DOM PEDRO II.

Interview of a Herald Special Correspondent with His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

A Chat About the United States and Brazil.

The Development of Intercourse Between the Two Nations.

Inability of the Emperor to Visit the United States.

The Internal Progress of Brazil—Her Railroads and Steamship Communication.

An Imperial Opinion of the Americans.

The Palace of Sao Christovao—Its Approaches, Its Interior and Its Embellishments.

RIO JANEIRO, May 23, 1871.

A few days since, in conversation with Mr. Robert Clinton Wright, United States Chargé d'Affaires to the empire of Brazil, I expressed to him a desire to obtain a special interview, as a HERALD correspondent, with his Majesty Dom Pedro II., and was assured by Mr. Wright that he would endeavor to facilitate my object. Accordingly, on Friday, the 19th instant, Mr. Wright made application, through the Minister of the empire, asking whether it would be convenient for his Majesty to see me. On the following day the Minister replied, stating that the Emperor would receive me at ten o'clock this morning, at the Palace of Sao Christovao.

At half-past nine o'clock this morning I started for the palace in a good-looking barouche, drawn by two drab mules, the distance to be traversed being between three and four miles to the northern environs of the city. Away through the Campo Santa Anna and the suburb of Sao Christovao the mules scampered at a fine pace, and soon we were within sight of the palace, perched white and compactly on the hillsides, with the peaks of Tijuca and Corcovado, like sentinels on the mountain ridge, keeping watch and ward over the monarch's home.

Within about half a mile of the front of the palace the road leads through an arched gateway, surmounted by the crown and arms of the empire, and guarded by a couple of swarthy Indian sentinels, in the national infantry uniform of dark blue, with wedge-shaped caps. Orange trees, bananeiras, mangos, breadfruit trees, jaboticabas, the folha independencia, the graceful mamei, a dozen species of acacia, and innumerable varieties of georgeously colored flowers lined the road in the gardens or orchards, and a good Belgian pavement clinked sharply under the hoofs of the quick-stepping mules. A few hundred paces from the gate the road branched off abruptly to the left, and the ascending grade to the hill on which the palace stands is very perceptible. This road is paved like the one I had just left, but more neatly and even fanciful, a large diamond pattern of dark slate-colored stone being wrought in the light gray granite. A wall, about five feet in height, borders each side of the road, and over this barrier a thousand rare trees and flowers shed their fragrance or their smiles, while a row of royal palms on either hand form a fitting avenue of approach to the house on the hill.

Having reached the summit the palace stands up in bright relief in the clear morning sunlight—a neat quadrangular building in the *renaissance* style of architecture, composed of a pinkish white stone, with projecting angles, a great many windows and altogether a cool, summery appearance that suggests comfort and calm in this warm tropical climate. A number of swarthy soldiers are playing with a dog at the guard house, on the left of the lawn, in front of the palace, and half a dozen other uniformed sentries, off duty, are leaning against the pillars near the southern portico or reclining lazily on the steps.

My *cochiero* is a quidnunc in his way, and having been frequently employed in carrying visitors to the palace he knows where I am to enter, and whips his long-eared animals up to the northern entrance. Here I alighted, passed up the steps, and entering the doorway, the sentinel motions me to proceed. Along this passage some distance I turned to the left and ascended a broad mahogany or rosewood staircase, with two pure whiteblooded and neatly dressed sentries standing at the top. At the right of the stairs a group of arms, burnished and tastefully arranged in the form of a "trophy," occupy a corner of the vestibule. These weapons, I understand, are actual trophies from the Paraguayan war, and a large dark hanging, or curtain, blazoned in gold with the arms of Brazil, droops over and forms a showy background.

A broad doorway stands open in front of me and leads to a large rectangular hall, the floor and side panelling of which appears to be of black oak. This apartment is lighted on both sides by windows, large handsome chandeliers depend from the ceiling, and several life size oil portraits of men distinguished in the annals of the empire grace the walls. A little green tapestry, trimmed with yellow, these being the predominant national colors, ornaments the window casings. One of the sentries, a bright eyed fellow with snow-white cross-belts and burnished scales and buttons, directs me to a door at the further end of the long hall I have just described, and bids me turn to the left. The waxed oak floor rings harshly almost as my boot heels strike its polished surface, and the walls of the great apartment echo the clatter. Turning through the door to the left, as directed, I reach a small room where are seated perhaps a dozen ladies all dressed in deep black; apparently a deputation of widows, making a call upon some member of the imperial household. Several ushers are lounging on a piazza or gallery with veranda roof just beyond, and I pass through the bevy of widows (?) to reach these gentlemen of leisure and deportment. To one of them I state the nature of my visit and he bids me await while he notifies the Emperor. I am now free to examine the surroundings.

