate that sort of thing—before God and all humanity, I affirm and declare it my solemn conviction that the only salvation of you, sir, and you, sir, and of me, the only salvation of our State, is that we shall on all occasions join heartily in condemning rebellion, and letting it be known to all the world that whenever our State is invaded, we stand ready to meet and repel the invader.

Then, sir, you will have no more such panics as swept the land a week or two ago, and you will never have such an order as this. The present condition of things, let it be understood, cannot continue. It is ruin to us all. To every man that has a foot of land or a house to shelter him, I say it is destruction to us all. It is that worst of all conditions of society, when neighbor will be taking redress against neighbor, friend against friend, brother against brother. Let us avoid it for God's sake.

The rebels knew this matter from the beginning and they acted upon it. What was the language of Mason, before a gun had been fired, to the Union men of Virginia, and there were vast numbers of them there, good and true men as ever drew the breath of life?

"If you cannot vote for secession you must go out of the State."

They acted upon that. They followed it up. Their Congress, their State legislature, their executive, their armies, every one clothed with a little brief authority, acted upon it. That is all that has prevented in the Southern States the condition of things which is to be apprehended here, a strife between neighbor and neighbor, friend and friend.

I repeat that I did not rise to discuss the merits of the order which has been adopted. The order which I offer simply looks to laying it, as adopted, before the President of the United States, the Governor of Maryland, and the commandants of the military departments of which Maryland is a part. That is what I am for; and upon that I have said what I have, after a couple of weeks of very bitter experience since I last had the pleasure of opening my lips in this hall. I have heard the calls from the lips of faint and dying men, and I have helped to bury men who died in defence of my State. I promised myself then and there, that by the help of God, I would play the man's part hereafter. If strangers were willing to come here, from Maine to California, and die in defence of my State, I felt that it was my duty to do something; and that is why I make these remarks this morning. If my country cannot be served without musket and ball, I am willing to serve her in that way. I want my friends to understand me as saying what I say in the spirit growing out of the experience I have had since I was

last here, by what I have seen, by what others have suffered and felt.

I beg now to appeal to gentlemen, if their convictions do not go just to this end and result, that the only safety of Maryland is in her own people; that she, acting as a State, must take a position which will say to all future comers: We are united against you; whatever our own differences, we are united against you; and with all the means and appliances God gives us we will push you back.

That some abuses may occur under military administration I will not deny, because I choose always to be candid and truthful. I know that abuses do occur, but I say that the evils under which our people are laboring are infinitely worse, ten thousand times worse than the abuses to which my friend alludes. He refers to one of our brother members, who, I believe, suffered to the extent of six hundred dollars. I would like members to compute the losses to Maryland for the last two weeks. You will not count them by hundreds or thousands but by millions of dollars; and all this, besides the precious blood that has been shed and the terrible suffering that has been endured. I admit that abuses might occur under this order. I do not deny it. But I say they bear no manner of comparison with the terrible abuses that have been visited upon this State within the last two weeks. For that reason, I hope the Convention will order that certified copies of the order, adopted yesterday, with regard to known rebel sympathizers, be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State, and the military commandants of the departments of which Maryland constitutes a part.

Mr. CUSHING. I do not rise to justify now the order adopted yesterday. I do not think, if we voted for that order in good faith, that we should be unwilling or unable to give a reason for its adoption, so clearly within the province of this Convention, so unmistakably its duty. We were, at the time of the occurrence of this raid, the only representative body of the people of Maryland, through whom they could give any expression of what we believe to be the sentiment of the loyal people of the State. Unless we had taken the opportunity to give that expression upon this particular point there could have been no expression of the people until the election of the next Legislature. For myself, I have no doubt that that order expressed conclusively the desire of the loyal people of Maryland, in reference to the assessment of the losses sustained by loyal men during this raid, on the known sympathizers with the rebellion in this State.

The argument of the gentleman from Kent (Mr. Chambers,) in a time of profound peace, without a single right or privilege disturbed, would have been good and valid. The theory is correct. Yet I hold that peculiar