

The other two propositions of the order I allow to stand. General Schenck is fully determined, and has my strict orders besides, that all loyal men may vote, and vote for whom they please."

Thus rebuffed, and recognizing the futility of any further attempt to persuade the national and military authorities to recede from their position, Governor Bradford immediately issued (November 2) a lengthy proclamation "To the Citizens of the State, and More Especially the Judges of Election," a large part of which had been prepared beforehand. In this document he protested strongly against the military order and its provisions as most obnoxious and entirely without justification, "more especially offensive and dangerous in view of the known fact that two at least of the five provost-marschals of the state are themselves candidates for important offices, and sundry of their deputies for others." The attention of the Judges of Election was called to the fact that "they are on the day of election clothed with all the authority of conservators of the peace, and may summon to their aid any of the executive officers of the county, and the whole power of the county itself, to preserve order at the polls, and secure the constitutional rights of voters." They were also reminded of their oath to observe the laws of the state, that the elections be so conducted as to permit the qualified voters to fully cast their ballots, and that there was absolute legal prohibition of military at or near the polls. The original proclamation closed with the two following paragraphs:

"Whatsoever power the state possesses, shall be exerted to protect them<sup>25</sup> for anything done in the proper execution of its laws.

"Since writing the above I have seen a copy of the President's letter to the chairman of the Union State Central Committee, bearing the same date with the order, and evidently showing that the order was unknown to him,

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<sup>25</sup> *i. e.* Judges of election.