The examination of James E. Anderson, late supervisor of the election in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, revealed copies of letters which throw a flood of light upon the election in that State. The production of a copy of Sherman's letter produced an unusual sensation among the Republicans, and took them completely by surprise. In order that our readers may have a clear understanding of the situation, the documentary evidence furnished by Anderson is herewith appended.

is herewith appended.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Anderson and Weber to Sherman:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1879.

SIR: We have carefully considered the arguments advanced by you in our interwiew. Your assurance that we shall be taken care of is scarcely specific enough. In case we pursue the course suggested by you, we would be obliged to leave the State. Will you, therefore, state in writing who we shall look to for the fulfillment of those promises? Respectfully, D. A. WEBER, JAMES ANDERSON.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN. The following is a copy of the reply made by Sherman:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876. GENTLEMEN: You. note of even date has just been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, nor the country at large, can ever forget the obligations under which you have placed us, should you stand firm in the position you have

From a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Hayes, I am justified in assuming the responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you will be provided for as soon after the fourth of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisians should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

The following correspondence was also rought out in the examination of Anbrought out in the examination of Anderson on Saturday. The opening letter was forwarded in July last to the New York San, inclosing copies of the foregoing letters and the six original letters written by Anderson. The possession of this evidence has induced the constant efforts of the Sun to have an investiga-tion of the frauds in Louisiana: Letter from James E. Anderson, (under fictitious initials):

NEW ORLEANS, July 2, 1877. NEW ORLEANS, July 2, 1877.

Sin: D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson were respectively supervisors in East Feliciana Parish during the last election. Some time during the past winter Weber placed a sealed envelope in the hands of a gentleman of this city for safe reeping. This envelope was opened by mistake and found to contain, among other things, the following docu-ments; which, taken in rotation of dates, form an interesting inside history of the last election in Louisiana. Weber was killed in March and Anderson is now in Washington. Preserve the letters in-closed, as they may be needed for future Letters from Anderson to Weber:

CLINTON, LA., Sept. 10, 1876. DEAR DON: Am in receipt of your letter. Everything is going smoothly with me. The Democrats are satisfied with my official course—more so than the Republicant blicans. Payne, my Democratic tery to me to-day than when I first came up. J. P. Harris has been here looking up. J. P. Harris has been here looking after Packard's interests. He says I must return 1,000 majority from this parish. If you were to rake this parish with a fine-tooth comb you could not find that number of Republicans, and how they expect me to return more of a. Republican majority than there are Rerailed to solve. Any information you can give me on the subject will be gratefully received. It is simply impossible to organize our party in this parish. Powers, De Gray, Butler, Campbell and company swear they will have nothing to do with it unless the niggars are kept in the background, and the darkies are equally as emphatic in asserting that they will not affiliate with the above named individuals, alleging that they are bull-dozers; and so it goes. In the meantime the Democrats are thoroughly are ball-dozers; and so it goes. In the meantime the Democrats are thoroughly organized, and are working like beavers. You can say to E. L. that the majority against him will be about 1,200; not very consoling, 'tis true, but nevertheless 'tis true. What is the prospect in West F.? My impression is that we will lose this State, but Hayer will go through. I ask nothing more. Yours, J. E. A.

D. A. W.

CLINTON, Oct., 12, 1876. DEAR DON: Will leave on Saturday for New Orleans. Have sent my resignation to Kellogg. The parties who attacked me on Saturday night have carried their point from the fact that the Democrats have unwittingly aided them. and I shall leave the parish. Were backed by more than my suspicions in this matter, I might pursue a different course. I will yet get at the bottom of the whole matter. I think I know who one of my assailants was and the motives that actuated him. Will write you from the city. Hasty. D. A. W.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29, 1876. My DEAR DON: I am in receipt o yours of the 25th instant. The whole trouble here lies in the fact that there exists a conspiracy, the object being to hold no election in East Feliciana, and to throw the onus of the affair on my my resignation, at the same time assur-ing the Democrats that he desires my return, &c. 'The white-livered scoundrel has hired L. B. Jenks to dog my footsteps, and should I attempt to leave would undoubtedly be arrested on some trivial pretext. I'll beat the whole crowd on them. Of course nothing can say will convince the Democrats the I am not in this arrangement, and that I, too, am to be made a victim. I think, however, that on election day you will find me in East Feliciana, and I shall teach Kellogg that there is many a slip, &c. I am convinced that Packard has as to E. L. Packard and Campbell have always favored the organization of our party in the parish. They have also con-ceded that the Democrats would carry it by a heavy majority, and have simply desired to cut down that majority as much as possible. Dr. Gray has always opposed this, and advocated no election or throwing out the parish, and in this he has been seconded by Kellogg, Jowett and others. They are likely to advocate and earry out any plan they may see fit, but may the devil take me if I allow them to suddle the bi me on me. Tom Jenks and myself will be up in good time. There will be no Republican ticket in the field, and consequently few, if any, Anderson



ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878.

