MR. POTTER'S WITNESS.

A SENSATIONAL STORY BY ANDERSON.

HE ACCUSES SECRETARY SHERMAN AND MR. MATTHEWS OF BEING PARTIES TO A CONSPIRACY, BUT CONVICTS NO ONE MORE IMPORTANT THAN HIMSELF.

James E. Anderson, the Louisiana witness, upon whom Mr. Potter principally depends, testified to Mr. Potter's committee on Saturday, and told a long story, in which he sought to connect Secretary Sherman and Mr. Matthews with a bargain for throwing out the vote of East Feliciana Parish. He produced the alleged letter of Mr. Sherman and a number of letters and telegrams from Mr. Stanley Matthews. Secretary Sherman took the stand for a moment to deny the authenticity of the letter. The Secretary and the Republican letter of the former is a forgery, and who the forger is.

ANDERSON'S TESTIMONY.

THE SIGNING OF A PROTEST IN BLANK.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Select Committee on the alleged frauds in the last Presidential election began work yesterday. All the members were present and there was a large attendance of newspaper men and of outsiders. Messrs. Wilson and Shellabarger were in attendance as counsel for Secretary Sherman, but took no active part in what took place, except to state and to have put on record the fact that their not doing so was in consequence of a rule adopted by the committee that counsel could only put questions to witnesses through the chairman or some member. The sub-committee to visit Florida was announced as composed of Mr Hunton, of Virginia; Mr. Springer, of Illinois, and Mr. Hiscock, of New-York. The committee was in session from 10 o'clock until 5.

The witness examined was James E. Anderson, who acted as Supervisor of Registration in the parish of East Feliciana, La. The following comprises the most important part of his testimony: In reply to the usual questions, he testified that he was a journalist by profession, and at present engaged on *The Philadelphia North American* as night and news editor. He also stated that his letter to Mr. Potter offering to testify in regard to the manipulation of the election returns of the parish of East Feliciana, La., was given to the press himself; previous to the last Presidental election he was a clerk in the Custom House at 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. Anderson continued:

I called at the Custom House shortly after getting into the city, and one of the first men that I met was Marshal Pitkin. He asked me if any protest had accompanied the returns. I told him no. He asked me why I had made no protest. I told him that the circumstances did not warrant it; that there was no ground on which to make a protest. He said: "You were here a few weeks ago, and you then told me that you had been intimidated, and that an attempt had been made on your life, and that you had been driven from the parish." I told him that that was the case, but that I did not know whether the intimidation had been practised by Democrats or by Republicans, and that consequently I was not prepared to make any protest. Later in the day he came again to me, and he said: "Jim, I do not want you to do anything which your conscience does not warrant you in doing, but there is a crisis here, and it looks as if the Presidency was going to hinge on Louisiana, and if you can conscientiously make a protest against your parish I wish you would do it." I told him that I did not see exactly how to do it. He said: "Can you not make a statement of what occurred?" I said I could. So I sat down and drew up a rough draft of what had occurred in the parish, and of what I was willing to swear to. Hugh J. Campbell, Judge of the Fourth District Court, came in, and Pitkin submitted the paper to him. Campbell read it, and said that the paper did not amount to anything in point of law, and he asked me to make another protest. He drew up a paper, which he submitted to me, and which I refused to sign, much less swear to. He asked me what I was willing to swear to, and I told him that I was willing to swear to the facts as given in my first statement. He then drew up another protest and submitted it to me. I read it over. It was partly in blank. I 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. He said, "You had better think over that matter and compare notes with other parties, and when you are ready to fill up the blanks, you can come here and we will give you the paper and you can fill it up to suit yourself." I signed that paper, but I did not swear to it. The last paragraph in it was that I did not make the protest at the time for fear that I should stand in danger of my life if I did so, and that was so, because if the people of East Feliciana had thought that I was going to cheat them out of the fruits of their hard-earned victory, they would have swung me higher than Haman and consequently that statement was correct.

INTERFERENCES WITH ANDERSON.

