

and were allowed to vote without any difficulty, but when the votes were counted it was found that this practical politician was sadly tricked, as nearly all the Democratic ballots showed no trace of his name. At Princess Anne, Somerset County, the judges of election were arrested, and the polls closed when only one citizen had voted. General Lockwood soon after released the prisoners, but the citizens of the whole district were deprived of voting. Several Union candidates in Kent County were arrested by order of Captain John Frazier, Jr., himself a candidate for a county office. They were carried to Baltimore, but were immediately released by Colonel Donn Piatt, General Schenck's chief-of-staff, who not only showed surprise, but disavowed responsibility for the action. Captain Frazier, as in the case of Colonel Tevis, was later arrested for this by General Schenck, but we could find no record of the final outcome of the matter, as in all probability it also was soon passed over.

Numerous other instances might be mentioned, as they were well brought out in contested election cases,³⁵ but perhaps enough has been given to show the general character of the outrages. There were several isolated cases in other parts of the state, as in Frederick and Prince George's³⁶ counties, but nothing on so large a scale and with such bold effrontery as in the First Congressional District.

As a result of the conflict of authority between Governor Bradford and General Schenck, there was no regularity in the requirement of the prescribed oath. In some parts of the state every voter was required to take it, and in others it was observed very little, if at all. In a number of places on the Eastern Shore those voting the "yellow" ticket were not even challenged, while the remainder were subjected to the oath. It should be noted that there

³⁵ See Senate and House Documents, 1864.

³⁶ Debates, iii, 1735-6.