NORTH CAROLINA.

The Impeachment Trial of Governor Holden.

Arrival of Counsel, Visitors, &c.—Great Interest in the Approaching State Trial—A Corps of Stenographers Employed—Review of Governor Holden's Answer and His Allegations Considered—Rare Chance for the Congressional Outrage Committee—A Thorough Investigation of the Alleged North Carolina Outrages to be Had—The Ku Klux Klan and the Loyal League on Trial—Alleged Operations of the Latter—Governor Holden as a Religious-Politico Adventurer—The People and the Trial—No Excitement—Sketch of the Senate—How It Stands Politically—Some Democrats Supposed to be Doubtful—The Chief Justice—Expense of the Convention—Sketch of the Managers and Counsel on Both Sides.

RALEIGH, Jan. 27, 1871.

On Monday next, the 30th inst., the trial of Governor Holden on the articles of impeachment will commence, and the high position of the alleged criminal, the exalted character of both his principal accusers and defenders, as well as the august tribunal before which he has to be tried, render this event one of the most imposing in the history of the State. Judging from present indications, too, the trial will be as full of interest as it is possible such a trial could be, for a corps of witnesses will be examined on both sides that will occupy fully a month, and a mass of testimony, at once peculiar and relative only to the reconstructed state of North Carolina, will be elicited. Already a large number of visitors are crowding here, among whom are several newspaper editors and correspondents, and besides the latter, a corps of stenographers and amanuenses have been engaged by the General Assembly to report fully the proceedings of this great State trial. The answer filed by the Governor in reply to the articles of impeachment preferred against him are but a reiteration of his proclamations for the last two years, setting forth the outrages and wrongs perpetrated in the State against citizens, as he alleges, solely because of their political opinions. But no outrages against whites by negroes are mentioned, while one class can be found as frequently on the records of courts as the other. These outrages and the alleged existence of secret political organizations are the principal grounds of the Governor's defence, and which he piously pleads in justification of his conduct. While the Ku Klux Klan is the burden of the answer, the Loyal League, equally as infamous an organization in this State is not once referred to. He asserts the doctrine that the

SAFETY OF THE STATE IS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND,

or, in other words, that he was unable to enforce the civil law without violating the express provisions of the constitution of the State. The answer then goes further, and asserts that the condition of the country was such that the perpetrators of these outrages could not be indicted—that the grand juries were generally composed of members of these secret political organizations, who would ignore bills of indictment sent before them against these offenders. This is the basis of the Governor's defence, which he proposes to substantiate by witnesses who were the victims of the veritable Ku Klux. All of the allegations, however, so far as they are material have again in turn been denied by the House of Representatives, so that now the issues are fairly and squarely made up before the highest judicial tribunal of the State. And this, I think, is a great point gained, for the investigation that must ensue will most undoubtedly develop the truth or falsity of the greater part of the

ALLEGED SOUTHERN OUTRAGES

so often and so effectually detailed to Congress by quasi Union men and self-extolled loyalists. If the outrage committee of that body would but pause in their one-sided investigation until this trial ends they would have a far better means of accounting for the republican defeats in the south than by any testimony they may adduce. Let Congress but await the result of this great cause before the Senate of North Carolina and it will then know to what extent the rumors, reports and allegations of outrages in North Carolina have been true. There is no possibility of an escape from the inevitable truth of either party to the cause. A republican Chief Justice presides over the Court of Impeachment, a large minority of intelligent Senators will act as jurors and the most eminent counsel in the State have been employed on both sides, without regard to political proclivities. The investigation must be searching, thorough and strict, and it will, no doubt, clear up all existing fallacies in regard to the alleged Ku Klux and establish the true theory. So also it will be found whether the Loyal League has been the iniquitous engine of political mischief and outrage that the democratic newspapers of the South so frequently claim that it is. It will be attempted to be proven here that as an organization it has not only been mischievous, but that it has committed outrages of the most flagrant character, often adopting the disguise attributed to the Ku Klux to cover their midnight operations.

AS TO THE TRIAL,

the people of the State seem to be perfectly calm and deliberate in their purpose to prosecute a man who has certainly earned for himself the title of a religious-politico adventurer, for, besides being a member of all the political parties, he has, at one time or another, been also a member of every religious denomination—at last becoming a Baptist—but for how long it is impossible to say. He was first a whig, then a democrat—a secessionist—and now a republican and a "loyalist," as that term is understood at the South. He was a member of the secession Convention of 1861, and has since then become odious to the people of the State in consequence of his many political changes. But the crowning act of his "infamy" in the eyes of the people was his course last summer, which alone justifies his impeachment. He usurped his executive functions, and flagrantly disregarded the rights and liberties of the citizens by such evident partisanship that nothing short of his conviction or acquittal will satisfy the demands of justice or appease the outspoken will of the people. But with all the intensity and feeling over the trial, I am glad to say there is no excitement, and all parties express a desire that it should be fair and impartial.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT

