THAT MYSTERIOUS BOOK.

The Bibliographers Getting Excited Over the Matter.

WHAT CAN IT BE?

Letters from a Bookseller, the Advertiser and Others.

IS IT A HOAX?

A Portland Captain Expects the Reward.

The mystery attending the offer of £1,000 sterling for the recovery of a mysterious book, which was suppressed in England, but of which one copy is said to be in America, promises to be an exciting one in literary circles. The alleged discovery of the book in Louisville, Ky., as announced yesterday in a telegram to the HERALD only deepens the mystery, instead of explaining it. There appears to be considerable diversity of opinion relative to the book, some people who are entitled to credit maintaining that the alleged offer is a shrewd device to advertise and create a demand for some book really of no great value.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1, 1875.

Under the stimulation of a heavy reward books giving an account of the alleged indiscretions of George IV. promise to become as numerous as the Charley Rosses were a few months ago. The young lawyer in Louisville is not the only person in America who possesses the rare volumes for which the tempting price of £1,000 in gold is offered.

The work, consisting of two large volumes, is held in this city by Captain William Leavitt, an old retired ship captain, and one of Portland's most honored and stanchest citizens. Only in a few insignificant details do the books fail to answer the description given, and it is surmised that these differences were purposely made in the advertisement; that they are the volumes sought for is unquestionably a fact. This is evidenced by the scandalous nature of their contents, and it is also probable that the copies in Louisville are similar to those in the possession of Captain Leavitt. Details in the matter of date, printer and publisher correspond to the advertised description, and the stories told about the gay and festive George are certainly of such a nature as would be likely to cause his friends to resort to extraordinary means to suppress it, if one half of what is told of him in the thousand and odd pages of the two volumes is true. Beside alleged debaucheries of the late King our American scandal of the last few months dwindles into utter insignificance.

MRS. FITZHERBERT'S MARRIAGE.

Among a multitude of matters contained it gives what purports to be an authentic account of the marriage of Mrs. Fitzherbert with King George IV. The editor, in a note, gives the particulars of the lives of some very celebrated and noble characters, and also states that the fearless manner in which the vices of the Court were exposed caused some individuals who moved within the purlieus of it to strive to enter into a negotiation with him, through a certain party, for the suppression of sixteen pages of the book. The author, however, refused to suppress the volume. It also contains the particulars of the seduction of several young women by the King, supplemented by a graphic and entertaining account of the history and inside doings of the household. The narratives are all told in choice language, and the author frequently takes occasion to vouch for the truth of his startling instances of royal profligacy. The King is not alone held up to scandal, but other members of the family also mingle conspicuously in the general story. Both volumes are liberally embellished with choice steel engravings. One of these gives a likeness of Mrs. Fitzherbert, and others the profiles and the simile autographs of his alleged female victims and his masculine associates in vice. The work contains what purports to be copies of letters and documents all of which go to show that George IV. was one of the scapegraces of the period. One of the engravings represents him driving a stylish turnout, and the features and general makeup of the hero bear a striking resemblance to the dashing Prince of Erie, who was murdered in a New York hotel some three years ago.

THE TITLE PAGE.

Both volumes are brought out in the most expensive and artistic manner known to the period of 1830.

The title page of each volume is as follows:—

Memoirs of George IV., descriptive of the most interesting scenes of his private and public life and the most important events of his memorable reign, with characteristic sketches of all the celebrated men who were his friends and companions as a prince and his Ministers and counsellors as a monarch, compiled from authentic sources and documents in the King's Library in the British Museum, &c. By Robert Huish, author of Kelley's celebrated "Memoirs of the Princess Charlotte," "Life of George III.," "Memoirs of Queen Caroline," &c.

London: Printed for T. Kelley, Paternoster row; Fisher, Son & P. Jackson, Newgate street; Jones & Co., Temple of the Muses, Finsbury square, and G. Virtue, Ivy Lane. MDCCCXXX.

WHERE THE BOOKS WERE PURCHASED.

Captain Leavitt came into possession of the volumes about twenty-five years ago. He was master of an American vessel at the time, and was about getting ready for a voyage from England homeward. Thinking he would like something to ponder over during the tedious hours of the voyage, he entered a second hand cook store in Fenchurch street, London, and these two volumes were among his purchases. He read the story during the voyage to America, and when he got home stored the books away with what he regarded as worthless rubbish. Last Wednesday he read the advertisement which has been so liberally circulated everywhere, and the old story which he read twenty-five years ago was vividly recalled to his mind. He lost no time in going from his office in Exchange street to his home in Danforth street. A few moments search and the precious volumes were brought to light, and upon comparison he was at once convinced that the books advertised for were in his possession. He will leave for New York to-morrow morning and take with him the volumes which he hopes to exchange for $5,000 worth of gold coin. Their singular and incidental possession by one of Portland's honored citizens has naturally caused a ripple of local excitement, and the Captain is warmly congratulated by everybody. He takes his prospective good luck in a characteristically modest manner, and if his hopes and expectations of the reward are realized there will probably be a happy banquet in Portland when he returns.

