Continued from Third Page.

administered to the clerks in the Department Beall told witnesses that he would not take it, and remonstrated with witness, and endeavored to persuade witness not to take it." Witness further states "that Beall absented himself from the office that morning, telling him that he would not take the oath. In the afternoon witness met Beall on the street, and he asked witness if he had taken the oath. Witness told him he had. He then told witness that he (witness) had committed a great wrong. The next day Beall, having consulted with some friends in the mean time, came to the office and took the oath."

Alexander Reib, clerk in the Interior Department, testifies "that when the first oath was tendered to Beall, he refused to take it, but took it a day or two after."

A sworn testimony in the case of George W. Beall, a clerk in the Land Office. Int. The sworn deposition of George W. Beall in which he says that there is no man living that ever heard in which he says that there is no man living that ever heard him utter a disloyal sentiment; on the contrary, he is now, and always has been, for upholding the Government of the United States, and has always denounced the leaders of the Secession. 2d. A letter from W. O. Stoddard, clerk in the executive room, in the said office, with G. W. Beall, in which he says "that Beall is not in any sense, or in any measure, a Secessionist; on the contrary, he believes that there are very few men more entirely sound and sound upon that point." 3d. A letter from Daniel R. Goodloe, in which he affirms, "that he has been acquainted with Geo. W. Beall for about fifteen years; that he has always so deemed from Beall that he was a Whig in politics; that Beall never seemed to take an active interest in party movements, nor know much of them; that he never heard Beall express a disloyal sentiment; but, on the contrary, he has invariably declared his attachment to the Union." Mr. Goodloe mentions, in particular, a conversation immediately before the election, and another between that time and the inauguration, in which Beall disclaimed sympathy with Secession.

CHARLES HIBBS, MESSENGER, PENSION OFFICE.

The witness, Jas. A. Wise, is a member of the Capitol Police, and testifies that Charles Hibbs, Messenger in the Pension Bureau, has two sons in the Rebel army; and from what the witness knows and has heard concerning Hibbs, he has no doubt whatever that his sympathies are with the rebels.

A. R. Allen, Detective Police officer, testifies that Charles Hibbs has two sons in the secession army, and also two in this city, who are Secessionists. Witness "had conversation with Hibbs, and has no doubt as to his position or his feelings—they are with the Secessionists."

Cornelius Leit, a resident of this city, testifies "that Charles Hibbs, a messenger in the Pension Office, has two sons in the Southern army." Witness "carried an affidavit of Mr. Mills, to the Secretary of the Interior, in which this fact is set forth, as also the fact that he (Hibbs) had reason to believe that a correspondence was kept up between Bentley (a clerk in the Treasury Department, and reported by the Committee as a Secessionist) and Hibbs's sons."

RICHARD GALLAGHER, LABORER, PATENT OFFICE.

Wm. R. Cook, a resident of Washington, testifies that Richard Gallagher, an employee of the Interior Department, lives next door to the house in which witness boards. "Some time this Summer, Gallagher had a quarrel with some persons in the house where he boarded. The persons with whom Gallagher quarreled, were driven from the house. The police drew witness to the window. After the men left, Gallagher, and some other person, set down on the door-steps of the house, and either Gallagher, or the other man with him, said: 'I am in favor of Secession!' 'So am I,' said the other, 'under certain circumstances!' The night was bright moonlight."

The next witness, Samuel Russell, resides in this city, and knows Richard Gallagher of the Interior Department. Witness states that Gallagher is spoken of in the neighborhood where he resides, as a Secessionist.

R. FRAZIER, LABORER, PATENT OFFICE.

The witness, Benj. F. Bell swears that Frazier's "wife and daughters are very bitter Secessionists—extremely so. Yesterday his wife was at my house, and said that Beauregard would soon take this city, and then she would be all right; she said her husband was not a Unionist, but a Secessionist only—for the purpose of keeping his office to get his bread and butter." The witness says that he has never heard Frazier say "anything about our national troubles."

SAMUEL MOORE, WATCHMAN, CENSUS BUREAU.