Republican votes cast. This, I think, will be their programme, as it will give them a case. The Democrats will undoubtedly poll about 1,500 or 1,600 votes, and if, as you say, they carry West Feli-ciana by 500 majority, E. L.'s game is cooked. Of course he cannot overcome such odds in Pointe Coupee. When I return I shall stop at my old place, No. 144 Custom House street. Come around as soon as you arrive. Find out who those damned niggers were that came over from your parish that night and whether they were in sympathy with their leader in his efforts to kill me. Truly your friend,

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1876. DEAR DON: Meet me on royal street at 11 o'clock. Packard is raising hell over your refusal to protest. Morgan has followed me like a shadow since my return. Am in doubt as to whether he has been employed by the Democrats or Republicans. I think he is playing into the hands of both. In case he is with me, do not stop, but go to Crops', and I will follow as as soon as possible. There is no doubt but they have changed my statement so as to make it an intimidation protest. Pitkin refuses to show it to me. Make up your mind as to what we had better do. I am opposed to doing their damned dirty work, even to save Hayes. If we pull together and expose the whole thing, Pitkin, Kellogg, hell and the returning board combined can never carry this State for Hayes. Should we go with the right, it will give us a reputation and standing that would otherwise require years to acquire. As we are but boys yet, I incline to what is just in the premises, and trust to the future for our reward. Yours,

J. E. ANDERSON. NOVEMBER 17, 1875.

DEAR DON: Since answering P.'s let-I have thought that possibly I might have put my foot in it. It is very possible he may be a spy or an actor and his letter a blind. However, I said nothing that could criminate either of us; merely ating that I had given Burke the in ormation as he requested and Burke's eply. I stated, however, that in case he aw you, to show you my letter and ask our advice as one here acting in accord. No doubt it will bring him to the city, and should he call act carefully. I doubt if he is able to substantiate his statements, and I would not give a conyou learned anything about the high joints? They are cursing me heavily, and assert that I have sold out and am going to Montalda to night. Will meet you at 11 sharp, if there is anything new

My Dear Sir: Come around to my house this morning. I am not satisfied, and have no more faith in Sherman, Matthews and company than I have in Pitt Kellogg, Unless we get a written guarantee that we shall be taken care of, am unwilling to go a step further. will be out by that time. We ought to see Sherman again and insist on a writ-ten guarantee. Yours truly, Anderson.

Letter from Anderson to P. C. Butler, of East Feliciana: CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, La.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1876. MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th was clerk, is a well-educated gentleman, and cared to tell. I made no protest against always been unsatisfactory to him, and the returns—simply a statement of what really occurred and what came under my observation. The parish will be thrown out, and nothing I could have done or can do will prevent it. Had you confided in me before, we might together have accomplished something. As it is there is no use in butting my head against a stone wall. I disliked the idea making overtures to the Democrats in regard to your request. To-day Major Burke sent for me and stated they were desirous of saving the parish and asked what assistance I could give him and what I wanted. I repeated your state-ment verbatim save as regards Packard, which is too incredible to make unless strongly corroborated. I did not, how under the impression that I would substantiate the statement made. He offered me \$4,000 and an \$1,800 position for four years. Your fears that you would be obliged to leave the State in would be obliged to leave the State in case you made the exposure, I think, are groundless. The people would overlook your complicity in their joy at the result which would probably follow. But admitting that you must leave, I think this amount, together with the position, would give you a fair start in any part of the country. Should you case to the country. the country. Should you accept, write to Burke—notify me also, and I shall exlain the matter to him. Had you not ou against one thing: Do not make the ovidence to prove your assertions. It om and Harry to perform some piece of rascality, do not attempt to prove it by the evidence of the latter. They will swear that nothing of the kind ever oc-curred, and you will be regarded as a falsifier. That is where the shoe pinches That is where the me. Why, could I prove all I know, some of these detestable scoundrels would be enjoying the hospitality of the Baton Rouge Penitentiary instead of running the State government of Louisi-ana. Thanks for your kind invitation to come up. I don't think that climate would be beneficial to me, especially at

May the devil take the day I consentrom you soon. Take no steps without consulting me. I am anxious to break se rascals, but there is no use in breaking our necks unless we can accomplish something. Should you see D. A. Weber, show him this letter and consult with him. We are acting together.

JAMES E. ANDERSON.
The following letters from Stanley
Matthews were produced by the witness:
Agreement between Anderson and
Nash, Representative in Congress, New
Orleans, November 21, 1876:
By an agreement entered into this day
between James E. Anderson, Supervisor
of Registration for the parish of East Felicians, Louisiana, and Charles E. Nash,
member of Congress from the Sixth Con-

member of Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana, it is gressional District of Louisiana, it is agreed that said Anderson shall suppress dovidence showing that the said parish of East Feliciana was fairly carried by the Democratic party at the election held November 9, 1876, thereby electing the entire Democratic State ticket and Conentry Democratic State entire Democratic State ticket and Congressmen, in consideration of which the said Nash agrees to secure for said Anderson the position of naval officer at the port of New Orleans, La.

(Signed) JAMES E. ANDERSON, C. E. NASH.

