The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1878. VOL. XIII.--NO. 42.

THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, AT EASTON, MD.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

Two Dollars cash in advance, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid in advance. Clubs of Twenty, *Thirty Dollars* in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the proprietor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞Books received will be promptly noticed under editorial head.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—6 lines—one insertion, $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be marked till and continued till ordered out, and charged according to terms above.

Special Notices in Paragraphs, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

DAILY LINE FOR CHOPTANK ROUTE.

On and after Monday, April 29, 1878, the steamers HIGHLAND LIGHT and KENT will run as follows, (Light House time of Cambridge, standard):

The Steamer Highland at 9 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Easton, Double Mills, Oxford, Clara's Point, Wallack's, Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Jamaica Point, Cabin Creek, (Yates's on the Choptank,) and Medford's wharf.

The Steamer Kent at same hour every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for all the above landings extending her trips to Denton, stopping at Hog Island, Dover Bridge, Kingston, Gilpin's Point and Tuxton's wharf.

On the short trips the steamer Highland Light will leave Medford's wharf every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8, Cambridge at 10, and Easton at 12 M.; and the Steamer Kent will leave Denton every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 12 noon, Cambridge at 5 and Easton at 9 P. M.

The Steamer CHAMPION will leave same pier every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry (Easton); returning same day, leaving Miles River Ferry at 12 noon and stopping at Annapolis both ways. Fare $1.

Freights solicited at low rates and carefully handled.

HOWARD B. EMERSON, President.

Resumption of Route!

THE STEAMER

OLIVE,

CAPT. E. N. DODSON.

On and after Saturday, Feb. 9th, 1878, leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for Claiborne, St. Michaels and Tunis' Wharf.

Returning, leave Tunis' Wharf 9 A. M., St. Michaels 10 A. M., Claiborne 10:45 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

R. S. DODSON, Proprietor.

St. Michaels, Mar. 12, 1878.

Maryland & Delaware RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, May 13th, 1878, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
LEAVE			LEAVE		
Easton	10 05	A. M.	New York	8 55	A. M.
Woodland	10 45	"	Baltimore	10 00	"
Cordova	11 05	"	Philadelphia	11 45	"
Hillsborough	11 15	"	Wilmington	1 05	P. M.
Ridgely	11 30	"	Clayton	3 40	"
Greensborough	11 50	"	Kenton	3 00	"
Goldsborough	12 10	P. M.	Slaughters	3 15	"
Henderson	12 25	"	Marydell	3 30	"
Marydell	12 45	"	Henderson	3 45	"
Slaughters	1 05	"	Goldsborough	4 00	"
Kenton	1 25	"	Greensborough	4 20	"
ARRIVE AT			Ridgely	4 35	"
Clayton	1 55	"	Hillsborough	4 50	"
Wilmington	4 20	"	Cordova	5 05	"
Philadelphia	5 45	"	Woodland	5 15	"
Baltimore	7 55	"	ARRIVE AT		
New York	10 05	"	Easton	5 30	"

No freight must be left at the various stations at least half an hour before departure of trains, not receive at the stations at any other than regular hours. Freight trains will have passenger car attached and will be subject to delays incident to freight business.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

To Farmers and Merchants

On Choptank River.

Steamer Ruggles.

Choptank River and Baltimore.

WE beg to announce that we have placed the good Steamer *RUGGLES*, Capt. Townsend, upon the Choptank River as a Freight Boat to Baltimore, and solicit the patronage of farmers and others to sustain the enterprise. This is exclusively a Freight Line for transportation of Grain, Produce, Merchandise, &c., at reasonable rates. Arrangements have been secured in Baltimore, foot of Commerce street, for delivery and receipt of cargo. The *RUGGLES* will leave Choptank River on *MONDAYS* and *FRIDAYS*, leaving Cowart's Point at 10 A. M., and stopping at Reese's Landing, Gilpin's Point, Kingston, Dover Bridge, Hog Island, Lloyd's Landing, Medford's Wharf, Cliff, Cabin Creek, Jamaica Point.

Will leave Baltimore on *TUESDAY* and *SATURDAY* evenings.

Every effort will be made to satisfy the patrons of the Steamer and merit success.

I. M. PARK & SON.

WM. E. TURNER, Agt. on the Choptank.

Baltim re, August 8th, 1877.