This gallery extends around three sides of a large open court, or *patio*, that forms a central enclosure of the palace. In the centre a neat three-tier fountain throws up a sparkling jet of water, that falls back with a tinkling plash into the basin beneath, and a few orange trees and acacias are planted in the grassy lawn. This lawn is traversed by gravelled walks crossing it diagonally from corner to corner, and the gallery on which I am standing forms a portico to the surrounding pavement beneath. On the opposite side of the court—the one side which is not galleried—stands the palace chapel, a plain little white building, surmounted by a cross, and with a small belfry. The door of the chapel stands open, but a dark blue embroidered curtain half obscures the view into the building. Still enough of the interior can be seen to show that it is tastefully fitted, and a few candles are burning with dim and steady light on a small altar. A priest with long flowing robes passes along the courtyard and disappears through a doorway to the left of the chapel, while negro servants are seen flitting hither and thither below. I say servants here, and do not mean slaves, for his Majesty some time since set the example of emancipation by giving freedom to his slaves, and all his service is now performed by free men and women.

As I lean upon the railing of the balcony musing upon the scene in the court yard, I am conscious of a gentle touch upon my elbow, and turning around I am confronted by a negro beggar. A beggar in a palace! Me is a young man and appears to have been injured in military service, perhaps in the Paraguayan war. Though I do not understand the jargon he mutters, I know what he is aiming at, and as the best means of ending his observations I hand him a two hundred reis ticket, but the ungrateful fellow only overwhelms me with a volume of bad Portuguese, which, after all, are probably his thanks, but which I do not thoroughly understand or appreciate. At last he hobbles away, and the former serenity of light and sound prevails about everything, broken only by the chirping of the birds and the dripping murmurs in the fountain.

After waiting about five minutes on the balcony the usher returned and announced to me in Portuguese that the Emperor was awaiting me. I had just previously noticed a portly gentleman, with a somewhat heavy yet quick step, pass along the southern angle of the verandah and enter a room at the end of the piazza on which I was standing.

The usher conducted me to within five or six paces of this apartment and motioned me to proceed, and just as I reached the threshold the gentleman who had just passed along the gallery appeared in front of the door and bowed. I at once recognized him as the Emperor, and he waved his hand in salute.

The room was somewhat sombre looking, owing to the fact that the windows were curtained with heavy green damask, trimmed with yellow, and the door was also screened by hangings of the same material, looped up at the sides.

I entered the apartment, and his Majesty at once opened conversation by asking me in English whether I was familiar with French or Spanish; but upon my statement that I preferred speaking in English he at once assented, and, throwing his hands behind his back, sauntered slowly into a small adjoining conversation room. On the way to this apartment the Emperor stated that he understood a conversation in English very well; that he felt some slight difficulty in pronouncing it, but that we should converse in that tongue nevertheless.

His Majesty then stopped, and, arranging two chairs in a cosy corner of the room, invited me to be seated. The furniture was plain and very simple, consisting of half a dozen cane-seated chairs, a rosewood "what-not" and a couple of bookcases of the same material, handsomely carved. The tapestry was of a dark color, but the floor of this, as well as of all the chambers I had seen or passed through, was uncarpeted. This custom is owing to the fact that carpets increase the warmth of an apartment, and more also to the additional and more prominent fact that carpets become infested with fleas, chigoes and other annoying or destructive vermin. This small room was better lighted than the other, and an open window near the Emperor's elbow as he sat half facing me, admitted the soft morning breeze from the orange gardens flanking the palace on the south.

His Majesty, pursuing the conversation, then questioned me at some length in relation to the object of my mission, and asked if it was to extend to Brazil only.

I stated that it was to cover the whole of South America, and that I had already visited the West Indies, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, and was now proceeding to New York by this coast, stopping at important cities by the way. For several minutes, owing to the Emperor's rapidity in pushing inquiries, the conversation was very "scattering" and informal, and related mainly to my mission for the HERALD.

As it proceeded, however, his Majesty took occasion to express the fact that he was familiar with the NEW YORK HERALD, and had noticed the fact that its editor and proprietor was an advocate of increased commercial relations between the United States and Brazil and the fostering of intercourse generally between the two nations.

This was the first opportunity I had had to settle the line of our conversation, and I at once assured him that this question of mutual intercourse which he had observed the HERALD maintained was attracting a large share of attention among the commercial classes in the United States, and that it was extending even to Congress and among the people.

THE EMPEROR—I believe myself that it will be a great thing for the two nations if this intercourse can be advanced, but our country cannot move as I would wish. Brazil is too large—too large for her population, and she cannot develop her great resources fast enough because of the lack, at present, of people. Have you visited the provinces of the South?

I replied that I had not.

THE EMPEROR—I am very sorry that you have not done so. It is the finest part of Brazil, and is progressing very fast. It is the best adapted to colonization, and is being filled with colonists. I speak of the provinces of Santa Catherina, Rio Grande do Sul and the provinces in that part of the empire. The climate is more temperate, and suits the emigrants better than the climate of the north, which is too tropical. Then the soil is productive, railways are being built and altogether the prospect is very good. In the south the temperature sometimes falls to three or four degrees below zero.