James A. Wise, police officer at the capitol, testifies that Samuel McGee, watchman in the Census Bureau, "ridiculed our national flag when the Rhode Island Regiment had it put down from the Patent-Office building. McGee ridiculed it publicly."

SAMUEL CASSIDY, WATCHMAN, INDIAN BUREAU.

The witness in this case (John Hawlett) resides in Washington, and testifies to a conversation with Cassidy soon after the Presidential election, in which he expressed very bitter feelings against the Black Republicans, as he called them." Cassidy said "he told the Lincoln would never be inaugurated and he hoped he would not be." Witness is satisfied from intercourse with Cassidy that he is a Secessionist.

D. C. DAVIS, WATCHMAN, INDIAN BUREAU.

The witness, James Deane, is Assistant Messenger in the Indian Bureau, and heard D. C. Davis, a watchman in the Department, say "that Jeff. Davis was some relation of his, and that he was a big devil; and he himself would be a big devil, if he dared to be." Witness understood him (Davis) to mean that he would take the same course Jeff. Davis had, if he dared to.

The next witness, John Ferguson, Chief Messenger in the Indian Bureau, states that "D. C. Davis, watchman at the north east door of the Patent Office, belongs to the same nest" as Irwin and Delany of the Indian Bureau, testimony against whom will be found elsewhere quoted.

The next witness, John H. Bullman, testifies "that D. C. Davis, watchman in the Indian Bureau, has the reputation of being a Secessionist." In saying this, witness means that he has heard several persons speak of Davis as such, and witness's own opinion is that he is a Secessionist.

C. E. UPPERMAN, CLERK, PATENT OFFICE.

The witness, Dr. F. J. Stratton, is a clerk in the Patent Office; "has noticed C. E. Upperman, who is a clerk in the same office, on going into his room, in close and intimate conversation with E. W. Jones, who is regarded in that division of the Department as in sympathy with the rebels. On entering the room, the conversation would cease." Witness "has no doubt that Jones's sympathies are with the South, from expressions used by him; nor has witness any doubt that Upperman's are in the same channel. Upperman's associates are with that class of men." Witness further states, "that, when Upperman was first removed, on account of entertaining secession sympathies, he felt that a mistake might have been made, and he was then led to observe him more closely on his return to the office, but he has, with regret, come to the conclusion that the charge was true, and that Upperman is not in sympathy with our Government in this struggle."

Robert O. Downer, also a clerk in the Patent Office, testifies that Upperman was removed from office on Saturday, and on Monday restored to his position. Since then witness states that Upperman is daily visited by a class of men who have been removed from office on account of secession proclivities. Witness further states, "that these men have little or nothing to say to those clerks who are known to be Union men, but they keep by themselves, and converse in a low tone, or in whispers, and are silent on the approach of a Union man."

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PETER LAMMOND, PAY CLERK, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The witness (S. J. Bowen) is now a clerk in the United States Senate, and is acquainted with Peter Lammond, Disbursing Clerk in the Interior Department. "In a conversation with witness, about the time of the inauguration of President Lincoln, Lammond said 'that he was satisfied the damned Black Republicans intended to make this a Northern city.' Lammond further stated to witness "that this city belonged to the South; that he owned property here; that he owned real estate and slaves here; and before this city should go into the hands of the North, he (Lammond) would be God damned if he would not wade in blood to his knees." Witness further states "that Lammond expressed himself as bitterly hostile to the Government, if it was to be administered by Lincoln."

WM. M. IRWIN, CLERK, INDIAN BUREAU.

John Ingraham, the witness, is principal messenger in the Indian Bureau, and testifies to a conversation between Mr. Delany and Wm. M. Irwin, clerks in the same office. "Irwin said to Delany, speaking of some one who had been arrested, 'He has got out of jail.' 'How did he get out?' asked Delany. 'Oh! he took the oath, and they let him go,' replied Irwin. Delany said, 'Why didn't he that take it in the first place? It don't amount to anything.'" Witness "is confident from the manner and pronunciation of Delany that his sympathies are with the rebels;" and has no doubt but that Irwin's sympathies are the same as Delany's."

