(Concluded from first page.)

points, which overlooked by the reporter. [illegible] After the introduction of Sherman's letter to Anderson and Weber, the witness went on to testify as follows:

Weber said that he would be provided for in such a manner as he thought we should be. Weber's circumstances were rather worse than mine. He had a wife and children, and, as he said, I could get up at any time and leave Louisiana, but he could not."

THE GAME FOR A CONGRESSMAN.

"I think it was the day after the receipt of the letter that I went down to the custom-house and met Mr. Nash, who was a member of Congress from the sixth congressional district, in which East Feliciana is located. Nash came to me and stated that the republican board were going to throw him out. I asked him why they could not make a case for him if they could make a case for Mr. Hayes? He said they could make the case equally as good for Mr. Hayes as for me, but that Kellogg was a popular enemy, and of course, would beat him.

"I said, 'Nash, now you wait for me a few moments until I have an interview with Kellogg.' Nash waited a few moments, and I saw Kellogg coming up the steps, and I followed, and I said to him: 'Governor, what are you going to do for Nash's case?' He said: 'Nash is beaten of course, the majority against him is 6,000.' I said, 'The majority against Hayes is 10,000.' He said, 'That may be a different thing.' I said, 'It may be a different thing in your estimation, but not in mine. Now, sir, if you will not put this man in, I will put other returns from the sixth congressional district, or Weber and I will burst this whole thing.' He was standing on the steps and I laid my hand on his shoulder, this way, and he said, 'By God, if you want to put your neck in a halter, you go ahead and do it. I am Governor of this State. I control the police, and control the courts.' Said he 'A word to the wise is sufficient.' Said I, 'Now, Governor Kellogg, if you mean that for a threat it is thrown away. You have got to return Nash for the sixth congressional district.' We discussed the matter a few minutes and he said, 'You go and tell Nash to make up a good case in Saint Landry, Livingston and Tangipahoa.'"

DOING FOR THAT CONSULATE.

Witness then went on to say that he came to the city of Washington the day or two before the inauguration, or the inauguration day. He gave an account of his adventures after the promise of consulship. He said: "I waited here until about a week, I think, after the inauguration, and then I got the members of the Louisiana delegation—Gov. Kellogg, Mr. Darrall, Judge Leonard and Mr. Nash—to sign an application for my appointment as consul. It did not specify any particular place, except that it should be in a warm climate. That application I filed at the State Department.

"I did not see the Treasury Department. I did that for this reason: If Mr. Sherman would carry out his original agreement he would be opposition, as intended it might excite comment. So I supposed by filing this application, and afterwards going to Mr. Sherman to get him to go to Mr. Evarts and have my appointment made, I would be credited to Louisiana and the matter would excite no attention. I went to the Treasury Department three different times and failed to see Mr. Sherman."

Q. "Who was the first officer that you saw connected with the government?"

A. "O, I saw the President."

Q. "Then you will come to that first. Did you get the President with this recommendation?"

A. "Before I filed that recommendation I went to the President with Dr. Darrall and Mr. Nash. I had a private letter to the President from a friend of his, Mr. P. B. Conn, of the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald. Dr. Darrall made no statements. Dr. Darrall and Mr. Nash urged my consulship, and after they had made their arguments Dr. Darrall presented this letter from Mr. Conn. The President picked it up, read it over very carefully, put it in his pocket and made no remark. He said, 'Please appoint this gentleman to a consulship in a warm climate; this is a special case.' Signed it 'R. B. H.,' and I took it over to the State Department and filed it there."

Q. "Howdong did this application pend with Mr. Evarts?"

A. "Well, after I filed my application I then went to the Treasury Department, without saying anything to Dr. Darrall or Mr. Nash, for the purpose of getting Mr. Sherman's influence for the appointment also. And said I failed to see Mr. Sherman. I found his house one evening and went in. I met Mrs. Sherman in the parlor and I introduced myself as Mr. Anderson, as he pretended not to recognize me. He sat down on the sofa. Said I, 'Mr. Sherman, I came here for a position.' Said he, 'I have got no position for you in my department.' I told him I did not expect a position in his department; I wanted it from the State Department. 'Then,' he said, 'you had better call on Mr. Evarts.' I told him that I had filed my application with Mr. Evarts, and what I wanted him to do was to use his influence to get me the appointment. He replied to that, that he neither proposed to use his influence for me in his department nor in any other department—neither in Mr. Evarts department nor in any other department. And just then Governor Wells, of Louisiana, came in, and I took up my hat and left, and I never saw Mr. Sherman until last Saturday."