CORRESPONDENT—The impression is quite general, your Majesty, that it is your intention to visit the United States, with your Imperial consort, on the return from your trip to Europe.

THE EMPEROR—Well, I am very sorry that my present leave from the empire will not permit of my going to the United States. I am going to Europe now for the benefit of the health of the Empress, my consort, and it is as yet uncertain how long it will take to secure that benefit which is required. I do not expect now to visit the United States, although it would give me great pleasure to do so; but I hope that on a future occasion I shall be able to pay a visit to your country.

CORRESPONDENT—I am sufficiently aware of the state of public opinion in the United States to assure your Majesty that a great popular welcome will be extended you there should you ever make a visit.

THE EMPEROR—I am pleased to hear so; and I have often felt that I should have much enjoyment from such a trip. Can you tell me if you have heard anything lately of Professor Agassiz? What is he doing now?

CORRESPONDENT—I have heard nothing recently, your Majesty; but I saw, several months since, a statement that he was laboring with zeal in the compilation of his work upon his great Amazonian explorations.

THE EMPEROR—I received a letter from the Professor some time since, but have not heard very lately from him. I am glad, however, that his health is much better than it was formerly. I expect the world will reap a great result from the Professor's investigation on the Amazon. Do you know what Mr. Church is doing? If he is succeeding with his scheme?

CORRESPONDENT—A gentleman whom I met in the city a few days since informed me that he had not long before received a letter from Mr. Church, who was then in England; and I have also heard that he has succeeded there in forming a company to carry out the enterprise.

THE EMPEROR—That is an important project which Mr. Church has in hand, and will be of deep interest to Brazil and Bolivia—or, at least, to two large sections of the interior of both countries. Mr. Church was formerly connected with the NEW YORK HERALD, I believe?

CORRESPONDENT—He was, your Majesty.

THE EMPEROR—I know Mr. Church, and Mr. Blow, also, who was lately Minister of the United States to Brazil. His successor has not yet been appointed, I believe?

CORRESPONDENT—I think not, your Majesty; though there is a general impression among Americans along this coast, and in the city, that Mr. Monroe will succeed him.

THE EMPEROR—Ah, indeed! Mr. Monroe. Mr. Monroe was for some years the Consul of the United States at this port. I remember him.

CORRESPONDENT—The same gentleman, I believe.

THE EMPEROR—Tell me, sir. You have lately visited the republics of South America? And how did you find affairs among them? Are they prospering?

CORRESPONDENT—As a rule, your Majesty, I believe they are; though in some of them, perhaps, the prosperity is somewhat forced, and, therefore, a little artificial.

THE EMPEROR—There is considerable railway enterprise going on along the west coast; is there not?

CORRESPONDENT—There is, your Majesty. Peru has built, and is building, in all, over two thousand miles of road.

THE EMPEROR—Two thousand miles! That is quite an extent of railway; but she will develop a trade for them, I suppose? How are affairs in Chile?

CORRESPONDENT—All enterprises in Chile appear to be more steady. She is building fewer railroads, but she seems to be building all that her trade demands.

THE EMPEROR—Chile prospers steadily and seems progressing very well altogether.

CORRESPONDENT—Your Majesty's empire seems to afford a grand field for railroad enterprise.

THE EMPEROR—Yes, but we are not quite prepared yet for great railway experiments. We have not among ourselves the capital, and the people of Brazil are very cautious. They do not take up with new ideas so quickly as some peoples. Besides, our resources can only be developed from themselves. We have not the money for great railroad investments, although foreign capital has been coming here considerably during the past few years. And then, again, the success of railways depends very much on the locality. They should only be projected wisely, upon very careful consideration of the necessities of certain portions of the country for such communication.

CORRESPONDENT—Very true. Peru realized the funds to build her roads by mortgaging her great guano deposits, and is building her roads with the proceeds at a rate that seems almost reckless. Does your Majesty recollect the number of railroads now in your empire?

THE EMPEROR—There are about twelve lines of railway of different lengths completed and projected; but some of them are very short, and five of them are only projected; actual work has not been commenced on them. Have you seen our railway here?

CORRESPONDENT—The road to Petropolis?

THE EMPEROR—No, I mean the road to the interior, the Dom Pedro Railway, which is being operated to Chiador.

CORRESPONDENT—Not yet, your Majesty.

THE EMPEROR—I think that line would interest you much. It is a road built under great difficulties and has very heavy tunnelling and rock cutting. I am sorry you have not yet visited the interior.

CORRESPONDENT—Interior railways seem to be most needed by Brazil, as all her resources are inland.

THE EMPEROR—Yes, and we shall have them in time. Our country is not so energetic as the United States. Brazilians have not yet got sufficient go-ahead in them. Americans are the "go-ahead" people. Our steamship communications with foreign countries have progressed very well, I think, for the time they have been established. Not twenty years yet since the first line was opened, and now we have quite a large steamship connection. The first line was established in 1852.

