countenance to those that were engaged in armed hostility against the Government.

13th. Did you or your colleagues enquire of applicants for whom they had voted at previous elections?

A. No sir; we neither enquired nor cared.

14th. What did you consider giving aid, comfort or countenance to those in rebellion?

A. I considered that a man could aid by his means, by his words and by his deeds.

15th. What words did you deem evidence of disloyalty?

A. When a man repeatedly expressed his desire for the success of those engaged in armed hostility to the Government.

16th. Did you enter none as disqualified against whom there was no proof of such openly expressed desire?

A. We did not unless their own confession to us or our own knowledge of the same.

17th. What confession to you did you deem sufficient evidence of disloyalty?

A. When a man acknowledged to us that his sympathies had been with those in armed hostility to the United States, and that he had thus expressed himself.

18th. Did you in no case reject a man because his sympathies were with the South, without proof that he had openly expressed his desire for its success?

A. As I before said, not unless the proof was known to ourselves.

19th. Did you not enter as disqualified William Wallace Lowe, because he was a member of a volunteer company gotten up in the fall of 1860, under and to be furnished with arms by the State, which was disbanded in April, 1861?

A. We did not for that cause alone.

20th. Did you not state to Mr. Lowe on his application on the day of review, to know the cause of his not being a qualified voter, that the charge mentioned was all the charge against him?

A. I was not in the board on that day, but on the street Mr. Lowe came to me and wanted to know the reason that he was not returned a qualified voter. I told him that we had learned on one of the days of parade that he had trampled the American flag in the dust, and saluted a rebel flag hoisted over the carriage-shop of Mr. Ballard.

21st. By whom were those facts proved?