The witness then related how he had started for New Orleans to get the Sherman letter; how he stopped at Cincinnati, and had there seen Stanley Matthews, and this is the account which he gave of the interview:

"I went into a general history of the election in Louisiana. I told him what part Judge Chase of Ohio had played in the election in East Feliciana had been conducted, and in the State; told him they had thrown out any parish on a forged protest; that they had made no promises which they had not fulfilled and had no intention of fulfilling; in fact told him the whole story of the whole thing right through. Went into all the details, with the exception that I omitted any mention of Sherman's name. I did not mention his name at all. I supposed that Mr. Sherman and Mr. Matthews were friends, and that anything I might say against Mr. Sherman would be reported to him by Mr. Matthews. I told him I was going on for documentary evidence surrendered. He asked me what I wanted. I told him I did not want anything specially, except that I wanted them to carry out their agreement. Then he said I should go to New Orleans and wait until the arrival of the commission to determine Louisiana affairs; that he would send me a letter of introduction to one of its members, and that I should consult fully with him, and that the matter would be arranged between us."

AN EMPTY PROMISE.

The witness, then, presented the letter of introduction given him on that occasion by Stanley Matthews to Mr. Harlan, of the Harlan-McVeagh commission.

Harlan sent for him the day before having New Orleans, and said: "Mr. Anderson, you have been rather badly treated in this matter, and when I get back to Washington I shall see that you are provided for. And he asked me what I wanted. I told him that there was a vacancy in the consulate at Vera Cruz, which I would like to have, and which he promised to get me immediately upon his arrival.

"But," he said, "in order for me to secure this position for you I should like to have the copies of those documents that you have in your possession to show certain parties in Washington that you ought to be and must be provided for." I went home and had the documents copied, went back and gave them to Gen. Harlan, and that was the last that I saw of the documents or heard of Harlan either.

A WARM PLACE THAT WOULDN'T PAY.

Anderson then started back for Washington; stopped again at Cincinnati, saw Matthews, and got from him the letter to Mr. Evarts, published elsewhere; called [illegible] and in a few days afterwards saw the announcement of his appointment as consul to Funchal, which he declined to accept. He again started for Cincinnati, and saw Mr. Matthews, who said to him:

"You go right back in the next train. I have prepared a letter from the President in regard to your case, and I have written him a letter as will secure your appointment to some position. He said, 'There is no question about it. I have made it now.' Said he, 'I had some letters from distinguished men, but I have to do no more than I have to tell him any more about the situation in Louisiana than I have. I have obliged to be; I think I will have to go to Washington myself. If you do, come and see me when you get there, and I will find a berth for you.'"

I returned to Washington, and the next morning I called on Mr. Matthews, who said he had written a letter to the President. Mr. Matthews said that he went to the White House; Mr. Hayes said that he had received any letters from Mr. Matthews. The President said, I again saw the President, and I asked if I could have a letter from him. He said I could not. So I went back to Mr. Matthews. I told him I was going to Washington, and that I would call on the President. Matthews said, "Stop in Philadelphia for one week. You can address me there by that time." I left Matthews and went to Philadelphia.

JAMES E. ANDERSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Care of J. R. Supplee, Commission Merchant.)

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Stanley Matthews to James E. Anderson:

(Personal and Confidential.)
UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your note of yesterday, and in reply beg to say that I do not recollect the suggestions heretofore made by you to which you refer, and which you think, if adopted, might still prove advantageous to the public interest, and I would be glad to do so here, if I have been subjected to any misrepresentation in regard to everything I have undertaken to do that I do not think it worth while for me to go to Philadelphia or Baltimore for the purpose of meeting you. In case you should find it convenient to be in Washington, I shall be pleased to see you. Yours truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

"Mr. JAMES E. ANDERSON, Philadelphia."

Letter for Documents establishing Mr. E. Anderson's Testimony—Stanley Matthews Trying to Fulfill John Sherman's Promises.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—There is a manifest [illegible] in this city. The testimony of Mr. E. Anderson has made a very deep and lasting impression. Republican partisans admit that he has made a prima facie case. Sherman's connection with the Louisiana matter is imperative.

It was the remark of two members of the Judiciary Committee this evening that it would be difficult to persuade the American people that he had not written the letter said before him by Stanley Matthews. Mr. Sherman's friends say that Matthews is trying to fulfill the promise made to Anderson. It is said that Harlan has been this morning in consultation with Judge Shellabarger. Whether true or not, it is admitted that he must appear before the committee and explain his relations to the case.