After relating matters of no special interest or importance, the examination proceeded, and Anderson went on to tell about incidents in New-Orleans before the election, in substance as follows:

While in New-Orleans, I met the Governor there and he asked me what the matter was. I told him that there had been an attempt to assassinate me in the parish, that I had become thoroughly disgusted in the matter and that I had concluded I would leave, and that he could appoint some other man in my place. He said he was sorry for that, but that he thought I had left the parish too soon. He emphasized that. For a period of two weeks after that there were various negotiations going on between Kellogg and the Democrats. A delegation of Democrats came down from the parish, and they said that they were satisfied with my manner of conducting the registration; that they had no fault to find with me and that if Kellogg did not want to send any other man they were perfectly willing that I should go back. The moment the Republicans found that I was willing to go back they manifested a desire that I should not go, and they did not want me to go. I made all preparations to go to the parish on Thursday evening, when Mr. L. B. Jenks called me aside and said to me: "Anderson, I thought you understood this thing. I thought you understood that it was not our intention that you should go back. We were only fooling these Democrats." I said, "Mr. Jenks you are at liberty to fool Democrats as much as you please, but I do not want you to fool them at my expense." He said: "Do you propose to go back to the parish?" I said, "Certainly I do." Said he, "Let me tell you one thing: if you attempt to leave the city to-day you will be arrested." Said I, "On what charge?" He said, "There is no trouble about that, we will find a charge." Then Thomas H. Jenks, afterward the Deputy Marshal of the parish, and a cousin of L. B. Jenks, came to me and told me that L. B. Jenks had been hired by Kellogg and others to watch me and prevent my leaving the city. He 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 it all out of him." I 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 I learned the whole conspiracy, that the object was, not to hold an election in East Feliciana, that the onus would be thrown upon me, and that, after the election, they would say that I had refused to return and that consequently they could not get the vote of the parish, and (to use L. B. Jenks's own expression), "He would be d——d but they would skin me after election for my course in doing what I had done." Next day, I saw Mr. Potter, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and I said that if he would telegraph to his friends and guarantee me protection and see that I got safely out of the City of New-Orleans, I would go to East Feliciana and hold the election. Mr. Potter made an arrangement for the steamer to stop at Carrollton, six miles above the city. I rode up to Carrollton, and waited there until the steamer came along, when the captain sent a boat on shore and took me on board, and then I went back to the parish.

Q.—State whether you had any particular difficulty with any leading Republican there at any time prior to the election?

A.—Yes. I had a difficulty with my clerk, P. C. Butler.

Q.—What was his standing as a Republican in the parish? A.—He did not seem to have much standing of any kind, owing to the fact that he was a notorious desperado, a man who boasts of having shot twenty-seven men.

Q.—Did he make an assault upon you? A.—Yes, sir, he attempted to kill me afterwards.

Q.—Openly? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—After the election did you file any other paper than the one spoken of on the 10th of November? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever fill in any blanks in that paper at any time? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You are satisfied now, from your recollection, that the paper which you signed on the 10th of November was the only protest that you signed? A.—Yes, sir, the paper which I signed on the afternoon of Friday the 10th of November. I had signed one in the morning before Mr. Woolfley and later in the afternoon, I made this blank protest before Mr. Campbell, which I never swore to. About a week after the latter paper was signed, I walked down to Marshal Pitkin's office and asked him for the protest. He said it was in other hands and 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.

A PROTEST AGAINST A PROTEST.

By Mr. McMahon—Did you and Weber have a conversation as to the course which you should pursue in reference to these two parishes? A.—After the election he came down. A few days after he 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 made a sort of general statement.

By Mr. Reed—That was the Mr. Weber who was killed subsequently? A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Hiscock—State who were the half-dozen persons before whom you made that statement in Marshal Pitkin's office. A.—There were some half-dozen in the room. I only remember that Weber and Jenks were there. It was in the ante-room of the Marshal's office.

By Mr. McMahon—Go on with your statement as to what took place between you and Weber.

The Witness—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.

By Mr. Reed—What was the date of that? A.—That was on the 14th of November. Then we sat down at my desk and drew up a statement as to what we had done, and then we went before a notary public and swore to it.

Q.—Is this paper (handing one to witness) a copy of it? A.—Yes, sir, that is a true copy of it.

Mr. Reed called for the production of the original paper. The witness said that he did not have it, but that the original is probably still in existence. Mr. McMahon said that an effort would be made to produce the original. The paper was then read and is as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1876.

