

upon as a martyr to the violation of that grand *habeas corpus* which was the right of the citizen; and Mr. Winans, who was accused of being actively engaged in building guns and furnishing munitions of war to the Southern Confederacy, was also regarded as a martyr of the same sort.

At the time of the meeting of that Legislature, there was at Harper's Ferry, within a distance of twenty-five miles, a beleaguering army, invading the territory of the State of Maryland, a foreign army, an army in rebellion against the authority of the United States. Members knew it; for a large number of them, on the Sabbath day, which should have been devoted to rest, went there and paid their respects to that military general, and they came back safely. They knew that army was there in occupancy of the soil of Maryland; and yet not a single word was written in this book, (the Frederick Journal,) in condemnation of the forcible, violent and rebellious occupation of this State. They can say, it is true, that the passage of the troops through Baltimore on the 19th of April for the protection of the capital of the Nation, was an invasion; they can arraign the President of the United States and all those in authority with him as having trodden down the Constitution and the laws that they were sworn to support and administer. But not one word have they ever said which could be tortured into a disapproval of the occupancy of Maryland Heights by soldiers in the service of the State of Virginia, and in the service of the rebellion of the South. Why this difference? It was not only gentlemen either in the Senate or the House; but the cry has been caught up by every man opposed to the Union, North or South.

Mr. Lincoln, whatever his faults or his virtues may be, needs no eulogium at my hands, needs no criticism from me. He has the hardest task imposed on him from the beginning that has ever fallen to the lot of any man. I believe he is honest. I believe he is trying to do the best he can. While his enemies are trying to disconcert his efforts, and criticising every act of his, I think it is the duty of every patriotic man to uphold and sustain him in what he is doing to assist in the restoration of this government. [Applause.]

But has not Mr. Davis done any of the acts charged upon Mr. Lincoln? Why do we not hear of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the great violation of the Constitution in the South? Why do we not hear of the wholesale conscription by which feeble boys and tottering old men are dragged into the rebellious army? Tearing down the grand old flag our fathers reared is not unconstitutional. But we hear nothing at all about these things. Mr. Lincoln is the grand unequalled villain, and Mr. Davis a saint of light, in their estimation.

It is this doctrine, the enforcement of which at Frederick I believe in my honest heart would have been established, but for the fact that the gentlemen were awaiting events, which did not transpire to their satisfaction; and the government at last felt that it was bound for self-protection to do what it did.

All acts of violence receive at my hands reprobation. I would that not one single man in this State, or woman in this State or land, had been curtailed of liberty. I take no pleasure in seeing any one incarcerated. I cannot boast of it with any feeling of delight. I would that all these scenes were passed away. But who brought them upon us? Not we who are hereto-day trying to support the government of the United States, but those who are in active rebellion, and those who sympathize with the rebellion. Even if this proposition had never been put into the Constitution: even if we are mistaken in supposing that this is a government of the people, and that supreme sovereignty rests in the national government, and a qualified sovereignty in the State government. Yet the very scenes our eyes now look out upon, the very groans which make our hearts ache with agony, compel me to believe that it would be a wise thing and the best thing for Maryland to inaugurate such an era in her history, and say, as she said truly with all the inducements and allurements and instigations presented to her to go with the South, that whatever the fate of this Union may be, she will be with it forever, through good and through ill report. [Applause.]

Mr. President, there never was, in my estimation, a more flagrant violation of right and propriety than that committed by gentlemen of the Senate of Maryland and of the House, when they as a committee stated to Mr. "President" Davis, in Montgomery, his then capital, that the people of Maryland were enlisted with their whole hearts upon the side of reconciliation and peace, and were for the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy; to whom Mr. Davis replied in the following terms: that he was glad Maryland has held out her hands beseechingly, and the cry has come up to him from down-trodden, prostrate Maryland to come to her relief; that she would be received with open arms when she came, but the true policy for him and his government was to be let alone.

He has a strange plan of letting things alone. We all knew that the people of Virginia, by a vote of 40,000 to 60,000, had repudiated the rebellion heresy, and had said they would have no part or parcel with the rebellion, and it was only by the firing upon Fort Sumter, arousing a wild sectional feeling, and exercising the most merciless tyranny and despotism, that she was ever brought, or that her sisters were ever brought to the point of the degradation which has