In addition to letter and documents already published, the following are worth publishing: [illegible]

Letter from Anderson to P. G. Butler of East Feliciana:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, La.,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, July 16, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th was certainly a surprise. I thought I fully comprehended the situation at Washington, and I have responded, but your letter leaves off that impression. I have suspected that you knew more of certain affairs than you cared to tell. I made no protest against the returns—simply a statement of what really occurred and what came under my observation. The parish will be thrown out, and nothing I could have done or can do will prevent it. Had you consulted me before, we might together have accomplished something. As it is, there is no use in butting my head against a stone wall. I disliked the idea of making overtures to a Democrat, and was as sea as to what action to take in regard to your request. To-day, Major Burke sent for me, and stated that they were desirous of saving the parish, and asked what assistance I could give. Against Kellogg, I was as hard as any man in the parish. Unless strongly corroborated, I did not, however, mention your name, and left him under the impression that I would substantiate the statement made. He offered me $1,500 and $1,500 position for four years. Your fears that you would be obliged to leave the State in case you made the exposure I think are groundless. The people would overlook your complicity in their joy at the result which would probably follow. But admitting that you must leave, I think this would be better with the position which I offer you than it would be in any part of the country. Should you accept, write to Burke; notify me also, and I shall explain the matter to him. Had you not better come to the city? Let me warn you against one thing: Do not make the attempt unless you have documentary evidence to prove your assertions. If you have only heard dark hints, and have only a shadowy piece of flexibility, do not attempt to prove it by the evidence of the latter. They will swear that nothing of the kind ever occurred, and you will be regarded as a falsifier. That is where the shoe pinches me. Why, could I prove all I know, some of these detestable scoundrels would be [illegible] the penitentiary, instead of running the State Government of Louisiana. Thanks for your kind invitation to come up. I don't think that climate would be beneficial to me, especially at this period. May the devil take the day I consented to go to East Feliciana. I see no heart from you south. Take no steps without consulting me. I am anxious to break down these rascals, but there is no use in breaking our necks unless we can accomplish something. Should you see D. A. Weber show him this letter and consult with him. We are acting together. Truly yours,

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

Agreement between Anderson and Nash, Representative in Congress, New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1876:

By an agreement entered into this day between James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration for the parish of East Feliciana, Louisiana, and Charles E. Nash, member of Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana, it is agreed that said Anderson shall suppress evidence showing that the said parish of East Feliciana was fairly carried by the Democratic party at the election Nov. 7, 1876, thereby electing the entire Democratic State ticket and Congressman Nash. In consideration of which the said Nash agrees to secure the said Anderson the position of Naval Officer at the Port of New Orleans, La.

(Signed) JAMES E. ANDERSON,
C. E. NASH.

The above agreement was signed in our presence this 21st day of November, 1876.

(Signed) J. M. QUEENSON,
O. H. MORGAN.

Letters from Stanley Matthews to Anderson:

MR. ANDERSON: You are at liberty to use the note on the other page as an introduction to Gen. Harlan, who is one of the commission, and you can talk to him as freely as to me. You should say to Nash, if inquired of, that I have the agreement.

(Signed) STANLEY MATTHEWS.

CINCINNATI, March. 29, 1877.

Gen. J. M. Harlan,

DEAR SIR: This will be presented to you by Mr. James E. Anderson, who may desire to communicate with you confidentially. Yours truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 17, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I had an interview to-day with the Secretary of State in reference to your appointment as Consul at Callao, the place you desired. Unfortunately, the Secretary is already under such commitments in reference to that appointment as to make it impracticable to gratify your present wishes. I have, however, the best reasons for saying, sooner or later, and as soon as practicable, I shall be able to obtain for you a satisfactory appointment, place, at home or abroad. Keep me posted upon the time of what you may have in respect to places you would like to have and feel competent to fill, so that I can better represent your wishes. Yours truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

TO JAMES E. ANDERSON.

CINCINNATI, April 27, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your favor of 22nd inst., and I have also conferred with Gen. Harlan, having travelled with him from Hilada here, arriving last night. The General told me he had organized at the State Department that the Consulate at Tientsin had already some time since been disposed of. We both concluded it would be better to wait now until the extra session of Congress, which will be called to meet June 4, when I will be in Washington regularly, and application which I have promised, and when I do not doubt I will be able to secure your appointment to some foreign position which is agreeable to you. Yours truly,

(Signed) STANLEY MATTHEWS.

