

Third. That the lists of qualified voters as furnished to the judges of election, and by them used, were not true and correct lists, but contained many fictitious and fraudulent names.

Fourth. That the residences of voters was not noted on said lists.

Fifth. That boxes for rejected ballots were not furnished and used.

Sixth. That persons legally entitled to witness the count of the ballots after the close of the polls, and applying for that privilege, were refused.

Seventh. That packages of tickets were counted as legal.

Eighth. That certificates of the number of votes for each candidate were not given.

Ninth. That the returns were not written in words at length.

Tenth. That the poll-books and certificates of the votes cast were not lodged with the Clerk of the Superior Court.

It is safe to say, that in almost every precinct in the City of Baltimore, one or more of these requirements have been disregarded at the last election, which in the express language of law above quoted, makes the election void.

It cannot be shown that the legal points above taken, are merely technical. The Legislature certainly did not so consider them, or it would not have declared the election absolutely void upon these grounds. And it is not unreasonable to suppose that if the judges and clerks of election had been more specifically reminded by the proper oath of office of their precise duties, they would not have confounded those duties with or subordinated them to their supposed obligations, to wit, the election for their party.

But whether technical or not, the force of these points is undeniable, and there is the less reason to regret the inevitable conclusion forced upon any tribunal that impartially weighs them, because, even if they did not apply to the late election, it would still have to be declared invalid, on the ground of gross official misconduct and fraud.

To establish this proposition, the evidence transmitted by the contestants, has only to be examined in the most summary manner, and to this we now turn. As the evidence shows that in every precinct in which there was a change of judges or clerks between the Municipal and State elections, there was a large Democratic gain, and that in many of them the judges and clerks appointed as Reformers turned out to