The above agreement was signed in

our presence, this 21st day of November, J. M. TOMLINSON,

O. B. MORGAN.

Letters from Stanley Matthews to An-MR. ANDERSON? You are at liberty to

use the note on the other page as an in-troduction to General Harlan, who is one of the commission, and you can talk ne agreement.
(Signed) STANLEY MATTHEWS.

CINCINNATI, March 29, 1877. General J. M. Harlan.

DEAR SIR: This will be presented to you by Mr. James E. Anderson, who may desire to communicate with you confidentially. Yours truly,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Washington, April 17, 1877.

Dear Sir: I had an interview to-day with the Secretary of State in reference to your appointment as consul at Callao, the place you desired. Unfortunately, the Secretary is already under such com ment as to make it impracticable to gratify your present wishes. I have, how-ever, the best reasons for saying, sooner or later, and as soon as practicable. I shall be able to obtain for you a satisfactory be able to obtain for you a sausmoothy appointment. Keep me posted from time to time of what you may have in respect to places you would like to have and feel competent to fill, so that I can better represent your wishes. Yours truly, a

To James E. Anderson.

CINCINNATI, April 27, 1877. My DEAR SIR: I have your faver of 22d instant, and I have also conferred with General Harlan, having traveled with him from Hiloda here, arriving last night. The General told me he had ascertained at the State Department that the consulate at Tientsin had already some time since been disposed of. We some time since been disposed of. We both concluded it would be better to wait until the extra session of Congress, which will be called to meet June 4, when I will be in Washington regularly and situated so that I can give the attention to your application which I have promised, and when I do not doubt I will be able to secure your appointment to some foreign position which will be agreeable to you. Yours truly, agreeable to you. Yours truly,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

CINCINNATI, May 7, 1877. MY DEAR SIR: I enclose letter to Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, asking his inluence in favor of your appointment as deputy collector, in answer to yours of the 5th instant, just received. Let me hear from you as to the result. Yours STANLEY MATTHEWS. JAMES E. ANDERSON, ESQ., New Or-

My DEAR SIR: The appointment of Mr. James E. Anderson as one of the three deputy collectors or other place satisfactory to him in the custom house at New Orleans I would regard as in the interest of the public service, a deserved recognition of his services and a personal favor to myself. May I venture to ask your personal influence in its favor. Yours truly, STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Stanley Matthews to Secretary Evarts nding Anderson: CINCINNATI, May 14, 1877.
MY DEARSIR: The bearer, Mr. James E. Anderson, of New Orleans, is the gen-tleman in reference to whom, when last in Washington, I had a private convercertainly a surprise. I thought I fully sation with you, urging his appointment comprehended the capability of that impression. I have suspected that you until now a subordinate clerkship in the knew more of certain affairs than you unpleasant that he has abandoned it and his clerkship. The circumstances in which Mr. Anderson has been placed act a very difficult part are such as to give him very strong claims upon the ad-ministration in the public interests, and I do most earnestly urge that some

factory public employment may be found for him at once. Very truly, STANLEY MATTHEWS. Stanley Matthews to Anderson : CINCINNATI, May 25, 1877. My DEAR SIB: I received your tel MY DEAR SIE: I received your telegram to-day, and very much regret you are not satisfied with the appointment tendered you, and which, by the papers this morning, I understand was the consulate at Funchal. I am really at a loss to know what further to do. I am quite willing to do anything you may suggest that gives promise reasonably of success. Did you see Mr. Evarts personally? Write to me and explain everything fully, and let me know what you think I can further the success.

further do to serve you. Yours truly,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

JAMES E. ANDERSON, ESQ., No. 73 H street, Washington City.
Telegrams and letters from Anderso
to Stanley Matthews:
WAHSINGTON, June 7, 1877.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, Cincinnati:
The President claims to have received no letters. Want no more correspond ence and no more nonsense. Come here and arrange this affair or you can all face the music. Telegraph me at once. Care nothing about documents in your pos June 27.

MY DEAR SIR: General Smith has given me the text of your letter. I have nothing further to ask at your hands, or of the monumental fraud who occupies the White House, beyond a return of those documents. A refusal on your part to return them will justify me in publishing (and I will publish) your let-ters in the statement I propose to make showing how Louisiana was carried for Hayes. I shall remain here until Friday next. If I do not hear from you by that time, I promise you shall hear from me pefore the Ohio election.

To Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, Vir-

Washington, June 19, 1877. My Dear Sie: When any ward bun mer, shoulder-hitter, &c., who can fill no other position must be provided for in a seaport city, they are given a posi tion as inspector of customs. The hours are from 6 a. m. till 6 p. m.; the duties, vent rascally sailors from smuggling The pay amounts to from \$1,095 to \$1, 400 per annum. This is the position of-fered me by General Smith. I have told him, politely, of course, that he can take the position and go to the devil. He has no time to attend to my wants on account of the outside rush, so I have withdrawn from the contest and shall now proceed to get satisfaction in my own way. If you desire to return me the ment, however. In any event, you shall hear from me before the October elec-tions. I shall be in Philadelphia for one week. You can address me there for

that period. Very truly yours,

JAMES E. ANDERSON, Philadelphia, Pa., care of J. R. Sypher Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS. Stanley Matthews to James Anderson [Personal and Confidential.]

