

Question. Did the police interfere to prevent this breaking down of the barricade?

Answer. No, they made no honest attempt; they made a mere show of interference by arresting a man who had been doing nothing, and not arresting those actively disorderly and riotous; the man they arrested was let go again immediately.

Question. Did you hear either of the two other judges of election question voters improperly, and if so, what were the questions, and to whom were they addressed?

Answer. When the polls first opened, and the foreigners began to vote, Mr. Eschbach, who seemed to control the other judge, required secondary evidence that the person presenting naturalization papers were the persons to whom such papers professed to be issued; he was not satisfied that evidence was brought that these persons were voting under a true name, and of the same name as that contained in the papers, and identified as having lived in the city and ward a certain length of time, but he required secondary evidence to be produced, that they were the very persons mentioned in the papers; Mr. Norris and myself protested against any such thing, that it had never been done before, and could not be done with any justice, that I considered it unfair and illegal; the natural consequence would have been to exclude necessarily all the naturalized vote of the ward; Mr. Eschbach, after a while, after having pursued that course for some time, and rejected, as I think, some few such voters, then commenced a rigid examination of naturalization papers, in such a manner as apparently to keep back the voters generally; the first thing was, that the date of the papers being in some cases, say 1857, did not agree with the date of the seal of the court, which was of 1851; Mr. Norris and myself explained that the date on the seal was not of any consequence, that it had nothing to do with the date of the issuing of the paper; this consumed some considerable time; Eschbach then required that the seal of the court should be so perfect that the impression could be read all round, and to this he adhered throughout and would not change; several voters were rejected by a majority of the judges under these two last positions of the judges; some few voters, after being rejected, went off and brought back their papers, with a fresh impression of the seals of the courts, dated as before, 1851; we then remarked that the date on the seal was of the time of the institution of the court in 1851, and after that no objection was made to votes on that ground, and were then permitted to vote; among other persons, a Mr. Clark, called Father Clark, of Loyola College, came up to vote; Mr. Eschbach asked him if he wasn't a Jesuit, to which he replied "yes," after having been sworn; he then put questions to him, which amounted to whether his allegiance or oath to the Superior of the Jesuits was not at variance with his oath of allegiance to the United States; to which he replied, "no;" Eschbach then asked him