The undersigned, James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of East Feliciana, and D. A. Weber, Supervisor 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 day of November, 1876, for the reason that the election held on that day was the most peaceable 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 the 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 vote 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; Wm. P. Kellogg, now Governor of the State, and Charles E. Nash, member of Congress from the VIth District, and others. D. A. WEBER,
JAMES E. ANDERSON.

This was signed in our presence, November 15, 1876,
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.

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

Mr. McMahon said he thought that when the committee sent for another witness that one would have it.

Mr. Reed—Who has the original?

Mr. McMahon—We will develop that presently.

The Witness—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.

By Mr. McMahon—Q.—After the execution of this agreement, on the 15th of November, state what took place?

SHERMAN BESOUGHT FOR A PROMISE.

A.—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 me and said that some of the Visiting Committee were at 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, but 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-st. we passed by Morean'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 in by the lower door and walked into the saloon. 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 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, gentlemen." 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.

Q.—State the conversation which took place between you? A.—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 true patriot to stand by us. Now, I hope that you gentlemen are going to do that thing." "Well, Mr. Sherman," said Weber, "Mr. Anderson and I have already done more than 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 for your going back?" Weber said: "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." I 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. That was on Sunday evening, the 19th.

Mr. Springer—What was it that you should let stand?

The Witness—We inferred that he meant to let the matter in reference to the parishes stand as it was then.

The Chairman—That means everything as to the protests?

The Witness—To let the protests stand as they existed then.

Mr. Morrison—You have mentioned the protest as being forged?

The Witness—Yes, sir.

Q. You have stated substantially all that there was of it?

A.—I have stated all that occurred. The interview occupied scarcely five minutes.

Q.—Was anybody within hearing besides yourselves?

A.—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.

Q.—How about Stoughton?

A.—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 r newspaper.

Q.—Look at this paper (handing a paper to witness) and state what it is. A.—This is the letter which I wrote the next morning after our interview with Mr. Sherman requesting Mr. Weber to come round to my room.

Q.—It is the original letter or a copy of it? A.—It is the original letter which I wrote to Weber.

The letter was read and is as follows:

Nov. 20, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR:

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 to —— will be out by that time. We ought to see Sherman again, and insist on a written guarantee. Yours truly, ANDERSON.

Mr. Weber, in answer to that note, came to my room that same morning. 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. I went to the Custom House, with the understanding that I was to wait for Weber at the corner of Canal and St. Charles-sts. I waited there probably twenty minutes, when Weber came with an answer from Sherman. I asked him, "Did you see Sherman?" He said, "No; I sent it from the Cross Saloon." Weber brought the answer unopened; it was signed by John Sherman.

Q.—Do you know where that original letter of Mr. Sherman's is? A.—I do not; I have no knowledge of where the original is.

Q.—Look at this paper and see if you recognize it. A. (examining the paper)—I recognize it.

Q.—What is it? A.—It is the copy of a letter which was sent to Mr. Sherman, with a slight alteration from the original. This is the copy that I gave Mr. Weber on the morning when we sent the letter to Mr. Sherman and received the answer.

The following is the 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 A. ANDERSON.

The Hon. JOHN SHERMAN.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON THE STAND.

Mr. McMahon proposed to put in evidence a copy of Mr. Sherman's letter in reply. After a long discussion about whether the copy of Mr. Sherman's letter could be read and put in evidence, Mr. Butler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the paper identified by the witness be received, but not read nor given to the public until Mr. Secretary Sherman may be forthwith called, and the paper shown, and he asked if he admits it to be a copy of any letter written by him.

Thereupon the following telegram was sent by the chairman:

To Secretary SHERMAN:

SIR: A paper purporting to be a copy of a letter written by you to D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson has been produced before this committee, and the committee has suspended the reading of it until you can have an opportunity to come here forthwith, see the paper, and state whether it be a copy of any letter written by you, if you so desire to do.

Secretary Sherman, having appeared in response to the telegram sent to him, was sworn, and was asked if he ever wrote the letter referred to. Mr. Sherman (after an inspection of the paper handed him) 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.