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1878.

yesterday, and in reply beg to say that I do not recollect the suggestions heretofore made by you to which you refer, and which you think, if adopted, might etill never advantageous transfer of the suggestion o to him as freely as to me. You should terest, and I would be glad to hear your say to Nash, if inquired of, that I have report. I have never heen subjected to the agreement. so much misrepresentation in regard to everything I have undertaken to do, that I do not think it would be wise for me to go to Philadelphia or Baltimore for the purpose of meeting you. In case you should find it convenient to be in Washington I shall be pleased to see you.
Yours truly, STANLEY MATTHEWS.
MR. JAS. E. ANDERSON, Philadelphia.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

The Bayonet Era in the South Carolina State House.

In the course of his speech on the my bill delivered in the House of Representatives a few days ago, the Hon. some very interesting telegrams and tes-timony relating to the dark days of 1877 in Columbia. We copy this portion of his remarks from the official report in the Congressional Record : On the 14th of October, 1876, this telegram was sent by Gen. Sherman to Gen.

Ruger, who had previously been trans-ferred to Columbia, South Carolina: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Oct. 14, 1876. To Gen. Ruger, Columbia, S. C.: We are all back from California. you want anything, say so. I want all measures to originate with you. Get along with the minimum force necessary,

but you shall have all we can give if you eed them. W. T. SHERMAN, General. On the 16th of October Gen. Ruger answered that telegram, as follows: COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 16, 1876.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington: Think I have troops sufficient unless circumstances change. Have nineteen companies in the State now in stations of one to four companies. Have some companies still in reserve. No special disorder has occurred since Ellenton riot last month. If I need more troops will ask for them. I shall be here to-day.

Notwithstanding that telegram from Gen. Ruger, in which he said that all was peaceful and quiet there, and that if he needed more troops he would call for them, and without further information the very next morning a proclamation was issued by President Grant, from Washington City, declaring South Caro-lina in insurrection, and there followed numerous telegrams from the general of the army, ordering all the troops from the Atlantic coast, from the extreme North to as far South as Fortress Monroe, into the State of South Carolina. Here is a specimen of the telegrams sent:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1876. Military Division Atlantic:

It will be necessary to reinforce Gen. Ruger to the maximum possible, and we may have to order every available man from the North Atlantic posts. Acknowledge receipt. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

In obedience to these orders from Washington, all available forces were sent into South Carolina and other Southern States under pretence of preserving order, but with the purpose and effect of Actual military carrying the election. Actual military possession was taken of those States, and the elections were controlled in violation of the Constitution of your country, in violation of law, and in violation of Not only that; it did not stop there; military possession of those States was continued until long after the elections.

The Legislature of South Carolina was organized, not by the members who were here in Washington through the use of Federal troops. I hold here in my hand the official telegrams relating to that or-ganization. There was a dispute about certain members from Edgefield and Laurens who held the certificats of the Supreme Court; they were to be ejected

Washington City:
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1876.
Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War,

Washington:
Cannot Edgefield and Laurens men be removed? They are now acting as members, and have no credentials. If they are removed the House can act and or der be restored. Cannot we be protected against unlawful intrusion, when we have no power to enforce the exclusion?

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor.

attorney-general to Gov. Chamberlain, and also one to Gen. Ruger from the Secretary of War. Here they are: Washington, Dec. 2, 1876.

Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C.: The President thinks that you should exercise your own resources as Governor in behalf of the Legislature which you have recognized by assisting it to purge itself of unauthorized persons.

If you are resisted in this Gen. Ruger has been instructed to enforce your au

ALPHONSO TAFT, Attorney General. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1876. To Gen. T. H. Ruger, Columbia, S. C.: The Governor of the State of South Carolina should exercise his own resour-ces to purge the Legislature which he has recognized of unauthorized persons. If he is resisted in this it will become your duty to enforce his authority.

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Subsequently the following telegrams were sent in relation to the same subject :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 3, 1876. Gen. T. H. Ruger, Columbia, S. C.: Fearing your instructions may be con-flicting and leave you in doubt as to your duties in the present unhappy condition of affairs in South Carolina, I wish to say this: Governor Chamberlain is the legal constituted Governor of the State. and remains so until the Legislature canvasses the vote and installs his suc-cessor; and he is entitled as such to your support and protection. It is a civil duty to organize the Legislature devolving on State authorities. All you can do is to prevent unauthorized per-sons from forcibly interfering with the Governor and other authorized officers in the performance of their duties. To be plain, I want to avoid anything like an unlawful use of the military, but it will be entirely right to sustain the Governor, or any of his agents or officers, in tion with the Legislature if interfered with by outsiders while in the performance of that duty. U. S. GRANT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5, 1876.

To Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:
Gen. Ruger announces this morning that he will no longer guard doors of State House. The city is filled with armed and violent men. There is great-er need than ever before of protection of er need than ever before of protection of State House. Specific orders must be sent by you to Mr. Wallace, the Speaker, sent respecting this matter at once, in the at 12 o'clock the next day the Lau-

order to avert riot and bloodshed. Va-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 5, 1876. Governor D. H. Chamberlain, Co

Governor of South Carolina

General Ruger's instructions are to protect the Legislature from all outside interference, and those instructions will J. D. CAMERON.

