

24th. What proof did you have of the disloyalty of John Adams?

A. It is impossible for me now to recollect what was the evidence against all the persons who came up before us, we might get them confounded. Mr. Adams' case, he said, if I'm not mistaken, that his "sympathies had been on the side of the South, that he had desired the success of the South."

25th. Did he say that he had openly expressed that desire or did he in answer to your questions admit only that his sympathies were with the South?

A. I don't positively recollect, but I think it was something more than his sympathies for the South.

26th. Were a man's sympathies with the South, without previous open expression of them, in your judgment a cause of disqualification, and did you act thereon?

A. It was not; it was altogether how far those sympathies extended, if they were for the cause, they were, if for suffering humanity, they were not.

27th. What question did you ask to ascertain a man's sympathies?

A. One question was, "when the two armies met in line of battle, which did they wish to gain the victory?"

28th. Was an admission, that he felt a preference for the South, without proof, that he had given aid and comfort, by openly declaring that preference or his adhesion to the enemies of the United States, a cause of disqualification in your judgment?

A. We so considered it, men generally act from the impulse of their feelings.

29th. You did enquire then into a man's feelings on that question. Did you?

A. His desires.

30th. If a man declined to answer your questions as to his feelings, how did you enter him?

A. "Refused to answer the questions."

31st. Did you or not disqualify him?

A. I think we did. I think that the act of Legislature required them to satisfy us.

32d. What cause of disqualification was proved to you against Isaac W. Bunting?

A. He refused to take the oath.

33d. Why did he refuse to take the oath?

A. He never made any application to me.