A. H. Clark, formerly of Kentucky, being sworn, the following questions were asked by the Committee: Q. "Do you know a clerk in the Indian Bureau named William M. Irwin, and how long have you known him?" A. "I have known him eight or ten years." Q. "In your conversations with Irwin, what did he say?" A. "The first conversation was the day after the battle of Bull Run, and the last about the 4th of October." Witness "frequently expressed sympathy with the Secessionists; so did Irwin. Witness wished he was in the South; so did Irwin. Witness told him he was going South; and Irwin "told witness to tell his friends that nine-tenths of the people here were with them in sympathy." Irwin also told witness "that all that kept him here, and prevented him from going South, was the unwillingness of his wife to leave, and the want of means."

Question by the Committee: What do you know of Mr. Delany, recently removed from the Indian Bureau, and now, as it is said, clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, St. Louis? A. "He (Delany) avowed himself a Secessionist, in conversation with Irwin and witness, and witness has no reason to doubt the fact."

PERSAN, WATCHMAN, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

James W. Dwyer, a clerk in the Third Auditor's Office, testifies that in April last he met a stranger at the National Hotel in this city, who was talking in a loud tone of voice, and said he was just from Richmond, and that the Convention had passed the Ordinance of Secession; and he went on to show that the Southern States could sustain themselves in the independent position they had assumed, and that they would finally achieve their independence. In the month of July, witness met this man again at Willard's Hotel, and he was then claiming to be a refugee from Virginia. Some one asked him if the person who helped him away from Virginia was a Union man. He replied: "He is a neutral, and that is good enough Union man for me." Witness found this same man at the west door of the Interior Department, about one month afterward, acting in the capacity of a Watchman, and, on inquiry, learned that his name was Frear.

C. E. MIX, CHIEF CLERK INDIAN BUREAU.

The witness, Marcus Lane, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office, testifies that "the day the first oath was administered to the clerks in the Indian Bureau, I heard Grayson and C. E. Mix, the Chief Clerk, conversing together about taking the oath. They both said they would not take it, and they did not take it until late that day or the day after. They had not taken it when I left the building."

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The following persons were reported to the Secretary of State as disloyal, in a letter dated Aug. 29, 1861:

James Donaldson, messenger, State Department.
Benjamin Eggleston, laborer, State Department.
Anthony Best, watchman, State Department.

In response to the Committee's letter of Dec. 3, asking for information as to the changes which have been made in the Department since the 12th of July, the Secretary answers, under date of Dec. 6, that two removals have been made, giving the names; but as those persons were not reported by the Committee, it is deemed out of place to connect them with this investigation.

In the letter of the Secretary, dated July 13, he states that "all the officers of this Department have taken the oath required by the second section of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1861, and those appointed previously to the 4th of March last, were interrogated as to whether they considered that oath as still binding upon them, and in every instance answered in the affirmative."

ANTHONY BEST, WATCHMAN.

John Plant testified that he knew Best, that his "associations were mostly with Secessionists," and that he had heard him say "the South was bound to succeed." He is a shy man, and careful what he says in the presence of Union men. The witness states, but he has seen enough of him, and heard him say enough to make it perfectly certain to his mind that he is a young Secessionist, and that his sympathies are with the South in this rebellion."

Another witness, Geo. Thomas Thomas, states that he had known the person in question for seven years, and had "never heard him say a word against the Union, nor express any sympathy with the Secession."

J. DONALDSON, MESSENGER IN STATE DEPARTMENT.

There are several witnesses in this case. The first, J. W. Haynes, testified that he had heard Donaldson say "that he understood they intended to force the employees to take the oath again. But he said I can take that well enough—it is of no account, there is no United States now."

James A. Wise stated that "his (Donaldson's) associations are almost altogether with Secessionists, and from my knowledge of him, I am perfectly satisfied he is a Secessionist, and that his entire sympathies are with the rebels."