After some time (the witness having apparently concluded his statement) the chairman said, "that is all for the present, Mr. Secretary."

Mr. Hiscock renewed his objection to the copy of Mr. Sherman's letter being put in evidence, but the objection was overruled, and the copy was read and put in evidence, 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 accompanied 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 Governor 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.

ANDERSON'S ELECTION CORRESPONDENCE.

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

I.

[A letter from James E. Anderson under fictitious initials.]

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2, 1877.

SIR: D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson were respectively supervisors in East and West Feliciana Parishes during the last election. Some time during the past Winter, Weber placed a sealed envelope in the hands of a gentleman of this city for safe keeping. This envelope was opened by mistake and found to contain, among other things, the following documents, which, taken in relation of dates, form an interesting inside history of the last elections in Louisiana. Weber was killed in March and Anderson is now in Washington. Preserve the letters inclosed, as they may be needed for future use. W. B. F.

II.

CLINTON, La., Sept. 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. Payne, 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 interests. He says I must return 1,000 majority from this parish. If you were to rake this parish with a fine-tooth comb you could not find that number of Republicans, and how they can 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, DeGray, 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 empatic 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 are making heavers. 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 thro'. I ask nothing more. Yours, J. E. A.
D. A. W.

III.

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 parish. 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 motives that actuated him. Will write you from the city. Hasty. J. E. A.
D. A. W.

IV.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29, 1876.

MY DEAR DON: I am in receipt of yours of the 25th instant. 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, etc. The white-livered scoundrel has hired L. B. Jenks to-day to dog my footsteps and should I attempt to leave I would undoubtedly be arrested on some trivial pretext. I'll beat the whole crowd yet—d——n 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, etc. I am convinced that Packard has no hand in this affair but am in doubt as to E. L. Packard and Campbell have always favored the organization of our party in the parish. They have also conceded 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 not likely to advocate and carry out any plan they 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 500 majority, E. L.'s game is cooked. Of course he cannot overcome such odds in Point Coupee. When I return I shall stop at my old place, No. 144 Custom House-st. Come round as soon as you arrive. Find out who those d—— 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.

VI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1876.

DEAR DON: Meet me on Royal-st. at 11 o'clock. Packard is raising h— over your refusal to protest. Morgan has followed me like a shadow since my return. Am in doubt 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 to Crope's 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 protest. Pitkin refuses to show it to me. Make up your mind as to what we had better do. I am opposed to doing their d——d dirty work, even to save Hayes. If we pull together and expose the whole thing, Pitkin, Kellogg, h—— 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.

VII.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1876.

DEAR DON: Since answering P.'s letter yesterday, giving him Burke's proposition, I have thought that possibly I might have put my foot in it. It is very possible that he may be a spy or an actor 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's reply. 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 heavily and assert that I have sold out and am going to Montreal to-night. Will meet you at 11 sharp, if there is anything new.
ANDERSON.

VIII. Nov. 20, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: Come around to my house this morning. I am not satisfied, and have no more faith in Sherman, Matthews, and 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 to —— will be out by that time. We ought to see Sherman again, and insist on a written guarantee. Yours truly, ANDERSON.

IX.

[A Letter from Anderson to P. C. Butler, of East Feliciana.]

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS, La., }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1876. }

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th was certainly a surprise. I thought I fully comprehended the capability of these d—d scoundrels, but your letter has removed 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 confided in me before we might together have accomplished something. As it is there is no use of butting my head against a stone wall. I disliked the idea of making overtures to the Democrats and was at sea as to what action to take in regard to your request. To-day Major Burke sent for me and stated they were desirous of saving the parish, and asked what assistance I could give and what I wanted. I repeated your statement verbatim, save as regards Packard, which is too incredible to make 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 $4,000 and an $1,800 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 amount, together with the position, would give you a fair start 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 simply heard Dick instruct Tom and Harry to perform some piece of rascality, 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 liblier. That is where the shoe pinches me. Why, could I prove all I know, some of these detestable scoundrels would be enjoying the hospitality of the Baton Rouge Penitentiary instead of running the State Government of Louisiana. Thanks for you 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. Let me hear from you soon. 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.

ANDERSON'S SALE OF HIMSELF.