CORRESPONDENT—The greatest deficiency seems to be in American lines, does it not, your Majesty?

THE EMPEROR—Ah! yes, in American lines; we want more of them. We want more communication with the United States; but I believe that we shall have those also before many years.

CORRESPONDENT—Does your Majesty remember which was the line to which you just now referred as being established in 1852?

THE EMPEROR—The Southampton line—the Royal Mail Packet Company.

CORRESPONDENT—That is the line, I believe, by which your Majesty will sail on Thursday next?

THE EMPEROR—Yes, on the 26th inst., day after to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENT—I believe it is the intention of a number of the Americans resident in Rio to escort your Majesty out of the harbor on that morning.

THE EMPEROR—Indeed. I am much obliged to them for the compliment. The relations between the two countries, I am happy to feel, are of the warmest friendly nature, and I hope we shall always remain fast and become more intimate friends. It will be for the benefit of both nations. Do you remain long in our city?

CORRESPONDENT—I shall leave shortly to visit some of the northern cities.

THE EMPEROR—Have you seen the objects of interest in and about the city?

CORRESPONDENT—Some of them, your Majesty.

THE EMPEROR—The Misericordia and the Hospicio will be worth a visit to you, I think.

CORRESPONDENT—I thank your Majesty, and I shall visit them.

The Emperor now rose, smiling, and after a few formalities said, "Goodby, goodby," at the same time extending his hand. I was unprepared for such a mode of taking my leave, as my hands were encased in new gloves, which fitted too well to be taken off in an instant; but I took the Emperor's hand, apologizing for my glove. He shook my hand three or four times warmly, and said, "the glove did not matter," and then retired backward from the room, through the open window, to a balcony overlooking the gardens.

I immediately left the chamber, traversed the balcony and the great oaken *salon*, passed down the broad staircase, and looking at my watch on the portico found that I had been in the palace thirty-five minutes, my interview with the Emperor having occupied nearly half an hour. To some persons it may seem a little singular perhaps that the Alabama claims question was not touched upon in the conversation; but the Emperor not having himself broached the topic, I could scarcely introduce it myself without giving rise to a belief that it was perhaps my intention to draw from him a biassed or partial opinion favorable to the United States. It is by no means probable that a gentleman so shrewd as his Majesty could be drawn into any trap of the sort; but even if he were and expressed a favorable opinion of American demands, it would give outside lookers-on the impression that England would receive unfair judgment at the hands of the commissioner to be appointed by his Majesty.

The Emperor carried on the conversation in an easy, affable way, resting his elbows on his knees, and leaning forward, playing with his fingers in a most familiar manner. His pronunciation was a little embarrassed occasionally, and sometimes strongly accented on words of many syllables. A few defects were noticeable in his grammar, and in some cases his forms of expression were rather singular, but not in any very great degree. He was attired in full-dress suit of bluish black, with small-plaited shirt bosom, turndown collar and black necktie, being in mourning for his daughter, the late princess Leopoldina. On his left breast he wore three decorations, the most prominent being the Order of the Cruzeiro, and the badge of the royal house of Bragazana.

His Majesty is about five feet ten and a half inches in height, of very fair complexion and squarely-developed figure. His eyes are of a light bluish color and his hair, as well as his beard, is quite gray. The fairness of his skin, amounting almost to a transparency, is singularly noticeable when close to him and the thin blue lines of the veins in his temples and beneath his eyes can be readily traced. His forehead, though broad, is not very high, but it is quite full and prominent, and his nose has a slight tendency to the *retrousse*. Altogether there is an appearance of gentlemanly refinement about him, but he also conveys an impression of physical delicacy, which, people say, has become apparent since the outbreak of the Paraguay troubles.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

Report of the Commissioner of Education—The Public School System in the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1871.

John Eaton, Jr., Commissioner of Education, has just returned here from the South, having made an extensive tour of inspection among the schools in all the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States. He reports that there are about 2,800 schools now in operation in Virginia. The Jeff Davis mansion at Richmond is being converted into a public school building, while there are two new school houses being erected there, at an expense of not less than $20,000 each. The principal of the Petersburg High School for colored pupils was on General Lee's staff during the war, and is now one of the most zealous advocates of the free school system in the State of Virginia. The Superintendent of Education at Richmond was also an officer in the Confederate army. There was much in Virginia, as well as in the other Southern States, that was gratifying, while there were very many things that were discouraging and unfavorable to the work of progressive free schools.

In North Carolina he found that the Legislature had reduced the salary of the State Superintendent and deprived him of any clerical assistance, for no other purpose except to impair the efficiency and usefulness of a friend of the common school system. In many parts of North Carolina the teachers of schools had received threatening letters from the Ku Klux, warning them to quit the State or remain at their avocation at the peril of their lives. At Raleigh, the capital of the State, the only edifice used for the schools for whites was a dilapidated building, a mere shell, and wholly unfit for that purpose. The Quakers have done considerable to establish good schools in some parts of the State. At Wilmington the schools established just after the city was taken possession of by our army have been bought by the city authorities, and are in a flourishing condition. One of these was the school started by Amy Bradley, of Boston, who is now an active supporter of the present school system and one of the county examiners.