We print to-day some letters that are of interest in connection with this subject:—

A BOOKSELLER'S OPINION.

54 NASSAU STREET, Feb. 1, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We have had many inquiries as to the name of a mysterious book, for which the enormous price of £1,000 is offered by a Mr. Colbourne in London, or a Mr. Brown in New York, and the question seems to have acquired so much importance in the newspapers that we have thought it worth while to say that, in our judgment, the whole story is a sublime humbug, or else an obscure method of advertising a "certain book" which has lately been published in this country. We have ascertained that there is no H. R. Brown to be found at No. 160 Broadway, and there is no C. Colbourne, No. 18 Duke street, in the London Directory of last year. But we are met this morning with a statement in the newspapers that a certain Dr. Fountain T. Fox, of Louisville, is the fortunate possessor of this precious work. We hope that Mr. Fountain T. Fox will not, on the strength of that coming (?) £1,000, indulge in any riotous living, for the book which is described is nothing more nor less than:—

Memoirs of George the Fourth, Descriptive of the most interesting scenes of his Private and Public Life; with Characteristic Sketches of all the Celebrated Men who were his Friends, Ministers and Counsellors. By Robert Huish. London, Printed by William Clowes, Stamford street for T. Kelly, Paternoster row; Fisher, Son & P. Jackson, Newgate street; Jones & Co., Temple of the Muses, Finsbury square, and G. Virtue, Ivy Lane. 1830. 2 vols., 8vo. With Portraits of his Court and Contemporaries.

This work was said to have been suppressed, but it is by no means rare. We have sold several copies at about $10 per set.

The story of George IV. and his alleged marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert is all told by the Hon. C. Langdale in his "Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert," 8vo, London, 1856—a book which has not been suppressed, and it is surprising that the newspapers should have been so easily led into the discussion of this "humbug." Mr. Fox's name, and the fact that he has "received a number of despatches," is suggestive of still another sell.

We might add that there can be no treason for offering any such reward in view of the political importance of proving the existence of a claimant to the throne of England. Such importance is simply supposititious; for, from the nature of the "royal Marriage act" and the law of "Protestant succession," even an ordinarily regular marriage was illegal under the circumstances and the issue of any such marriage illegitimate. Mrs. Fitzherbert was a "subject" and a "Roman Catholic."

J. SABIN & SONS.

THE ADVERTISER SPEAKS.

The H. R. Brown, of No. 599 Broadway, who is supposed to be authorized to pay the money for the book wanted, is not anxious to hear from Mr. Fox, judging by the following letter from him:—

NO. 599 BROADWAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Permit me to state for your information regarding a certain book for which £1,000 reward is offered, published in your journal this morning, may be all correct, but it is not the book wanted. There are several copies extant of the "Memoirs of George IV.," described in the Louisville despatch, both in this country and England. If the owner of the Louisville book will examine his "Memoirs of George IV." he will find the history of the one advertised for and its suppression related in detail. Yours truly, H. R. BROWN.

A MALE "MRS. HARRIS."

The following letter is, more than likely, written by the individual who penned the foregoing. It is written in a cramped style, as if by a person checking the natural movement of his hand, with a pen. The color of its ink is purple. That of the ink used in producing the foregoing letter signed "Brown" is blue. This variation is doubtless caused by the idea that it will prevent the discovery that both letters were written by one person, but there are very many unconscious resemblances between the two letters. Further evidence that all these communications are the offspring of a single design and author is found in the fact that no such person as "B. L. Harris" could be found, or heard of, at No. 1,225 Broadway, last night. A Mr. A. F. Harris was found to have a shoe store at No. 1,215 Broadway, and a son named C. L. Harris. The latter gentleman denied having written to the HERALD upon any subject:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There are many such books to be found as described in your telegram from Louisville. I guess the gentleman has not the book wanted for the £1,000. I know of the copy in the Franklin Library, Philadelphia, the Athenæum, Boston, and other public libraries. Besides, I have a copy myself, so the Kentuckian need not waste Yankee stamps to come on here to hunt up John Bull's gold.

B. L. HARRIS, No. 1,225 Broadway.

ANOTHER BOOK ON THE ENGLISH COURT.

A literary student who has had his attention drawn to the subject, writes us the following interesting letter, in which he endeavors to throw some light on the mystery:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The reward of £1,000 recently offered for the mysterious book, which, as we now hear from Louisville, is entitled "Memoirs of George IV.," has no doubt greatly excited many a book collector, and library shelves have been extensively ransacked. It is one of a numerous crop of books which the rotten state of affairs in the English court in the early part of this century produced, and the present effort is one of many made to suppress them. Certain incidents connected with a former publication of a somewhat similar nature are here presented.

