MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : : MARCH 8, 1878.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Never in the history of this country have the liberties of our people been in such imminent peril as at the present moment. If it were a foreign foe, with its ships covering our coast, and casting their hostile shadows upon our shores, and his cannon thundering at our gates, the situation would not be half so alarming. The insiduous briber in lobbies of legislation and in the halls of justice, is by far a more dangerous foe than the allied armies of an invading enemy. Oakes Ames placing his shares where they would do the most good, with an army of Colfaxes in congress, Belknaps in the cabinet, Grant in the White House, and Babcocks and Boss Shepherds in the lobbies, were causes for more serious alarm than millions of armed foes in the field. The necessities of the government during the war, presented a temptation too strong for the virtue of the money-lenders. Their rapacity opened the way for other extortions, and from extortion the thing grew into open and shameless corruption. In 1862 the government issued and sold two classes of bonds. One class had forty and the other twenty years to run, but both redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five and ten years. These were put upon the market and sold. Senator Bailey says the interest on both classes, and the principal of the forty-year bonds, were, by express terms, payable in coin; but that the terms of the law as to the principal of the twenty-year bonds was not so explicit. Other gentlemen have insisted that the principal of both sets was to be paid, or at least it was lawful and fair to pay them, in treasury notes or greenbacks. Be this as it may, it just happened that long years before either was due, and when the government went in the market as a borrower with other bonds to sell, a *doubt arose* as to the kind of currency that was to be used in the payment of those already sold. The act of 1869 was passed to explain and settle the meaning of the act of 1862, by which it is declared to be the intention of the government to pay all its obligations in coin. This was the first step in the series of acts by which the hands of the people were tied, and the bondholder made complete master of the situation. The coin of the country, which was to furnish the elements of payment, consisted of gold and silver. Having fixed themselves upon a metallic basis, the next act in that wicked scheme was to divide and diminish the material to be used in payment, hence the act of 1873, by which silver was demonetized, and gold left the only coin. So insidious and stealthy was the march of the bondholder that senators who voted on the bill, and the President who signed and approved it, were not aware of its effect until the whole thing was done. By this one act millions of wealth were destroyed, and one of the great factors in trade and commerce was banished from the markets, and the laborer, thus impoverished, was required to pay in the more scarce and costly metal. To a humane man—in fact, to any but a shylock, this would seem enough; but to the bondholder there was yet a Mordecai at the king's gate that marred their treasure and threatened their gains. The legal-tender notes were, to a limited extent at least, in circulation, and supplied to some extent the place of gold. The next and last act of the series found expression in the act of 1875, known as the resumption act. If this could be obtained, the whole remnant of greenbacks would be brought from the field, and gold, which was now effectually in their hands, would sit enthroned without a rival. This was done, and there we stand to-day. While all these things were going on, our debts, national, State, county and corporations, have grown to the gigantic proportions of almost eight thousand million of dollars. That of the Federal government is about two thousand million, and the remainder due from States, counties and corporations. Can we ever pay it?

