THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Results of the Yale College Expedition to the Far West.

Organization of the Party—Scientific Journey—The Bad Lands Expedition—Well at Antelope Station—The Green River Station—A Mule as Meat—Geological Resources—Uintah Mountains—Fossil Forest—Return of the Party.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21, 1870.

The Professor of Palæontology, or the science of fossils, in Yale College, is O. C. Marsh, a young, fresh-looking gentleman, of probably five and thirty years of age, who appears to the casual observer anything else than a devoted student of the petrified bones of past ages. But if one could obtain a glance at the professor's cabinets, in College street, he would everywhere see not only the evidences of great scientific acquirements, but valuable specimens of scientific treasures. As Professor of Palæontology in Yale College, he is also Curator of the Yale Geological Museum, and as soon as he can perform the thousand offices of duty and of friendship which awaited him on his return from his summer's explorations in the Rocky Mountain region last Saturday, he will busy himself arranging the treasures he brought back with him. The discoveries made by Professor Marsh are of the greatest importance. Among the thousands of valuable specimens of fossil vertebrates which he and his party collected there are many species new to science. All these have been added to the Yale Geological Museum, which was previously second to none in this respect in the United States. Next year the new Peabody Museum will be built where the old South College now stands. In the richness of its contents it must for many years remain unrivalled by any similar collection—a monument at once to the munificence of its founder and the knowledge and industry and zeal of its chief. The geographical information gathered by the Yale College scientific expedition is only less important than the results obtained in the interest of science.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

A visit which Professor Marsh made to the Rocky Mountains in 1868 suggested to him the importance of a thorough scientific exploration of that region. As he had obtained on that first visit three or four wonderful things, including a specimen of a mature and perfect fossil horse not over two feet in height, and unmistakable evidence of the change in living animals from one genus to another, he thought he could accomplish much for science if a party could be found to explore the Great West. The greatest care had to be exercised in selecting the gentlemen who should compose the expedition. The whole party, twelve in number, besides Professor Marsh, under whose direction everything was accomplished from first to last, was composed of students or recent graduates of Yale College. It was essentially a private party, though its researches and discoveries were to inure to the benefit of the institution whose name is associated with the expedition. Every member was chosen on account of his mental and physical fitness as well as because of his scientific attainments. It was the first party ever organized for the study of the tertiary and cretaceous remains of that wonderful region, and it was projected and carried out under circumstances only less remarkable than the object of its organization. In addition to the barriers which nature presented in these wild mountain regions there were dangers to be apprehended from still wilder men, and to any but the devoted and courageous student of science the prospects of the expedition wore an aspect forbidding in the extreme. Along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad the Indians almost daily showed signs of their hostility, and yet the dangers from these scourges of the plains were not greater than the constantly recurring dangers of the mountains. It is marvellous that after many hairbreadth 'scapes by flood and field the whole party should return unharmed and well, having suffered little from sickness and meeting no accidents worth mentioning.

THE PARTY.

The party left New Haven on the last day of June, and went at once to Fort McPherson, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It consisted, besides its genial chief, of James W. Wadsworth, a son of the late General Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y.; C. Wyllys Betts, a young lawyer, of New York; Eli Whitney, Jr., the grandson of the famous cotton gin Whitney, of this city; George B. Grinnell, of New York; John Nicholson, Dover, Del.; John Wool Griswold, son of the Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, N. Y.; James M. Russell, Paris, Ky.; Henry B. Sargent, of this city; Charles M. Reeve, Danville, N. Y.; Alexander H. Ewing, Chicago, Ill.; Henry D. Zeigler, Philadelphia, Pa., and Charles T. Ballard, Louisville, Ky. Armed with a brace of trusty pistols and the all-essential knife, as well as the geological hammer and the appliances of science, not altogether like, and yet not unlike, Cæsar of old, when he went into Gaul, they, too, went, saw and conquered.

THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC JOURNEY.

It was the original intention of the party, an intention subsequently carried into effect, to make the Union Pacific Railroad the base of their operations and to pursue their investigations by several expeditions of one or two hundred miles north and south of the road in the Rocky Mountain country. The first of these journeys was undertaken early in July from Fort McPherson, Neb., to explore the Loup Fork and Niobrara river region, where the recent tertiary deposits are well developed and abound in the remains of extinct animals. As the country to be traversed had never been visited by white men and was in the heart of the hostile Indian region, it was necessary to provide a strong escort, with efficient guides. The escort consisted of a company of the Fifth cavalry, under Lieutenant Reilly, and the guides were the Pawnee Indians and the famous Major Frank North, who has lived for many years among the savages, and during the late war commanded a regiment of Pawnees. The first day out from the fort the party was accompanied by Buffalo Bill, of whose scientific knowledge, as exhibited on that occasion, a good story is told by some of the young men connected with the expedition. The Professor, now that he was fairly on the war path, was all aglow with the achievements his imagination pictured as in store for him, and, like the hypothetical lover of Coleridge's Genevieve, telling of the gracious knight who saved from outrage worse than death the lady of the land, he related to the opened-mouthed company which journeyed with him how, at a time when the Rocky Mountains were the bottom of a shallow sea, this region was covered by a fresh water lake and that he was going to gather some of the deposits at its bottom or along what were its ancient shores. In the evening the knowing Buffalo Bill remarked, "The Professor told the boys some pretty tall yarns to-day, but he tipped me a wink as much to say, you know how it is yourself, Bill."