Farmers' and Merchants

Packet Line

The Schooners

Clara M. Leonard

and

Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are new and built out of the very best material. Orders left with Messrs. C. E. Leonard & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain bought or taken at the lowest freigh rates. All Grain stored in our Warehouses, in case of fire will be at the owners risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the lowest cash price. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by close attention to business, a continuance of the same.

C. E. LEONARD & BRO.

Office in same room with R. B. Dixon on Dover street, Easton.

may8,77

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, Proprietor

Office next door to the Easton Star Office.

TRAVELERS will deposit their whips, robes, blankets, &c., at the office. Stable accommodations for 100 horses. Horses received on livery by the day, week, month or year. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Travelers promptly sent to any part of the county or adjoining counties.

In hiring horses 12 hours is considered a day, 6 hours a half day. For extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Hacks run regularly to the steamboat landings, to convey passengers with dispatch.

A daily Stage line to the Railroad. Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive in Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner.

The highest market price paid for corn, hay, oats, blades and straw.

dec25,77

Tinware—

Every description on hand or made to order. Orders for Roofing and Spouting solicited and promptly attended. T. G. Nicols.

Fragrant Sozodont.

For cleaning and preserving the Teeth and hardening the Gums, for sale by

Henry & Goldsborough.

KINGSFORD'S STARCH.

ASK FOR

KINGSFORD'S NEW STYLE STARCH,

Put up in Handsome 4 lb. Paper Boxes. The Most Attractive and Conceded by all to be the

PUREST AND BEST STARCH MADE!

AWAY WITH POOR WASHING!

USE A

KINGSFORD'S STARCH,

And have your Clothes Beautifully and Stiffly done up.

KINGSFORD'S STARCH is Perfectly Sweet. Other Starches have a sour or musty smell, which is easily detected in the Linen, when other Starch than KINGSFORD'S is used.

USE ONLY

KINGSFORD'S STARCH

For the Laundry, and

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch for Puddings, Custards, &c.

☞ *FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.* ☜

D. T. BUZBY & CO.

Wholesale Agents,

NO. 6 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

mch19-4m

CINCINNATI

OLEINE SOAP,

LIKE ALL ARTICLES OF GENUINE MERIT,

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S

CINCINNATI OLEINE SOAP

HAS MANY COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S OLEINE SOAP

AND TAK NO OTHER.

☞ Your Clothes cost more than *Soap*, so why *Rot Them* by using Cheap, Sticky Stuff.

☞ The injury done to *Clothing* by Poor *Soap* is more than the Actual *Wear*.

ALTHOUGH

Procter & Gamble's Cincinnati Oleine Soap

Is so Superior to all others, it is sold by Grocers everywhere, at the SAME PRICE AS ORDINARY SOAPS.

D. T. BUZBY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

No. 6 Exchange Place, BALTIMORE.

mar19-4m

Buy Your

LUMBER!

OF

E. E. Jackson & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

LUMBER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Office and Yards, 18 West Falls Avenue,

Near Pratt Street Bridge.

We have all the concentrated Facilities, Conveniences, Capital and Experience for the conversion of our timber into lumber and supplying through first hands from the stump.

Mills---Suffolk, Va., Salisbury, Md.

☞See our lumber and learn our prices before buying elsewhere.

Baltimore, April 30, 1878-3m

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH THE

Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.

FOR SALE ALSO,

PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS

COFFEE MILLS, SPICE MILLS, AND STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

THE IMPROVED TYPE WRITER,

OSCILLATING PUMP CO'S PUMPS.

Fairbanks & Co.,

17 Light Street, Baltimore,

311 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS.

mar12-4m

Candies! Candies!!

I am receiving constantly fresh Candies, both plain and French. I can sell a good French mixture for 25 cents per pound.

John M. Mason.

TAILORING.

1878. The Spring Fashions. 1878.

PRICES REDUCED.

THE subscriber informs the public, his old customers, friends, and fellow citizens, that he has received the Spring Fashions for 1878—New York and Paris—and invites all to call and examine them, and leave their measures for a suit. He has REDUCED THE PRICE of making clothes, but still guarantees a perfect fit. All work made by him warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Cutting for men and youths done as usual. The new patterns for boys are very pretty. At the old stand, opposite the Paragon House. Give me a call.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

Easton, March 4th, 1878.

Thos. J. Dail & Co.,

GRAIN

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 27 Cheapside,

Thos. J. Dail, John L. Hess, T. Howard Dail,

BALTIMORE.