In South Carolina the superintentent is a zealous worker and is doing the best he can under the circumstances to improve the free school system. In some parts the schools are very good, while in the western part, particularly, they are of an inferior grade. The Charleston schools are all reported in good order.

In Georgia the law providing for a common school system was only passed at the last session of the Legislature. The State Superintendent has been appointed, and it is proposed to open the schools in the fall. At present the authorities are struggling over the question of appropriations for the purpose, which somewhat retards the preparatory work.

In Alabama the free school system has been in operation two years, with fair success, and in many of the large towns and cities there are very efficient schools. There is, nevertheless, much opposition in certain parts of the State to allowing the schools to exist.

Mississippi, perhaps, of all the Southern States has the most extensive free school system, there being upwards of 3,000 schools now in operation. Here, as elsewhere, there is much opposition and persecution of the teachers. In many instances the schools have been broken up and the teachers driven away. There is a large number of ex-Confederate soldiers engaged in teaching, and wherever the schools are once firmly established the opposition ceases. The system of supporting the schools in this State is an admirable one, and does much to popularize the new plan of educating the masses.

In Louisiana there are about 400 schools, outside of New Orleans. The difficulty here is that the State Supreme Court has decided against the power to maintain schools under the Legislative enactment, and consequently in all parts of the State the schools are embarassed for want of funds.

In Texas the Legislature has just passed a school law, and the only one enacted by a Southern State that has a compulsory clause requiring children to attend school. The State Superintendent and a Board of Education have been appointed. Funds are at command, and will be judiciously used. The schools will be opened in the fall. Governor Davis is giving the subject his earnest attention. The State constabulary have thus far been very successful in preserving good order throughout the State.

The Tennessee schools are reported to be in fair condition and constantly improving.

Commissioner Barnard did not visit Arkansas, but says the free school system is more completely successful in that State than in any other of the Southern States, and comes nearer the Northern system. The school tax has been reduced by the Legislature, which may limit the efficiency of the schools during the ensuing year.

The States of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, as ever, are opposed to teaching "the young idea how to shoot."

The Lincoln University, at Oxford, Pa., has now over 170 colored students, divided into regular collegiate classes, and a class of ten will graduate this year.

THE AGENCY SWINDLE.

For some time past persons have been visiting farmers in various parts of the country and urging them to accept the agency of a certain patent gate they were interested in, promising to give them half the profits of the sale. In order to make the agreement more binding to each party, a contract was entered into, both retaining one of them. By some ingeniously contrived plan a note was affixed to the end of the agreement, which the swindler would get the "agent" to sign. This they would cut from the contract and fill up for $250, in nearly each case, and negotiate them to some parties in the town. The "agents" would be somewhat disagreeably surprised at the end of thirty days or three months at receiving the note for the above amount bearing their signature. About the 1st of June a man representing himself as P. H. Bowen called upon Henry V. Bedell, a farmer, at Hempstead, L. I., and succeeded in procuring his signature to an "agency." On Saturday a man giving his name as Elisha Preston called upon Edward Witty and endeavored to negotiate the note signed by Bedell, and another for a similar amount. Mr. Witty, thinking all was not right, sent for detectives Clapp and Walling, at Police Headquarters, and had Preston arrested. He was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, and stated that he had purchased the notes from Bowen. Justice Cox, thinking he had some guilty knowledge of the notes, ordered a complaint to be prepared against him, and, in default of bail, he was committed to answer.

THE LANAHAN TRIAL.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. Lanahan and His Counsel as Witnesses—Testimony All the Way from the Flood—The Books Now Sought For Through the Courts Never Asked For by Dr. Lanahan Any Other Way—No Excuse for His Mandamus.

After a brief executive session yesterday morning the Book Committee met promptly at ten A. M., and proceeded with the investigation. Judge Reynolds made a statement to the committee in relation to their order of Saturday for the examination of books. The defence had applied to Dr. Carlton for the books to be taken into the private office adjoining the agents' office, where Dr. Carlton's private accountant is now examining the same. Dr. Carlton positively refused, as he construed the order of the committee to prohibit this under the supervision of Mr. Grant. Judge Reynolds also called attention to the letter from Mr. Goodenough to the committee on Saturday, which, being about to be read, was prohibited by Mr. Rolph, of counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Rolph and other counsel, together with the chairman, explained that the letter was withdrawn temporarily so that another of similar import, but drawn with greater care, might be offered; and this letter is now in the chairman's hands, and can be read if the committee desire it. Members objected to the reading at this time, and it was withheld.