The Loup Fork river traverses an immense desert of lofty sand hills. The water of the river is fresh, and along its banks are a few trees and some grass, but otherwise the whole region is as sterile as Sahara itself. There are some alkaline lakes, but the water of these is destructive of life and health and promote no vegetation. Yet the Loup Fork country is a great game region, and antelope, deer and elk abound in great numbers, a single herd, more than 150 in number, being seen by the party. Major North and the Indian guides kept the expedition well supplied with the choicest of game, and the geological party often forgot their labors among fossil mammalia for the pleasanter task of dissecting the animals of a more recent period. It was well they suffered nothing from the want of food on this journey, for it had other hardships and dangers which made it sufficiently marked. One day, with the heat from 110 degrees to 115 degrees, they marched for fourteen hours without water, their sufferings being intense. Professor Marsh believes that another day's experience of the same want would have destroyed half their stock and perhaps have produced the saddest results among the men. But it was not merely among the sterile sandhills or even from the arrows of the savage that danger was to be apprehended. With hostile Indians constantly round them it is surprising that they escaped attack. This good fortune is attributed to their strong escort and the extreme activity and caution of their guides, but even these could not prevent the savages from making an almost successful effort to cut them off and destroy them. While they were encamped in a bend of the river the Indians set fire to the prairie and it was only by the utmost exertion that they saved themselves and their stock from the flames, which surrounded them on every side.

It was on this expedition that the party obtained the Sioux skulls, which led to unfavorable comments in the newspapers in consequence of a misunderstanding of the facts. The whole story, which had no significance, was founded upon the fact that some scientific gentlemen found a few skulls of Indians, which had long lain on the prairies, and sent them to the Peabody museum of Yale College.

This region was found to be exceedingly rich in treasures prized by science, and fossil remains were discovered in great abundance in the sandy bluffs of the Loup Fork river. It was the horse region of the pliocene period, and not fewer than six species of fossil horses were found imbedded in the sand. The school books tell us that "that noble animal, the horse, was the gift of Europe to America," but Professor Marsh's explorations prove conclusively that the horse had existed here and become extinct long before Columbus discovered the New World.

But in addition to these different species of the fossil horse found to be so remarkably abundant Professor Marsh discovered two species of rhinoceros, many smaller tropical animals and several new species of fossil birds. These discoveries are of the utmost importance to science, and had it not been for the greater achievements which awaited the party elsewhere they would in themselves be of sufficient value to make the reputation of a scientific exploring expedition.

I have already related some of the hardships against which the party had to contend in prosecuting their researches, but a single fact may set their difficulties in a still clearer light. At one time, while the party was between Fort McPherson and the Loup Fork river, the guides found the country almost impassable for wagons, and had it not been for the fortunate discovery of a trail made by Spotted Tail and his party while on their way to their present reservation in 1868 some of the most valuable results of the expedition might not have been obtained. The journey back to the north fork of the Platte was accomplished with ease. Arriving at the village of North Platte, after an absence of about three weeks, the party produced a sensation by their wild and savage appearance which few of them will soon forget. They came into the village mounted on their Indian ponies, with Major North and the guides ahead, so that they were mistaken for an attacking band of Sioux, and for a short time the wildest consternation prevailed. Most of the party were content to rest here for a short time, but the next day Wadsworth was off again, this time with "Buffalo Bill," after Indians.

THE "BAD LANDS" EXPEDITION.

After a short respite the party early in August proceeded westward to Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, to prepare for their second expedition. The object of this journey was to explore the geology of the region between the North and South Platte, which had never been carefully examined. The escort consisted of a detachment of the Fifth cavalry, under Captain Montgomery. The party first went south from the fort into Northern Colorado, where Professor Marsh discovered an outcrop of the true Mauvaises Terres, or White river "bad lands," formation, at a point nearly 200 miles south of the region where it had been previously identified. This region is part of the interesting series of fresh water tertiary strata which makes that country so important a field for scientific discovery, and probably forms the southwest border of the great miocene lake basin east of the Rocky Mountains.

The "bad lands" abound in remains of *Titanotherium Proutii*, an animal about which little has hitherto been known. According to the accounts contained in the text books on geology the animal was of immense size, but it now seems clear that these accounts were entirely fabulous. Professor Marsh obtained bones enough to prove the size and nature of the animal, and especially to prove beyond a doubt that it was much smaller than previous accounts had represented—probably not more than half the size of the text books.

