

out General Schenck's order. They continued in this position through the day, and a great number of persons, whom we recognized as good citizens, obedient to the laws, and enjoying the confidence of the whole community, were turned back and refused, in insulting terms, even permission to enter the Court House, although they sought such permission quietly and peaceably for the purpose of voting. No pretext for this was offered, as we believe, except the peremptory declaration of Mr. Straughn, that they were disloyal. *Many persons* were prevented, in this way, from even presenting themselves to the Judges, and *many more* were deterred from making the effort, because they believed it would be useless to do so.

There was no show of resistance, or riot, or disorder, throughout the whole day, and no candidates in the field but regularly recognized Union men. The attention of the Provost Marshal and the officer in command was called to the Proclamation of the Governor and the order of the President, rescinding the most obnoxious part of Gen'l Schenck's Order. They both declared that they should disregard them.

We close this statement by declaring that the conduct of the Provost Marshal and the officer in command of the soldiers was a wanton violation of the rights of the voters. That they prevented a great number of persons from voting, and that such persons as were prevented were legally entitled to vote, and did not come within the description of persons mentioned in Gen'l Schenck's Order, but that the interference of the above parties was solely for the purpose of promoting the election of one ticket over the other.

We further pledge ourselves, if time and opportunity is offered us, to bring ample evidence to sustain the above statement.

Thos. B. Johnson,  
W. A. Johnson,  
Jos. G. Messick,  
Jas H. Selby,  
B. Emmit Smith,  
Jos. M. Cary,

Jas. S. Jones,  
J. Thomas Dickinson,  
Thomas H. Richardson,  
William J. Rounds,  
Wm. C. Bratten,  
Jacob. H. Sturgis,

John H. Richardson.