Mr. Fancher remarked that he was glad to see by the papers that the committee had adopted its Cincinnati resolution in regard to the examination of the books, and that Dr. Carlton had courage enough to stand by it. That is the room into which the books had been taken before and from which the

VILEST SLANDERS AGAINST THE CONCERN,

the Treasurer of the Missionary Society and others have been given to the world through the public press. And it is time that this private room business be abolished. It is the rendezvous of Dr. Lanahan and his friends.

Mr. E. H. Gouge, the accountant, who had been employed by Dr. Lanahan in his preparation for his former trial before the Book Committee, in January last, was the first witness called. He testified that he commenced the examination of books November 23, 1870, and made his report in writing to Dr. Lanahan January 18 or 19, 1871; he was examining the books during a few days of the trial, and while it was pending he made a further application for fresh books—check books, vouchers and cash books—and was informed by Mr. Grant that he knew nothing about those books, &c.; that they were in the keeping of Mr. Denham, the cashier; Mr. Denham refused, without Dr. Carlton's permission, and as he was not present, nothing could be done until next day, when a fresh application was made both by Mr. Gouge and Judge Reynolds, which was positively denied by Dr. Carlton on the ground that Dr. Lanahan had had sufficient opportunity for ten weeks to examine those books, &c. In his cross-examination Mr. Gouge stated that his report might have been dated January 9; that it was printed and was signed by himself and a Mr. Charles A. Apell, a revenue clerk, then in Brooklyn. Mr. Fancher sought to show by the cross-examination that the application of witness for the books was made after the witness had rendered his report to Dr. Lanahan; but Gouge was perfectly oblivious of dates and impressions.

Some unimportant discussion took place on the standing of Mr. Apell, after which Judge Reynolds took the stand and corroborated Mr. Gouge's report of refusal of books and his own subsequent refusal of the same by Dr. Carlton; the application was not further pressed, because he (Reynolds) had had an understanding with Mr. Fancher that, if Dr. Lanahan would withdraw his answer to the charge in the January trial and sign certain papers, the Goodenough suit would be withdrawn. This statement was positively denied by Mr. Fancher, who said he had no control whatever over the Goodenough suit, and could not have made any such promise. But what he did say to Judge Reynolds and the sub-committee which arranged the quashing of the former trial was that he would use his influence with Mr. Goodenough to have that suit stopped, because he did not believe in

SUING METHODIST PREACHERS,

and had strongly advised against the bringing on of this case. There was an apparent discrepancy between the statements of both counsel, of which both were pretty positive in asserting.

Q. Did I not say to you that if Dr. Lanahan would make a proper retraction I had no doubt the Goodenough suit would be discontinued, and did not you subsequently report that you could not get Dr. Lanahan to do anything? A. I am positive I never reported anything of the sort, because I never consulted him about it and never had anything to do with the Goodenough suit.

Q. What is there in the check books, &c., that would make evidence in the Goodenough suit? A. I don't know; I never saw the answer to the charges, and never saw the amended complaint, and consequently could not tell what were the issues.

Q. Judge Reynolds, how long have you been practising law? A. I was admitted to the bar in 1844.

Q. Did you ever apply for mandamus for books? A. Never; nor so far as I recollect for any purpose.

Q. Don't you know you can subpœna books in court as you can persons? A. I don't know, and I am inclined to accept Mr. Vanderpoel's verson of the law in the case as given here on Saturday.

The Rev. Mr. Buckley corroborated Judge Reynolds in regard to the refusal of Dr. Carlton to give him access to the books. The defence then called Dr. Lanahan to testify as to the relations of the two agents since Dr. Lanahan's appointment to office. But Mr. Fancher objected to go back to the flood for testimony to be brought forward in this case. There is here a direct issue which they must try. This point of denial of access to books and papers was never brought to issue until October, 1870, when the committee, after suspending Dr. Lanahan, made an order allowing him such access, and ever since he has had the freest access.

Judge Reynolds took the ground that as coagent Dr. Lanahan had as full a right to examine any books or papers of the Concern as Dr. Carlton, and they proposed now to show that prior to October, 1870, Dr. Lanahan had had no such right. Dr. Lanahan then took the stand and testified to matters connected with the Goodenough suit, and his repeated application to Dr. Carlton for the books for his defence, and the latter's refusal of the same.

FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE MANDAMUS

was applied for he made an application again and was refused, but Dr. Carlton then said that he (Lanahan) might take any book he pleased to court when needed. At the same time Dr. Carlton asked what Dr. Lanahan expected to prove from the books in the Goodenough suit, to which Dr. Lanahan replied that Carlton's relations to Goodenough were such that he (Lanahan) could not reply. At this point a recess was taken.

Upon reassembling Dr. Lananan continued his evidence in a similar strain, but much more in detail, but with very few material facts being elicited. The range of evidence was so wide and so immaterial that counsel for the prosecution had frequently to object and finally to ask for a decision from the Chairman, who decided the evidence irrelevant.