THE WONDERFUL WELL AT ANTELOPE STATION.

After satisfactorily exploring the "bad lands" region the party went to Antelope station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to examine a locality which had been visited by Professor Marsh in 1868. This was the wonderful Antelope well, where it was reported at one time that human remains had been dug up from a depth of sixty-eight feet. This story, to the great annoyance of scientific men, went all over the country, and even reached Europe, though it was founded only on the opinion of a doctor who could not tell the difference between human bones and sawdust. It was here that Professor Marsh discovered the bones of his miniature fossil horse, and which he has named *Equus parvulus*. During this visit the well was dug about ten feet deeper and additional remains were obtained. Among the other remains, including the Lilliputian horse, of which Professor Marsh has bones enough to show the complete structure, four different species of the horse were found:—

1. The *Equus parvulus*.
2. A horse of the three-toed or Hipparion type.
3. An animal with two small hoofs dangling behind, like those of an ox or a deer.
4. A horse larger than the modern animal.

This makes in all eighteen distinct species of fossil horses discovered on this continent.

Of the other animals obtained from this well there were two kinds of rhinoceros, an animal something like the hog, one or two allied to the camel, and two or three carnivorous animals, one of them larger than a lion. In all fifteen species of extinct animals were found in a space of ten feet in diameter and only six or eight feet in depth, making it by far the most remarkable animal discovery ever made in any part of the world. It is supposed this locality was once the margin of a great lake, and that the animals sunk down in the mire when they went into the water to drink. When the additional remains secured by Professor Marsh in this locality during his recent visit come to be fully described they will increase the number and wonder of these remarkable discoveries.

If Professor Marsh saw me write this I am sure he would suggest at this point some reflections on the injury done to science by the nasty opinion of the New York doctor who pronounced fossil horses and hoofs human remains, and I am not sure but that he would suggest also an admonition for the newspaper correspondent—one of the famous writers on the war—who told the world so monstrous a fiction upon authority so slight.

After fully investigating the wonders of this wonderful well, the party struck northward to the north branch of the Platte, near Chimney Rock, a landmark which the thousands who have traversed the old emigrant route to California will remember. This rock was found to belong to the tertiary formation, and to contain the same fossils as the "bad land" region of Dakota. The same thing Professor Marsh found to be true of the whole North Platte country as far west as Scott's Bluff. At the place last named large quantities of fossil remains were found, including many fossil turtles, some of them of enormous size. The party returned by way of Horse creek to Fort D. A. Russell after a month's hard labor, and there rested for a short time before undertaking what proved to be the most important journey of the expedition.

GRINNELL AND NICHOLSON ASTRAY.

While the party were journeying along Horse creek on their return to Fort D. A. Russell an incident occurred which shows the extreme dangers which attended the undertaking. There were Indians in the neighborhood, but the party had by this time become so thoroughly accustomed to the life they were leading, and some of them had acquired so much of the skill of savages in following a trail over the prairies, that even the fear of losing their scalps in the cause of science could not always keep all of them with the escort. Grinnell and Nicholson especially showed great zeal for hunting, and manifested much fearlessness among the dangers which surrounded them. Going off some distance from the party in search of game the careless throwing of a lighted match among the dry grass set fire to the prairie, and not only separated them from their friends, but seriously endangered their lives. The usual device of frontiersmen of getting up a fire on their own account and standing in the burnt space while the great flame swept around and past them alone saved them from death. When the fire had passed they were a long distance from the expedition, and it was two days and nights before they again got back to camp. Different parties were sent in search of them, but the effort to reclaim them only proved successful because of their own foresight in going back to the trail over which they had already travelled.

IN THE GREEN RIVER REGION.

After packing up their fossil treasures at Fort D. A. Russell the party went westward over the mountains to Fort Bridger. From the latter point they started to explore the geology of the Eastern Uintah and the country along the Green and White rivers and other main tributaries of the Colorado—a region entirely unexplored by scientific men, but from which hunters and Indians had brought wonderful accounts of primeval monsters. This was the most important expedition of the summer, and it proved to be of unusual hardship as well as of unusual interest. It was undertaken in the month of September, and but for the mildness of the season and the hardihood of those engaged in the expedition its accomplishment would have been impossible.

The escort of the party consisted of a detachment from the Thirteenth infantry, under Lieutenant Waran, and the whole expedition was mounted on mules or Indian ponies. Mexican guides were employed, and never was a region traversed by the disciples of science where guides were more necessary. They first went eastward to the Green river, and attempted to proceed to the south along its east bank with wagons. This was soon found to be impracticable, and they were obliged to abandon the wagons and use their mules as pack animals. But even when thus lightened it was impossible to get down the east side of the river, and for a moment the expedition seemed as hopeless as when, in their first journey, Major North and his picked Indians despaired of finding a path for the wagons. But as Spotted Tail's trail had served them then, so the old and obscure Indian trail which Fremont had traversed in 1846 saved them now. Striking this trail they went southward to the junction of the Green and White rivers.