W. H. Forest testified the Donaldson's affiliations and associations are with the class of men who are known in this city to be in sympathy with the rebels.

WM. FLAHERTY, IN CHARGE OF THE MAILS AND DISPATCHES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Although the name of Wm. Flaherty is not embraced in the list of employees transmitted to the Committee by the State Department on the 13th July, 1861, yet the Committee has evidence of his being employed in that Department. The following is the testimony in this case:

W. Williams, a resident of Washington, testifies "to his acquaintance with Wm. Flaherty, a Clerk in the State Department." Witness states "that Flaherty has a son in the Rebel army." Witness states "that Flaherty is a rabid Secessionist. That the day after the battle of Bull Run, she went from home to home, after the battle of Bull Run, she went from home to home, among the neighbors, greatly rejoicing over the defeat of our troops." Witness further states, "that Flaherty has been in office many years, and that his reputation is that of a Secessionist."

John Kearns, a Clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office, also testifies "that Wm. Flaherty, Clerk in the State Department, is his near neighbor. That Flaherty's children are in the consent practice of expressing the strongest disunion sentiments, whenever occasion offers. They openly exult at our losses, or at any disaster that befalls us."

Another witness, John T. Hallock, testifies "that Flaherty has a son in the Rebel Army."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

A letter similar to that addressed to the War, Post-Office and Interior Departments, and dated Aug. 22, 1861, was also sent to the Navy Department, including two lists of persons employed in that Department against whom evidence had been taken before the Committee.

The first list contained the names of those against whom the evidence of disloyalty was deemed conclusive; the second, that of those against whom the evidence furnished a well-grounded suspicion of disaffection.

FIRST LIST.

Samuel Boldeson, Clerk, Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Samuel Sanderson, Engineer, steamer Yankee.
J. Luxona, workman, Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
Samuel Evans, workman, Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
John Tucker, workman, Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
Abraham Myers, workman, Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
John Smith, workman, Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
Edward Banks, workman, Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
Dennis Callahan, workman, Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
John W. Richardson, workman, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

The following list of persons was reported by the Committee of Investigation, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Oct. 9, 1861:

FIRST LIST.

James F. Scott, Clerk, bureau of Yards and Docks.
Capt. Dove, Commander U. S. steamer Pocahontas.
Henry Hamilton, Gunner, U. S. Navy.

The following persons are reported as disloyal employees at the Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.:

John Simmons,	William A. Watson,
John McDermott,	J. B. Benott,
George Gosnick,	John D. Brandt,
D. Pendleton,	Edward Gatton,
Caleb Pendleton,	Lemuel Gandis,
Arthur McNally,	Patrick Barleton,
Mathew McNally,	Andrew Brown,
William Brooks,	Vincent Gates,
William Ready,	John Smith, jr.,
—— Cogen,	George Goodrich,
A. Langley,	Edward Banks,

George Herald, Clerk.

SECOND LIST.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Engineer, U. S. Navy.
Nathan Lewis, messenger, Navy-Yard Washington.

The following letter was received from the secretary of the Navy, in reply to a letter from the Committee, dated Dec. 3, 1861:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 6, 1861.

"The Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, Chairman, &c.

"SIR: In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., I have the honor to inform you that since the 12th of July last the following persons have been removed from places filled by them in the department:

"Samuel Robinson, clerk.

"Very respectfully,
"GIDEON WELLES."

EXTRACTS OF TESTIMONY IN THE SEVERAL CASES REPORTED.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, CLERK, BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

The witness (F. J. Lackey) is a Captain in the District Volunteers, and was sworn by the Committee on the 23d July, 1861. He testified. "That within 60 days he had heard Samuel Robinson express himself in violent language in sympathy with the South."

SAMUEL SANDERSON, ENGINEER U. S. NAVY.

The witness (Edward A. Thomas) resides in Washington, and being sworn, states "That in conversation with Samuel Sanderson, Chief Engineer on the steamer Yankee, he said, 'We will yet float the Stars and Stripes—not your Stars and Stripes—but the Stars and Stripes of Virginia, over your Capitol.'" Witness "heard Sanderson make these remarks frequently, and at different times."