Secretary of War.

I hold in my hand the official testimo ny taken in relation to use of troops at the Presidential election before a special committee of the last Congress, of which the bonorable gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) was chairman and I was a member. The publication of this testimony could not be obtained at the time but I have it as it was written. In it I find the testimony of Gen. Ruger in plain and unmistakable terms that he construed these telegrams to him to mean that the Laurens and Edgefield members and the other conservative members of the South ized persons." And he interpreted these telegrams aright, for they could have no other significance; and accordingly he took steps to enforce these orders. The telegrams and the testimony of General

Ruger I will insert in my remarks.

Gen. Ruger sent word by his orderly to the Legislature of South Carolina, after the two houses convened in the hall of the State House, telling the Conservative members that they must not be there at 12 o'clock on the next day. In there at 12 o'clock on the next day. In obedience to that order they withdrew, and having withdrawn, a committee waited upon Gen. Ruger, and asked him if these members would be permitted to return the next day, and he told them that they must not go back. Here is the testimony of Gen. Ruger:

Question. Did you give Gov. Chamberlain any assurance that you would aid his force in excluding anybody at that

his force in excluding anybody at that time from the hall of the House? I mean while the two Houses were in ses sion together.

Answer. I had some orders in refer-

ence to that subject, but I gave Governor Chamberlain no such assurance, prior to receipt of such orders, that I would aid in excluding any members.

Q. What orders did you have?

A. I think you have the telegrams.
Q. At a still later period than that did
you make some order in reference to the exclusion of certain persons from the

A. A committee of the Conservative Legislature called upon me and submit-ted certain propositions in writing; I do not recollect now exactly the words, or perhaps the substance, but they asked that they should be permitted to occupy the hall as the legally constituted Legis-lature. I told them that if their body went to the hall for the purpose of entering there as the lower House of the Leg islature they would not be permitted to enter, that is, that if they were refused ission by the civil officers or the civil guards at the door, and if the doorkeeper should call upon the military officers there to prevent their forcible en trance or assist in doing so, the officers would prevent it. That was after they had gone out in the first place and when they proposed to go back, but they did

not go back.
Q. What authority did you have o for what reason did you make that order? A. My reason for it was the instrucof my duty under the circumstances.
Governor Chamberlain called upon me
before that for assistance in enforcing
the authority of the Speaker, I think.
He made a verbal application, and afterward made an application in writing the same day. That was, I think, on the 30th of November. I had declined, and had reported the state of the case to received in reply to that was that he (the Governor) should exercise his own resources to purge the Legislature he had recognized of unauthorized persons, and in case he was resisted that I should assist him. I think those were the words

Q. That was in reference to the members from Laurens and Edgefield Coun-

A. I presume so. I had also, before that application by the committee of the Conservative House, received a dispatch to prevent unlawful interference with the Legislature by outsiders.

Q. You left it to him to decide which

was the lawful Legislature? A. I considered that the other, that is the one called the Conservative House, should be classed as outsiders. I did not assume anything as to the legal status, but I considered it within the intent of my orders that I should support the au-

hority of the Governor.
Q. I think you did not quite finish your statement as to your answer to the committee that waited upon you. A. The substance of it was that if they appeared there, as proposed, for the purpose of occupying the hall of the House of Representatives, and if they were refused admission by the persons at the door-the State constables or persons having charge as doorkeepers-and sucl persons should call on the officers in command of the troops at the State House for assistance to prevent their entrance, it would be his duty under his orders to give it. If they were granted admission, of course I should not have prevented their entry.

In response to a question whether Gen.

Ruger had not sent his orderly to ex-clude the Conservative members when both parties were in the hall, he said: A. I did at one time send word to Speaker Wallace by Maj. Maginnis that at twelve o'clock the next day the mem-bers from Laurens and Edgefield should or must not be there. My impression was that the Legislature would adjourn that evening, and that when they came back at twelve the next day these members should not come. But that had nothing to do with the application by the Governor. Several gentlemen had been to see me before that, and had asked whether I should give orders to exclude the members who had certificates signed by the Secretary of State or prevent their entering the hall. I said that I should not. They asked if I would say that the members who had certificates from the Supreme Court might go in; I have brought up a new subject, and I did not know what it might call forth; also I did not regard it within my au-thority. I was told by these gentlemen that the members who had the certificate

this conversation.

Q. While the two bodies were in the House together, and while the two

from the Secretary of State would prob

rens and Edgefield members must not be A. I do not remember that I said that they must not be there; I think I said had any greater rights or powers that either must or should not, but which extended the other, not because either or both pression I used I do not remember. Q. Do you know whether that message was repeated the second time?