NICHOLSON HAS ANOTHER ADVENTURE.

While the party were painfully journeying on the the Green river Nicholson met with another adventure quite as exciting and perhaps as dangerous as his adventure with Grinnell. As he was one day pushing about among the bushes on the banks of the river, an immense grizzly bear, finding his own domain encroached upon, made an effort to resent the encroachment. Nicholson made his way back to camp as quickly as possible, the bear following him. Seeing the reception which was in store for him, the animal turned aside as soon as he saw his intended victim safe at home. Professor Marsh and some other members of the party subsequently went in search of his grizzly highness, but failed to find him.

A MULE AS MEAT.

While a soldier was riding on the back of a mule the animal stepped into a badger hole and was thrown forward, breaking his neck. As fresh meat has been scarce for several days the flesh of the beast was utilized and served up as steak for the party. The meat, although a little tough, proved pretty good, and it was even passed off upon some of the boys as bear's meat.

THE GEOLOGICAL TREASURES OF THE MOUNTAINS.

This whole region in the miocene period was a fresh water lake, in which crocodiles, turtles, serpents and fishes of different kinds abounded in great numbers. Along its border rhinoceroses of different species and other tropical animals were equally abundant. Their remains were entombed in the mud at the bottom of the lake, and since the elevation of the mountains they have been weathering in every cliff. It was to lift them out of these resting places in which they had been held for long ages and hold them up before the world in the light of science that this expedition was projected. The Yale College museum attests with what success the effort was attended, but its wonders are as nothing compared with the wonders of this region. At a single point of view no fewer than eleven fossil turtles were seen. Rich and important as are the collections of all these animals, beasts, birds, reptiles and fishes, which Professor Marsh brought home with him, the country is still full of them, and it is possible that even more remarkable specimens than any yet obtained may still be found.

AMONG THE UINTAH MOUNTAINS.

Upon reaching Fort Uintah, in Southern Utah, an Indian guide was procured who took the party across the Uintah Mountains by a comparatively short route, through a pass so exceedingly difficult that it was necessary to cut a road through the forests to allow the pack animals to pass. This is the beginning of the canon region of the Green and Colorado rivers traversed by Powell's party, and which he again intends attempting next season, if Congress shall "come down" with the appropriation of $12,000 he is now seeking. Among the many remarkable animals of this region is a gang of desperate horse thieves, who live in a valley among the mountains and are known as the horse thieves of Brown's Hole. It is not impossible that they belong to the miocene period, the period of everything remarkable in this region, for they behaved with the utmost courtesy toward the scientific gentlemen, of whose visit they had previously learned, and never once attempted to stampede either the geological horses or the Indian ponies. After an absence of eight weeks on this expedition the party returned to Fort Bridger and then went to Salt Lake, where they were kindly received by Brigham Young and the Mormon Elders.

THE FOSSIL FOREST OF CALIFORNIA.

The trip which the party made to California, after withstanding the blandishments of the Mormon women, was more a visit of relaxation than of severe scientific study. Some of them visited the Yo Semite valley, while the others went northward to examine the geysers and other points of geological interest. The latter party, with Professor Marsh, were fortunate enough to discover near Mount St. Helena an extensive petrified forest of immense trees not unlike those for which California is now so justly celebrated. The trees were embedded in a volcanic ash, and they probably owe their preservation to a volcanic eruption which overwhelmed the forest in ages past. They were of immense size, some of the prostrate trunks being at least one hundred feet in length and from five to twelve feet in thickness.

After returning to San Francisco and visiting several other points of interest in California, including a few of the principal mining centres, the party returned East as far as Denver in November and a few days later they came to Fort Wallace, in Kansas, from which point their last expedition was made.

IN SEARCH OF SEA SERPENTS.

The formation in this vicinity was the cretaceous, and the special object of the expedition was to obtain remains of the mosasaurian reptiles, or true sea serpents of the past, which occur in rocks of this period and for which this part of the West appears to have been a favorite resort when the region now occupied by the Rocky Mountains was a shallow sea. In spite of Buffalo Bill's disbelief in his "shallow sea" theory, Professor Marsh was intent on finding evidences of what the famous frontiersman would have considered a bigger snake story than the others, but since his return all that he has been heard to say about his snake discoveries is that "the investigations of the party were crowned with success." The vertebra of sea snakes in the Yale Museum show the kind of success with which their investigations were crowned, and we may expect in the scientific journals articles of learned length and taunting sound similar to those which Professor Marsh has already published on the Lilliputian horse and the metamorphosis of siredon into amblystoma, describing the habits and structure of the true sea serpent of the past. To most persons his story of the "two foot high horse" will sound much like a Newark snake story; but as the Professor has the diminutive bones and joints of the animal there is no gainsaying him. He will be found to be equally well fortified when he comes to relate his snake stories. In science as well as in fiction a well-connected tale can be built upon very slight foundations. Professor Marsh has a single joint of a venerable sea serpent's backbone, from which he will be able to construct a snake not less than sixty feet in length, and the projecting arm—I think I may call it an arm, though it was anything else—to which the rib was attached shows the monster to have been in every way a reptile of immense proportions. Besides this immense vertebra he has many other specimens smaller in size, the whole making the most unique collection of geological snakes in the world.

