be delivered. The former was written by Harry C. Coe, of New-Haven, and was a fine effort. The latter was delivered by William H. Taft (son of the Hon. Alphonso Taft), of Cincinnati, Ohio. The oration treated of "The Professional and Political Prospects of the College Graduate," and was unusually good. For so young a man the subject was handled in a manner remarkable for depth, compass and originality. Just before singing the parting ode, which was written by Herbert W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., President Porter read the following list of prizes:

John A. Porter Prize, of $250, for the best English essay, to Henry A. James, B. A., law school, Baltimore, Md.

Douglas Fellowship, of $600, for 1878-9, to E. S. Bottum, B. A., post graduate, Norwich, Conn.

Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship, of $600, to C. H. Kelsey, of the graduating class, Bridgeport, Conn.

Larned Scholarship, of $300, for the class of '78, to George T. Knott, Springfield, Mo.

Clark Scholarship, of $120, for the class of '78, to Wm. E. Waters, Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. W. De Forest Scholarship, of $120, for the class of '78, Chas. H. Shaw, New-York.

Woolsey Scholarship, class of '81, to Philip G. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.

Hurlbut Scholarship and Third Freshman Scholarship, (for second and third rank), at the Woolsey examination, to Russell A. Bigelow, West Brattleboro, Vt., and Walter R. Bridgman, Syracuse, N. Y., adjudged equal.

Winthrop Prizes, in the junior class: first, $200, E. B. Nichols, Easton, Conn.; second, $100, J. A. C. Sonn, Newark, N. J.

Scott German Prize, offered to the senior class, to Alfred L. Ripley, Andover, Mass.

Scott French Prize, offered to the junior class, to L. L. Stanton, New-York.

Sophomore Prizes for English composition: first prizes, J. A. Amundson, A. B. Nichols, S. C. Partridge and D. Scudder; second prizes, W. M. Hall, F. W. Hopkins, W. C. Husted and E. P. Noyes; third prizes, W. N. Eddy, T. R. Morrow, W. H. Taft and S. Trumbull.

Sophomore Declamation Prizes: first prize, W. D. Murray, Plainville, N. J.; second prizes, W. D. Barnes, Brooklyn, N. Y. and J. F. Woodhull, Groton, Conn.; third prize, D. Scudder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sophomore Mathematical Prizes: first prize, W. M. Hall, Ashfield, Mass; second prize, F. W. Hopkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; third prizes, W. H. Sherman, Providence, R. I. and W. C. Wheeler, New-Haven, Conn.

Freshman Mathematical Prizes: first prize, F. B. Lucas; second prizes, O. H. Briggs and A. E. White.

Berkley Premiums for Latin composition in the Freshman class: first rank, E. E. Aiken, B. W. Pacon, P. G. Bartlett, R.A. Bigiow, W. R. Bridgman, A. E. White; second rank, A. E. Bostwick, S. Evarts, N. C. Fisher, A. G. Stedman, S. L. Whipple, C. O. Whitmore.

By 2 o'clock a large company had gathered in front of South Middle, where as usual raised seats had been erected in the shape of a triangle. Upon them sat the visitors, while the seniors occupied benches within the enclosure. Here, with singing and cheering and music by the band, and smoking the long, ridiculous pipes and drinking the traditional lemonade, the class histories were read. The historians were James P. Pigott, New-Haven; Wm. H. Law, New-Haven; Tudor S. Jenks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and W. L. R. Wurts, Paterson, N. J. The histories abounded in the usual jokes, which, while they could not understand them, made the spectators laugh all the same; for how could they help it when 130 young fellows seemed so wonderfully pleased? The reading of the histories lasted until shortly after 6 o'clock, when the class formed into line and marched to the library building, where they planted the class ivy which was brought from the home of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon. After singing the Ivy Ode, which was written by Harry C. Coe, the men again formed into line and marched to the homes of the professors, giving their houses and the other buildings the customary cheers; and the class day—a very eventful day to 130 men—was over.

But the pleasure of the day had not altogether passed, for in the evening came the senior promenade concert at Alumni Hall. The concert was held there last year, and for various reasons it was considered a more desirable place than Music Hall. This year, after some hesitation, the faculty again consented that the hall should be used for the purpose, and the scene presented to-night, amid the sweet strains of soul-cheering music, with a brilliant display of flowers, and with a "vast concourse of beautiful women richly arrayed," was in striking contrast with that which might have been seen there a few days ago, when 130 poor fellows were undergoing the agony of annuals. Dancing began at 9 o'clock, and continued till 3, with an intermission at 12, for supper, which was served by Redcliffe in Linonia Hall. The music was furnished by Lander, of New-York. The concert was in every respect a success, and reflects credit upon the committee, who are as follows: J. N. Peet, chairman; W. H. Law, floor manager; J. J. Jennings, H. W. Lamb, H. B. McCarroll, T. E. Mower, Fred. Potter, L. H. Schwab, C. M. Stone, E. H. Stone.