A. I think not. I told Maj. Maginnis

to say to Mr. Wallace that these members should not or must not be there at Q. Were they in the House at that

A. Yes, sir; so I understood at the time. I gave the message to Maj. Maginnis.

MR. POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

His Letter to a Northern Friend About the Frauds Investigation—The Cry of "Revo-lution" Only a Republican Pretense for

Hon, Clarkson N. Potter has been appealed to so generally by letter and by representatives of the press to express his views as to the investigation into the Presidential election frauds that he de-cided to make public a private letter which he wrote in reply to one from a clergyman in New York, and which covers very fully the inquiries addressed to him, not only from that but other quarters. Mr. Potter shows very conclu-sively that the cry of "revolution" which the Republicans have set up over this investigation is simply the cry of wolf when there is no wolf, and is a repetition of the bloody shirt business. The letter

is as follows: WASHINGTON, May 27, 1878. MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 25th. I agree with you in wishing Congress would adjourn. I am one of those who think the world is governed too much. I should be glad to see the power of Congress over matters of private and special legislation entirely cut off. And since much of the public legislation proposed disturbs business and unsettles industry, I have thought it might be well if Congress, unless convened by the President, met but every other year, as is the case with the Legislatures in some of the States. I accordingly proposed an amendment to the constitution viding for biennial sessions of Congress, but it has not been received with any favor. Other sections of the country do not feel as we do about this, and Currency or subsidy or other legislation.
You ask me why Mr. Stephens was "howled" down, The "howling" was by the newspapers. To interrupt the pend-

ing order of business by a motion or a

statement requires unanimous consent

and every member has the absolute right to object to the interruption. This ob-jection is expressed by the words, "I object," or a demand for "the regular order." Sometimes one person will prevent the interruption, sometimes the desire to prevent it is general, and then the cry of "regular order" will be from many persons. It so happened that there was very general unwillingness to hear Mr. Stephens. He had suggested that we should receive and adopt the Hale amendment. It was reported that he has given the Republicans a list of twenty-two names who would follow him in any motion of his to prevent investi-gation. About this he was grossly misunwilling to hear him. But you will observe that when I rose to make a proposition to Mr. Hale, and the Republican outcry prevented my being heard, it was announced by the press that "Mr. Pot- against you all the moneyed institutions ter's inquiry was interrupted," while Mr. in the country; that under such condible statesman howled down by

Stephens was head-lined as "the venera- tions, I say, your leaders contrived and mob." You ask me why we would not of all these votes, will be regarded as one our resolution. Because it was not germane. An inquiry into frauds accompublican leaders. Having lain down plished, and which changed the electoral vote, is proper, to prevent their repetition, but an inquiry into mere attempts at fraud which resulted in nothing is not. First, because we understood it contained and which would have forced us to vote against our own resolution; second, because we offered Mr. Hale every opportunity to have his amendment adopted as a separate resolution. That it was not so offered shows it was really not desired.

fore them; it expresses, but does not anticipate their will. Should fraud connected with the electoral count appear so gross and palpable that you and all hon-Third, because its incorporation into the resolution might have had the effect of orable men should unite in denouncing preventing any report upon the resolu-tion. As it is, the committee will have it, Congress might then take action probably but one opportunity to report in this Congress, and this amendment could, if added to the resolution, be made But if so, what Congress might do, being the result of the action of men of a parties of the great body of the people not of a party, would be effected quietly to prevent the report at that time, and certainly and without violence or distur thus to deprive us of an opportunity to report at all. Just as we got ready to report, we should be liable to be stopped to take further testimony in some of the

added States brought forward for the

very purpose of preventing a report.

But you suggest that to raise a queswill bring on disturbance or revolution. Not at all. About that "possess yourself in peace." There is not the slightest chance of revolution or disturbance. When the whole country was at fever heat on the subject of the election a way was found to establish a tribunal to pas upon the election, and every one submitted to that determination. The President's title rests upon that. If now it should appear that there was fraud which palpably affected the electoral vote and which the commission did not notice ing the error, you cannot believe that ing the error, you cannot believe that such a proceeding under the law could lead to disturbance. If there be no such legal remedy existing, and Congress should hereafter, by the approval of the President, or by two-thirds of both Houses without that approval, provide

one, why should the legal determination thereafter had any more produce distur-bance than the decision of the electoral commission did? Is it exactly because this is not Mexico, and because the people prefer determining questions by legal methods, and if the legal methods have not been provided to invent legal methods of determining them and submit to the determination thus arrived at, that this country cannot be Mexicanized About the enumeration of electoral votes there could be no question. Eight and eight could only be counted as sixteen. Neither could there be question that the conceded vote of every State should be counted. To refuse that would be revolutionary. But when there were two returns from a State, each claimed to be its vote, it was a necessity to decide between these returns before either return could be counted. This the Vice President, who opened the re-turns, or by the Congress in whose presence they were opened. I thought it clear from the nature of our government, from the precedents and from the opin from the Secretary of State when I heard ably go to the hall, and when I heard that the Conservative House had gone up and taken possession of the hall, I thought that I had not been fairly treated. I suppose that Mr. Wallace knew of ed. I suppose that Mr. Wallace knew of in Congress. If this power rested in Congress alone, then the action of in Congress alone, then the action of ple will prevent them from any flagrant Congress was necessary before a choice could be made between conflicting re- sure will necessitate some excuse for sub