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

So soon as Anderson, of the Louisiana returning-board, was convicted, Hayes, Sherman and all who had profited by the great fraud attempted to make it appear that those who swindled the people out of the President they had elected were poor, persecuted innocents, the victims of malignant persecutions, inspired by disloyalty to the government. The plea made to save Anderson was most pitable. It was charged that Judge Whitaker was drunk on the trial, and that the jury was organized to convict. This slander and misrepresentation, where they were believed in the north, created a sympathy for Anderson. But the letter of W. P. Converse, the foreman of the jury that convicted Anderson, which we publish this morning, exposes the charges which have been fabricated by those who have been placed in power by fabricated election returns. The New Orleans *Picayune*, in publishing the letter of Mr. Converse, says: "He is a gentleman so well known and so highly respected, that his recital will carry with it the force of conclusive and irrefutable testimony. This statement completes the series of refutations of the false and calumnious charges brought by Sherman and Wells against the people, the courts, and the law officers of Louisiana. It shows that the jury were impartial in their feelings, fair in their estimate of the evidence, and sincere in their verdict. It likewise disposes of the story that the colored jurors were unduly influenced by their white colleagues, and proves that there was, from the moment when the jury retired, actually no difference of opinion among them. The result appeared to have been reached by each person separately as the consequence of his own reasonings on the testimony. Thus falls another of Sherman's slanders." The statement of Mr. Converse shows that Anderson had a fair trial and was justly convicted, and the law which sends a negro to the penitentiary for robbing a hen-coop should send there a white man for robbing the American people of their liberties. It is feared that Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, flattered by the honeyed words of the administration, will pardon Anderson. But the President cannot longer retain the convicted felon in the public service, to the disgrace of the nation. Judge Jere Black has discovered an old statute making it illegal for the President to appoint to office, or retain in office, any one who has been convicted of felony. The retention of Anderson as deputy-collector of New Orleans is a breach of this law on the part of the President. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, intends offering a resolution in the house inquiring whether any one so convicted is retained in the employment of the government, which will bring the President face to face with the Anderson case.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

Speaking of the restoration of peace to the island of Cuba, the New York *Bulletin* says: "One of the first effects of the restoration of peace must be to repair its wasted industries and to stimulate its commercial activities, and this must lead to an increase of our own trade. The cessation of hostilities renders it an opportune moment to see what can be done in the way of negotiating a more liberal commercial treaty with the mother country, and our government would do well to seize the earliest moment to turn it to account. The United States is the natural source of supply for about every commodity which Cuba requires, and the representation in the cortes which is now accorded to her, it is reasonable to suppose, will be employed to obtain for her a larger measure of free trade than has heretofore been possible under the exclusive policy of the home government. As soon as the latter realizes that her revenues under a more liberal policy would be increased rather than diminished, self-interest, if not political prescience, must prompt it to meet us at least half-way in such an intelligent rearrangement of tariffs as will conduce to the interests of all concerned."

THE AMERICAN SILK TRADE.

We yesterday explained the object of Mr. Southworth, who is to address our merchants upon the subject of extending the trade in American products and manufactures to the Spanish-speaking islands of the West Indies and to Central and South America. As far as our manufactures are concerned they are making more progress than is generally known. From reports received from the American consul at Lyons we learn that the exportations thence to this country show a rapid and very large decline. In 1875 the exportations of silk and velvet stuffs were $49,376,000; in 1877, $33,718,000; of silk ribbons, $16,762 in 1874, $907,000 in 1877; of velvet ribbons, $8,783,000 in 1871, in 1877 $33,200,000. The returns for January show that the decline continues and in a more marked degree. The New York *Bulletin* says of this: "The French ribbon export trade has been largely superseded by our own manufactures. American silks are gradually taking a high rank; and though the waters of the Rhine and Saone, which supply the dyers of Lyons, may furnish some peculiar chemical properties which are not to be found elsewhere, yet the great competitors of American ribbons are at present more those of St. Galle and Zurich than of Lyons, the exportation of silks from Zurich to this country amounting to 2,500,000 francs for January." Give our manufacturers that increased stimulus which the opening of the Eads jetties renders possible if we will make the necessary reciprocity treaties with the peoples south of us, and we could not fail to bask in the smiles of a returned prosperity.

ALAS, POOR HAYES!