The programme for to-morrow is as follows: Meeting of the alumni, Graduates' Hall, at 9 a. m.; quarter-century reunion of '53, in Battell Chapel, at 12, with an oration by the Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps and a poem by E. C. Stedman; anniversary exercises of the Law School at the Centre Church, at 3 p. m., and reception in the evening. The concert of the glee club will also come off in the evening and will be an excellent one.

In the evening the anniversary exercises of the Sheffield Scientific School took place, and the following gentlemen read their theses, the subjects of which are given:

Charles Samuel Churchill (civil engineering), New-Haven. A Comparison of the different Methods of Leveling.

Francis Dana Winslow (select), Washington, D. C. On the Method of Electing the President of the United States.

John Louis Blackmore (civil engineering), City of Mexico, Mexico. On the Sewerage System of Providence, R. I.

William Grover Chapin (dynamic engineering), Somers. On the Pumping Machinery of the New-Haven Water Co.

Seymour Landon Alvord (select), West Winsted. On Tramps.

Walter Linsley Cowles (civil engineering), Wallingford. A Review of the Gilbert Elevated Railway.

Oswin Hart Doolittle Fowler (select), North Haven. On the Character of Richard the Third.

John Pomeroy Bartlett (select), New-Haven. On the Mohammedans in Spain.

Edmund Beecher Wilson (natural history), Geneva, Ill. Monograph of the New-England Pycnogonidæ.

The following prizes for the year were announced:

Class of 1878.

For excellence in French, the prize awarded to Edward H. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For excellence in civil engineering, the prize awarded to Walter L. Cowles, Wallingford.

Class of 1879.

For excellence in the mathematics of junior year, the prize awarded to George A. Saunders, Newport, R. I., with honorable mention of Charles A. Wilcox, Painesville, Ohio.

For excellence in chemistry, the prize awarded to William J. Comstock, Toledo, Ohio, with honorable mention of John Jewett, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For excellence in mineralogy, the prize awarded to Frederick I. Allen, Auburn, N. Y.

Class of 1880.

For excellence in all the studies of freshman year, the prize awarded to Dwight Porter, Hartford.

For excellence in German, the prize awarded to Ernst J. Lieflield, New-Haven.

For excellence in mathematics, the prize awarded to Dwight Porter, Hartford.

For excellence in physics, the prize awarded to Dwight Porter, Hartford.

For excellence in mechanical drawing, the prize awarded to George Robert Ferguson, New-Haven.

The membership of the graduating class is 39—which is just one-third the number of those who originally tried to enter, and about one-half the number of those who have been connected with it.

The ball game between Yale and Harvard, yesterday, was both a surprise and disappointment here, and it once more illustrated the uncertainty of the National game. After twice beating Harvard, the Yale boys were themselves badly defeated by the score of 11 to 3. Up to the fifth inning both sides played well, and no runs were made; but after this the Yale boys played the poorest game they have done this season with the exception of the first game with Princeton. To-morrow another game will be played at Boston, and if Harvard wins this, the fifth and deciding game will be played at Hartford on Saturday.

THE BURIAL OF MOSES A. WHEELOCK.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. C. A. STODDARD—ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The funeral of Moses A. Wheelock took place at No. 36 East Twenty-third-st. yesterday afternoon. It was attended by many business friends. Mr. Wheelock had been formerly the Quartermaster of the Old Guard, and about forty members were present in civilians' dress. The body lay in the front parlor. The coffin was covered with black cloth. The cover was thrown back, exposing the dead man's face, which friends said looked natural. The right temple was slightly blackened. At the foot of the coffin was a column of flowers, at its head an anchor and a wreath, and on it a cross. Above and resting against the wall was a cushion of white blossoms with the words "Old Guard" in purple.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, of Washington Heights. The first verse of "Rock of Ages" was sung by members of the Stock Exchange Glee Club. Mr. Wheelock had heard them sing at the funeral of a friend not long ago, and then expressed a wish that in case of his death they should be asked to sing at his funeral. After the singing, Mr. Stoddard, standing on the stairs, so that his voice was plainly heard by the friends below and the relatives assembled on the second floor, spoke briefly, and in substance as follows:

"My friends, we have come together because a life has gone down in shipwreck and darkness; while we sympathize with the friends we must hearken to the voice that comes to us out of this sad tragedy. We are not here to listen to any eulogy of dead virtues, nor to the commonplaces of those whose religion is good-nature, and to whom sin is only an amiable weakness or an hereditary disease. The lesson which we all are to learn, and which I as a man of religion must press upon you as business men, is to shun the beginning of bad habits. You will in all charity prefer to remember the days before this life was broken in fortune, self-respect and reputation, but it will be wise to heed the lesson of the end. To the family so deeply afflicted, whose circle has been thus profaned, but whose love, so deeply wounded, still remembers the kind words and looks of days gone by, I will repeat what the Lord saith in His Holy Word."