On the morning of May 31, 1810, London was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the announcement that the life of the Duke of Cumberland had been attempted in the course of the previous night; that he had been most dangerously wounded, and that the assassin, foiled in his murderous intent, had frustrated the ends of justice by destroying himself. In the course of the following day an inquest was impanelled on the body of the would-be assassin, and the following facts were put in evidence:—About twelve o'clock on the night of the 30th the Duke retired to bed. After having been some time asleep he was awakened about three A. M. by repeated blows on the head. He supposed at first it was a bat, but soon discovering it was something more serious endeavored to ward off the blows with his arms and hands, receiving several severe wounds on the head. Neale, the page in waiting, was called to his assistance, and the assassin, who all through the attack had kept the most guarded silence, escaped through a door, which had been locked on the previous night, but was afterward found open. The Duke's surgeons, Sir Everard Home and Sir Henry Halford, were then sent for, and the wounds examined and dressed; there were seventeen of them, some very severe, and most of them of such character as seemed incompatible with the theory that they were self-inflicted.

On the floor of the bedroom near the door by which the assassin had escaped, was found a sabre recently sharpened, which turned out on examination to be the Duke's own regimental sabre. In a closet in a small room adjoining was found the scabbard, a pair of slippers, a dark lantern, and a bottle of water. The key of this closet was in the inside, and it was evident that the assassin had concealed himself in the closet the previous night and locked himself in. Suspicion had at once attached to Sellis, one of the Duke's valets, and several of the other servants went in a body to Sellis' door. It was found locked, and, though they knocked and called, no answer was returned. There was, however, another entrance which could be reached by passing through some half-dozen other rooms connecting with the Duke's. They hurried around, and on arriving at the door leading into Sellis' room, but before knocking or opening it, a strange gurgling sound was heard, and on an entrance being effected Sellis was found lying on the bed outside the clothes, with his throat cut from ear to ear. His arms and hands were stretched straight down by his side and a bloody razor was on the floor. There was no appearance of any struggle. The drawer where Sellis kept his razors was open, with the key in it; the razor case was on the table, with one razor, presumably the one on the floor, wanting. His coat, spotted with blood was found on the back of a chair some six feet from the bed. As there were no marks of blood in the intervening space, it did not seem possible that these spots could have been made by the sprinkling from his severed artery, especially as they were on the side of the coat which was turned away from the bed. The inference was that the stains were caused by the Duke's wounds when endeavoring to ward off the blows; and, in fact, his Highness' blood had spurted eight feet in height around the wall of his own room, sprinkling a portrait of Pichegru which hung over his bed. On the previous evening Sellis, contrary to his usual custom when not on duty, did not sleep in his family apartments in another part of the palace (St. James'), alleging as a reason for not doing so that he was going with the Duke next morning to Windsor, which was false. He pretended, instead, to be going to sleep in the room in which his body was afterward found, for, at a quarter before ten o'clock, the housekeeper, who was in the room opposite, was asked by Sellis to bring him some water. She had previously filled the jug with water, but found, on bringing the second supply, that it was empty, though there was no appearance of its having been used. It was assumed that Sellis had poured it into the bottle which was afterward found in the Duke's closet, perhaps to refresh himself in the event of feeling faint while shut up for so long a time in such close quarters. Instead of going to bed, as he gave her to understand he intended, he was found by another servant at eleven o'clock in the Duke's bedroom, with a bundle of linen in his hand, in which, it was suggested, the dark lantern, afterward found in the closet, was concealed. Several minor facts tending to convict Sellis of the attempted crime were also put in evidence, but no testimony was offered as to any motive which might have induced him to perpetrate it.

One fact was noted, which at first seemed to weaken his claim of proof. The razor with which Sellis' throat had been cut was found on the floor on the left side of the bed. It had evidently been used with the left hand. Now Sellis was not what is generally known as a left-handed man, although the Coroner's jury so found, and this fact gave rise to grave suspicion, and, coupled with the absence of motive, added an air of mystery to the affair. It has, however, been affirmed on good authority that he was what is very uncommon, an ambidexter, and that he could use both right and left hand equally well. The testimony of Sir Everard Home and the other evidence against him was quite sufficient for the Coroner's jury, and they returned a verdict of *felo de se*. In the course of the day the body of Sellis was buried in the manner then customary in cases of suicide, and, as is generally supposed, in Scotland Yard.