Personal Attention given to sales of Grain. Commissions on Grain received by Schooner make all liberal and by Steamboats (1½) one-and-a-half cents per Bushel. mar12yr

KELLER'S

VEGETABLE

LIFE

TRADE MARK

DROPS

In the introduction of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops, a new departure has been instituted. Instead of appealing to the credulity and desperation of the sick, the judgment of all is addressed in "A Brief Manual of Purgative and Depurative Medicine,"—(to be had of druggists *free of charge*, and given with every bottle of the Drops,)—written for those who, having a perception of their diseases, can intelligently apply the principles therein contained, with the assurance of relief and cure of

Diseases of the Blood

LIVER AND STOMACH;—

INDIGESTION,

Dyspepsia, Constipation, &c.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

by their peculiar alterative and purgative influence, act especially upon the BLOOD, purifying it, and removing such diseases as

Liver Complaint,

Biliousness,

Ulcers, Rheumatism,

Pimples, Skin Diseases,

Blotches, Neuralgia,

Boils, Eruptions,

Headache, Nervousness,

Jaundice, Fever & Ague,

Colds, Loss of Appetite,

and KINDRED DISEASES, resulting from impoverished or vitiated BLOOD.

DYSPEPSIA.

The possession of pure blood depends upon good digestion; for where derangement of the digestive function exists disease inevitably ensues, and Dyspepsia, with all of its terrors and tortures, becomes established.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

are a specific for DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN GRAVEL, NAUSEA and VOMITING, Pains in the Head, Side and Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Hypochondria, and all that cases of diseases arising from Indigestion.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

When from any of the numerous inciting causes the Liver begins to act abnormally, the bile remains in the system, vitiating and perverting every vital process, and causing Boils, Carbuncles, Blotches, Pimples, Coughs Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Dysentery, Kidney and Bladder diseases, and many other disorders, all originating directly or indirectly from the Liver. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops induce the healthy action of the Liver by providing for the removal of the biliary constituents by the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin.

CONSTIPATION.

The suppression and retention of the contents of the alimentary canal produce Foul Breath, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chronic Headache, Skin affections, and very many other diseases referable to the insidious influence of Constipation. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops promptly cure this disease, and all the bad effects attending upon or resulting from it.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

are the safest remedy for those peculiar diseases arising from the structural differences between the sexes, and known as Female Complaints.

The use of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops has been thus only partially indicated; their range of application is very great, and their work is always perfect and satisfactory. Their remarkable efficacy, as already shown, is particularly exhibited in diseases of Blood, Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops are recommended as being the best and cheapest FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered, and are sold by druggists and dealers at 50 cents a bottle, or five bottles for $2.

W. L. KELLER, Chemist,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Farmers and Merchants

ON

Choptank River,

FROM

Kingston to Dividing Creek.

WE have placed our fine Schooner PANDORA on the Choptank for the accommodation of the farmers along the river. We therefore hope the enterprise will be patronized. Orders addressed to us or to Captain JAMES E PRICE at Trappe, will receive prompt attention. Freighting done as low as the lowest. WM. N. CALVERT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

89 South st., Baltimore.

dec25,77 yr

PROPOSALS FOR LOANS.

THE Board of Directors of the W. P. B. L. A. of Talbot county give notice that APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS from the Association may be made *in writing* to the Secretary, or other officer, at any time, and will be acted upon at their regular meetings on every alternate Tuesday night. By order of Board,

C. O. BYERLY, Secretary.

Crude Carbolic Acid—

An excellent disinfectant, kills Vermin, &c. For Sale by

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Potter Investigation

AND THE LOUISIANA FRAUD

THE STARTLING REVELATIONS OF SUPERVISOR JAMES E. ANDERSON.

The Plot Exposed and the Fraud Proved.

JOHN SHERMAN AND STANLEY MATTHEWS IN THE CONSPIRACY AND DISGRACED.

IT LOOKS AS IF MR. HAYES KNEW ALL ABOUT IT.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The Potter investigating committee began work to-day, and the first witness examined was was Mr. James E Anderson.