Portions of Scripture suited to those in sorrow and trouble were read, and prayers were said. The pallbearers were Frederic Allan, H. L. Farris, Rufus Hatch, Charles Graham, W. B. Humbert, W. M. Bliss, James Mitchell and William Weber. The interment took place in the Marble Cemetery, in Second-st., and no services were held there. Only the male members of the family followed the body to the grave—the three sons; the brother, W. A. Wheelock, and his son; and a brother of Mrs. Wheelock. The members of the Old Guard acted as an escort.

The subscriptions to the Wheelock Fund by the members of the Stock Exchange are in excess of $5,000.

In calling the Exchange to order yesterday morning, President Ives said: "Inasmuch as Mr. Wheelock was not a member of this organization at the time of his death, it would be difficult to take properly any official proceedings regarding the event. At the same time I am aware of the existence of a widespread feeling among our members that it would be unjust, both to Mr. Wheelock and to ourselves, to allow the occasion to pass without some recognition. I therefore take occasion to announce that his funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at No. 36 East Twenty-third-st., and I hope that all who can will attend. I am sure that I am the spokesman of each and every one of you when I say that we will gladly overlook and forget the unfortunate and melancholy events of the last few years of his life, and remember only that he was for nearly a quarter of a century an honored and efficient officer of this Exchange. As such we will mourn him."

NOT THE LAND OF PROMISE.

ROSY DREAMS OF LIBERIA DISPELLED.

WHAT A MAN WHO KNOWS THE COUNTRY THOROUGHLY THINKS OF IT—NOT A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR IMMIGRANTS—PLAIN TALK FROM EX-MINISTER TURNER.

J. Milton Turner, ex-Minister from the United States to Liberia, was in New-York on Saturday. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter he described the present condition of Liberia and the prospects of the colored people who had gone there from the Southern States after the close of the rebellion. Mr. Turner is a pure-blooded negro of large frame. He has been well educated and expresses his opinions with decision and confidence. The picture that he gives of Liberia is not an encouraging one for the negroes who have been hoping to better their condition by crossing the Atlantic to find new homes there.

"Liberia," said Mr. Turner, "is a Republic, with a government modelled generally after that of the United States. It is ordinarily peaceable, there having been no revolution since 1871, when the President and other officers were killed. The financial system is in a very bad condition; the country has no money. President Gardner, in a recent inaugural address, said that there was not $4,000 in the hands of the Government. There is a debt of a million, on which they cannot pay the interest. The current expenses are more than they realize from taxes. The most of the natives are very poor and are content to remain so. The man wears a kerchief about his loins and another at his neck. His wife is attired in the same way and his children go naked. If he has enough to eat he is satisfied, but he hates all intruders, as he considers those to be who come from America."

"What is your opinion of the prospects of these negro colonists from America, and of the probability of their success?" was asked.

"I think," was the reply, "that the scheme of the Emigration Society and of the other similar organizations, to colonize Africa from the Southern States is one of the greatest frauds of this century. American philanthropists, influenced by the belief that they are assisting the elevation and well-being of an unfortunate class, and at the same time promoting the evangelization and civilization of Africa, contribute to the funds of these societies. Their subscriptions go to support a scheme which, it seems to me, is not only impolitic, but in a majority of instances injurious in its results. The enterprise is kept alive in this country by a few active agents of the societies, who represent to the inexperienced immigrants only the most attractive phases of life in Liberia. They speak the truth when they say that immigrants will find the soil fertile, that constant Summer prevails, that there are valuable minerals, beautiful landscapes, luxuriant vegetation and tropical fruits of every description. But they don't add that only the most primitive agricultural implements are used, such as cutlasses, bill-hooks, etc., and that neither horses, mules nor donkeys can stand the climate on the sea coast. Although it is Summer the year through, the miasma, caused by the heavy rains alternating with hot sunshine, produces sickness half the year. During the rest of the year, the extreme heat of the sun causes such lassitude that few foreigners can endure any work under it. In fact, after one has once had the fever—as nearly every one does who goes there—he is never strong again. I am now suffering much from the effects of it. There is 'luxuriant vegetation,' but it is that peculiar to the deadly mangrove swamps. There is mineral wealth; but there is no coal, and there are no resources for working the mines. The soil is fertile; but the country has never produced enough food to supply the consumption of the native inhabitants. Imported rice is sold at $4 a bushel, and then becomes, in the absence of money, the only currency for barter. The immigrant has to pay from $14 to $19 a barrel for flour, $1 a pound for butter, 35 cents a yard for calico, and for other necessities prices in the same proportion. In the face of all these facts he has to compete with the native for labor. The native is strong and hardy, with a very few wants, and able, at 25 or 50 cents a day, to perform the labor usually assigned to horses in other countries. For ordinary services all that an immigrant can expect is $2 a week."