Many people, however, were not entirely satisfied with the verdict, and comments were from time to time made on the affair by no means favorable to the Duke of Cumberland. On one occasion the Attorney General thought it his duty to file an *ex-officio* information against a paper called the *Independent Whig* for having made certain statements with regard to the affair. But the accusations there made and the inferences drawn were as nothing compared to what was published in a book that made its appearance in March, 1822. It was entitled, "The Authentic Records of the Court of England for the Last Seventy Years," and was published by one Josiah Phillips. On the title page appeared the royal arms, with the suggestive motto, "*Magna est Veritas.*" It was a small octavo volume, of about 600 pages, and gave distinct form to many current rumors. So direct was the charge it made against the Duke of Cumberland that, by his counsel, Sir Charles Wetherell, he applied for a criminal information against Phillips. The passages containing the alleged libel were as follows:—

After giving the generally received version of the affair, as above set forth, the author presents what he calls "the other side of the picture, not drawn at random or colored too highly. * * * An individual then in the household of the Duke, who is most probably now alive (information of which fact might be obtained by application to the King of Belgium), was inclined to give his deposition upon the subject," and then follows what purports to be an affidavit of this individual. He states therein that some days before the 31st of May he was ordered by his master to lay a sword upon one of the sofas in his bedchamber; that he undressed His Royal Highness on the evening in question, and a few hours after was roused by Neale and told to go to the Duke, who was nearly murdered. He did so and found his master standing in the middle of the chamber, quite cool and composed. His shirt was bloody, and he commanded deponent to fetch Sir Henry Halford. The sword which a few days before he had laid on the sofa was lying on the floor and was very bloody. He brought Sir Henry Halford and stood by when the wounds were examined, none of which were of a serious nature or appearance; that on the hand was the most considerable. During this period, which was nearly two hours, neither Neale nor Sellis had been in the Duke's room, which deponent thought very strange. When his wounds were dressed the Duke said, "Call Sellis," whereupon he went to the latter's door, and opening it saw him lying perfectly straight in the bed, his head raised up against the head board and nearly severed from the body; his hands were lying quite straight on each side of him, and his coat, carefully folded inside out, was hanging on the back of a chair. A razor, covered with blood, was lying at a distance from the body, but too far to have been used by himself or to have been thrown there by him in his mutilated condition, as death must have been instantaneous after such a wound. Deponent examined Sellis' cravat and found it cut; the padding, which he usually wore, was quilted silk; but both padding and cravat were cut as if some person had made an attempt to cut the throat with the cravat on, then, finding the woollen or cotton to impede the razor, took it off in order the more readily to effect his purpose. Deponent also stated it was his firm conviction that during the time the Duke's wounds were being dressed Neale was absent in obedience to arrangement, and was employed in laying Sellis' body in the position in which it was discovered. He then stated that Lord Ellenborough undertook to manage the affair by arranging the proceedings for the inquest, and also that every witness was previously examined by him; that the first jury were not permitted to see the body in an undressed state, and, not being satisfied with the evidence produced, refused to return a verdict; in consequence they were dismissed and a second jury summoned and impanelled, to whom severally a special messenger had been sent requesting their attendance, and each one of whom was directly or indirectly connected with the Court or the government. That on neither inquest had deponent been called on to testify, although it must have been known that he was a material witness. That the Duke was privately removed to Carlton House, where he maintained a perturbed state of mind, evidently arising from a conscience ill at ease; but, his wounds being slight, he went out daily in a sedan chair to Lord Ellenborough's and Sir William Phipps', although the daily journals were lamenting his critical state or health and enlarging on the terrible severity of his wounds. In conclusion, deponent stated that he was applied to soon afterward by some noblemen and strongly solicited to make "a full disclosure of all the improper transactions to which he might have been made a party upon this solemn subject." He had repeatedly declined, but at last, under a promise of protection, had consented to tell the whole truth as set forth in his affidavit.

Upon these extracts and an affidavit of the Duke of Cumberland denying the truth of the libel a criminal information was filed, to which the defendant pleaded not guilty, and the case came on for trial in the King's Bench before Lord Chief Justice Denman and a special jury on June 25, 1833.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The Duke of Cumberland gave an account of the assault and exhibited to the jury a scar on the back of his head, the result of one of the wounds he was said to have received. After the lapse of twenty-three years it was distinctly visible. Sir Everard Home was then deceased, but a declaration made by him some time after the affair was put in evidence, in which, describing the Duke's wounds, he said they could not have been inflicted unless his head had been lying on the pillow at the time; also that the length and direction of the wound on Sellis' throat were such as left no doubt of its being given by his own hand. Sir Henry Halford was summoned as a witness, but he did not appear. The Duke apologized for his absence on the ground that a "recent misfortune in his family made it impossible for him to attend." Sir W. Waller testified to seeing the Duke immediately after hearing of the attack; he superintended his removal to Carlton House; was in attendance upon him as a friend at Carlton House until August 4, when he went to Windsor; frequently saw the wounds when dressed; the one in the head was so severe that he saw the pulsations of the brain, and the Prince of Wales was so affected that he fainted away; if he accidentally touched the bedclothes the Duke would scream with agony, and could not even bear the scratching of witness' pen when writing in the room.