THE RETURN OF THE PARTY.

The Yale party carried even these last explorations far into the heart of the buffalo country, and nearly all of them found time to turn from the search after extinct snakes to the pursuit of living animals to make one or more of these monster beasts bite the dust. But the cold winds of winter, which rendered sleeping on the bare ground less a pleasure than it had been throughout the summer, admonished the party that there was more comfort in the cities of the East than on the plains of the West. As the intended time for their return had long expired, and as even more than their most sanguine expectations had been fulfilled, the party finished their explorations and came eastward. After spending a day or two in St. Louis and Cincinnati they all returned home, reaching this city last Saturday.

The expedition was a great success in many ways. Its scientific results are of the most important character. The treasures collected are invaluable. Months of study by geologists and comparative anatomists will be necessary before the additions to our scientific knowledge can be fully set forth. The study of the snakes alone may prove to be the work of a whole winter, and the geological horses are worthy of becoming hobbies for half a dozen naturalists. The immense tooth of the great sea serpent discovered by Professor Marsh may for aught I know be the subject of a paper before the National Academy of Sciences or even of a volume of profound learning. The geographical discoveries in the sandhills of the Niobrara region and among the Uintah Mountains will in themselves afford some interesting chapters of knowledge. Though much has been accomplished by the Yale College geological expedition much more yet remains to be done before the world may fully know the value and importance of their explorations.

It is understood that Professor Marsh has not yet satisfied himself that he has obtained everything of value to science or new in the fields of scientific research which some of these regions afford, and that he will again return to the Rocky Mountains to explore further the great fresh water lake basins of that interesting locality.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Another democratic paper will be started in Dayton, Ohio.

Theodore Tilton announces his withdrawal from the *Independent*.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Daily Bulletin* finally suspended on the 12th.

A new paper, to be called the *Anti-Monopolist*, will soon be commenced at Ladore, Kansas.

D. W. Wilder, late of the Leavenworth *Times*, will soon take charge of the editorial department of the Fort Scott (Kan.) *Monitor*.

An Iowa editor has unfortunately fallen heir to nearly three millions, and will probably outlive his usefulness as a journalist.

The *Daily Sentinel*, of Raleigh, N. C., appeared in a new dress and enlarged form last week, making it the largest daily in the State.

An impoverished editor at the West got elected constable, but his new office did not enable him to arrest the attention of his readers.

A South Illinois editor invites the young man who threw a dead dog into his well to call at his office and receive "valuable information."

Captain James B. Morris late editor and proprietor of the Long Branch *News*, died at Lawrence, Kan., on Thursday of last week, aged twenty-eight years.

Nash and Calkins, formerly of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, do not seem to make any headway in their purchase of the Milwaukee *News*, and threaten to start a new paper.

It is reported that the Rev. Gilbert Haven, D. D., of Boston, received a call to the editorship of the New York *Independent*, at a salary of $8,000 to $10,000. The offer was declined.

Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., editor-in-chief of the *United Presbyterian*, has been appointed a vice president of the Pennsylvania Bible Society in the room of Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., deceased.

William E. Robinson, ex-member of Congress, and formerly a well-known Washington correspondent ("Richelieu") has associated himself with the *Irish World*, one of the most popular papers of its class in this city.

The *State Register*, the organ of the radical party of Iowa, and the organ of the material interests of the State, has passed from the hands of Mills & Co. to the Messrs. Clarkson, and made its first appearance under the new administration on the 6th inst.

An Arkansas editor coolly apologizes for the lack of editorial in a recent issue of his paper by saying that the day had been consumed in answering challenges and arranging preliminaries to fight. He says "a pressure of editorial duties had allowed those matters to accumulate on his hands for several days, so that he had to devote considerable time to settling them all in a lump."

Mr. William H. Anderson, proprietor of the Peekskill (N. Y.) *Advertiser*, has associated with him Dr. A. D. Bullock in the publication of that paper. The *Advertiser* will soon appear in a new dress, enlarged, and is to be printed on a new Hoe cylinder press. Dr. Bullock has had experience in editorial matters, having been connected with the Springfield *Daily Union* and the Fall River *Daily News*.