The influence of Hayes is a good deal like the miasma generated by the upas tree. When he espouses a cause or desires an object, defeat and death will surely follow. The shylocks petted, flattered and praised him while he used his official strength and influence to promote their cause, but when he proved unable by his official power to thwart the wishes of the people, the men whom he served are more bitter in their denunciations of him than are the people whom he betrayed. The *Tribune* and *Herald*, of New York, villify him for not having the power to defeat the silver law, and the public justly condemn him for using what power he did have in opposition to the known wishes of four-fifths of the American people. The *Tribune* says never before was a bill passed over a veto by an increased majority, and attributes the fact to the President's lack of influence. But the *Tribune* forgets that never before did a President veto a bill which was so palpably in accordance with the wishes and interests of the people. In retrospecting the first year of Hayes' administration, the Washington *Post* says: "He has made John A. Casson, who had been one of the most active abettors of fraud during the electoral count, minister to Vienna. He rewarded E. W. Stoughton with the Russian mission for important criminal services in New Orleans. He made Tom Anderson *de facto* collector of the port of New Orlaans as a reward for the commission of crimes, for which Mr. Anderson has since been sentenced to the penitentiary. He made J. Madison Wells surveyor of the same port as a reward for complicity in the same felony. He appointed one Samuel B. M'Lin to a Territorial judgeship as a reward for services in forging the returns from Alachua county, Florida, and appointed one Cowgill commissioner to adjust the Hot Springs claims as a reward for aiding and abetting the crime of M'Lin. But we have not sufficient space for the entire roster. Suffice to say that Mr. Hayes reformed the civil service by appointing to some fat office or other every forger and perjurer who, by his crimes, had contributed to the fraud by which he became *de facto* President. Having exhausted the field of reform in this direction, Mr. Hayes turned his attention to the State of New York, where he sought to dismiss a number of efficient and faithful officers for the offense of being the friends of Mr. Roscoe Conkling, whose lukewarmness in the canvass, and during the electoral count, had offended Mr. Hayes. He then sought to appoint instead of them some persons whose fitness consisted of the fact that they were friends of Mr. Evarts. Proceeding from New York to Boston Mr. Hayes pursued his peculiar programme of reforming the civil service by dismissing Collector Simmons, who is admitted to have been the most efficient head of the Boston customhouse for many years, and appointing in his place a person named Beard, whose fitness is comprised in the fact that he was recommended by Mr. George F. Hoar, who voted steadily upon the electoral commission to count Mr. Hayes in. But we have no room for further specifications on the subject of civil-service reform. Indeed, the samples we have given are enough. Passing next to general matters of administrative duty, Mr. Hayes, at the dictation of interested persons, foolishly interposed against a measure designed by the representatives of the people for popular relief a silly veto, remarkable for nothing but its absurd egotism and the fate of which was chiefly noteworthy for the whirlwind of contempt and derision with which it was trampled under foot and kicked out of congress. Finally, Mr. Hayes has succeeded during the first year of his Fraudulent Presidency in transforming the apathy of disgust which greeted his accession into an active hostility, which bids fair to grow during the coming year into effective warfare and to result at no distant day in his complete overthrow from the high office which he seems to have usurped only to misuse its powers and degrade its honors. If he were a bold man of bad impulses, his fate would excite nothing but joy in the minds of men. But as he is a weak man, whose good impulses serve only to make his wretched practices partly ridiculous and partly pitiable, it is difficult to describe the feelings with which his position must be contemplated by men who have sense enough to understand its misfortunes, and honesty enough to tell him of its dangers. Truly the Fraudulent President, with all his fifty thousand dollars a year, and his mockery of trust and honor, is in infinitely more misery than the veriest pauper in the land. We presume it will be many years before another American citizen can be found willing to receive a Presidency which he knows has been stolen. The example of Hayes will be a warning to future generations."

WAS SHE HIS WIFE?

A Very Peculiar Case in Baltimore—A Man who Refused to Recognize His Own Wife and Children and His Sister—The Penitentiary will Refresh His Memory.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The trial of James M'Coy, for bigamy, was continued in the criminal court to-day, and attracted a crowded audience. The case presents some interesting and extraordinary features. Mrs. M'Coy No. 1, of Brooklyn, New York, was again in court, with her four bright little children, and her friendless and trying position won for her the sympathies of the spectators. She was supported in her charge by Miss M'Coy, a sister of the accused, and the statements of both ladies were given in such a manner as to impress listeners with their truthfulness. On the other hand, M'Coy and his brother, Alexander M'Coy, both endeavored to represent Mrs. M'Coy No. 1 as little if anything better than a prostitute, her children illegitimate, and also denied that Miss M'Coy is their sister.