"Do not the emigrant societies fulfil their promises to help the immigrant on his arrival?"

"These societies," answered Mr. Turner, "promise six months' support to the immigrants. At the expiration of that time the colonists are left helpless and without means of livelihood, ignorant of the ways of the country, hating the native and hated by him, and probably suffering from disease. At the departure of every vessel for America there are many who beg to be taken back. The captains refuse to carry them, even if they have money to pay their passages, for, the captains say, if they allow these men to go back, and tell of the actual condition of affairs in the colony, the Emigration Society will no longer employ them. And so the immigrants remain to suffer and die."

"Are all parts of Liberia as unattractive as those where the colony is located?"

"Probably not; the inland portions of Africa are perhaps better. But there are no means of access to them—only foot-paths cut by the natives, along which they transport goods by carrying them on their heads. The intervening forests are almost impregnable, and the petty kings along the way are sometimes hostile, and any treaties with them would have to be enforced by arms.

MR. TURNER'S SUGGESTION OF A REMEDY.

"Have you a remedy to propose?"

"Comparatively speaking, the English policy is better than the American. The English found, in organizing their colonies, that their first plan of taking natives to Europe to educate them as teachers of their brethren did not work well; the educated pupil went back with ideas of civilization ill-suited for the purpose for which he had been trained. Then the English adopted the plan of the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone, where natives were trained at home for direct work among their people. This has been most successful. These pupils have made possible education, and therefore civilization, among the other natives, and they are themselves occupying prominent positions as teachers, lawyers, legislators, etc. New Liberia should be the nucleus around which the neighboring tribes might unite into a powerful civilized nation. Let the money contributed by philanthropists in America be expended in establishing native manual labor schools, which shall supply the class of men needed in the country, free from all the drawbacks incident to emigration from America. The Vei tribe is the strongest, noblest and most intellectual in Liberia—the only tribe that has invented an alphabet. The language of the Veis has been reduced to grammar, and they are anxious to learn. This tribe is the best medium for the propagation of civilization to the interior tribes of Africa. Until something of this kind has been done, the present plan of uniting the American negro and the African negro is preposterous."

"Is there, then, no disposition on the part of the natives and immigrants to coalesce?"

"Not at all," was the response, "and I will tell you why. The immigrants have been slaves, and they are bearing in mind and body the fruits of that slavery. The negroes who leave this country are actually lower in the scale of civilization than those whom they find in Africa. The African has seen much less of civilization than the other, but he has always been free, and knows no higher condition than that which he enjoys. And so they begin by hating each other at first sight. You can't bring them together. Nothing will induce them to intermarry. The natives offer no inducements to the immigrants to settle, but in a lazy kind of way make it as uncomfortable for them as possible."

Mr. Turner showed a number of affidavits of immigrants made in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, which he was about to transmit to Secretary Evarts, in a report which he was preparing. These affidavits set forth the harsh treatment which the affiants assert that they have suffered at the hands of Liberian officials, and of the officers of the Emigration Society.

"One of the principal reasons," continued Mr. Turner, "why immigrants fare so ill, is that they have no money to start with. It is impossible for them to succeed without taking considerable money with them. The only immigrant who has succeeded went there with a small capital, and is now worth $35,000, and runs several factories. Immigrants with comfortable capital could make money in coffee raising. Liberia grows the finest coffee in the world. But to start a coffee farm would require $50,000, and it would be three years before the owners would begin to get a return. Of course any such scheme is impossible for the ordinary immigrant. This is not an exaggerated statement of the unfortunate condition of the Liberian colonists."

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Turner is familiar with the political condition of the Southern States. He was asked to give his views as to the probable results of the next election in the South on the House of Representatives. He answered that he considered the prospects good for the Republicans. The negroes as they became better informed saw more clearly where their hope lay in the Republican party. A very material change was taking place in one respect in parts of the South thickly settled by negroes. The Republicans had been nominating men for office who were ignorant and unfit for it in every way, simply because they were black. The blacks themselves, as well as the whites, were beginning to understand that it was best that they should not be thrust into office until they were fitted in some degree for it. The antagonism between the races was dying out in many parts of South Carolina and Louisiana, and they were beginning to think alike. This would result in advantage to the Republicans, and in those States in particular gains might be expected. Mr. Turner believed it to be of the highest importance that the next House should be Republican, otherwise the Southern negro might expect to fare very ill.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN FIRE.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 25.—The report of the burning of the Catskill Mountain House, which was current at Tivoli, last night was wrong. There has been no fire at the house, nor within ten miles of it. The fire seen from Tivoli was burning brush.

THE POTTER INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY.

FOUR WITNESSES—VERY LITTLE OF MRS. JENKS AND THAT NOT LIVELY—GENERAL BOYNTON, MR. PITKIN, AND A MAN WHO WAS NOT ALLOWED TO TESTIFY.

