

if required, for the sake of putting down this rebellion? Mr. C. said he would. Capt. M. then told the Judges to swear him. Mr. Pinto then remarked that "if every person had to go through an examination of that sort, they would never be able to get through the election, and he couldn't submit to it any further,—that if Capt. M. wanted to arrest him, he would have to do it." Capt. M. said, "I suppose, then, you decline obeying Gen. Schenck's order?" Mr. Pinto said, "we have concluded to obey the Governor's proclamation, and the President's order." Capt. M. said then he would arrest them and take them off. Mr. Pinto then said, "if they were arrested he supposed the polls were then closed." There were some boys then who commenced thumping and clapping their hands. Capt. M. then said, "Hut! Tut! tut! I'll have none of that here!" and he and his men then seemed to draw together and put their hands upon their revolvers, as if expecting an attack. They sounded a bugle, and some half dozen more soldiers came in. There were only about five in before. There was stillness for a while, and Capt. M. then asked if any of the Judges had a carriage? They said they had not. He gave them then some fifteen or twenty minutes to report to him at Twilley's Hotel. I left town then pretty soon. After the excitement was a little over, I concluded I would go to the Upper Trappe district. Everything was quiet when I arrived there. I arrived about 11 A. M. The soldiers came along with Mr. Pinto and the other Judges, from Princess Anne, while I was at the Upper Trappe. There were some soldiers there, but no disturbance, and I saw no one required to take the oath.—There were various rumors for some three weeks before the election, that there would be military interference with the elections. Tuesday before the election, about a hundred cavalry men came into Princess Anne, it being "public day," and a very large attendance of people there from all parts of the county. There was a general inquiry whether there was to be military interference or not. It was generally understood that there was to be such interference. Mr. Collier, the Provost Marshal, said the day before the election in my presence, that soldiers would be stationed at every polls, and none but the yellow ticket would be allowed to be voted. He said in the street publicly, in the presence of several persons, the rest of us concluded that we should have no election, that is, that we should be prevented from voting any but the yellow ticket. I should have voted the Conservative Union ticket, on which was the names of S. C. Long and Dr. Dashiell. In 1861, we polled some 350 or 60, of which Mr. Crisfield got some 60 or 80 majority. Mr. Long is a popular man in our district. At the