Mrs. M'Coy No. 2—Miss Hancock, of Baltimore—is a young lady of good social position, accomplished and pretty. She did not yet appear in court, being seriously ill from the effect of the recent exposures. Her friends, however, naturally endeavored to break down the charge, as they knew the conviction of M'Coy would leave her in the position of having been his wife in name only, and not in fact. M'Coy, the defendant, a neatly attired and fine-looking young man, occupied a seat within the bar inclosure, near his counsel. In the witness-box were seated Miss Lelia M'Coy, the sister, and Mrs. M'Coy, the New York wife of the accused, with her children. The venerable Mr. Hancock, the father of the second Mrs. M'Coy, was also present.

The evidence yesterday established the fact of a marriage of the accused in New York, in 1865, to Miss Mary F. Thiebald, of Brooklyn, and a subsequent marriage in this city, about one year ago, to Miss A. Virginia Hancock, with whom M'Coy has since been living. Upon the resumption of the case to-day Samuel W. Storm, brother-in-law of Mrs. M'Coy, *nee* Hancock, testified that he was present at the marriage on April 24, 1877, of M'Coy to this lady; saw the marriage license on this occasion; the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Baer. Mr. Bacon, deputy court clerk of Baltimore county, identified the marriage license which he issued to M'Coy. Mr. Thomas Baer, brother of Rev. Robert Baer, was called to prove his brother's signature. The defense at this point admitted the fact of the second marriage, claiming it as the only one which had taken place.

Miss Leila M'Coy, sister of the accused, testified that she lived with the accused at his residence in Brooklyn for five years prior to last spring; the family consisted of M'Coy, his wife, four children and witness; the accused introduced Miss Thiebald as his wife; witness is a dressmaker; has been living with Mrs. M'Coy for some time; witness also lived with another brother, John M'Coy, who is a traveling salesman; witness said the accused introduced Miss Thiebald as his wife to a number of persons, mentioning the names of several.

The defense called James M'Coy, who testified that he was thirty-one years of age; born in Ireland; from infancy to the time of his acquaintance with Miss Thiebald he lived in Canada, Buffalo and New York; is an engineer; got acquainted with Miss Thiebald in the fall of 1864; witness's relations with her prior to those of the alleged marriage in 1865 were those of a casual acquaintance; witness also met her at some of the parks in Brooklyn; Miss Thiebald left her mother's house in 1865; she went to Union street, where she furnished several rooms; immoral relations existed between her and witness, and for this reason she was obliged to leave home; witness denied all knowledge of the alleged marriage with her; heard nothing of Rev. Dr. Winter or the alleged marriage until after his marriage with Miss Hancock; Miss Thiebald then stated to witness that, with the assistance of her cousin and uncle, they manufactured the marriage certificate in order to deceive her mother; witness was never a participant in any mock ceremony; never recognized Miss Thiebald as his wife, and the only time she used his name was when she did so in order to obtain a house in a respectable neighborhood; witness ceased his frequent visits to Miss Thiebald's house about four years ago; the young lady—meaning Miss M'Coy—who represents herself to be my sister, lived with her in the interval between these visits; witness's mother lives in Buffalo; has not seen her for about eighteen years; has been in Buffalo since, but did not see his mother; came to Baltimore about five years ago; on the twentieth of last April was in New York city; saw Miss M'Coy last spring in Brooklyn; did not take his meals while in Brooklyn with Miss Thiebald; does not know that there have been any children in consequence of the illicit intercourse between witness and Miss Thiebald; she was, however, *enciente* when she left her mother's house.

Dr. Cozine, a witness to the marriage, was directed to stand up in the court-room. Witness looked at him, and unblushingly denied having ever seen him before. The eldest child of Mrs. M'Coy was then directed to stand up, and a sensation was produced in the court when M'Coy denied having ever recognized him as his son, and said he had never given money, as alleged, to clothe him. The child had called him papa. The woman who claimed to be his sister had never been addressed by him as such, and had not generally addressed him as brother.