Mrs. Jenks was recalled by the Potter Committee at Washington yesterday, and asked if she would produce Anderson's letters. She said that they had not been received. The principal witnesses were General Boynton and ex-Marshal Pitkin. The former related the facts about two conversations General Harlan had had with him in regard to General Harlan's candidacy for the Supreme Court Bench. The witness manifested spirit in his answers to General Butler. Ex-Marshal Pitkin testified that the protest sworn to by Anderson was drawn up by Anderson and not by Pitkin. He contradicted the Democratic witness in other ways, and testified generally to election matters in Louisiana. One witness was called to relate what Mrs. Jenks had said about the Sherman letter, but was not allowed to go on.

NEW LINES OF QUESTIONING.

BUTLER RETURNS TO THE SUBJECT OF THE MACVEAGH COMMISSION—ELECTION PROCEEDINGS IN LOUISIANA ASKED ABOUT.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Potter Investigating Committee met at 11 o'clock to-day. Mrs. Agnes D. Jenks was recalled. She was asked by the chairman, Mr. Butler, whether she had brought the letters she had promised to produce. She stated that she had not; she had sent for them, but they had not yet arrived.

By Mr. Springer—When did you see Mrs. Dave Webber last? A.—Two or three days before I left for Washington, I was requested by General Sheldon, of New-Orleans, to take a note to Mrs. Webber at Donaldsonville. The note stated that he wished Mrs. Webber to come to New-Orleans; he wished to see her, and that Mrs. Jenks would explain about it.

Q.—Was the object of her coming to New-Orleans mentioned. A.—No, sir; I just told her that General Sheldon wished to see her. I believe he received a telegram from Washington to that effect; he so stated to me. I have not the remotest idea why Mrs. Webber was wanted to come to New-Orleans.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Webber when you arrived at Donaldsonville? A.—Yes, sir. Mrs. Webber said that Anderson had stated that I had received about $100,000 for some document, and she complained that I had not given her some of it. Her feelings seemed somewhat hurt, you know.

Q.—What did she say about that statement? A.—She held forth considerably about it. I had never heard of it before, you know, and I was interested. She only made the statement that somebody had said so, and also that I had asked a position for her. I told her it was false; that I never had mentioned her name, directly or indirectly, in the matter. I asked her to go and see General Sheldon.

Q.—Was anything said about her making an affidavit or statement under oath? A.—No, sir; that would be ex parte evidence, and you would not accept it.

Q.—Did she refuse to go to New-Orleans or consent to go? A.—Those Creoles are a peculiar kind of people, you know. They do not understand either law or politics, and she had to be consulted by the lawyers in the town, and perhaps by the priests also, so that she did not return to Louisiana with me.

Q.—What reason did she give for not going? A.—She said she did not want to hear any more about that document, that she had no document at all.

Q.—What document are you speaking of? A.—That wonderful document, you know.

Q.—The Sherman letter? A.—I never mentioned Sherman's name to her, but I presume that was the document she had reference to.

Q.—General Sheldon paid your expenses there and back? A.—I really didn't have money to pay my own expenses; he must have done so.

Q.—You mean General Sheldon? A.—Oh yes, he is retained at the other end of the line.

Q.—By whom? A.—By the Republicans, of course.

Q.—Didn't he tell you the reasons why he desired Mrs. Webber to go to New-Orleans? A.—No, sir, I did not inquire; I was not interested in it.

Q.—Isn't it true that General Sheldon asked her to come to New-Orleans and make a statement denying the existence of the so-called Sherman letter? A.—No, sir, most decidedly not; you make a very great mistake. It had no relation to that whatever.

Q.—Then you do not know for what purpose she was to come to New-Orleans? A.—I knew he wished to see her. If he had any business matter he didn't impart it to me. He is in New-Orleans; send for him. I just acted in the capacity of a Mercury.

Q.—Now state what it was that you were to explain? A.—I was to explain that General Sheldon wished to see Madame Webber. It takes a long time for a Creole to understand common sense and good English, and he thought if I could explain it orally they might understand it better than in writing. I don't know what General Sheldon may have meant by that phrase. He didn't tell me. All I know is, he wished to see Mrs. Webber. I believe the Republicans wished Madame Webber and Captain Jenks to come to Washington, though.

Q.—Then Mrs. Webber was entirely in the dark as to the purpose for which she was required to go to New-Orleans or come to Washington? A.—Yes, sir, for I didn't know it myself.

BOYNTON'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. HAYES.

H. V. Boynton, the correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette*, was recalled, and continued his testimony began yesterday. He first made a personal statement to the effect that the President had never stated to him that there were any political secrets to be covered up, and never intimated such a thing. Mr. Cox asked him to give a detailed statement of the interview with the President.