We are not response.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO, of Anderson, S. C. VOL. XIII---NO. 48. from the people by a cordon of Federal troops under the pretense of preserving order, surround them with Federal bayo-nets, and they cease to be responsible to one and the other the other, no choice could be had, and the vote of that State would be lost. Not because one House any one but the national administration which protects them. There need then the other, not because either or both Houses together had the right to reject arbitrarily or to refuse to reckon any cer-tain electoral vote, but only because in be no limit to, as there is longer no check upon, their abuses. To throw out the case of bona fide conflicting returns from a State, each claiming to represent its of the other without cause, to invent pretext for such wrongs, to accept after-contrived protests and manufactured obelectoral vote, it was a necessity to choose between the returns before the vote of jections as color for their action, to permit the State could be counted. This was figures to be altered, returns to be forged, the view at last established. For the frauds to be perfected, and generally every means by which the will of the people may be frustrated and the popular voice stifled then becomes possible, and there may be thus a condition of things because described the perfect of the people with the peop electoral commission to decide the dis-puted votes was created by Congress, and that was the only authority it possessed Now, it seemed to me in 1876 that this was so clear, and that the leading Re-publican Senators had so generally comabsolutely destructive of free government mitted themselves to this view in previ-

We believe that it was by such proceedings we were cheated out of the election.

Unless the proceedings be exposed, the outrage will be repeated.

If an administration can defraud its ous discussions, that we ought to stand upon that ground to declare that we would abide the action of Congress, would accept whomever the Congress opponents out of the results of an elecfound to be elected, and that if the two Houses should fail to agree as to which of the returns from any State from which tion at which they had seventeen electoral and 300,000 popular majority, and no there were bona fide duplicate returns should be received, whereby the vote of the State was lost, and no election by the effort is made even to inquire into the wrong, there is nothing the next time to prevent the same administration cheating their opponents, even though the latter have forty electoral votes and a million popular majority. And this will go on time after time until the cutrage becomes intolerable. Let us rather, as Mr. Jeffer-son said, "have a jealous care of the right then abide and maintain the choice of the House of Representatives, the body authorized by the constitution to elect the President where there is no election by the electoral college. Instead of doof election by the people, and seek a safe and mild corrective for abuses which, where no peaceable remedy is provided, are lopped by the sword of revolution."

It has been said that there was nothing ing this we drifted along until at last the Republicans, hewing all the while to the line, had got us where we were ready to accept the electoral commission. Having accepted it, of course we were bound to submit to its results, but we ought at more cowardly than \$1,000,000, except \$2,000,000. This is natural. But it is least to be allowed to show-if such was the mistake of capital to magnify the dangers on the surface and overlook those the fact-that the returns upon which the commission passed were procured by fraud. I admit that the Presidency is not worth a civil war, but I have not beare troubling themselves about the com-mune, and oppose the reduction of the army, which they would have kept up as a national police. And yet in no great country of the world is there so little danger of communists as is this, for lieved there was any danger of such a war. The generation who charged up the heights of Fredericksburg and defended the works at Petersburg will not go lightly into another civil struggle. We must get years further on before that will happen. I remember after the elec-tion remarking to General McDowell nowhere is property so generally distrib-uted. But capitalists stood by supinely when the army was used to protect re-turning boards in stifling the votes of that a great mine ought to be exploded by a spark, to which he answered, "Yes, States and frustrating the will of their people, and under the pretense of main-taining order to subvert the very princiif the train be inflammable, but this time the powder is wet." He was right. ple of free government. Believe me in this there was real danger. Governments are based upon principle. The theory of this government is that the people of the States shall choose electors for them-selves, and that by the aggregate voice of each electors the pational executive shall There never was danger of a civil war. The whole thing was, as I think, a gigantic game, in which we held the cards and the Republicans bluffed us. Years hence, when it is remembered that we needed only one electoral vote and that your side such electors the national executive shall could not get on without every one of the remaining seventeen; that we had 300,000 popular majority; that our mainterfere by force of arms to protect a local board in falsifying the will of the localities is to subvert the theory of this government and lead surely to its dejorities were around the capital, yours in New England, the Northwest and the Pacific coast; that the moral sense of struction. Whatever may result from the proposed investigation, you may be the country was that our man was elec-ted and yours not; that you had nothing on your side but the control of an army of which 10,000 men could not be got that nothing can result that will disturb either your flocks or your balances. The trouble to capital, property and free-dom will come, not perhaps in your time together, the privates mostly in sympathy with us, and commanded by officers edu cated to understand the supremacy of o inquire into frauds. To confront the the civil over the military authorityevil, if you may not right it, is to prevent officers who, excepting the leaders, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, could, I believe, never have been generally used to resist the declaration of the House of Representatives, (I am told this will appear

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - - \$3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - 2.00
Final Settlements, five insertions - 3.00

Faithfully yours, CLARKSON N. POTTER.

its repetition. To shut your eyes to it supinely is to jeopard and not to preserve the future peace, safety and prosperity of

Artificial Flowers Analyzed.

certainly whenever the secret correspon-dence of the War Department is re-

vealed,) and that you were laden dow

first shock to which would have arrayed

with the care of the national credit, the

when the law was on our side and when

we ought to have stood up, it is not for us now to stand up as long as the law

remains against us. But you will ask

order from legal proceedings there may

not be from action by Congress. No;

courts. Congress represents the people of the country, but does not march be-

to make it appear that there is danger to

peace or order from this investigation, is a Republican pretense, like the "bloody

advanced for the enforcement of Durell'e

any agitation and to secure submission. We must have a very sorry sort of popu-

executive without endangering the peace and prosperity of the country.

