

and will say, "As for two generations we have bowed and licked the dust before you, so I pray you let your humble slaves now lick the dust, and consent to rule over us?"

Having incurred a debt of hundreds and thousands of millions of dollars, having buried in our soil hundreds of thousands of patriots, and having sent the true men to the war, will the gentleman say that it is meet and fitting that all power should be given to the opponents of the government and the opponents of freedom?—to those who would destroy our republican institutions? to those who have remained at home and prevented the voice of the soldier from being heard, who have determined to go humbly down and sue for peace upon any terms, who deem the national flag to be a thing to be flouted and jeered for all coming generations in the history of men, who have forsaken the God of their fathers and gone back to worship at the shrine of Baal and at that alone? For the sake of the success of the peace, or democratic, or copperhead, or secessionist party, call you it what you will, they are willing to give up everything that this war has brought us of manliness, of devotion, of courage, of patriotism, consenting willingly to the dishonor of those thousands of unmarked graves, and gladly uttering their conviction that the dead buried there have vainly shed their blood in a wicked and unholy cause. Forsaking even the natural instincts of inhabitants of a State, they haste to join the aggressor who has been forced back from your borders, and wanders in the fields which the victorious arms of the State and the country have laid waste, rushing with eager steps for fear the flying enemy should have gone so far that they could not call him back, and humbly falling before him they say: "despite we have whipped you, despite the verdict of civilization is against you, despite there is not in all your principles, in all your government or constitution one single thing with which a free soul may hold concord, we have come forth with quick steps to lie down before you and pray you do us the honor to spit upon us."

It strikes me that is the result to be attained, and that only. Why then not say just what the result is? If men are willing to do work like that, why not say it? If men are willing to go back for three years and forget that record; if they are willing to count the money, and agony, and suffering for naught; if they are willing to say that the loyal portion of this country has been under a delusion to believe a lie, and that ignorance and brutality and tyranny are better than freedom, that weakness is better than power, and dishonor to be preferred to the highest record of honor this earth has ever known, let them say it clearly and distinctly. And however we may reprobate the sentiments, we will do credit at least to the candor that has an-

nounced them. However we may regret that humanity ever assumed a form willing to utter such sentiments, we will at least say there was one single spark of original manhood which, believing and holding these sentiments to be true, did not hesitate to advance them and manfully combat for them.

But to come over apparently to the side of those you oppose and take their ground, and dress yourself in their clothing, and lifting their banner, stab them in the back. That is not open warfare. That is not brave and generous warfare. If the gentleman believes republican government to be so good a thing under the form of our constitution which our fathers made, we shall have him within a day or two introducing into these halls a set of resolutions of thanks to those brave soldiers in the armies of the United States, which will make our hearts burn, and we shall find him recorded upon the journal, and upon the record of debates as having praised those soldiers in terms of eulogium and commendation, and voting to put himself as the indorser of the brave men of his native land.

Mr. DELLINGER called for the previous question, and the call was sustained.

Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's, demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment moved by Mr. SCOTT, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, the result was—yeas 44, nays 11—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Brooks, Cunningham, Cushing, Daniel, Davis, of Washington, Dellinger, Earle, Ecker, Farrow, Galloway, Greene, Hatch, Hebb, Hoffman, Hopkins, Hopper, King, Markey, Mayhugh, Mullikin, Murray, Nyman, Parker, Pugh, Purnell, Robinette, Russell, Scott, Smith, of Carroll, Smith, of Worcester, Sneary, Stirling, Stockbridge, Swope, Sykes, Thurston, Todd, Valiant, Wickard, Wooden—44.

Nays—Messrs. Berry, of Prince George's, Brown, Dail, Davis, of Charles, Edelen, Holyday, Lee, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Wilmer—11.

When his name was called,

Mr. STIRLING said: As the previous question has been called I shall vote for this proposition, although I should have preferred it changed somewhat. I vote "aye."

The amendment was accordingly adopted.

Mr. DAXIEL asked and obtained leave of absence for this evening and to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. PURNELL,

The convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention met at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Cunningham, Cushing,