The Coroner who held the inquest testified that the jury was drawn from persons connected with the palace, as was the custom in the case of a death in a royal palace; that but one jury was summoned, and there was no refusal to give a verdict; the inquest was held at the palace, was an open court, and every reporter who applied was admitted; as many as fifty or sixty persons were present, and several reporters who took notes; the jury examined the Duke's room, and Sellis' also; Sellis' body was still lying on the bed; the jury examined it most minutely; all persons who could give any information were examined. The foreman of the jury was next examined; he corroborated the evidence of the Coroner, and had himself examined the body with the greatest care, discovering no wound on it save the large one in the neck. Fifteen of the jury had concurred in the verdict; two refused to do so, but solely on the ground that as the deceased was insane he could not be guilty of *felo de se*; as to the fact of self-destruction they were unanimous.

The prosecution, however, kept their trump card until the last. In an affidavit filed in the course of the suit the defendant had stated that the deposition set forth in the book had been furnished him by a person named Joseph Jew, formerly in the service of the Duke of Cumberland, but then in the employ of the King of Belgium. This individual was called to the witness stand and swore that he had seen the book; that the facts stated therein were never given by him to anybody; that he was never directed by the Duke to lay a sword upon one of the sofas of the bedchamber; that he was sent for Sir Henry Halford, but not by the Duke, whom he did not see till he was at Carlton House; that he was footman, not valet, and it was not his place to be in the room with the Duke; that he did not go to Sellis' room until some time after the others; finally, that he never gave any deposition to any one nor was asked to do so.

The defendant called no witnesses. It was, of course, impossible for his counsel to contend that there was no libel on the Duke, and on that point he necessarily had to abandon his client. His address to the jury, which, by the way, was a remarkably able one, was directed more with a view to mitigation of punishment than to obtain an acquittal. Alluding to the high position of His Royal Highness and the obscurity of the defendant, he undertook to show that the libel was what the law calls *damnum absque injuria*, a technical wrong, but one doing no damage. With much abuse of the book and loud expressions of loyalty, he seems to have delicately interwoven a vein of satire with his argument, as if seeking to imply that any attempt to blacken the character of the Duke of Cumberland was like trying to paint the lily. The gist of his argument is sufficiently expressed in its conclusion. "Surely," said he, "the jury could not conceive that the loose, vague and childish statements contained in the publication could possibly cast a slur on the character of His Royal Highness. They might as well believe that a gnat could sting through the side of an elephant!"

The jury had, of course, no choice but conviction. Phillips was found guilty, and, as he absented himself from the jurisdiction of the Court, was, on the 2d of October in the ensuing year, outlawed.

L.

CUBA.

RUMORS OF SERIOUS LOSSES TO THE SPANIARDS IN THE FIELD—DON ALFONSO'S ROYALTY OFFICIALLY SALUTED IN HAVANA—THE PEOPLE UNMOVED BY THE NEWS FROM MADRID.

HAVANA, Jan. 27, 1875.

From the insurrectionary districts there are a great many rumors, some favorable to the Cubans and others in favor of the Spaniards. The *Diario de la Marina* and *Voz de Cuba* yesterday published a report that a Spanish convoy had been compelled to take refuge in Fort No. 7, with the loss of ten men, and this morning the same papers report some skirmishing along the line and give authenticity to the report of the burning of five or six sugar estates in the Cinco Villas by the insurgents.

SPECULATION IN GOLD—RUMORS ON THE BOURSE.

The gold speculators have had a rumor on the streets for the past three days stating that the insurgents were collecting a tax of $8 per hogshead and $1 per box on sugar, and that all who refused to pay had their plantations immediately destroyed. Gold, in consequence, rose from 104 per cent premium to 128 per cent, but yesterday there was a despatch received from Spain stating that a convention was being held between the Carlists and Alfonsists to settle upon some amicable arrangement of peace, and gold went down to 98 per cent premium.

The monarchists are quite overjoyed on the receipt of this news, while the Cubans and Cuban sympathizers put no faith in the despatch, but say if it is true there will be no chance whatever for a Cuban republic.

THE MONARCHISTS IN HIGH FEATHER OVER ALFONSO'S SUCCESS.

As a part of the programme of the three days' feast in honor of Don Alfonso, the new King of Spain, the statue of Queen Isabella II. was unveiled, on Sunday last, in the Parque Colon, and the park again christened Parque Isabel and the statue of Columbus removed to the courtyard of the palace.

A large concourse of people assembled, but only for curiosity, as there was no enthusiasm manifested.

On Sunday afternoon there was a procession composed of societies from every province of Spain, dressed in national costumes, with songs and dances, which marched through the principal streets to the admiration of thousands of people who only came out to see a Mardi Gras parade.