Judge Clark, recently killed in El Paso, graduated from Union College in 1859, and was for a time editor of the West Troy (N. Y.) *Democrat* and Lockport *Advertiser*. In 1862 he was elected to the office of State Prison Inspector, which he held for two years. In 1864 he went West, became a republican, and soon afterwards was appointed a United States Judge of Texas, where he was shot while voluntarily assisting to arrest a criminal. He was a young man of great promise.

The Reported Newspaper Change in California.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There is no foundation in fact for the statement that the San Francisco *Bulletin* "has been transferred from a republican to a democratic basis." That absurd story was invented by a petty rival to cover its own unavailing effort to sell out to politicians who could discover nothing in the concern worth buying. Like the HERALD, the *Bulletin* has always been thoroughly independent of all parties and cliques; and so it will always continue to be, so long as its ownership is shared by, respectfully,

J. W. SIMONTON.

GOVERNOR W. W. HOLDEN.

An Interview with the Governor After Impeachment.

He Regards His Impeachment as a Party Measure—How It Could Have Been Defeated in the House—A Candid Opinion of the Legislature—Effect of Impeachment Among the Colored People—The Ku Klux Still Rampant.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 21, 1870.

Governor Holden quietly and courteously surrendered his office yesterday to Lieutenant Governor Caldwell, and gracefully retired, exempt for the time being from Executive cares, but which are now supplanted by the more weighty tribulations of the pending knotty impeachment trial. One would suppose that after the summary proceedings of yesterday the Governor would have little relish for the Executive Department, or even the Capitol building in which it is located; but not so. As I walked into the Capitol this morning nearly the first person I saw was Governor Holden emerging from the Executive office. He passed rapidly across the hall and entered another office, which, on inspection, I found to be the Treasurer's office. The conclusion at once suggested itself that the Governor, alive to business, was settling up his accounts with the State of North Carolina, and probably getting paid whatever "stamps" were due him to the 20th inst. Returning shortly afterwards I met him in the same hallway, still hovering near the Executive office, as if it possessed a peculiar sort of fascination; but a clerk shortly afterwards emerged from the Treasurer's office and handed him what I imagined to be a check for balance due. I saluted the Governor, and he shook me warmly by the hand. Instead of finding him depressed, he was sprightly, cheerful, and quite communicative, and a brief conversation followed, which was frequently interrupted by persons who stopped to shake hands with the Governor and make some commonplace remark.

CORRESPONDENT—Governor, I would like to have a talk with you if it is convenient and you have no objection.

GOVERNOR—Quite convenient, sir, and I have not the slightest objection. But you understand the peculiar position in which I am placed, and, of course, you will not touch upon a particular subject.

CORRESPONDENT—You mean impeachment?

GOVERNOR—Yes, sir.

CORRESPONDENT—As far as that is concerned I merely wish to know if you regard it as a party measure, or in what light you do regard it?

GOVERNOR—Well, it looks as if it was a party measure, from the well known political proclivities of the men who inaugurated it, who clamored for it, and the men who voted for it in the House of Representatives. If it had been vigorously fought by my friends in the House it could have been defeated there. Seven republican members did not vote, and there are a number of democrats who were only whipped into its support by the party lash. Had our full force been present and a proper fight made we would have triumphed over the democracy and nipped this, their favorite scheme, in the bud. As to the Senate I have nothing to say. I have the highest respect for both branches of the General Assembly, but in my peculiar position I am not at liberty to express my ideas and opinions.

CORRESPONDENT—I hardly think they will be able to convict as the Senate now stands with regard to parties.

GOVERNOR—I can't say, sir.

CORRESPONDENT—What is your opinion as to the course of the present Legislature?

GOVERNOR—My opinion is that they intend to overthrow all republican government and obtain possession of every office, from constable up. The democratic majority are designing and unscrupulous where office and public plunder are concerned. They will halt at nothing to gain their ends, whether by fraud, intimidation, or, these failing, violence to colored men to prevent them exercising the right of the franchise.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think it possible for the republican party to retrieve its fortunes in this State?

GOVERNOR—Yes, sir; not only possible, but almost certain. We will carry the convention that is to be called by the Legislature. The bill has already passed one house. The republican party in North Carolina were never more thoroughly aroused than they are now. They see their rights, liberties and even their freedom are at stake, particularly the colored people, who are already preparing for the conflict in downright earnest. We are determined to go to the polls and vote. We shall go in force and cast our ballots, and if we are resisted we shall force our way to the polls. Mind, sir, we shall not employ nor inaugurate force, but we are determined to exercise our rights, cost what it may.

CORRESPONDENT—What has been the effect of your impeachment among the colored people?

GOVERNOR—Why, sir, they are cast down by it, and it has had the effect of arousing them already. Furnes and Cantwell are preparing to have a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and everybody acquainted with the character of the colored man knows that such an expression of his feelings comes from deep-seated and heartfelt convictions. They feel my loss because they had looked up to me as their protector; because they knew that I was sincere in all I did in their behalf, and because they knew I had made great sacrifices to see that justice was done them. Even those people who are politically opposed to me—ay, who hate me politically—will do me the justice to say that I am sincere in all I do; that what I have done has been from an honest conviction of right, truth and justice.

