

tenant-Colonel Tevis, commanding the 3rd Maryland Cavalry, and circulated in Kent and Queen Anne's counties:

HEADQUARTERS 3RD MARYLAND CAVALRY,

CHESTERTOWN, November 2, 1863.

Whereas, the President of the United States, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Hon. Thomas Swann, of Baltimore City, has stated that all loyal qualified voters should have a right to vote, it therefore becomes every truly loyal citizen to avail himself of the present opportunity offered to place himself honorably upon the record or poll books at the approaching election, by giving a full and ardent support to the whole Government ticket, upon the platform adopted by the Union League Convention. None other is recognized by the Federal authorities as loyal or worthy of the support of any one who desires the peace and restoration of this Union.

[Signed]

CHARLES CARROLL TEVIS,
Lt.-Colonel Commanding.

Colonel Tevis was afterwards put under arrest by order of General Schenck, on the charge of acting in excess of orders, but was soon released, presumably without trial.³³

This so-called "Government Ticket" was in several, if not all, of the counties in the First Congressional District, printed on yellow paper, and in some instances known Southern sympathizers were allowed to vote if they voted this ticket, while known Unionists were excluded for refusing to do so.³⁴ There seems to have been no regularity of procedure by the military, in some districts only those tickets being thrown out which contained the name of Mr. Crisfield for Congress, while in other places the procedure was changed to support certain candidates for local offices. For instance, in several districts of Somerset County, the provost-marshal in charge, who was a candidate on the radical ticket for sheriff of the county, announced that no one who would vote for him should be molested. The Democrats shrewdly promised to put the man on their ticket,

³³ "American," November 6 and 10.

³⁴ Senate and House Documents, 1864.