On the night of the 23d inst. there was a grand ball at the Casino Español, in honor of the new King, which was largely attended by the officers of the army and navy. The ball room was tastefully decorated with the colors of Spain and pictures of Queen Isabella and Don Alfonso.

There have been no removals from office on the island since the accession of Don Alfonso.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Tammany Society met last night, and elected George J. Forest and Henry L. Clinton sachems, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Samuel J. Tilden and John W. Chanler, who failed to qualify. The session lasted over three hours, and was of course secret. Mr. Augustus Schell presided.

LOUISIANA.

Yesterday's Session of the Congressional Committee.

What the White League Said and Did.

Stories of the Wrongs and Troubles of the Colored People.

A Legislator Who Organized Republicans.

THE QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1, 1875.

The Congressional Committee resumed the investigation to-day. The evidence during the day did not greatly differ from what has already been introduced.

Mr. Hoar fixed the number of witnesses to be examined on each side at thirty-one upon the subject of intimidation of republicans, and thirty-five for the democrats.

AN ANCIENT FEUD.

Mr. Allen Green testified to the existence of an ancient feud between himself and the Allen boys; on election day, in 1872, it culminated in a shooting affair, in which a number of shots were fired. As to the White League organization, he only knew that it was a kind of club. Two negro men were killed north of his place in 1868. It was not known, or positively proven, that the deed was done by white men.

A POLICEMAN'S STORY.

P. A. Veasey was sworn and testified:—He lives in Iberia; is a member of the police jury, all of whom are republicans; says the negroes during the recent election campaign were kept in fear and did not register as fully as the white men; states that the conservatives rallied fully to their utmost vote; corroborates the statements of the preceding witnesses as to threats and intimidation.

A MAJORITY FOR HANGING.

Mr. De Lahousie, Jr., was sworn and testified:—He resides in St. Martin parish, of which parish he was Assistant Supervisor; was a democrat, and carried out the law fully in a legal way in the interest of Mr. McEnery; Warmoth's instructions were to that effect; witness excluded 100 republican votes; the republican party carried the elections in spite of that; before joining the republican party witness was esteemed by the white population; the White League forced him to resign his office; its Executive Committee took a vote at a meeting a month ago to see whether the republican office-holders should be hung or driven from the parish, 190 voting for hanging, three against; 200 negroes were discharged for having voted the republican ticket; the organization in the parish is armed; was told frequently that there was a disposition to murder him; Mr. Marr telegraphed at one time to keep the ball moving, as there was no prospect for troops; the negroes on election day were threatened with discharge; many republican voters were discharged; 800 party votes were thus lost; United States marshals could not make arrests without troops.

To Mr. Marshall—Six or seven murders have been committed in the parish since 1873, for reasons unknown to witness; colored men were largely intimidated; witness did the same thing himself in 1872 toward as many colored voters as possible; was a candidate for the House on the fusion ticket, and though he contested the seat was never seated; a committee expressed the opinion in the presence of witness that the accounts had been kept correctly by the tax collector; they formed a tax-resisting association and pledged themselves not to buy in any property sold for taxes; property was, therefore, generally adjudicated to the State.

A WHIP ARGUMENT.

Lieutenant Cook, sworn, testified:—Was in St. Martinville on the 25 of October; was in receipt of a letter from Governor Kellogg ordering him to go to Breaux Bridge to report; witness went and did report; witness called a meeting of whites and blacks and was there confronted by General Fournet who denied that there was any foundation for any report condemnatory of the condition of things in the parish; a colored man then came forward who said that threats had been made against him by A. Duval; thereupon Duval made his way forward with a whip and the meeting was with great difficulty pacified; several others were pointed out who admitted that what they had done had been done by orders from their chief; on the following Sunday there was a White League cavalcade which went to a church, and two of the party threatened to cut off the ears of the negro preacher; subsequently they sent to see that this man and others who had been ordered away did actually leave; witness, upon being consulted, advised colored men who had families not to risk their safety by voting; he told young men it was their duty to vote; witness himself saw negroes leaving because they were refused work on account of their politics; a list of negroes who voted the republican ticket was published in English and French in the Attakapas *Sentinel*.

Cross-examined:—Could not call the country peaceful; preferred living among Comanches to residing among that ignorant, priest-ridden people; I could not believe, after living among the people with whom I had been raised, that there was such a population; witness could not say that there was any good feeling toward either the colored population or the United States; the feeling among the white population is in opposition to colored men voting; they regarded the United States troops as so many tools of the Kellogg government; they thought the army officers were interested in the Kellogg government, toward which they were very bitter; they were not republicans, and they had an idea that for a man to be a republican was to be a radical.

NO RISING CONTEMPLATED.

—— Johnson, colored, testified—Was told that the object of taking away the arms from the colored people in St. Martin's parish was because they contemplated a rising; there was no foundation whatever for any such report; don't believe any white man who had any brains credited any such report.

