

day, Nov. 1st, and the various assaults then and there committed upon Reformers and negroes, in the very stronghold of the police force. These known facts, or any of them, should have been sufficient to have caused them to take all possible extra and unusual precautions to protect every man in the rights of a citizen.

Instead of that, it appears that the only danger they deemed worthy of providing against was the one conjured up by Gen. Herbert's third hand bugaboo legend of the invasion by the Grand Army of the Republic, and the gallant General, with an emphatic mental reservation, however, with his whole battalion, undertook to protect the nurseries of the city from that source of alarm. Not one special policeman was appointed; not one extraordinary precaution taken; and the rule of rowdyism and riot, which existed on the afternoon of the 1st, under the very eyes of the police headquarters, spread like the plague and held high carnival on the morrow. They must have known the danger, and that they alone could avert it; then why, since they failed to take proper steps to do so, should they not be held responsible for the calamity which followed?

And what, from the evidence before the House in all of these cases, was the condition of the City of Baltimore on the 2nd of last November? Major Gilmor and Marshal Grey swear that *after ten o'clock* the election was as quiet as elections usually are in Baltimore, except as to the 5th ward.— Mr. Milroy, (one of the Board as then constituted, who has since in part gained his deserts by losing his office), says (p. 91, Mch. 16) that the election was as fair as the election of 1856-7, which is perhaps nearer the truth; but there are a great number of witnesses who have been examined in these election cases and investigations, and, though we do not propose to enter into any extended analysis of their voluminous testimony, yet a few figures showing the number of witnesses, who swear to facts coming within their own observation, will perhaps present with some degree of force the great crime of the 2nd of last November, in Baltimore city.

And first it should be said that there is always a near limit to the amount of evidence that can be obtained even on matters of the greatest public or private interest; not only on account of time and expense, but because men are not anxious to be put in the position of prosecuting witnesses, and will often prefer, generously or tamely, to be silent and suffer an injury to be unknown or forgotten than to appear against a wrong doer. And yet, notwithstanding this, and the desultory manner in which the written testimony was taken during the brief time allowed, there are more than one