is composed of the Senate as jurors, with the Chief Justice as presiding officer, seven managers of the House of Representatives as prosecutors, and counsel for both the accusers and respondent. The Senate is composed of men who are said to be moderate in their sentiments and opinions, and who will, no doubt, render a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence. It is respectable, decorous and highly dignified as a body, and when organized as a Court of Impeachment looks quite imposing and grave. The leading spirit of the body of is E. J. Warren, of Beaufort, an ex-Judge, who, upon the impeachment of the Governor and the retirement of Lieutenant Governor Caldwell from the Presidency of the Senate, was elected President pro tem. of the body. Among others noted in the State are Senators Robbins, Durgan, Graham, Gilmer, Jackson and Brogden. There are four colored Senators, who always vote with the republicans—one of them named Eppes, of the most ordinary intelligence, even for an ignorant negro—and if they are governed in the making up of their votes, as they generally are in their politics, they will certainly vote for acquittal. In the way of politics the Senate stands thirty-six conservatives and fourteen republicans, which gives the former two over the two-thirds majority if the vote were cast in a party way. I am credibly informed, however, that some of the democratic Senators are doubtful, and may, possibly, prove recreant. One, at least, is known to be altogether opposed to impeachment, but, whether on the ground of justice or policy, I am unable to say.

CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON,

who presides over the Court, is a man of acknowledged ability throughout the State, and has been for over thirty years upon the bench, either as a Superior, or a Supreme Court Judge. He is accused by the extreme democrats of being just as guilty as the man at whose trial he now presides, and many of them now clamor for his impeachment before the trial proceeds. He "substantially sustained" the Governor in his course last summer. Mr. Pearson is about sixty years of age, of low stature, very slight build, gray hair and slightly bald, and with a keen, piercing eye, the brilliancy of which is remarkable.

COST OF THE TRIAL.

What with the expense of procuring witnesses, fees of counsel, pay of corps of stenographers, printing and the time consumed by the Senate, it is estimated that the impeachment trial will cost the State of North Carolina the snug little sum of $30,000. The trial will occupy two hours each day until concluded.

THE MANAGERS

engaged in the impeachment trial are seven in number, all young men, except the chairman, Mr. Sparrow, and most of them lawyers. Thomas Sparrow, the chairman, is about fifty years of age, a lawyer by profession; was a leading member of the Legislature of 1868-69, at the close of which he retired to private life until August last, when he was again sent to the General Assembly. He was appointed by the Speaker of the House chairman of the Board of Managers. James G. Scott, representative from Onslow county, was a leading member of the Senate in 1868-69. He was again re-elected to the House last August. W. P. Welch is from Hayward county, in the western section of the State, and is a young man of great promise, besides being one of the most liberal in his sentiments among the conservatives. This is his second appearance in public life, having been a member of the Legislature of 1868-69. He is also a lawyer. T. D. Johnston is another Western member, from Buncombe county, but is by no means addicted to buncombe. He is considered one of the most talented young men in the House, is a lawyer, and was elected to his present and first public position by an overwhelming majority in his county. G. H. Gregory, of Martin county, in the eastern part of the State, is another young lawyer of large practice and great popularity. John W. Dunham, of Wilson county, is a lawyer, was a gallant Confederate officer, and was elected by a large majority over his republican opponent. C. W. Broadfoot is from the town of Fayetteville, a young man who is serving his first term in the Legislature.

THE COUNSEL FOR THE MANAGERS

are ex-Governor Bragg and ex-Governor W. A. Graham, both of whom are well known to the public as ex-Governors and Congressmen, and the latter as once Secretary of the Navy, and also the whig candidate for Vice President in 1852. Associated with them is Judge A. S. Merriman, who was a prominent member of the Legislature of 1860-61, and was then considered the leader of the party here opposed to secession. Shortly after the surrender he was placed upon the Superior Court bench, in which position he became distinguished for legal ability. Since the close of the war he has taken a prominent part as a conservative in politics.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S COUNSEL

are five in number. Hon. William A. Smith was a leading lawyer and prominent whig politician in the eastern portion of the State before the war. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1859 and came within a few votes of being Speaker of that body. He was a member of the Johnson Legislature of 1865-66, and has been a prominent conservative leader since. Hon Nathaniel Boyden is an old and leading lawyer in the western section of the State. He was a member of Congress several sessions prior to the war, and served one term there since its close. J. M. McCorkle is a gentleman in the prime of life, who has distinguished himself in the legal profession. He has persistently refused to enter public life and has always adhered to the law. Edward Conigland is from Halifax county, an able lawyer, of great influence in his section; has filled but few public offices, and was a member of the convention of 1865. Richard Badger is quite a young, but a promising lawyer.

Opening of the Trial—Proposed Amendment of One of the Articles of Impeachment.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30, 1871.

The impeachment trial of Governor Holden was formally commenced to-day, Chief Justice Pearson presiding.

The counsel for both managers and the respondent were present. The managers requested that the eighth article of the impeachment be amended so as to substitute "of Neothery" for "of Barry."