Q. Have you been engaged in any other business here? A. None except what the Church has assigned me.

Q. You have not been engaged in speculations in real estate? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor in oil companies? A. No, sir; but oil companies

HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN THE BOOK CONCERN.

Dr. Lananan then continued to detail how Mr. Grant had rudely refused to give him books or even to allow him to place them in the safe, where they were usually kept, when he got through with them in the evening, notwithstanding he had given receipts therefor and was personally liable in case the books should be lost or injured in any way; he never wished to take a book out of the establishment, and never did, except two old stumps of order books which he brought from Mulberry street to 805 Broadway and laid before the committee as corroborative evidence of his previous charges of fraud and mismanagement. But the committee did not even open the books, and when they adjourned he (Lanahan) took the books back again. In his cross-examination Dr. Lanahan did not at all improve the character of one of his hired accountants, Watson, whom he showed to be an impecunious individual, given to borrowing without intent to pay, and fonder of his cups than was befitting a man engaged on such important business, and the Doctor very soon discharged him. Dr. Lanahan's testimony also showed that he had four accountants employed, and a fifth man from Harper's establishment to assist Mr. Hastie, the Superintendent of the Printing Department of the Concern, in examining the books of his department.

Judge Reynolds objected to this mode of cross-examining the witness, but Mr. Fancher replied that he wanted to show that Dr. Lanahan had had

RANGE ENOUGH AND TIME ENOUGH

and force enough to make all the examination he needed for his defence in the Goodenough suit, and that there had been no refusal of any books which he required during those ten weeks, and Dr. Lanahan had testified that he had not applied during all this time for the bank and check books, which he now sought to get possession of.

Q. What is there in the check and bank books that would help you in the Goodenough suit? A. I learned from the cash books enough to show me that oil companies had been formed in the office and meetings held in the old place in Mulberry street, of which Dr. Carlton and Mr. Goodenough were officers; and these records led me to believe that the funds of the house had been employed improperly; and I had also reason to believe that Mr. Goodenough had received from the house more than $2,000 a year, which amount I learned from Mr. Grant and Mr. Denham was his legitimate salary; and since the adjournment of the committee in January last other data has come under my observation, which has deepened and strengthened my convictions, and the bank books, check books and vouchers alone can explain; several

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

have been entered in the cash books in the form of notes which do not appear at all on the bill books; this, to say the least, is an extraordinary thing in the transaction of the business of an establishment like this.

Q. In what book did you find the $2,000 entered against Mr. Goodenough? A. I can't say now; the accountant told me it was so, and the other persons told me that his salary was $2,000.

Q. Did you tell Dr. Carlton you were going to apply to the courts for a mandamus? A. I did prior to the October meeting of the Book Committee, but not since so far as I can recollect; certainly not at my last interview with him on the subject.

Q. Have you read the affidavits which accompany your own in that application? A. I suppose I have.

Q. Have you read also the affidavits of Dr. Carlton and Mr. Grant and Mr. Denham in reply? A. I have.

Q. Did you ever apply to Dr. Carlton or Mr. Grant or Mr. Denham for the books you now want? A. I did not.

Q. You preferred to rely upon the statements of others rather than inquire into their truth? A. I did; I could not rely on their (Carlton, Grant and Denham) word.

In further continuation of his testimony Dr. Lanahan stated that he had two editions of 50 or 100 copies each of the report of his accountant, Mr. Gouge, printed, one or two of which he sent to his brother, who is a lawyer in Baltimore, and others he gave to his counsel, but besides those he was very careful that none others should get out, because he desired to make them the basis of evidence. The prosecution sought to show by this testimony that Dr. Lananan had circulated this slanderous report (as they allege), against the Book Concern in despite of the authority of the

BOOK COMMITTEE, HIS SUPERIORS,

to whom he had pledged to keep quiet. This closed Dr. Lanahan's testimony.

Dr. Brooks, the Chairman, at this point asked for an executive session of half an hour to consult with the committee in regard to a line of evidence which he had ruled out in the earlier part of the day, and upon which a vote might at any time be pressed, as counsel had again asked to resume it. The design of this testimony was to show that Dr. Lanahan had been "obstructed, ignored and shoved out" of the Concern as a justification for his application to the courts for relief.

Dr. Kennedy opposed an executive session. He considered it an extraordinary proceeding. It was thereupon agreed that if counsel could furnish some new business and allow this disputed point to go over for the present the trial might go on. Mr. Buckley, counsel for Dr. Lanahan, then proposed to justify Dr. Lanahan in ignoring the authority of the Book Committee and the agent, who had shown hostility to him, and applying to the Court for a mandamus. They admitted the charge of Dr. Carlton, and to prove justification they wanted to introduce a pile of Church papers containing articles which, they alleged, slandered and vilified the character and reputation of their client. He offered first a copy of the *Western Christian Advocate* of June 29, 1870, an editorial in which would give some idea of the pressure brought to bear upon Dr. Lanahan's mind to force him to this act.