What then, you ask, is the purpose of

repetition of such frauds may be preven-ted, and if not, to clear up the general

every allegation of wrong is to be in-quired into by Congress, but when a large

majority, of the people believe that the last Presidential election was secured by

organized fraud, surely an inquiry to as certain the facts ought to be had. The

feeling amongst many Republicans after

the election was that while we had been

cheated in the returns we had bull-doze

of wrong were about equal. This belief in the bull-dozing of the negro was

based mainly upon the fact that in cer-tain districts in the South which usually

gave Republican majorities there was

was fraudulently prepared by the Repul

to a free government as a returning board

A delegation of persons vested with dis-

cretionary power to revise the votes cast become thus the body that elect. So

long as they exercise their functions under the protection of the State alone the influence and indignation of the peo-

and enormous outrage. The public pres

ment; like the "public danger

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Elwyn Waller, the chemist to the board, presented a long report ry Ann Dougherty, the young girl whose death was reported to have been caused by the inhalation or absorption into the system of poison by handling artificial flowers colored with arseniate of copper. Dr. Waller found that artificial leaves are covered with a film of wax, to prevent the colors from rubbing and to im-part to the muslin of which they are whether if there be no danger to public composed the necessary stiffness. Sam-ples of seven different styles of leaves were examined, with the following re-sult: Two of them contained considerable amounts of arsenic, no doubt in the form of Paris green (arseniate of copper); two others contained very slight traces of arsenic, and the other three were entirely free from it. As the leaves are covered with wax or paraffine no danger is to be apprehended for those working with the finished leaves. Dried grasses are colored and then tied in small bunches called "piquets," and the operatives then arrange them with arti-ficial leaves and flowers, in sprays, wreaths, &c., which are offered to custocertainly and without violence or distur-bance. In saying this I do not mean that I expect the investigation to be followed by either legal or Congressional action. What, if anything should be done because of the inquiry must depend upon the results of the inquiry. But I do mean that whatever action, if any, wreaths, &c., which are offered to customers. The grass used in the piquets is known to botanists as the Briza media. In itself it has no poisonous properties. The coloring is effected by dipping the grass in solutions of picric acid (which is yellow) and of analine blue, the combination of the yellow and blue giving the grass a greenish tint. An avaning bination of the yellow and blue giving the grass a greenish tint. An examination of these coloring matters gave negative results for arsenic. The other plant used for the piquet is botanically known as the Statice. It is recorded that many of the members of this family of grasses have very irritating properties, and are used by beggars in the south of Europe to produce ulcers on the skin, in order tion can neither disturb the order nor the prosperity of the country. This cry of wolf when there is no wolf, this effort to produce ulcers on the skin, in order infamous order and the protection of the thereby to excite the pity of the charita-ble. The piquets of this plant were found to be covered with a preparation containing much corbonate of lead, ap-plied apparently in a semi-pasty condi-tion. The piquets of both kinds when shaken slightly gave off a dust consist-ing of or impregnated with the coloring matter used in their preparation. No arsenic was detected in them. The question of how far work with these ar-ticles is dangerous to the operatives thereby to excite the pity of the charitareturning board by bayonets; like the cry set up after the election to prevent lar government if Congress cannot even inquire into frauds in the choice of the

the investigation? I answer, to ascertain facts, so that if frauds be established a ticles is dangerous to the operatives turns chiefly on the dangers to be appre-hended from the use of picric acid. As the hands take up enough of the color-ing matter to carry it to the brows, if the operatives ate their noonday meals with belief throughout the country that there were such frauds. It is true that not unwashed hands, they might be exposed to the danger of poisoning as well as the risk of absorbing it through the skin and lungs. Picric acid is used as a medicine in many diseases, notably in intermittent fever, as a substitute for quinine. In large doses it is poisonous, and when death is caused by it it results from a stoppage of the action of the heart.

As regards the fatal dose for a human being, no case of fatal poisoning by picric acid is yet on record. In conclusion, Dr. Waller recites the facts connection, the negroes as badly, so that the accounts not returned a single Republican vote. Now, the people of the North have never understood that this condition of things and the result of the post mortem exami nation, and says that he must leave it for one skilled in the practice of medi-cine to decide how far the occupation of licans. They ought to understand that there never was anything so dangerous the deceased contributed to her death .-

— Old postage stamps are highly prized in China, and a hundred cancelled stamps will buy a baby. Accordingly, the Roman Catholic missionaries are collecting the old stamps and purchasing the infants, whom they bring up as Christians, while the ingenious Orientals