

justify this on the ground of zeal for a good cause. No wonder Colonel Tevis spoke of the Unconditional Union as the "Government" ticket in his very original proclamation at Chestertown.

On the other hand, it must be said in General Schenck's defense, that he was hardly in any direct manner responsible for the outrages on the Eastern Shore, although he himself by his own actions practically laid the way open for the frauds of the unscrupulous local politicians and their supporters among the military. These in all probability formed a part of that band of "loyal citizens" who urged upon him the necessity of the military possession of the polls, as he stated in his proclamation of November 3, already mentioned.³⁹

It is interesting to note that precisely the same order as "Number 53" was issued by General Schenck to govern the election held in Delaware⁴⁰ on November 19, 1863. Far from protesting against this action, the Governor of the state officially endorsed it as follows: "

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, November 13, 1863.

All civil officers and good citizens of this State are enjoined to obey the above military order, issued by the Commanding General of the Middle Department, and to give all needful aid for the proper enforcement of the same.

WILLIAM CANNON.
Governor of Delaware.

An attempt was made to induce Governor Bradford to refuse to give certificates of election in view of the undoubted irregularities at the polls, but after seeking the advice of Hon. Reverdy Johnson the Governor declined to accede to this, alleging lack of power, and that his duties were merely ministerial in cases of this kind.

³⁹ Issued by Gen. Schenck in answer to the Governor's proclamation (see page 23). Further particulars on this subject in Governor's message, 1864.

⁴⁰ Also in the jurisdiction of the Middle Department.

"American," Nov. 17, 1863.