A.—On reaching my office the morning I went to the White House I found a messenger there from the President, asking me to come to the White House. That was probably about 9 o'clock, and I reached the White House about half-past 9, and went into the blue-room; and the President came in there and sat down, and we had considerable conversation, but it had no reference to this tuing in any way or shape whatever. General Comly came in at that time, and the President said we will drive, and sent for his carriage, and we rode together from that time until probably 2 o'clock, and I went back with them to the White House, and remained there until nearly 4 o'clock. All this conversation was not with me as a matter of course, but I was present during that time, and this Anderson business occupied only two or three minutes of the time. General Comly heard the whole of it, just as he heard all the rest of the conversation. It all occurred while we were driving out.

Q.—Had you any purpose or intention of calling the Anderson matter to the President's attention when you went there? A.—None under heaven. It suddenly occurred to me while I was with the President, and I talked to him about it.

MR. HARLAN'S CANDIDACY FOR THE BENCH.

General Butler then said: "I will now take up the matter upon which we adjourned over yesterday and he asked the witness to state in detail the entire substance of his conversations with General Harlan in regard to the MacVeagh commission.

A.—I had several very long talks with him in reference to political matters and matters entirely unconnected with that Commission. I believe I saw General Harlan every day while he was in Washington, before he went South. It was an understood matter between us as acquaintances and friends that General Harlan was a candidate for the then vacant position on the Supreme Bench; and either the day before or the same day, General Harlan started for Louisiana. He sent for me to come to his room at the Arlington, and he said to me he wished I would do a favor for him; that he wanted me to find out if I could whether General Bristow was a candidate for this position, or wanted it, and desired me to do so while the Commission was absent in Louisiana. I told him I would make the attempt. He said if Mr. Bristow was not a candidate (and he certainly did not wish to stand in his way if he was) that he thought it possible that if he should go to Louisiana on this Commission, and he or they (I don't know which word he used) should be able to bring about a satisfactory settlement of this very annoying and embarrassing question to the President, that possibly he might be able to obtain, or it would help him in his desire to obtain, this position on the Supreme Bench. That was the entire conversation at that time so far as I remember it. It ended by my promising him that I would attempt to do what he asked me to do.

Q.—Did he not say in substance that he believed or felt his success as such candidate depended, in a large degree, upon his success in his Louisiana mission? A.—No, sir; nothing of that kind.

Q.—And you think that what you have already told us he did say, was nothing of that kind? A.—Yes, sir; I think there is a very grave difference between the two, if you ask for my opinion.

Q.—Did you have any other conversation with him on that subject? A.—Yes, sir; when he returned from New-Orleans I had a conversation with him. He came into my office and asked me if I had attempted to find out about the matter he had spoken to me about. I said I had made an attempt, but I had been absolutely unable to find out from General Bristow in person, or from his friends, whether he was or not a candidate for the position; but it was the impression among his friends that he would accept the place if it were offered to him, although he had utterly disclaimed to all that he was a candidate for that or any other position. He simply accepted that as the information which I had obtained for him. I don't remember his wails, but he said something to indicate that he would probably be a candidate for the position, and it was understood between us that he was a candidate.

Q.—Did he say anything about his success in Louisiana at that time? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—After General Harlan returned, did you have any conversation with him about whether any members of the Packard Legislature thought they had been unfairly treated, or had not got their pay as they ought to have got it? A.—On the occasion of the second visit of Harlan to Washington, after the return of the Commission to Louisiana, I cannot fix the date, Harlan called at my office and I said to him substantially this: "General, the members of your Commission will have to get ready for an investigation. General Butler's friends are saying in Washington that he is not exactly satisfied with the Wayne MacVeagh correspondence, and he has determined to open up this question in an investigation when Congress meets, and the charge which is made about here at present in reference to the matter is this, that some $15,000 or $16,000 was used in Louisiana at the time the Commission was there or at the time of the breaking up of the Packard Legislature for the purpose of procuring that result." General Harlan said, "I know nothing with reference to the use of any money for that purpose, and I do not believe any member of the Commission has any such knowledge. The only theory which I ever heard which would give a possible basis for such a story is this, that just about the time the breaking up took place, some of the Packard men represented that there were certain employés about the Packard Legislature who had not received their salaries, and they thought it was a fair thing that these sums should be paid by the incoming Legislature," and that he went to see about it, and he mentioned some names of persons he called on, but the names have entirely gone out of my mind. At any rate, he went to persons connected with the Nicholls Government and repeated this conversation to them, and they said to him that a very considerable sum had been raised by the Nicholls men in Louisiana for the purpose of putting the Nicholls Government on its feet, and that there was a small sum, I think $5,000 or $6,000, unexpended of that fund which might be applied to that purpose, and they would try to have it so applied. That is the substance of it.

Q.—Tell me the name of my friend in Washington who told you I was going to have an investigation of this matter in Congress? A.—I didn't say that any friend of yours told me. The statement was current in the newspapers exactly as I give it to you as from Butler's friends, and it was the talk about Washington.