Mr. Anderson testified that he was a journalist by profession and at present engaged on the Philadelphia *North American*, as night and news editor. Previous to the last Presidential election he was a clerk in the Custom House in New Orleans. At the time of the election he was Supervisor of Registration for East Feliciana, and in that capacity made up his statement and sent it, with the returns of the Commissioners of Election, by mail from Baton Rouge to the Secretary of State, at New Orleans. The forms of law, he said, were fully complied with on election day in that parish. After his arrival in New Orleans he called at the Custom House and met Marshal Pitkin, and told him the returns had been made and that no protests had accompanied them. Pitkin asked why not, and Anderson told him there were no grounds for a protest. He had been intimidated and his life threatened, but he did not know whether Democrats or Republicans had practiced the intimidation. Later Pitkin said that there was a crisis, and that it looked as if the Presidency was going to hinge on Louisiana, and asked him if he could conscientiously make a protest. He did not exactly see how he could do it. He drew up a rough draft of what had occurred in the parish, at Pitkin's request, and the latter had it made out in legal form and it was sworn to. It was to the effect that he had witnessed no cases of intimidation, but had heard of several. Judge Campbell, of the Fourth District Court, said the paper amounted to nothing in law, and he drew up a paper, which Anderson refused to sign. Campbell then drew up another paper, partly blank, and witness said: "Mr. Campbell, I do not know that I can sign that paper, as there are two or three places in it in blank." One of these blanks was in reference to the number of voters that had been intimidated in the parish. Campbell told him to compare notes with others and fill out the paper to suit himself afterwards. This paper Anderson signed but did not swear to. The last paragraph was that he did not protest for the fear of his life, and that was so, for had the people of East Feliciana thought that he was going to cheat them out of their hard-earned vict ry they would have hung him.

WHAT TRANSPIRED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. Anderson went on to say that at New Orleans he met the Governor and told him that there had been an attempt to assassinate him, and he was going to leave the parish. The Governor said he was very sorry, and thought witness had left the parish too soon. Meanwhile a Democratic delegation visited the city and said they were satisfied with his manner of conducting the registration, and finally witness decided to go back, as the Republicans were circulating a story t hat he was afraid. Then the Republicans did not wish him to return. By Republicans he meant Jewett, secretary of the State Republican committee; Weber, who was running for State Senator in that district, and L. B. Jenks, whom Gov. Kellogg had hired to watch him and prevent him from going back. Jenks threatened to have him arrested if he went back. Then Thomas H. Jenks, a cousin of L. B. Jenks, came to him and told him that his cousin was hired to watch him, and said: "If you want me to prove it to you bring L. B. Jenks to my house to-night and we will get him under the influence of liquor, and Mrs. Jenks will take him into another room and get all out of him." The witness went up that evening to the house of Thomas H. Jenks, and Mrs. Jenks took L. B. Jenks into another room, and in the course of conversation he learned the whole conspiracy; that the object was not to hold an election in East Feliciana; that the onus would be thrown upon him, and that after the election they would say that he had refused to return, and that, consequently, they could not get the vote of the parish. The next day he saw Mr. Patten, chairman of the Democratic State central committee, and told him he would return if he could be guaranteed protection, and he went back.

To questions asked, Mr. Anderson replied that after the election he did not file any other paper than the one spoken of on November 10, and did not fill in any blanks in th t paper at that time. I am satisfied, he continued, that the only protest I signed was the paper which I signed on the afternoon of Friday, the 10th of November. I had signed one in the morning before Mr. Woolfrey, and later in the afternoon I made this blank protest before Mr. Campbell, which I never swore to.

THE UNDERSTANDING.

The understanding was this: When we came to the blank part referring to the number of voters who had been intimidated, Mr. Campbell said to me: "Mr. Anderson, that is a subject which you had better think over carefully, and compare notes with others, and when you arrive at any definite conclusion you can come here and fill in the blanks. About a week after that Don A. Weber, who was the Supervisor of West Feliciana parish, came to me and said that he understood that I had made a sweeping protest, alleging intimidation, etc., in the parish of East Feliciana. I said that it was a mistake. Later in the day I heard his brother, E. L. Weber, make the same remark. I walked down to Mr. Pitkin's office and said: "Marshal, I want to see the protest that I signed here last week." He said: "I have not got it just now; it is in other hands." Said I: "Where is it? Get it for me." He said he could not get it. One word led to another and finally I thought that perhaps Pitkin was engaged in the matter, and I said: "If you are going to throw out that parish on a forged protest I do not propose to stand it." I said that in the presence of half a dozen persons in the next room. Weber and I were close friends. He was killed subsequently. After the election he came down. A few days after I had come to the city he stopped me on the street and asked me what I had done in reference to the parish. I told him that I had mad a sort of general statement. Weber stated that he had made no protest against his parish, and that he did not propose to; but he said that they had brought some influence to bear upon him; that they were anxious to get a protest; that it was necessary to throw out his parish to save West Feliciana to the Republicans in order to elect Hayes. We talked the matter over pretty thoroughly, and finally we concluded that in order to save the electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes he would make a sort of general protest about his parish, which he could do very safely, because there was intimidation to some extent there, and that I should let my statement go and be accepted for what it was worth. He went to the Custom House and at my desk wrote out his protest and swore to it before Mr. Southworth, United States Commissioner. That was on the 14th of November. Then we sat down at my table and drew up a statement as to what we had done, and then we went before a notary public and swore to it.

