

said: "Not at all." I left Mr. Collier immediately and went to my place of business—some thirty or forty yards off. This was as soon as the polls were opened—about 9 o'clock.

Ques.—Had you any conversation with Democratic voters at the place of election on that day?

Ans.—Yes sir; It was understood that I had the Democratic tickets, and a good many of them came to me after the tickets, and I said to them: "you will just be arrested and will not be allowed to vote." I had been so told by the Provost Marshal that morning. He (the Provost Marshal), told me that I had better not keep about the polls—because that was the order.

Ques.—Can you undertake to say that it was the general impression that the Democracy could not vote that day?

Ans.—Yes sir; there was no Democrat voted that day.

Ques.—How many Democrats did you see in Salisbury on the day of election?

Ans.—I cannot state the exact number, but there were a good many. The Democratic ticket has generally been from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty. I think we have got as high as one hundred and forty.

Ques.—When did you first hear that military force was to be brought into the county?

Ans.—I heard the Provost Marshal say, several days before the election, that he intended to carry Somerset county if it took half of General Meade's army to do it.

Ques.—Did he not tell you at that time, that you had better stay at home?

Ans.—No, sir. Before the day of election I had not heard the Provost Marshal say that Democrats should not vote.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Ques.—Had not the Democratic vote in Salisbury declined since 1860?

Ans.—Yes, sir, because Mr. Crisfield got a few more votes when he was running for Congress than the usual anti-Democratic vote.

Ques.—In the Fall of 1861 was it not small?

Ans.—I cannot say; I have never been judge, or any thing of the kind.

Ques.—Had there not been changes from the Democratic to the Union side?