

outrage on the part of Southern sympathizers.⁴⁷ On the whole, intimidation rather than violence was the cause of many citizens failing to vote. The judges of election reported only one case of military interference, that in the Rockville District of Montgomery County. A second election was held in this district according to the provisions of the Convention Bill, but as the total county vote had shown a sufficient Democratic majority to elect the three candidates on that ticket without any doubt, the final result was not much affected thereby.

Out of the total of 96 delegates elected, there were 61 Union men, nearly all pledged to unconditional emancipation, and 35 Democrats, coming mainly from the southern part of the state.

Governor Bradford, immediately upon the receipt of the official returns, issued a proclamation for the assembling of the Convention on Wednesday, April 27, 1864.

The first act of the emancipation drama was now complete. As we have attempted to show, the movement was aided more by the general policy of armed restraint exercised upon the Southern sympathizers of the state by the National Government since the beginning of the war, than by any of the above-mentioned instances of military interference. The radical Union program had been a success.

582, 639-40; ii, 915-6; iii, 1726, 1763. Scharf, "History of Maryland," iii, 570-80, gives an account of a most unfair system of challenging and questioning, aimed against those under suspicion of being Southern sympathizers. Also see Nelson, "History of Baltimore," 551-2.

⁴⁷ Frederick "Examiner," April 13; "Sun," April 7; "American," April 7, 8.