A paper was handed to the witness, which he declared was a true copy. He did not have the original, but presumed it was still in existence. The paper was then read. It is as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, November 14, 1876.

We the undersigned, James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration for the parish of East Feliciana, and D. A. Weber, Supervisor of Registration for the parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, have respectively refused to sign any protest against the counting of the vote of our parishes, cast at the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, for the reason that the election held on that day was the most peaceful and orderly one ever witnessed by either, and the large gain made by the Democrats being secured by legitimate means, and was owing in a great measure to the disgust and hatred with which a large proportion of the colored people regard the present State government; but the electoral vote of Louisiana being necessary to secure the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and in order to secure such vote, it being necessary to throw out t e parish of East Feliciana and enough Democratic votes in West Feliciana to make the parish Republican, we have for this reason, and no other, consented to protest against the counting of the votes as cast, and we have done this at the instigation and request of S. B. Packard, candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor; J. R. G. Pitkin, United States Marshal; William P. Kellog, now Governor of the State, and Charles E. Nash, member of Congress from the Sixth district, and others.

(Signed) D. A. WEBER,
JAMES E. ANDERSON.

This was signed in our presence Nov. 15, 1877.

(Signed) GEORGE DICKS,
A. J. WILDER.

Sworn before me this 15th day of November, 1876, by the within mentioned James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber.

JAMES E. ANDERSON,
D. A. WEBER.

WM. H. SEYMOUR, Notary Public.

Witness said that that paper was signed on Tuesday, and a part of the visiting statement arrived on Wednesday, and I think they all arrived before Friday. That copy was made in May, 1877, during the time that the visiting commission was in New Orleans.

SHERMAN AND ANDERSON MEET.

Mr. Hiscock asked Mr. McMahon whether he expected to produce the original letter.

Mr. McMahon. I think that when we send for another witness that witness will have it.

Mr. Hiscock. This is a very important matter, and we ought to have the original paper.

Mr. McMahon. We have no knowledge that the original is in existence.

The witness. I can prove the original. I know who has the original. Mr. Stanley Matthews has the original; at least I gave it to him, and I presume that he has it. I know that he had it six weeks ago. According to my information he exhibited it to Mr. Packard six weeks ago. We swore to it on Wednesday, and on Thursday I first learned, or it was first intimated, that they had changed my protest. I then went to Marshal Pitkin's office and announced it as a forgery, to which I did not propose to submit. On Friday E. L. Weber came to see me and said that some of the visiting committee were in Mr. Cockrem's room and that they desired to see us. I told Weber that I had no business with them and declined to see them. On Saturday D. A. Weber came to me and stated that Mr. Sherman desired to see us. That was the 18th. We called at the St. Charles Hotel that night, but we failed to see him. I do not recollect whether he was out or not. The next day, Sunday evening, we started from my room to the St. Charles hotel again, and going down Canal street we passed by Moreau's restaurant. The upper portion of the door was glass, and Mr. Weber glanced in and said, "There is Sherman, now." I said, "Don, we may as well see him here as any other place," and I said, "You had better go in by the other door but I will go in by this door, lest it might excite suspicion if we went in together." I passed by the lower door and walked into the school. Mr. E. A. Burke was sitting at a table talking to a gentleman, and he called me and I went over to him. I then left Burke and walked across the room, when Weber came in by the other door. We walked up to the table where Mr. Sherman was sitting with some gentleman, who Mr. Weber told me afterward was Mr. Stoughton, a gentleman with a remarkable head of white hair. That is the only thing I remember about him. Weber stepped to Mr. Sherman and said, "Mr. Sherman, I believe." Mr. Sherman said, "Yes." Weber said, "My name is Weber, and this is Anderson; we are the Supervisors of the Feliciana parishes." Mr. Sherman said, "I am glad to see you, gentleman." He leaned over the table and said something to Stoughton which I failed to catch. Mr. Stoughton then turned his back, picked up a paper, and commenced to read. Mr. Sherman pulled round his chair, motioned to Weber and me to sit down, and I sat on his left hand and Mr. Weber on his right.