STORY OF A LEGISLATOR.

J. J. Johnson testified—Lives in De Soto parish; colored people voted the republican ticket; witness was once told that the black people should not vote the republican ticket because the white people were tired of that rule, and that they would hang the colored people up to the tree by the Court House; witness went through the parish organizing the republicans, and told the colored people they should vote the colored ticket if they did nothing else; some white men, who said they meant business, tried to keep me from going to the Convention in New Orleans; on his return home there was a Squire Hedges killed for joining the republican party, and a preacher was killed out on the De Soto Road for teaching politics; while in the city he found out he was to be killed whenever he opened his door; a colored man would be gone before they would even know what had become of him; they were found in this way gone; the word was that Dewees and some others had gone where the buzzards would never get them; witness was to be hung until he weighed just one pound; all sorts of dodges were resorted to in order to scare off colored people at the registering; the Texans were all registered; Mr. Green told him so; the colored people came in a large mass to register; there were seven hundred camped out to register at one time; they would not let them register; they are not used up there to cannon firing much, and when it did open on election day the colored people thought the white people meant mischief, as they had said they would ride in blood up to their horses' necks; the witness here handed in a paper, which he said he had just brought here to show; it contained what was alleged to be a list of 120 murders committed in the parish since 1866, also a list of a large number of negroes discharged from labor. He said they whip colored people nowadays, sometimes with bugby traces in the stables; sometimes they take anything that the colored man has; at the end of the year the colored men were told by Senator Elam to give up their arms; that it would be best for them; witness made no protest because he wanted to save his life; it was not safe for a white republican to make a speech in that parish; Colonel Field had tried it once in 1872, and was driven off with brickbats; 700 came up with tickets and could not vote; I am in the Legislature now; I don't know what was done with the returns from the parish; I got returned because the matter was referred to the Legislature; there was no votes counted in the Legislature; I and another man furnished a list of colored men killed, which amounted to 136; was not present at any of the killings except that of Dan Tyler, who was shot on his mule by a man who did not seem to be a stranger; Dan did not give the road quick enough; does not say that he was killed for political purposes; among the rest of the 120 all the killed were colored except five or six.

The witness became fearfully mixed up on his examination as to the various killings, of which he knew little or nothing except from hearsay. One of the men murdered was a Spaniard named Robinson; another man was killed for stealing an overcoat. Three candidates on the republican parish ticket could not read or write. It was a white man who told us that if we did not quit fooling with carpet-baggers we would be destroyed.

THE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

LONG-DRAWN APOLOGIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION NOT YET ENDED—SPEECHES OF MESSRS. WEST AND MORRILL IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1875.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz to-day instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary by Congress to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the constitution.

Mr. WEST, (rep.) of La., said, having already occupied the time of the Senate on this question he felt some hesitation in again speaking, but some features not yet touched upon forced him to do so. He proceeded to show that if it had been designed by the government of the United States to overthrow constitutional government in Louisiana and establish in its place military despotism as had been charged here, there had been earlier and better opportunities to do it. He then referred to the report of the sub-committee of the House, of which Mr. Foster was Chairman, which recently visited Louisiana, and said that document, frequently quoted from by democrats, was simply a democratic paper and presented conclusions without the evidence to sustain them. The democrats were now making a great outcry against military interference; but, in 1872, they called upon the President to disperse the Legislature of that time. The democratic members of the Bar of New Orleans, a democratic mass meeting, democratic judges upon the bench, all besought the President to disperse that Legislature. But what was the answer of the President then? He said the troops could not be used except under the provisions of law.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The President was not responsible for the act of his subordinate in the recent interference, as he was not aware of it and had said in his Message that it was not his desire to have United States troops interfere in the affairs of Louisiana or any other State.

Mr. WEST then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the terms of capitulation between Grant and Lee at Apomattox Court House, and said that all the records refuted the supposition that President Grant would ever seek by force to subvert the constitutional privileges of the country to military despotism. Any effort to make the people of this country believe that was about the airiest bubble which ever filled an empty head overcrowded with ambition. He defended the Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and said they were natives of the State and no disrepute was ever attached to their names. The democrats at one time wanted to make the Chief Justice of that court Executive of the State, but he declined the nomination. He then read affidavits of Todd and Hunsacker, who were members of the Mechanics' Institute Senate and afterward went over to the McEnery Senate, to the effect that returns, which made it appear that McEnery was elected, had been canvassed before they came into the possession of the Board, and that some of the signatures thereto were forgeries, and, further, a fair count of the returns would have shown that

KELLOGG WAS ELECTED GOVERNOR IN 1872.