Alexander M'Coy, brother of the traverser, testified to visiting Mrs. M'Coy in Brooklyn, together with the accused, in 1875; went again a year later, and made frequent visits subsequently on their invitation. This witness also denied any knowledge of his sister or the children of his brother who were directed to stand up in court.

Miss M'Coy was recalled, and reiterated her testimony regarding the residence of the accused with his wife and his recognition of her and his children. Witness recognized the last witness as her brother Alexander, who formerly lived in Buffalo with witness and her mother, and also contradicted him on all material points. Mrs. M'Coy was also recalled. She repeated her former evidence, and corroborated the last witness. She also testified that the accused was the father of her children, and supported her and them previous to last spring, and furnished the house in which they lived. The accused introduced Miss M'Coy to her as his sister.

Further evidence was introduced establishing the fact of the Brooklyn marriage, and after brief arguments the jury returned a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was made. M'Coy's fortitude, which had sustained him throughout, gave way when the verdict was announced, and he wept and sobbed audibly. The general impression was that M'Coy and his brother had perjured themselves, and there was a strong feeling manifested against the prisoner. He was followed by an excited crowd to the sheriff's office, whence he was driven to jail later in his own buggy. He is possessed of considerable wealth.

A Father Shot by His Insane Son.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—J. R. Bartholow, a wood and coal dealer, was shot and dangerously injured last night while trying to control an insane son. The boy had been out the night before and had become greatly excited over the Mardi Gras celebration. He insisted on going down town last night, and when his father tried to stop him he drew a pistol and shot him in the upper part of the breast, the ball passing through the bronchial tube.

No Prospects of a Pardon for Anderson.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Judge Marks, a member of the Louisiana electoral college, telegraphs that there is no prospect of a pardon for Anderson, and that the motion for a new trial has been postponed two weeks.

J. H. DIEHMILLER, Vevay, Indiana, writes: "Dr. J. H. M'Lean's cough and lung healing globules for coughs, consumption, sore lung or throat, have given relief to the invalids." Trial boxes 25 cents by mail. Address Dr. J. H. M'Lean, St. Louis.

THE ANDERSON TRIAL.

A Readable Document from the Foreman of the Grand Jury—History of the Jury's Connection with the Case—The Verdict, Etc.

New Orleans *Picayune:* As one of the twelve jurors impaneled to serve in the above-named case, I deem it my duty, in view of the many incorrect assertions published throughout the country relative to the matter, to state such facts and furnish such information as will enable our people to readily comprehend all that occurred, as witnessed from my standpoint—that of a juror. What I write is voluntarily, without solicitation from any source, on my own responsibility, and is placed before the public because I think it should possess a close acquaintance with all points that bear upon a matter which, to me, appears one of public concern.

FORMING OF THE JURY.

Latter part of December last I was summoned to serve as a juror for the January term in the superior criminal court. Appearing on the fifth of the month, I was accepted and formed one of a panel of forty-six jurors. Up to the twenty-eighth of January, took part in the usual court services. On this date the court began impaneling a jury for the purpose of trying the case of the State of Louisiana *vs.* Thomas C. Anderson, on the charge of having falsely uttered and published as true an altered public record, knowing the same to be false—the record referred to being the consolidated statement of votes of the parish of Vernon, Louisiana, the votes being those cast for Presidential electors at the general election of November, 1876. On Tuesday, the second day for obtaining jurors, my name was reached on the list, and knowing nothing of the particular case to be tried, my replies to the attorney's questions were such as caused me to be accepted as a juror. About eight o'clock Tuesday night the jury was completely formed, composed of eight members of the regular January panel and four talesmen, two of the latter colored. The talesmen were summoned during the day in connection with a large additional number. Every name on the regular panel was, I believe called, but owing to excuses, absence and challenges, only the eight jurors were obtained. I will state here, as it was subsequently shown, that the assertion made in public prints that the jury was packed is false. I am sure the position to every man selected was wholly unexpected. As evidence of the precaution and extremely rigid regulations for the guarding of the jurors from outside interference, from eight o'clock Tuesday night, twenty-ninth January, till about ten o'clock Thursday night, seventh February, the twelve were never separated—two and sometimes three sheriff's officers always accompanied our movements — we were not permitted to speak to any one except the officers, then only to supply necessary wants, and they alone being allowed to approach us. All written communications to and from the jurors were submitted to the judge, and by him to the several attorneys for approval, and all packages of clothing and other articles for the use of the jurors were opened and inspected before delivery. Not a newspaper could we see of later date than that brought by us into the building. Those placed upon packages were removed and old dates substituted. At night, one room contained us, in which we were securely locked. Our seclusion from the outside world was, indeed, most complete.

