

one to vote who was disloyal, and that if the judges failed to execute the order they would be arrested. I asked him what was the test of loyalty, and whether every one would be permitted to vote who would take the oath prescribed in that order. He said that no one would be permitted to vote, who upon being required, refused to take the oath. Nor would every one who took the oath be permitted to vote, if there was any just ground to suspect his loyalty. On the evening of the day of the election, Captain Moore further told me that he had sent portions of his command to each one of the election districts south of Wicomoco river; but I have no personal knowledge of their presence at any other district except Princess Anne.

Ques. By Mr. Herbert. Did the infantry to which you referred to as coming into Salisbury, have their arms with them?

Ans. They did.

Ques.—Mr. Hagner, will you look at the book now handed you—being the public documents accompanying Gov. Bradford's late message, from page 101 to 107 inclusive—and state whether the papers therein printed as the proclamations of Governor Bradford and of President Lincoln, and the General Order No. 53, by Major General Schenck, are correct copies of the proclamation and order to which you have referred in your evidence?

To this question Mr. Alexander objected. The committee overruled the objection, and the witness answered:

Ans. I have examined the papers mentioned in this interrogatory, and to the best of my knowledge, remembrance and belief they are correct copies of the paper circulated at the election referred to, purporting to be the proclamation of the Governor, the order of the President, and General Order No. 53 of General Schenck, which I have spoken of in the previous part of my examination.

Committee adjourned.

(The following is the extract from public documents above referred to):