WHAT SECRETARY SHERMAN SAID.

Mr. Sherman said: "I wanted to see you, gentlemen, as I understood there was some difficulty in reference to your parishes. Now, there is a crisis in which not only Louisiana, but the whole country is involved, and it is a time when we expect and want every Republican and every patriot to stand by us. Now, I hope you gentlemen are going to do that thing." Well, Mr. Sherman," said Weber, "Mr. Anderson and I have already done more than the circumstances of the case would warrant us in doing, and I have done a great deal more than safety would warrant me in doing." Said he: "What do you mean by that?" Mr. Weber said: "The people of my parish are considerably worked up, and I have made a protest which is perhaps more sweeping than it should have been, and if I go back I will be undoubtedly in danger of my life." "Well," said Sherman "what necessity is there of your going back?" "My family is there—my wife and children are there—my whole property is there. What have I to do?" Mr. Sherman said: "You can be provided for elsewhere." "Well," said Weber, "Mr. Anderson and myself, on account of the course we have pursued, have incurred the enmity of Mr. Packard, Mr. Kellogg and every Republican leader in the State. If Packard becomes Governor of the State of Louisiana we have no possibility of ever getting anything under him, and if these men are opposed to us we have no possibility of getting anything under the United States Government." Mr. Sherman interrupted and said: "Gentlemen, let me tell you one thing. Mr. Packard, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, will control the State; Mr. Hayes, as President of the United States, will control the Federal patronage. It does not follow that Mr. Hayes will adopt Mr. Packard's suggestion in everything or in anything. The Republican party has not been in the habit of forgetting the men who stood by it in the hour of peril, and it will not only uphold you, but you will be upheld by the sentiment of the country." Then remarked: "Mr. Sherman, the sentiment of the country may be a very good thing for a man to stand on, but it will not prevent him being prosecuted on a charge of perjury; for they are going to throw out my parish on a forged protest."

Mr. Sherman raised his left hand and said: "Mr. Anderson, this is a subject which you and I cannot discuss. That is a question for your State authorities.—What I want to say to you is this, that if you gentlemen stand firm in this matter and let it run along as it is, you will find no cause to regret it" and there the interview ended. This was Sunday evening, the 19th. We inferred that he meant to let the matters in reference to the parishes and protests stand as they then existed. The interview occupied scarcely five minutes. There was nobody within probably ten or fifteen feet. The tables around us were vacant. The nearest one that was occupied was the one where Mr. Burke sat, on the opposite side of the room. Stoughton did not participate at all, and I doubt if he heard the conversation. It was carried on in a low tone. He was engaged in reading a newspaper.

A LETTER TO SHERMAN.

After Leaving the restaurant Weber and I discussed the matter. I said: "Don, we did not stand much better than we did before." He said: "I do not think so either, but I do not see what else we can do in the matter." We parted that night, and I went home and thought the matter over, and drew up a rough draft of a letter which I thought we would send to Mr. Sherman. This is the letter which I wrote the next morning:

NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

MY DEAR DON: Come round to my room this morning. I am not satisfied and have no more faith in Sherman, Matthews & Co. than I have in Pitt Kellogg. Unless we get a written guarantee that we shall be taken care of I am unwilling to go a step further. Come about 10 o'clock, as Todd will be out by that time. We might see Sherman again and insist on a written guarantee. Yours truly,

ANDERSON.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Anderson and Weber to Sherman:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

SIR: We have carefully considered the arguments advanced by you in our interview. Your assurance that we shall be taken care of is scarcely specific enough. In case we pursue the course suggested by you, we would be obliged to leave the State. Will you, therefore, state in writing who we shall look to for the fulfilment of those promises? Respectfully,

D. A. WEBER,
JAMES E. ANDERSON.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

We took this letter, which I had drawn up on the Sunday evening before, made some few alterations in it, wrote it and addressed it to Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Weber took it round to the St. Charles Hotel. Weber brought the answer, unopened, addressed to D. A. Weber and J. E. Anderson, and I opened it.

