

ditional" and "Conservative" Union and Democratic. As in the previous election, the Democrats were not organized throughout the state, their nominations for Convention delegates being mainly in the lower counties. They had no candidates in Baltimore City, and those in Baltimore County were withdrawn before the election, leaving the Union nominees alone in the field. Wherever there were Democratic party organizations, they generally declared themselves opposed to emancipation on any terms.<sup>42</sup> In fact, the declared tactics of those opposed to the Unconditional Union program were to delay the call of a Convention till "all the people of the state could vote," claiming that they would then defeat the movement. Failing that, they fought for compensation for slaves and some system of negro apprenticeship.

General Schenck had resigned his command soon after the election in the fall of 1863, in order to accept the seat in Congress to which he had been elected as a representative from Ohio. Brigadier-General Lockwood temporarily filled the position of commanding general till Major-General Lew Wallace was appointed to the command of the Middle Department on March 17, 1864.

General Wallace was, on the whole, more aggressive than General Schenck in the administration of his department, boldly taking his stand at the outset on the public declaration that a "rebel and a traitor had no political rights" whatever. However, on March 30, 1864, he wrote a letter to Governor Bradford, saying that he was anxious to frustrate the attempts of disloyal persons (some of them candidates) to vote on April 6, and asking if there were state laws and legislative action sufficient to prevent it. The Governor answered the next day, saying that the laws were entirely sufficient, if faithfully executed, as he had every reason to hope they would be, to exclude disloyal voters from the polls. Therefore General Wallace issued

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<sup>42</sup> Also see p. 63.