

ing these men to the counties from which they came; for, had the counties desired to have them so credited at the time, there was not a particle of impediment in the way of their enlisting them. There was no motion on the part of any one in those counties so to aid the government. On the contrary, the right of the government to take those negroes was in all cases declaimed or inveighed against. The representatives of Maryland, in Congress, denied the right of the government to take them. Those counties, so far as I know, have never admitted the right of the government to take those negroes. And if they are to be credited to the State, I think they should be credited to the general quota of the State.

But I think the practical question for us to consider, is that before the 5th of September, it would be impossible for the government to do anything in this matter. There is but about two weeks now to the time fixed for the draft. And if it should be decided that we are not to furnish the number we have been called upon to furnish, then the quotas of all the States of the Union must be revised to make up the number for which Maryland would be deficient.

Mr. JONES, of Somerset. The gentleman from Baltimore (Mr. Cushing) has most extraordinary ideas of logic and of justice. Because the people in the counties do not admit the right of the government to take their slaves and put them in the army; when they are so taken and put in the army, the counties are not entitled to any credit for them. Why, sir, every man who is drafted goes unwillingly, and the same objection might there arise. He does not go willingly, does not admit the justice of being taken from home and put in the army; therefore, the county from which he is taken should receive no credit for him.

I think it seems to be generally conceded that there has been great injustice done many portions of the State, in not giving the proper credit for persons who have been taken and put into the army of the United States. I saw in the newspapers some time ago, the statement that representations had been made by the governor, authorities, and some of the leading men of Kentucky, to the administration at Washington, that a very large portion of their population had actually left the State, and gone into the service of the Confederates, and therefore a draft upon the residue, based upon the entire population as if these men were still there, would be most unjust to those remaining. For those men who had left the State and had gone into the Confederate service had expatriated themselves, and were no longer to be considered a part of the population of Kentucky, supporting the government of the United States, and from which a draft should be made. And the authorities at Washington, upon these repre-

sentations, allowed a credit of twenty-five thousand to Kentucky upon the draft.

It has been stated that a great many have left this State and gone away. Who is responsible for that? They have taken their lives in their hands; they have left the State; they are no longer citizens of this State. We admit the right of expatriation; we admit that a man may leave the State and go elsewhere, to Great Britain, to France, to any European country, and if their laws allow, he may become a citizen of those countries. If they are gone, is it proper and just that they should be considered as still here and liable to the draft, and their absence made up by the heavier draft upon those who remain.

And besides, the gentleman from Frederick (Mr. Schley) states that he has been informed that a lumping credit of eight thousand men has been made upon the deficiency of Maryland, by the authorities at Washington. Now, if that credit is on the score of the slaves that have been taken away from the several counties, then I submit most respectfully that such a credit operates most unjustly to the counties that have furnished these eight thousand men. The people of Frederick, and Washington, and Allegany, and Baltimore city, and all those populous portions of the State that have furnished very few colored recruits to the army of the United States, would get the benefit of this credit, in precisely the same manner and in a greater ratio than the counties that have furnished them.

Mr. SCHLEY. We have furnished white men.

Mr. JONES, of Somerset. I apprehend that all the counties have made efforts to raise their men. And I know that more than a thousand negroes have been taken from Somerset county, and very few have been credited to that county. My friend from Dorchester informs me that of two regiments enlisted in the city of Baltimore there were a great many men from his county, and from my county, who had gone to the city of Baltimore and enlisted there, and that city has the credit for them. Now that is not just.

There ought to be an inquiry into this matter. We have suffered injustice enough already, in a variety of ways. I have no doubt that the governor and the adjutant general have been doing and will do all they can to put this matter right. I trust they will push this investigation, which more properly belongs to them, and endeavor to ascertain how many have been taken from the several counties, in order that the proper credit may be given to those counties which have furnished the troops. I trust that the difficulty which has existed with Col. Bowman will be disposed of in some way, and that the government will see the justice of having the authorities of the State furnished with correct lists of those who have been mustered in the service of the Uni-