Thomas Mansfield also testifies that Sanderson "expressed himself strongly in favor of the South. Witness heard him say that the flag of Virginia would soon wave over the Capitol." He also said that if the United States could not get better troops than those over the Long Bridge, Virginia alone could furnish troops enough to whip the South. Witness further states "that Sanderson is now Chief Engineer of a Government steamer."

JAMES LUXONA, WORKMAN, NAVY-YARD.

The witness (James Brown) is employed in the Navy-Yard, and testifies "that Luxona has the reputation of a Secessionist." And Reason Pompey, a resident of the Navy-Yard testifies "that Luxona's associations are with the enemies of the Government." Also, George Cecile testifies "that James Luxona said 'that Jeff. Davis would overthrow the Republic, and that he (Luxona) would join the rebels.'"

SAMUEL EVANS, WORKMAN, NAVY-YARD.

The witness, R. Pompey, testifies "that when Fort Sumter was taken, heard S. Evans express himself in language which satisfied witness that he was a Secessionist." The next witness, George W. Smith, is employed in the Navy-Yard, and heard Samuel Evans, who is also employed in the Yard, "curse the President, and say that he ought to be killed and have his head knocked off."

The next witness, Henry F. Bates, states "that Evans is still employed in the Navy-Yard, and that he would be with the South if he thought they were the strongest. Witness heard Evans talk that way."

JOHN TUCKER, WORKMAN, NAVY-YARD.

The witness in this case, James Brown, is Master Blacksmith in the Navy-Yard and testifies "that on the 22d of May 1861, charges were preferred against Tucker to Capt. Dahlgren. Capt. Dahlgren requested witness, who had charge of that Department, to investigate these charges and report to him. Witness did examine into the matter, and found that Tucker now has two sons in the rebel army, and came to the conclusion, from all the facts presented, that Tucker's sentiments were the same as his sons'." Witness was also satisfied that Tucker, while Lieutenant of the Washington Light Infantry, did attempt to dissuade the men from taking the oath tendered to them;" witness "reported these facts to Capt. Dahlgren, and recommended the discharge of Tucker, but heard nothing of the matter since, Tucker being still employed in the Yard. On the 16th July, 1861, witness addressed a note to Capt. Dahlgren, stating that as he (witness) was responsible for the faithful performance of the Government work, he considered it proper that the changes requested by him should meet with his approval. After this, witness spoke to Capt. Dahlgren, and asked him if anything had been done. He said that the papers were out of his hands." Witness further states, "that the rules and regulations, as laid down, declare that the Master Workman shall have the selection of his men, with the approval of the Commander."

John T. Hallock also testifies, "that he was a member of the Washington Light Infantry, and that John Tucker, an employee at the Navy-Yard, was also a member;" witness further states "that Tucker did, and said, all he could to dissuade men from going into the service to defend the Capital of the Government, and that he did dissuade many. He was among them, who, witness is informed, is now in the Secession army."

ABRAHAM MYERS, WORKMAN, NAVY-YARD.

The witness, George W. Sheffield, is "employed in the Navy-Yard, but was formerly a resident of Baltimore. Abraham Myers also resided there. Soon after the attack on the troops in that city, Myers told witness that that attack was right; that all the troops ought to have been killed; and as to Abe Lincoln he ought to be hung, and he would like one to help do it." Myers "told witness that his sympathies were with the South." Witness further states, "that he told these facts to Mr. John Smith, master carpenter of the Yard, under whom witness and Myers worked." Smith remarked, "that a man had a right to enjoy whatever opinions he chose." Myers is still retained. Smith is generally regarded by the workmen as a rank Secessionist.

JOHN SMITH, JR., SON OF THE MASTER CARPENTER, NAVY-YARD.

The witness, J. M. Atchison, is a watchman at the Navy-Yard, and being well acquainted with John Smith, jr., son of the master carpenter of the Washington Navy-Yard, testifies "that he is a Secessionist."

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