The following alleged bargain was produced by the witness:

Agreement between Anderson and Nash, Representative in Congress, New-Orleans, November 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 VIth 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 held November 9, 1876, thereby electing the entire Democratic State ticket and Congressmen, in consideration of which the said Nash agrees to secure for said Anderson the position of Naval Officer at the Port of New-Orleans, La. JAMES E. ANDERSON.
C. E. NASH.

The above agreement was signed in our presence this 21st day of November, 1876. J. M. TOMLINSON.
E. B. MORGAN.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH STANLEY MATTHEWS.

The following correspondence with Stanley Matthews was also produced by the witness:

I.

MR. ANDERSON: You are at liberty to use the note on the other page as an introduction to General 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. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

II.

CINCINNATI, March 29, 1877.

General 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.

III.

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 either at home or abroad. Keep me posted from time to 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.

IV.

CINCINNATI, April 27, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 22d inst., and I have also conferred with General Harlan, having travelled with him from Hiloda here, arriving last night. The General told me he had ascertained 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 situated so that I can give the attention to your application which I have promised, and when, I do not doubt, I will be able to secure your appointment to some foreign position which will be agreeable to you. Very truly, STANLEY MATTHEWS.

To JAMES E. ANDERSON, *esq., New-Orleans.*

V.

CINCINNATI, May 7, 1877.

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

JAMES E. ANDERSON, *esq., New-Orleans.*

VI.

CINCINNATI, May 7, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: The appointment of Mr. James E. Anderson as one of the three Deputy Collectors, or another place satisfactory to him, in the Custom 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 his favor. Yours truly,

General THOMAS C. ANDERSON. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

VII.

[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 in reference to whom, when last in Washington, I had a private conversation with you, urging 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 abandoned it and his clerkship. 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 interest; and I do most earnestly urge that some satisfactory public employment may be found for him at once. Very truly,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

VIII.

[Stanley Matthews to Anderson.]

CINCINNATI, May 25, 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 Consulate at Funchal. I really am at a 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 everything fully and let me know what you think I can further do to serve you. Yours truly, STANLEY MATTHEWS.

JAMES E. ANDERSON, *esq., No. 73 H-st., Washington City.*

IX.

[Telegrams and letters from Anderson to Stanley Matthews.]

(Half-rate message by the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Company.)

X.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1877.

The 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 all face the music. Telegraph me at once. Care nothing about documents in your possession. ANDERSON.

XI.

June 27.

MY DEAR SIR: General Smith has given me the text of your letter. I have nothing further to ask at your hands, or of the monumental grand who occupies the White House, beyond the 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 election.

To the Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

XII.

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. to 6 p. m., the duties to stand under a broiling sun and prevent rascally sailors from smuggling. The pay amounts to from $1,095 to $1,100 per annum. This is the position offered me by General Smith. I have told him, politely, of course, that he can take the position and go to the devil. He has no time to attend to my wants on account of the outside rush, so I have withdrawn from the contest and shall now proceed to get satisfaction in my own way. If you desire to return me the documents given you, you can do so. I think it better you should, as by doing so it will save you out of future complications. You can use your own judgment, however, in any event. You shall hear from me before the October elections. I shall be in Philadelphia for one week. You can address me there for that period. Very truly yours,

Philadelphia, Penn. JAMES E. ANDERSON.
Care of J. K. Sypher, attorney-at-law.
Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

XIII.

[Stanley Matthews to James Anderson.]
(Personal and confidential.)

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1878. }

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 hear your report. I have ever been subjected to such misrepresentation in regard to everything I have undertaken to do, that I do not think it would be wise 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.*

ANDERSON AND THE PRESIDENT.

In explanation of some of the correspondence which he submitted to the committee, Anderson then related interviews which he had with the President and with Stanley Matthews. He had been offered the Consulate to Funchal, he said, and had declined to accept it; he then went to the President. The following is his account of the interview:

The President said 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 appraisership, now held by Ringgold, who has no political backing except ex-Senator West, I will withdraw 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 to New-Orleans unless I had some definite promise made that I should be provided for. Then he said: "You go home and write me this proposition which you have made, and send it 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."

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 in Washington, and that I thought it was about time that something should be done one way or the other. 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 Wash