Dr. Fancher objected. There was nothing, he said, in those papers which could have any relation to the issues now before them. And if one side must introduce papers the other side must do so, too. General Runyon also objected, and remarked that every one could understand the

PRESSURE WHICH A SLANDERER MUST FEEL

when he is called to answer for it and to defend himself. But he insisted there was no need to bring a pile of papers here to show pressure in this particular case.

Mr. Buckley pressed his point, which was as earnestly protested against. He would prove that the most infamous falsehoods have been published to the world in the religious papers of the Methodist Church against Dr. Lanahan, and that he has been denied an opportunity to reply to any one of them. [Dr. Lanahan, *sotto voce*, accused the committee now of being biassed against him.]

The Chair being asked to rule on this point decided that this line of testimony was wholly irrelevant and inadmissible, and could bear upon any of the issues before the committee.

Drs. Vernon and Pike dissented, and called for yeas and nays on an appeal from the decision of the Chair. The Chair was sustained by the following vote:—

YEAS—Revs. Woodruff, Van Cleve, Erwin, Brooks, Bingham, Blades, Moore, Rawlins—8.

NAYS—Revs. Boyer, Kennedy, Vernon, Rothweiler, Pike, Maltby, Bannister—7.

The following is a copy of the letter above referred to, which the committee withheld from reading:—

NEW YORK, June 19, 1871.

Dr. BROOKS, Chairman:—

DEAR SIR—I saw by the papers of Saturday last that you had allowed Dr. Lanahan to rehearse matters of Book Concern management, in connection with which my name was freely used, and as many of his pretended facts as reported are so positively erroneous and calculated to mislead the public mind it would seem but an act of justice on your part to allow me again to come before you and refute the allegations he continues to reiterate.

During about thirty-five years' connection with the Book Concern I labored faithfully and honestly to promote its interests, and the record of my administration is with the material prosperity of the establishment. When first assailed by Dr. Lanahan I made use of every possible means to secure the appointment of competent and disinterested men to make a full examination of all the matters alleged, but failing in an attempt to secure Dr. Lanahan's consent to such an examination, I resorted to a civil suit as the only means left whereby a satisfactory hearing of the case could be had, inasmuch as he continued to assert his charges after I had received a complete vindication from your committee. I had been branded by him as a "thief," a "villain" and a "robber;" "bad stolen $20,000 and $30,000 a year from the Book Concern, and ought to be in State Prison." These and many other epithets were freely used, as I could prove before you this day. Tell me if any member of your committee would rest under such slander without resorting to even the most extreme means for redress.

It was said in your committee that a pledge or intimation was given that my suit would be withdrawn on certain conditions. I have had no such purpose, neither had any such proposition been made to me. The suit was commenced without malice in my heart, and I feel that my friends in the ministry and lately throughout the Church will justify the course I have taken. If not, I have acted in the fear of God, and will abide the verdict of a jury of my countrymen and the great tribunal of the last day.

It seems like a farce for Dr. Lanahan to be so anxious to examine the books of the Concern in hope of finding something to justify his conduct, or even to mitigate the damages I have laid against him for slander and libel. Two years ago he professed to have abundant proof of what he charged. Every book of the printing department was left in his possession when I resigned. These contain an account of all the business I ever did for the Concern, and, more than this, Mr. J. F. Porter personally offered to open all his books for Dr. Lanahan's minutest inspection, which offer he refused to accept.

While Dr. Lanahan is clamoring so loudly for books and papers, and asserting his rights, I desire to remind him that when he preferred his original charges against me to your committee he gave a positive order to my successor that I must not be allowed to see any of the books which I had left in the office, and it was not till I had procured permission from Dr. Carlton that I could gain access to them in order to correct some of his misstatements.

If the committee are willing to open the whole case again I stand ready to bring forth additional proofs in reply to the charges still but forth by Dr. Lanahan, and the sworn testimony of witnesses before the court in which my suit is pending would be material, much of which would show that Dr. Lanahan had purchased paper which he was in charge almost entirely of a broker or middle man. Perfectly legitimate and according to common usage, but coming with poor grace after the ado he has made about dealing with middle men instead of directly with manufacturers.

I am anxious to reach the conclusion of the whole matter, when the Book Concern, the Church and the community may enjoy rest and peace again as well as that individuals who have been maligned and falsely accused may come forth as gold that is tried by fire. Yours, respectfully,

S. J. GOODENOUGH.

Mr. Magee, of Boston, whose letter, written four years ago, was published by Dr. Lanahan on Saturday, was in the book rooms yesterday, and prepared a card denying substantially what appears in that letter, which he says was satisfactorily explained and adjusted at the time, and was given to Dr. Lanahan on a pledge of privacy.

A SUNDAY IN CHICAGO.

Shooting Affray—Three Men Seriously Wounded—Accidentally Drowned—Singular Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 19, 1871.

At Lincoln Park yesterday afternoon John Wilson was arrested by policeman John Maher for pic