

upon what pretext, yet unknown, several citizens of great respectability, and among whom were many of well known Union sentiments, and whose fidelity to their country throughout every phase of this rebellion had been unshaken, were arrested at night—dragged from their peaceful homes, and confined as prisoners in the lower saloon of a government steamer—detained in close confinement, all access denied to their friends—the next day sent under guard to headquarters, in the city of Baltimore—the same night returned home and discharged.

On Wednesday, the day of election, strange and exciting scenes were witnessed at the several places of holding the elections; at most, if not all of them were seen soldiers, heavily armed; in some places double files of soldiers at and about the windows and avenues of approach to the polls, through which every voter was obliged to pass before he could deposit his ballot. In some places citizens approaching to vote, were peremptorily ordered to retire, and their right to vote denied and refused. In some places the soldiers were with the judges of election, challenging and refusing votes, illegally and wantonly opening and inspecting the ballot of the voter. At one place the judges of election were arrested, the election closed, when but a single vote had been cast, and the judges sent to a neighboring town, placed in confinement, and only discharged under the order of a Brigadier General of the United States army. In most of the districts acts of the most unjustifiable interference and wanton oppression were committed by the military; the voters intimidated and driven from the polls; others kept away through fear of personal injury, and in some districts the polls were not allowed to be open before noon, when the laws of the State require that they shall be opened at nine o'clock, A. M. In some cases men who had been challenged for their alleged want of loyalty, and whose disloyalty it was intended the oath should purge, were plainly told that if they would vote a certain ticket, known and distinguished as the yellow ticket, their votes would not be challenged; in one instance, a citizen whose loyalty was well known, and who, upon being challenged, expressed a readiness and willingness to take the oath, was turned down and his vote refused. In other cases, men of well known disloyal sentiments were suffered to vote, because they voted the "yellow ticket," which fully and exclusively commanded the confidence of the military. In some cases it is fully shown that soldiers were permitted to vote, who were strangers in the counties and known to be non-residents of the State.

This most humiliating and degrading statement of facts