In 1868 there was a deficiency of 38,000 republican votes on account of intimidation. Referring to the administration of Governor Kellogg, he said he challenged any member of the opposition to show any act of Kellogg's administration in Louisiana to which reasonable exception could be taken. The democrats had complained that the securities of Louisiana had fallen to twenty-five cents on the dollar. The cause of it was the revolution and constant warfare kept up by the democratic party. In conclusion, he said there might be some errors committed by the State government, but so much time was occupied in defending outside attacks that it was almost impossible to reform abuses inside. He condemned all wrong, and said if there was a party of thieves, which he denied, he would support the thieves against the murderers.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., said he regretted this long discussion had been in a party spirit. The whole artillery of the opposition had been rolled into the field to give General Sheridan a raking fire, and it turned out he was not within their reach, as he was not in command on the 4th of January, when the events complained of took place. All this debate had been upon a resolution of censure from the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz), which did not propose a remedy for the trouble, but instructed the Judiciary Committee to do so. That committee could do nothing until the resolution should be passed; but no Senator seemed disposed to let it pass without loading it down with commentary. It appeared to him that the few days left of this session should be devoted to business. He referred to the speech of Senator Schurz, and said that Senator held out the idea that nobody was in the wrong but the republican party, and called upon that party to turn back in its dangerous course while it was yet time. Was the republican party responsible for the Penn rebellion or the massacre of the 14th of September? Was it responsible for the Coushatta outrage and the wholesale assassination at Vicksburg? He (Mr. Morrill) wished the Senator (Mr. Schurz) could have found it convenient to have said to the Southern democracy about their outrages, even in a low tone of voice, "Turn back! Turn back while it is yet time!"

HIS EXCELLENCY'S MESSAGE.

Mr. MORRILL then referred to the Message of the President and said it was modest and truthful. He did not order any interference, and did not desire to have United States troops interfere in Louisiana or any other State. Could not the President be believed? The republican party had always treated the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) with kindness, and he (Mr. Morrill) would say to that Senator, "Turn back, turn back, while there is yet time." He charged that the troubles in the South were due to the democratic party, as that party would not acquiesce in the constitutional amendments. If those amendments were acquiesced in there would be no more need for the army there. He denied that the democratic party in the South was wholly loyal to the constitution, and said, unlike other nations, the United States had not sought vengeance against those in rebellion, but had pursued a policy of extreme leniency. The extreme penalty for treason had not been visited upon any one. Jefferson Davis went to his home in peace, and the officers who had laid down their arms had their political disabilities removed by the republican party and returned to the councils of the nation. He argued that Great Britain, Russia, France, Mexico and other countries had punished with death those who were guilty of treason; but this government had exercised the greatest clemency. Notwithstanding all this it had been said here that the republican party was full of passion and hate. Some blunders may have been committed, but the republican party had carried its banners so high that they would ever be honored throughout the civilized world. The democratic party, not only in the South but in the North, might win the ascendancy by a more generous spirit of right, peace and good will. In order was claimed as a credit due the democratic party, it should see wherever it was in power that no broader's blood is drawn for political purposes. The colored people were poor and warm-hearted, and should have the support of the whites. The democrats should rise to that great Christian truth, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." It caused him pain to believe that it was the settled purpose of any body of men to evade the late amendments to the constitution. There they were, and there they would stand until the crack of doom. Was it possible that there was to be no support from the democratic party in restoring tranquillity to the Southern States? He then referred to Louisiana and said:—By some it was proposed to have a new election, but that was an extreme measure, and one which he did not know whether he could support. The facts all showed that Kellogg was more entitled to the office of Governor than McEnery, but the democrats would accept or nothing less than the placing of McEnery in power, covered as he was with corruption. In Louisiana it appeared that the White League had got the negro down, and there they intended to hold him. As to his (Mr. Morrill's) suggestion to restore peace in the South, he would point out to them the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion for executive session.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE YESTERDAY—THE NEW OFFICE OF ASSOCIATE JUDGE—CREATION OF A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

TRENTON, Feb. 1, 1875.

Both houses held short sessions to-day, the calendars being exhausted. A large number of bills were introduced in the Lower House, among them being one to create the new office of Associate Judge for circuit courts, Essex and Hudson counties, salary $5,000 per year, and $10 a day extra for every day's service, each county to appoint in the usual manner. This bill, it is said, is a set off against the bill introduced for the creation of a new circuit, and is intended to kill it.

In the Senate a bill was introduced establishing a State Board of Health, consisting of ten persons, to be appointed by the Governor, and to act without remuneration, except the secretary, who shall receive $1,500 a year. Their duties shall be to inquire into all diseases among men and animals. Another bill provides that a State Librarian shall be appointed by the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Chancellor and the Chief Justice, instead of in joint session as at present.

Nothing was done in the Carpenter case to-night, as the evidence is not yet printed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA—"MARTHA."

Flotow's work fits admirably into the English *répertoire*, and with