CORRESPONDENT—Are there now any organized political bodies in the State resisting either the State or national authority?

GOVERNOR—Yes, sir; the same unlawful organizations still exist as did before their partial suppression by me in Alamance and Caswell. They still hold their midnight meetings, go on their midnight rides, hold their secret and invisible councils, and in all respects remain intact as they were before. Until these infamous organizations are broken up we can never have peace, and if the democracy are allowed to triumph at the next elections they will attribute it to the agency of these organizations, and the consequence will be that colored men will have no rights in future in North Carolina. There will be no security for life, property or person in the State.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think your military movement last summer injured the republican party in the State?

GOVERNOR—Oh! yes; injured it materially in the last elections. Had it not been for that we would have been far more successful. We might have carried the Legislature and a majority of the Congressional delegation. I should have moved in that matter much earlier than I did—two months sooner—but that I dreaded the shock, and I had to inaugurate it by degrees, so that the elections were upon us when I was fully under way with the troops. But the peace and security of society demanded it, and the blood of murdered republicans cried aloud for it. Did the HERALD publish the opinion of Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, when he released Kirk and Burgin?

CORRESPONDENT—Not that I am aware of.

GOVERNOR—Well, it ought to have been extensively published. It was an able document, and he fully sustained me in what I had done. He said that the insurrectionary condition of the two counties justified the sword. Chief Justice Chase said the same thing in a letter he wrote to President Grant in relation to the leaders of the late rebellion, whom he declared were at the mercy of President Johnson, who could have executed the last one of them if he thought proper.

CORRESPONDENT—Have there been any outrages of a political nature since the release of the alleged Ku-Klux in Alamance and Caswell?

GOVERNOR—Yes, sir; numerous outrages. In Chatham county some half a dozen colored men were cruelly whipped and scourged a short time since, and when they applied for redress and summoned witnesses both themselves and witnesses were driven from the county. In Cleaveland county several colored men have been beaten and mangled, and even in Alamance and Caswell there have been colored men whipped at midnight recently by disguised white ruffians. Outrages of this kind are still frequent, and they will continue so until the Ku-Klux organizations are broken up.

CORRESPONDENT—What is your opinion of the recent motion of Senator Morton, asking for information in relation to such outrages in this State?

GOVERNOR—Well, I can't exactly say. There is a widespread interest throughout the country at present in relation to affairs in North Carolina. In fact, the State is at present a national spectacle, and it was nothing more than natural that Senator Morton, who is one of the leading republican Senators in Congress, should ask for such information. What his ultimate object may be it is impossible to say—that will only be developed by time and transpiring events.

This ended our conversation, which was here permanently interrupted by a judge, who seized the Governor by the hand and held forcible possession of it. I wished to ascertain from his own lips what were his views with regard to the admission of ex-Governor Vance to the Senate, as intimate friends of the Govertor state unreservedly that he has frequently expressed himself favorable to his immediate admission, which, to say the least of it, shows a charitable and forgiving spirit on the part of the Governor that many of his democratic friends might cultivate to advantage.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.

A Child Supposed to Have Been Poisoned by Swallowing Liquid Blueing.

Dr. John Beach yesterday received information that a child, two years of age, had died at the residence of the parents, 214 West Twenty-seventh street, from the effects of poison. It was suspected that during the absence of the mother from the room deceased had drank from a cup a quantity of indigo blueing used for cleansing clothes in the wash. When the mother entered she found her child in convulsions and at the same time noticed blueing on the lips. Physicians were called but could render no permanent relief. Dr. Beach will to-day make a post-mortem examination on the body and thus determine the cause of death. The name of deceased did not appear.

CHARITY FAIR.

Bazaar for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors.

The fair for the benefit of the Union Home and School for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, now being held at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, is progressing satisfactorily. Of all objects which can make a fair desirable, surely that for which this grand affair is organized is the most worthy, and everybody who goes to see cannot fail to remain and buy when he remembers to whose benefit the profits will accrue. The Grand Army of the Republic, under whose auspices the fair is managed, have gathered in the departments of their various "Posts" everything worth seeing and buying, from a lovely landscape to a glass of sweet cider. The beautiful articles of ornament and use, the charming young ladies who sell them for a fair equivalent, the drapings of the national colors, the fine works of art that adorn the walls and tables, all combine to make the armory a place worth visiting if there were no orphans in the world; but, with the benevolent motive thrown in, no one should fail to see its attractions, especially when the coming holidays make just the articles to be obtained there a desideratum. At Post No. 8 a fine collection of paintings is exhibited, which were donated to the fair by William and James Hart, Fagnani, Bierstadt and others of the best artists. A wonderful clock, with musical abilities of a high order, given by Major General Sickles, attracts attention in this department, also some fine specimens of firearms. Farther on, at the smokers' table, a meerschaum marvellous for its value and its elaborateness of carving is to be given to the General who gets the most votes, twenty-five cents being the price of a vote. At present

GENERAL GRANT IS AHEAD.

