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**QUALIFICATION :**

1. Petitioner not required to go into evidence respecting the demand of a declaration at one of the polls, alleged not to have been complied with, and in consequence of which the poll was closed (Norfolk case, 1844-5), 80.
2. Deputy Returning Officer declared guilty of an infraction of duty in closing the poll without sufficient cause (*ib.*), 81.
3. Evidence taken under commission, not received, in relation to Sitting Members being possessed of sufficient real estate to qualify him, other than that mentioned in his declaration of qualification at the poll; Qualification according to such declaration declared insufficient, and opposing candidate declared duly elected (York case, 1844-5), 65.
4. Form of declaration not being in exact conformity to the statute, not in itself sufficient to avoid the election (*ib.*), 66.
5. As to declaration of qualification prepared some time previous to the Election,—See Oxford Case, 93.
6. Declaration of, not having been produced till after the close of the Poll, not sufficient to prevent the Return of a Candidate having the majority of votes (Kent case, 1848), 100.

See *Candidate. Commission* (4.) *Returning Officer* (7.)

**RECOGNIZANCES :—**See *Petition*, (3.)

**RETURN :**

1. No Return; new writ ordered (Essex case, 1825), 11.
2. Amended, by striking out the name of one of the candidates, and inserting that of another, 19.
3. Amended by the House, on it appearing on the face of the Poll Book, that the other candidate had a majority of votes (Oxford case, 1848), 93.—Petition presented by the candidate who had been unseated, 94. Returning Officer declared guilty of a breach of privilege, &c., 98.—On a Special Return,—by inserting the name of the candidate at the head of the Poll (Kent case, 1848), 101.
4. Double Return; Committee of Privilege appointed, upon whose recommendation, a Grenville Committee was appointed to try the merits of the election; Report one of the candidates duly elected, (Lincoln case, 1835,) 30.
5. Special Return, that the candidate at the head of the poll had not produced a declaration of Qualification until after the close of the Election; Returning Officer leaves it to the House to decide on the Election (Kent case, 1848), 100. Clerk of Crown in Chancery ordered to lay the Poll Books before the House; Resolution, declaring candidate at head of the Poll duly elected, 101.