

A. I mean for a man to be in favor of the Government.

14th. What acts did you or your colleagues adjudge as opposition to the Government, or not sustaining the Government?

A. The same acts which the Constitution provides.

15th. Did you confine your judgments in all cases to proofs of acts of disloyalty against the Government, or open words or deeds expressing a desire for the success of those in armed rebellion? In other words, did you always require it to be proved that a man had done something disloyal or openly declared that he desired the triumph of the South before you excluded him?

A. No, sir; I think we excluded some for answers made before us.

16th. Did you or not enquire of applicants for whom they had voted at previous elections?

A. I don't think I did; my colleagues did.

17th. Was not that made one of the tests of loyalty before your body?

A. It was upon conditions.

18th. Did you always require evidence on oath of acts of disqualification?

A. I don't recollect of disqualifying any man without evidence on oath.

19th. Did you give notice to all parties of charges against them, and confront them with witnesses, giving them an opportunity to rebut?

A. I don't think we ever turned a man down without telling him of the charges; and he had the privilege of having witnesses for himself.

20th. When did you cease to receive applications for registration?

A. At the last sitting previous to review.

21st. When did you finally close your books?

A. On the the night of the last day of review.

22d. Can you remember the questions, or the leading ones which you were accustomed to ask of applicants for registration? if so, state them.

A. I don't recollect them. We generally asked such questions as we thought suited the case.

23d. Did you ever enter a man disloyal who admitted before you that his feelings were with the South?

A. If his feelings were merely with some individual friends we did not.