On the other side of the room an elegant sword is to be given to the most popular officer, the test to be made in the same way. Between, at the manager's table, a very beautiful collection of marbles, bronzes, valuable china, &c., wait for purchasers. A set of three pieces of Sevres china, valued at $300, and presented by Mrs. Judge Daly, attracts much attention. Of the soap presented by patriotic soap-makers, of the tea and coffee, of the cider, the product of the joint labors of two dogs who love their country and grind apples patiently all day, the flowers, the bewildering baby linen, and the books presented by leading publishers, the half cannot be told.

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST

to indulgent mammas and aspiring little girls is a doll's house, fitted up by Mrs. James S. Thayer. This establishment is to the porcelain and rubber part of the population what a brown stone front is to real men and women, and is quite a curiosity in its way. In the drawing room sits Mademoiselle Dolly, in pink, in the midst of elegant furniture, mirrors, vases and all the appurtenances of first class living. In mother's room the French *bonne* is administering a bath to one of a promising pair of twins, while the other is in its cradle, wrapped in the sleep of innocence. In the dining room Madame, in full dress, and Monsieur, with fierce mustaches, entertain their guests, dispensing elegant hospitality; while in the ample kitchen Bridget irons and Dinah rolls out pastry. This complete concern is to be raffled for, and a dollar entitles anybody to a chance of becoming the happy owner. The refreshments are very refreshing and the confectionery sweet, and altogether it is well worth while to visit the fair for the Union Home and School.

CALIFORNIA.

The Lottery Mania—One of the Enterprises Come to Grief—The Republican Party Making Capital Out of Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 14, 1870.

The lottery gambling mania has just received a very severe check in this State, the effect of which, it is to be trusted, will be to stop this species of gambling. As I told you in a former letter, there are no less than four lotteries in full swing, having been got up in different parts of the State. The Marysville lottery, which is got up for the laudable object of supplying the public institutions of that inland town with water pipes, is the most attractive one. They propose to sell 100,000 tickets at $2 50 per ticket, and to give away some 1,700 and odd prizes, all in gold coin, amounting in the aggregate to $150,000. The manager of this concern was formerly a local reporter for one of the journals of this city and at present editor of the Marysville *Appeal*. One of the brokers who was selling tickets in this city was arrested and his tickets confiscated. Upon the news reaching Marysville he came down here as fast as the locomotive could bring him to look after the interests of the lottery, and he too was arrested. The judge of the Police Court dismissed the case upon the ground that the act of the Legislature authorizing the Mercantile Library affair virtually abolished all laws against lotteries. An appeal was taken, and the two defendants were held to answer the action of the next Grand Jury. As a consequence none of the lotteries will come off until some action is taken. It will be held on the one side that the Legislature of this State have no power to legislate for the special benefit of any one individual or corporation, and any such special legislation if carried out becomes general in its operations. That if the Legislature had the power to pass a law conferring the privilege of getting up a lottery upon the Mercantile Library Association of this city any other corporation who so chooses can take advantage of the same act and claim the same privileges. On the other side, they will have to contend—admitting this theory to be good—that the law authorizing the Mercantile Library lottery was unconstitutional, as the constitution of the State of California contains this clause:—"No lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed." (Sec. 27, art. iv. Constitution of State of California.) Therefore it is claimed that before passing the above law that clause of the constitution should have been rescinded. Altogether the affair is in a nice muddle, but it is difficult to foretell how matters will arrange themselves in this State. In the meantime some people, for political purposes, are endeavoring to attach the whole odium of this lottery business upon Governor Haight, and the anti-democratic papers are already beginning to fill with lampoons and tirades against him for having signed the bill. This seems to me to be rather unjust; for there were, at least, a great many prominent republicans engaged in advocating the bill, and the president of the library himself, who was an earnest advocate of the measure, and the principal person in carrying the scheme out, is no less a personage than R. B. Swain, formerly superintendent of the mint under Lincoln, and a probable candidate on the republican ticket next term. Strange are the inconsistencies of politicians.

HAYTI.

Amnesty Proclamation of President Saget.

The following proclamation has been issued by President Saget granting a complete amnesty to all outlawed for political offences:—

Liberty, equality, fraternity.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI—DECREE.

Nissage Saget, President of Hayti, in accordance with the decree of December 22, 1869, by the Provisional President of the republic and by the advice of the Secretary of State for the Interior and for Agriculture, under date April 8, 1870:—

Whereas there are traitors to the republic of Hayti in the