Q.—Did you ever hear any man who claimed any relation of friendship or otherwise to me say one word about it? A.—I don't remember whether I did or not. The matter was frequently talked of here.

Q.—Oh, I understand how the talk goes. A.—Well, it seems to be a fact; at any rate here is a session of Congress and we are at it. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you ever said that General Harlan said that he supposed, knew or believed there was money used? A.—No, sir, on the contrary he said in the most positive terms that he did not know anything about it at all.

PITKIN'S STATEMENT ABOUT ANDERSON.

John R. G. Pitkin, Marshal for Louisiana from October, 1876, to June, 1877, was then called and examined by Mr. Cox. He was asked if he knew anything about Anderson's protest. He replied that he had a written statement which he read. The following is an extract from it:

During the period of Anderson's official duties in Feliciana Parish he returned to New-Orleans several times, and as frequent surmises had been made in regard to his business and why he came down there, I asked him one day about it, and told him he was exposing himself to a charge of cowardice and of abandoning the parish at so critical a juncture. My remark affronted him, and he left me, saying that his life was about as good as many other Republicans he knew of. About a week later I was informed by Mr. Catlin that Anderson had received a letter while on the street with him from J. W. Patton, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and that Anderson, after reading the letter, left him, saying he had an engagement. I was inclined to believe that this was not the first letter he had received from that source. Two or three days afterward I learned that Anderson had returned to East Feliciana. I did not see him again until the 10th of November, the third day after the election when he came into my office. I asked him about the election in East Feliciana, and he replied by stating that I had done him injustice by my course as Supervisor, and that he felt aggrieved at the course taken by his party friends, and that he meant to act on the square. I said to him that his long stays in New-Orleans had been construed as a bid to one side or both, but that I should be glad to exculpate him after proper explanations. I inquired whether there was any protest filed from his parish, and he said he had sent his returns by mail from Baton Rouge on reaching there. Before that time he had not only complained to me of intimidation, but had received how he had been fired at, and showed me a bullet-hole which he had in his cent. Soon after he came into my office, and while I was conversing with others, he took a sheet of paper and went into the anteroom of my office, where there were desks, and quite a number of visitors waiting to see me, and then returned with a statement, written in his own hand and signed with his own name. I read it and saw it was not in form, as required by law. I at once felt a misgiving lest he might be accepting Democratic overtures. I asked him if he wanted to swear to it, and he indicated his willingness to do so, and I suggested that we should go to United States Commissioner Woolfly, and there he could swear to it. I went with him and he was sworn, and he parted from me and I returned to my office. I am sorry to say the second paper never existed. Anderson states that Judge Campbell framed a third paper, to which he never swore. The third paper, which he says he never swore to, was handed me across the railing in my private office all drawn up and sworn to after he had sworn to the first paper. I returned to my office, and on my way back I met Judge Campbell and showed him Anderson's protest. Judge Campbell offered to put it in legal form if Anderson desired. About an hour afterward Anderson came in and I told him what Judge Campbell had said, and he then left, but afterwards returned and handed me an elaborate paper signed and sworn to by himself. This paper was not framed in my office, and what its contents were I don't know. Anderson was accompanied by Captain Jenks and some other person, whom I did not know, and he remarked that Jenks was a little crooked and had better be sworn as soon as possible. The protest was thereupon supplemented by a short statement which was sworn to and signed by Jenks. There was no attempt on my part to persuade Anderson to do anything in violation of his duty. Four days later, Anderson came into my office, and asked to see his protest. I told him I had not then got it. His request led me to suspect that he desired to destroy his protest in the Democratic interest. He discredited my statement that I had not got it, and was very offensive in his manner, so much so that I ordered him out of my office. His rage, as I interpreted it then, seemed to be at the thought that he had made a protest. I believe his first statement can be proved to be as I have stated, and not, as he states, made when he was drunk. Anderson afterwards came outside of my office and threatened to shoot me, so I heard, and I twice saw him walking about in front of my office. His threats were reported to me several times, and I had some difficulty in restraining my over-zealous partisans from taking him in hand. That concludes my acquaintance with Anderson until July, 1877, when I had a very important interview with him.

