

summoned at the instance of those whom the Chairman styled the *prosecution*, and the remaining five meetings were given to the Police Commissioners and their witnesses. The testimony of the latter occupies 424 pages of the testimony, that of the former 452 pages. In consequence of this primary loss and subsequent misuse of the time of the Committee, the investigation was closed under protest, it being affirmed by the counsel who had volunteered to assist, that they had many witnesses yet, not summoned, and many others who had not obeyed its call, and whom, they again, and for the last time, asked the Committee to bring before it by compulsory process.

In the third place, there was an evident and strong bias from the beginning, manifested in behalf of the Commissioners; the rulings of the Chair, most inconsistent, as they constantly were with each other, had at least one element of consistency and uniformity, and that was, that they always followed the wishes and suggestions of the counsel for the Police Commissioners. When their counsel wanted the investigation to be informal, and the Commissioners themselves to be first examined, the Chair so ruled, put Police Commissioner Fusselbaugh on the stand, and announced, (p. 30, Feb. 10, '76;) "the Committee does not propose to observe any formality in the order of examination; when their counsel wanted this plan reversed, and the witnesses against the Commissioners to be first examined," the Chair so ruled, and announced (p. 36, Feb. 29,) that "it was and is the design of the Committee, not to put the Police Commissioners on the stand, until the testimony against them is closed." When the counsel for the Commissioners objected to the reception of evidence, the strictest rules of evidence were stretched, strained and broken, to exclude it, when he wished to put in evidence utterly incompetent, the rules were totally disregarded to admit it. The Chair announced (pp. 71 and '2, Feb. 10) that rumors and hearsay were not evidence, and would not be received, and yet, immediately afterwards (pp. 78, 85) he allowed, under protest, Gen. Herbert to state what his first cousin had told his brother, and what his brother had told him. He refused to allow Mr. Pierce to read a printed copy of a letter sent to the Police Commissioners, and which the witness swore was a correct copy, on the ground, that it was not the best evidence; (pp. 56, '7, Feb. 17,) and yet, allowed Marshall Grey to give as part of the *res gestae* of a riot, a statement made to him by Capt. Billups, two or three days after the riot, (pp. 82, '3, Mch. 15.) The Chair announced (on p. 8, Feb. 10) that the Committee was not a prosecution; that was evident enough, and in fact, all the responsibility of searching for and of suggesting evidence to sustain the charges was thrown upon volunteers. Not only