Mr. McMahon proposed to put in evidence the copy of Mr. Sherman's letter in reply.

THE SECRETARY ON THE STAND.

Secretary Sherman was called for and was sworn. Mr. Potter said:

"James E. Anderson, the witness testifying before the committee this morning, stated that he had received from the hands of D. A. Weber a letter purporting to be signed by you, of which that which I now show you is a copy. Will you state to the committee whether you ever wrote such a letter?"

Then said Potter handing the soiled slip to Sherman, who said: "I can only say this, that I believe, upon my responsibility and the oath that I have taken, that I never wrote such a letter. I have no recollection of ever writing such a letter. If this letter was written, it must have been, if I am not mistaken about the dates, on the day when the Returning officers first convened to open the returns. I think it was on the 20th. At that time I knew but little about the transaction. The papers had not been opened. I do not believe I ever wrote that letter. At the same time there are things in this letter that I would have written to these or any other men who were engaged in the performance of what I believed to be their duty, if I had been asked; but I do not believe I wrote that letter.

McMahon called for the letter. Reed objected. A vote was taken, Butler saying competent instead of aye, meaning doubtless to say that he did not vote with the Democrats as such, but regarded the letter as competent evidence, made up a vote, in which six men voted for the reading and four against it. Stenger was absent. The letter was read. It run as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

MESSRS. D. A. WEBER AND JAMES E. ANDERSON.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of even date has just been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, nor the country at large, can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us, should you stand firm in the position you have taken.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Hayes, I am justified in assuming the responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you will be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana should you deem it necessary.

Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

MORE CORRESPONCENCE

The following correspondence was brought out in the course of examination of Anderson:

Leeter from Anderson to Weber:

CLINTON, LA., Sep. 10, 1876.

DEAR DON: Am in receipt of your letter. Everything is going smoothly with me. The Democrats are satisfied with my official course—more so than the Republicans. P yne, my Democratic clerk, is a well-educated gentleman, and his selection shows that the Democrats mean nothing more than to have a fair deal, and that I propose to give them. As for Butler, well, he is hell on the end of a poker, and he is more of a mystery to me to-day than when I first came up. J. P. Harris has been here looking after Packard's interest. He says I must return one thousand majority from this parish. If you were to take the parish with a fine-tooth comb you could not find that number of Republicans, and how they expect me to return more of a Republican majority than there are Republican votes is a problem I have as yet failed to solve. Any information you can give me on the subject will be gratefully received. It is simply impossible to organize our party in this parish. Powers, De Gray, Butler, Campbell & Co. swear they will have nothing to do with it unless the niggers are kept in the background, and the darkies are equally as emphatic in asserting that they will not affiliate with the above-mentioned individuals, alleging that they are bull dozers, and so it goes. In the meantime the Democrats are thoroughly organized and working like beavers. You can say to E. L. that the majority against him will be about 1,200; not very consoling, 'tis true, but nevertheless 'tis true. What is the prospect in West F? My impression is that we will lose this State, but Hayes will go through. I ask nothing more.

Yours, J. E. A.

D. A. W.

CLINTON, Oct. 12, 1876

DEAR DON: Will leave on Saturday for New Orleans. Have sent my resignation to Kellogg. The parties who attacked me on Saturday night have carried their point, from the fact that the Democrats have unwittingly aided them, and I shall leave the p rish. Were I backed by more than my suspicions in this matter, I might pursue a different course. I will get at the bottom of the whole matter. I think I know who one of my assailants was and the mo ives that actuated him. Will write you from the city. Hastily

J. E. A.

D. A. W.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29, 1876.

MY DEAR DON: I am in receipt of yours of the 25th inst. The whole trouble here lies in the fact that there exists a conspiracy, the object being to hold no election in East Feliciana, and to throw the onus of the affair on my shoulders. Kellogg has refused to accept my resignation, at the same time assuring the Democrats that he desires my return, &c. The white livered scoundrel has hired L. B. Jenks to dog my footsteps, and should I attempt to leave would undoubtedly be arrested on some trivial pretext. I'll beat the whole crowd yet—damn them. Of course nothing I can say will convince the Democrats that I am not in this arrangement, and that I, too, am to be made a victim. I think, however, that on election day you will find me in East Feliciana, and I shall teach Kellogg that there is many a slip, &c. I am convinced that Packard has no hand in this affair, but am in doubts as to E. L. Packard and Campbell have always favored the organization of our party in the parish. They have so concealed that the Democrats would carry it by a heavy majority and have simply desired to cut down that majority as much as possible. Dr. Gray has always opposed this and advocated no election or throwing out the parish, and in this he has been seconded by Kellogg, Jewett and others. They are at liberty to advocate and carry out any plan they may see fit, but may the devil take me if I allow them to saddle the blame on me. Tom Jenks and myself will be up in good time. There will be no Republican ticket in the field, and consequently few if any Republican votes cast. This, I think, will be their programme, as it will give them a case.