JUDGE WHITAKER.

I have no acquaintance with Judge Whitaker, aside from seeing him on the bench. He exhibited much patience during the long trial; insisted, frequently, upon the attorneys and witnesses on both sides taking all the time they required. It struck me that he was particularly impartial, and it appeared to be his determination to permit neither side to have an opportunity of complaining at his action, the impression being prevalent in some quarters that the members of the returning-board could not have a fair trial in his court. It looked to me as though the judge had this fact in mind, and was using every precaution in the management of matters connected with the court to satisfy all interested that any such fear was groundless.

THE COLORED JURORS.

Public reference having been made to the two colored members of the jury, I deem it proper to state that they were summoned to appear in court as talesmen, in the usual manner, and were readily accepted as jurors. Throughout the whole trial their conduct and demeanor, as regards civility and propriety, did not differ from that of their fellow jurors, and, as a result, we were harmonious, and not an unkind word did I hear spoken one to the other. Under the law, and in the position of jurors, we were equals—all distinctions leveled—so that no difficulty arose to prevent our being similarly impressed in regard to all points of consequence in the case, to which our attention was of course constantly directed. The disposition and capacity of the colored members to receive and comprehend the proceedings of the court were, I think, fully up to what should naturally be expected from persons of a race so lately accorded the important privilege of a ballot. I learned that the jurors who happened to sit regularly near those of color would frequently and very properly direct their attention while in court to portions of the proceedings that should in justice to the case be clearly heard and as thoroughly comprehended as possible, and proffer them all needful explanations.

HARMONIOUS VIEWS OF THE JURY.

The length of the trial, our constant association, and the apparently natural disinclination to differ in opinion, as evidence was evolved, seemed gradually to build up a tower of unity completed in full by the result of our labors. The judge frequently requested the jury not to talk about the case outside of the court-room. This was tolerably well complied with; but our topics of discussion became limited as the days of our banishment from the outside world increased, and it was not an easy matter for twelve men to abstain altogether from alluding to a subject that for from six to nine hours each day was so constantly kept before them. Feeling that we would not be justified in acknowledging prematurely, even to ones self, that an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused was fixed, no matter how decided impressions might be, I stated that we ought not to arrive at, and, more especially, announce a conclusion among ourselves until all the proceedings, including particularly the charge of the judge, had been heard. As far as I am aware the jurors pursued this course.

THE PUBLIC RECORD THAT WAS ALTERED.

The public record, the subject of the charge, the consolidated statement of the parish of Vernon in its altered condition, was exhibited to the jury. Its genuineness as having been the original true record and subsequently altered, was clearly proved. It was proved that in its original condition it was an honest, true statement or record of the votes cast by the voters of the parish of Vernon for Presidential electors at the general election in November, 1876. That it was, in its true condition, placed in an envelope, sent to the board of returning officers in New Orleans, received at the office of the board, opened by one of its members in the presence of the accused, Thomas C. Anderson, who commented thereon, and it was found to be in its original and true condition. It was proved that after the statement had been exposed to view, a party at the time then present took it into his possession, and for identification placed thereon two private marks. Such marks were observed on the altered statement when shown to the jury, being pointed out by the witness who had upon it placed them.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS.