Q.—Give us the substance of any other interview you had with Anderson at that time? A.—Early in July, 1877, two or three days after my reaching Washington, Anderson accosted me in front of Willard's Hotel, and said that having seen my arrival announced, he had run down from Philadelphia to see me. I was surprised both at his friendly manner and also at the matter which he then presented to me. He said, in effect, that I had been harshly treated by the administration and that Stanley Matthews had instigated a movement, and that he (Anderson) had Stanley Matthews in a tight fix. He then drew a package from his pocket and read three letters and one telegram from Matthews to him (Anderson). The terms of the communications impressed me as being of a seriously compromising character. Anderson said one of the letters was a copy, but that he could prove the receipt of the original. After reading the letters and leaving certain documents in his pocket unread, he went behind them and related that in New-Orleans, Senator Sherman had made to him and Webber certain oral promises in case they withheld certain statements of intimidation and fraud in the 1876 election. He then opened a document, the original of which he said was in Senator Matthews's handwriting, setting forth an undue influence by Packard, Kellogg, himself and one or two others. This was the Anderson-Webber agreement, at least I so believe. On reaching my name during the reading he faltered, and I said, "Anderson, you know that is false;" and he said, "Yes, that is untrue, I admit." I told him I had never exchanged words with Webber as to his protest, but interposed no further objection. Anderson proceeded to relate that just before Sherman left New-Orleans for Washington he and Webber called on the Senator, and told him that they wanted his oral promises reduced to writing; that Mr. Sherman had reduced them to writing; that he (Anderson) had taken charge of the letter; that Webber had advised him to commit the letter to him as he (Anderson) was prone to go on sprees; that Webber did carry it in the inside pocket of his coat, and that when he was murdered the letter was on his person. Anderson appeared to rely more upon what he had received from Mr. Matthews than on what he professed to have received from Mr. Sherman, as imparting a certainty of performance which he could compel. He said that when used in connection with the Matthews letter it could be made troublesome for Sherman. I have expressed the conviction to my friends that Matthews had fully enmeshed himself, as his letter of May 25 seemed to me to tend to that end. Anderson said that Matthews met him and asked him if all his letters were destroyed, and that Anderson said they had been; and also that he met Matthews at Harrisburg and gave him (Matthews) the best cursing he ever got. I felt persuaded that Anderson had magnified the importance of the matter, even if the letters were genuine. Anderson said that he went home and had copies made of the letters and had given the copies of the letters to Governor Harlan. At the close of the interview Anderson offered me the use of the documents, so that I might resent the supposed animosity of Senator Matthews against my self. I recollect having told Anderson that I felt indebted for his request of confidence, but that I did not want to use his letters. The interview closed, and he returned his packet to his pocket, and went back the same day to Philadelphia.

Q.—Have you seen Mrs. Jenks within a month past? A.—Yes, sir; I saw her in the office of Postmaster Parker two months ago, and then again just before I left for Washington. While I was in Parker's office I showed her an article in *The New-Orleans Democrat* to the effect that she (Mrs. Jenks) had a photographic copy of the Sherman letter. She read the article and laughed, and made a remark to this effect: "How little newspapers know." I think those were her words.

Q.—Did she state anything as to the whereabouts of the letter? A.—I asked her perhaps where the letter was, and I remember she again laughed, and said something about the letter never having left her city. This was in New-Orleans, and I suppose she meant the City of New-Orleans. I believe I mentioned it as the Sherman letter. I have always spoken of it in that way myself. I do not know that she referred to it in that way.

PITKIN'S CALL ON MR. CONKLING.

Q.—Do you remember having an interview with Senator Conkling, in which you stated something about Anderson's letter and protest? A.—Yes, sir, I do; Mr. Sypher was present at that interview; Sypher and I went into the Senate Committee-room on Commerce, and we had a conference with Senator Conkling there of about an hour and a half's duration; Sypher stated, I think, now the protest of Anderson came to be made; he stated the entire case to Conkling at that time; in regard to blanks being in the protest, I do not remember what I said to him, all I can say in that respect is what I have stated here to-day; if it is stated there were blank spaces, I am not prepared to deny it; I read the document cursorily to see that it was generally in form, and then sent it off.

Q.—Were these Matthews papers there at that time? A.—No, sir; Mr. Sypher, in giving a history of the matter, brought in the subject of the Matthews letters, and gave their general import; but he had none of the letters with him, I assume; at least he did not exhibit any of them. Mr. Sypher promised finally to furnish Senator Conkling either with copies or to let him see the originals, I don't remember which; at all events the next day Mr. Conkling went to New-York and I returned to New-Orleans, and I never knew until recently whether Sypher furnished the copies or not; but since my return here this time I asked Senator Conkling about it, and I thought his manner imported that he had received them. He nodded, but I do not think he said anything definite. In this interview the important point I had in view was that these letters would be serviceable to gentlemen of the politics of Mr. Conkling—the Matthews-Harlan letters—and that possibly Mr. Matthews might be used by the bridle a little. I had no personal object to serve. I had no application pending then, and have none now.

Mr. Pitkin was then asked a number of questions about the number of witnesses before the Returning Board, how their expenses were paid, etc. He said that a large number of Republican witnesses had been summoned through him, and their expenses paid by the Government. He knew of no Democratic witnesses being summoned. In reply to a question by Mr. Morrison, he said:

I would state here that there are a good many things which, perhaps, I ought to know, but which I do not know, and which I took particular pains not to know; how far the Returning Board availed itself of the testimony ta