The Democrats will undoubtedly poll about 1,500 or 1,600 votes, and if, as you say, they carry West Feliciana by 600 majority E. L.'s game is cooked. Of course he cannot overcome such odds in Pointe Coupee. When I return I shall stop at my old place, 144 Custom House street. Come around as soon as you arrive. Find out who those damned niggers were that came over from your parish that night, and whether they were in sympathy with their leader in his efforts to kill me.

Truly your friend, J. E. A.

D. A. W.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1876.

DEAR DON: Meet me on Royal street at 11 o'clock. Packard is raising hell over your refusal to protest. Morgan has followed me like a shadow since my return. Am in doubt as to whether he has been employed by the Democrats or Republicans. I think he is playing into the hands of both. In case he is with me do not stop but go on to Crops, and I will follow as soon as possible. There is no doubt but they have changed my statement, so as to make it an intimidation pretext. Pitkin refuses to show it to me. Make up your mind as to what we had better do. I am opposed to doing their damned dirty work, even to save Hayes. If we pull together we can expose the whole thing, Pitkin, Kellogg, Hell and the Returning Board combined can never carry this State for Hayes. Should we go with the right it will give us a reputation and standing that would otherwise require years to acquire. As we are but boys yet I incline to what is just in the premises, and trust to the future for our reward. Yours.

J. E. ANDERSON.

NOVEMBER 17, 1876.

DEAR DON: Since answering P.'s letter yesterday giving Burke's proposition, I have thought that possibly I might have put my foot in it. It is barely possible he may be a spy on our actions, and his letter a blind. However, I said nothing that could criminate either of us, merely stating that I had given Burke the information as he requested and Burke is ready. I stated, however, that in case he saw you to show you my letter and ask your advice as one here acting in accord. No doubt it will bring him to the city, and, should he call, act carefully. I doubt if he is able to substantiate his statements, and I would not give a continental for them unless he can. Have you learned anything about the high joints? They are cursing me heartily and assert that I have sold out. Am going to Montaldos to-night. Will meet you at 11 sharp if there is anything new. ANDERSON.

OFFICES OFFERED ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson, in explanation of some of the correspondence submitted, related interviews which he had with the President and with Stanley Matthews. He had been offered the Consulate to Funchal, and had declined it. He then went to the President, and the following is his account of the interview: The President said that he had received a letter from Mr. Matthews requesting him to give me a place, and he said at the same time that he did not see exactly what he could do. I said: "Mr. President, I appreciate the difficulties under which you are laboring. I know that if you give me a place (that is, any prominent place) it will excite the attention of the country and will cause unfavorable comment. I will make a suggestion which, if you will adopt, will relieve you and everybody else of all trouble in the matter. If you will appoint such a man as I shall designate to one of the New Orleans Appraiserships, now held by Mr. Ringgold (who has no political backing except ex-Senator West), I will withdraw all my claims on your administration." The President pondered over the matter a few minutes, and asked me when I was going to return to New Orleans. I told him I did not intend to return unless I had some definite promise made that I should be provided for. He then said: "Go back home and write me this proposition which you have made and send it to me under cover of Mr. Gustin, one of my private secretaries, so that I shall be sure to receive it, and I will attend to it."

WRITING TO MATTHEWS.

The next day I wrote to Mr. Matthews. I thought the matter over and I wrote to him and told him that in my telegram I did not mean to threaten him, because I thought he was doing what he could for me, but that they had worried me so in Washington, and that I thought it was about time something should be done one way or another. I went to Cincinnati, on my road to New Orleans, and stopped over there and saw Mr. Matthews. He told me to go back to Washington and he would follow me that night. I came back and we both arrived here on the same evening (Sunday evening), the 10th of June. I saw him three days after my arrival and asked him what had been done. He told me he had not seen the President, but that he would