It was shown that such papers as consolidated statements, tally-sheets, affidavits, etc., as pertained to a parish, were placed in a package, sent to the chief clerk's office, therin deposited for safe keeping and for future requirements, the papers of each parish in an apartment by itself.

SECRET SESSION OF THE RETURNING-BOARD.

It was shown that all final action on consolidated statements or returns of the election taken by the returning-officers was in what was termed a secret session, being in contradistinction to the other regular sessions—one, I believe, called executive and the other open session. It was shown that no one was expected or permitted to be present with the returning-officers during the secret session, except the attorney for the returning-board. It was shown that the returning-board law regards the board complete with five members, one of them to be of what is called the opposite party. It was shown that only four members participated in the action of the board, and all being of the same political party. That although repeated applications had been made to the board, incomplete as it existed, to have the vacancy filled, said applications being in behalf of that portion of our people not connected with the political party to which the four members of the board were attached, it was never done. When the returning-officers were in secret session, it was shown that a messenger, in accordance with their instructions, would bring from the chief-clerk's office into an apartment they occupied the consolidated statements of such parishes as they called for. These, in the absence of all witnesses, save that of the attorney of the board, were then acted upon, and the result of the board's decision was written upon the back of the consolidated statement, or upon a slip of paper thereon placed. The same messenger, as instructed by the board, would receive from it the consolidated statement thus acted upon, showing, in the board's opinion, the result of the election, and redeliver them to the chief-clerk's office.

DISPOSITION OF ELECTION RETURNS AFTER ACTION UPON THEM BY THE RETURNING-BOARD.

Clerks in the latter's office would then produce from the consolidated statements, subject to any changes noted thereon by the returning-board, the proper figures to represent its final result of the election. These figures were then placed upon a tabulated statement showing at a glance the result of the election throughout the State, as thus determined by the board. This document became one of the State records, was shown to the jury, and upon it were seen figures purporting to represent the result of the election in the parish of Vernon, and corresponding in number to those found upon the altered statement described in the charge against the accused. Said State record was certified as true and correct by the four members of the returning-board, as evidenced by their signatures, Thomas C. Anderson, the accused, being one of the number. The then official newspaper was exhibited to the jury containing the result of the election as above set forth, promulgated by the former parties above referred to.

NO EVIDENCE AS TO WHO ALTERED THE VERNON STATEMENT.

No evidence was offered to show who altered from true to false the consolidated statement of the votes of the parish of Vernon, and none to show who placed on the State record above described figures corresponding to those on said altered statement.

THE JURY RETIRE FOR DELIBERATION.

The evidence, legal arguments and charge of the judge having been heard by the jurors, we retired to the jury-room. Being seated around the table, an election for foreman was in order, and it appearing the general desire of my fellow-jurors that I should act in that capacity, they chose me for the position, which I accepted, and at once asked for an expression of opinion of the jurors as to the verdict to be rendered, and after a few moments conference it was soon ascertained there was no opposition to a verdict of guilty. A paper had been prepared, referring to the case, leaving a blank space to insert the verdict, if any, as might be agreed upon. I stated, if there was no objection, I would write the word guilty in the blank space referred to. A juror immediately proposed that we should recommend the accused to the mercy of the court. This proposition met the prompt approval and sincere concurrence of us all. The verdict agreed upon was then written out in full, and each juror signed his name thereto, as evidence of assent.

THE VERDICT.

I, as foreman of the jury, indorsed on the bill of information received form the court, the following words:

"We find Thomas C. Anderson
"Guilty,
"And recommended by us to the mercy of
"the court.
"NEW ORLEANS, February 7, 1878."

On examination of the bill of information prior to indorsing thereon our verdict, it was found to be drawn against J. Madison Wells, Thomas C. Anderson, Gadane Casanave and Louis M. Kenner, all members of the returning-board, at the time the alleged crime was committed, but Thomas C. Anderson, having been the only member before us on trial, against him alone could the verdict be rendered.

