

notwithstanding; that I will at all times yield a hearty and willing obedience to the said Constitution and Government, and will not, either directly or indirectly, do any act in hostility to the same, either by taking up arms against them, or aiding, abetting, or countenancing those in arms against them; that, without permission from the lawful authority, I will have no communication, direct or indirect, with the states in insurrection against the United States, or with either of them, or with any person or persons within said insurrectionary states; and that I will in all things deport myself as a good and loyal citizen of the United States. This I do in good faith, with full determination, pledge, and purpose to keep this, my sworn obligation, and without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever." Thirdly, it was ordered that judges of election refusing to carry out this order were to be reported to headquarters.

As General Schenck and his officers had openly advocated the election of the Unconditional Union ticket, this order was, aside from all expediency, most unfair to the loyal citizens in the Conditional Union and Democratic parties. It was naturally greeted with a storm of protests by them, and execrated from one end of the state to the other. The radical Union men, aside from political influences, generally endorsed it, urging that the importance of the full support of the Union by Maryland was far more important than any matters of local liberty and freedom.

Governor Bradford, a man of undoubted loyalty, who had courageously upheld the Union cause without compromise, and was in personal and friendly communication with the military authorities, had received no intimation in regard to the order.²² This was rather bad treatment, for the chief magistrate of the state certainly deserved at least the courtesy of a proper notice that the state laws were to be superseded by military direction, especially since

²² Governor's Message, Senate and House Documents, 1864.