TO JAMES E. ANDERSON, Esq., New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, May 7, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I enclose letter to Gen. Thomas C. Anderson asking his influence in favor of your appointment as Deputy Collector, in answer to yours of the 5th inst., just received. Let me hear from you as to the result. Yours truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

JAMES E. ANDERSON, Esq., New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, May 7, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: The appointment of Mr. James E. Anderson as one of the three deputy collectors or other place satisfactory to him is made in the House at New Orleans. I would regard as in the interest of the public service, a deserved recognition of his services, and a personal favor to myself. May I venture to ask your personal influence in its favor? Yours truly,

(Signed) STANLEY MATTHEWS.

GEN. THOMAS C. ANDERSON.

Stanley Matthews to Secretary Evarts, recommending Anderson:

CINCINNATI, May 14, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: The bearer, Mr. James E. Anderson of New Orleans is the gentleman to reference to whom, when last in Washington, I had a private conversation with you touching his appointment to a Consulship. Mr. Anderson has had, until now, a subordinate clerkship in the Custom House at New Orleans, which has always been unsatisfactory to him, and now his residence there has become so unpleasant that he has applied for a place in the Consular service. The circumstances in which Mr. Anderson has been placed and in which he has been compelled to act a very difficult part are such as to give him very strong claims upon the Administration in the public interests, and I do most earnestly urge that some satisfactory public employment may be found for him at once. Very truly,

(Signed) STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Stanley Matthews to Anderson:

CINCINNATI, May 28, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your telegram to-day, and very much regret you are not satisfied with the appointment tendered you, and which, by the papers this morning, I understand was the senate at Funchal. I am really at loss to know what further to do. I am quite willing to do anything you may suggest that gives promise reasonably of success. Did you see Mr. Evarts personally? Write to me and explain your views fully, and let me know what you think I can further do to serve you. Yours truly,

(Signed) STANLEY MATTHEWS.

JAMES E. ANDERSON, Esq., 72 H. street, Washington city.

Telegrams and letters from Anderson to Stanley Matthews:

Half-rate message by the Atlantic and Pacific Franklin Company:

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1877.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The President claims to have received no letters. Want no more correspondence, and no more nonsense. Come here and arrange this affair, or you can sail face the music. Telegraph me at once. Care nothing about documents in your possession. Yours, ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

MY DEAR SIR: Gen. Harlan gave me the letter to Secretary Evarts. I have nothing further to ask at your hands, or of the monumental fraud who occupies the White House, beyond a return of those documents. A refusal on your part to return them will justify me in publishing (and I will publish) your letters in the statement I propose to make showing how Louisiana was carried for Hayes. I shall remain here until Friday next. If I do not hear from you by that time, I promise you shall hear from me before the Ohio elections.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: When any ward bummer, shoulder-hitter, etc., who can fill no other position, must be provided for in a seaport city, they are given a position as inspector of customs. The hours are from 6 A. M. till 6 P. M., the desire to stand under a broiling sun and prevent friendly smuggling among passengers. The pay amounts to [illegible] and no perquisites. This is the position offered me by Gen. Smith. I have told him I would not accept it, and can take the position and go to the devil. He has no time to attend to my position on account of the outside rush, so I proposed to get satisfaction in my own way. If you desire to return me the documents given you you need not fear I think is better you should, as I believe you will receive upon consideration instructions. You can use your own judgment. Should you accept, write to Burke; notify me also, and I shall explain the matter to him. Had you not better come to the city? Let me warn you against one thing: Do not make the attempt unless you have documentary evidence to prove your assertions. If you have only heard dark hints, and have only a shadowy piece of flexibility, do not attempt to prove it by the evidence of the latter. They will swear that nothing of the kind ever occurred, and you will be regarded as a falsifier. That is where the shoe pinches me. Why, could I prove all I know, some of these detestable scoundrels would be [illegible] the penitentiary, instead of running the State Government of Louisiana. Thanks for your kind invitation to come up. I don't think that climate would be beneficial to me, especially at this period. May the devil take the day I consented to go to East Feliciana. I see no heart from you south. Take no steps without consulting me. I am anxious to break down these rascals, but there is no use in breaking our necks unless we can accomplish something. Should you see D. A. Weber show him this letter and consult with him. We are acting together. Truly yours,

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