RETURN OF THE JURY INTO COURT.

Probably one-half an hour elapsed after we entered the jury-room for the last time before our proceedings were completed. When summoned by the judge we descended to the court-room, the verdict was delivered, examined by his honor, and afterward read aloud by the clerk.

END OF THE TRIAL AND DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

Subsequently each juror was instructed to rise from his seat, and as his name was called was asked to answer if the verdict as read was his. Every member replied in the affirmative. The jury was then immediately discharged from further consideration of the case. Hoping, fellow-citizens, you may be enabled from the above recital, which has been written entirely from my recollection of the trial, not having taken notes during that time, or endeavored to refresh my memory since by reading any publication of the proceedings that might perhaps have enabled me to mention details which are not referred to, but likely of no material importance to the object to be attained, to clearly comprehend the matter as understood by me. I am, respectfully,

W. P. CONVERSE, JR.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27, 1878.

THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury is vigorously prosecuting the investigation into the charges made by Wells in his letter to the New York *Times*, respecting the officers engaged in the prosecution of the Anderson case. So far over forty witnesses have been examined, and the inquiry still goes on. A special report will probably be made when the grand jury shall have completed and compiled its work.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

Another Chapter of the Metropolis Disaster—The Extortions of One Captain Harrison at the Wreck, and his Final Arrest in Philadelphia.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—An interesting sequel to the Metropolis disaster was brought to light to-day, when Captain William O. Harrison, who figured so conspicuously in the Bliss spirit exposure, and whose notoriety was considerably increased by his work while acting as agent for Messrs. P. & T. Collins, at the wreck of the Metropolis, was arrested at his boardinghouse, on grave charges, relative to the captain's doings on Carrituck beach, and locked up in Moyamensing, because he could not furnish the bail which was demanded. Harrison and his wife, *nee* Helen Snyder, who bore a part as prominent as the ceptain in the Bliss humbuggery and the trial of the mediums, were passengers on the Metropolis, and by the disaster which that vessel met Mrs. Harrison, after being a bride only a couple of days, lost her life.

The captain having safely reached the shore, at once began to look after things generally, and receiving from Mr. Thomas Collins a letter informing all whom it might concern that Captain Harrison was authorized to forward dead bodies to Norfolk, and secure any baggage or other property belonging to the dead, as well as requesting that all possible assistance be rendered the captain, he busied himself about the beach for days, keeping the newspapers of the country constantly advised by telegraph of the condition of things, and otherwise apparently making himself generally useful. But when Mr. Collins and one of his clerks were at Norfolk and at the beach recently, attending to the burying of the dead, they were told that Captain Harrison, on the day when he started from the beach for this city, took three trunks with him to Norfolk; that he gave little or no attention to the burying of the dead, notwithstanding his telegraphed representations to the contrary; that eight or ten bodies were left unburied; that Harrison was drunk most of the time that he spent down there; and that, whenever parties came for the purpose of identifying a body, the captain tried to extort money from them, and that several times he succeeded in doing so.

On his arrival here Harrison dropped in upon the Messrs. Collins, his employers, and has not been seen since until arrested. After allowing him more than two weeks in which to give an account of himself, Mr. P. Collins put a detective on his track. Yesterday he was found, and his apartments were searched and a large quantity of clothing, etc., variously marked, were found in his possession. Among the things found were articles bearing the name of L. Brady—another lost passenger of this city—underclothing and other articles having stamped on them the name of J. S. Moore, of this city, the civil engineer who lost his life by the wreck, and numerous other articles, that were not specially marked.

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THEY GIVE Appetite, Flesh to the Body, and dispel Low Spirits.
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THEY CURE Nervousness, and give refreshing Sleep.
THEY ARE invaluable for Female Irregularities.
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BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee—In the matter of Jos. Coll & Co.—In bankruptcy.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jos. Coll & Co., of Shelby county, Tennessee.

THOS. FISHER, Assignee.

Memphis, February 13, 1878. fb15 fri

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