The defence objected, but the Chief Justice decided in favor of the managers.

Whereupon the defence asked until Thursday to amend their response in accordance with the change of the eighth article.

Time was granted until Wednesday, and the court adjourned until twelve M. on that day.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Physiology and Hygiene—Lecture by Dr. O'Leary.

At the Cooper Institute last evening Dr. O'Leary delivered a very amusing discourse preparatory to the opening of his lectures on the above subjects. The results of the loose education of our children, he said, is that very few of them succeed in life. Very few

AMERICAN MOTHERS

know how to train a boy from the simple fact that few American mothers are properly trained themselves. The great fault of our common school system was that every child read the same book. They are all treated alike. Our system of education is become stereotyped, fixed, instead of being adapted to the capabilities of the student. In showing how entirely useless in the ordinary struggle of life the classics were, he said the men who are wielding the great business of this country are uneducated men. We do not get our great men out of colleges. No, college has taken the backbone out of them. It was not the college graduate in this country who guided the ship of State through her darkest hour. No; we took a man off a flatboat out West—a rail splitter. In the

OLDEN DAYS OF LETTERS

scholars were taught the classics because these were the languages of the time; there was no German, no English, no French—nothing but Greek and Latin. The Doctor said he did not know a distinguished surgeon in this country who was a classical scholar. An eminent professor, a friend of his, had told him that when young men came to him who had studied the classics he found that they were unfit to investigate nature. Latin was very good to write doctors' prescriptions with that no one could understand, but for nothing else. Shakspeare did not know Latin, except what he learned at a grammar school in one term, and most of the time he was flirting with Ann Hathaway and poaching in his neighbors' preserves. Shakspeare used Latin only to put it into the mouths of his clowns. Dickens spoke no Latin. Demosthenes spoke Greek; Jean Jacques Rousseau nothing but French; Patrick Henry only English, and some people said, not very classical English either. There was no room in

ANY MAN'S HEAD

for two tongues, though there might in a woman's. The world's best work in literature was done by men who knew nothing of the classics. The Doctor illustrated his arguments by anecdotes of people who had come under his own experience, and continued to show that many men die of over indulgence of their pastions. He particularly attacked the habit of taking strong drinks as a stimulant and then attributing the decay of the body to hard brain work. Charles Dickens was a man whose memory he revered and whom he admired for the great good he had done; but Charles Dickens might have done more good than he did if he had lived as he ought—he was too fond of good living.

The Creator's Hand—Evidences of Design in Nature—Dr. McCosh's Lecture.

Dr. McCosh delivered the third of his course of lectures last night at Association Hall. The veteran theologian began by saying that the world has never been at peace; there has always been disturbance and discord; yet we see everywhere evidences that things are made to fit into each other. In our day there have been, first in the West and then in the East, two of

THE WORST WARS

that have ever been seen; but the world is a probation and a battle field, and after the long struggle there will be triumph and then peace. The fool may say in his heart, "There is no God," but he who has eyes to see can discover that we live in a time when good and evil are striving for the mastery, and that good will gain the victory. The lecturer went on to say that Christ is to be the harmonizing power. A new element was introduced with him, hints of which had been given from the beginning. No doubt the work of the spirit in the soul has its laws. The dispensation under which we live is one of spirit. The contest is between

THE SPIRITUAL AND THE ANIMAL,

sin and holiness; but there is a power that is sure to prevail. Darwin, while he accounts for so many things by natural laws, does not attempt to account for nerve power or the origin of life. If we resolve vitality into chemicals, which has not been done, and chemicals into mechanical forces, which has not been done, the argument of design would not be invalidated. Because we cannot see all the design does not prove that there is none. Wallace thinks that if the doctrine of final cause be true everything would have been created beautiful. But it is not reckoned the highest taste to make every part of the scene beautiful, and God has higher ends in view than æsthetic taste. The Doctor thought that no person of good taste could call the camel ugly, though he might not be as graceful as the horse or the deer, and closed his lecture by saying that there is proof of plan in the organic growth of the world, in the whole structure of the cosmos.

Lecture on Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

Last night a large audience met at the Canal street Presbyterian church to listen to a lecture by the pastor, Rev. David Mitchell, on the life and writings of Sir Walter Scott. The lecturer followed Scott's life through infancy, boyhood, youth and manhood, tracing the first beginnings of his marvellous genius, and accounting for his triumphant career. A careful and eloquent analysis of this author's poetical and prose romances and his numerous other writings was given. Scott's benevolence, high moral tone and religious character afforded both amusement and instruction. A number of capital anecdotes gave point and life to the lecture. Mr. Mitchell, referring to the centenary of Scott, said, in the course of an eloquent peroration, "In this age of material wealth, when the spirit of poetry is worn down by the ceaseless activities of money making—when the soul of honor and truth has sunk down to dying embers—when religion struts about in the gay attire of the world—we have need to ponder well and deeply the lives of the good and great who have gone before us. And we shall be satisfied if this evening we have succeeded in ringing in your ears with a voice that will never die, those noble lines of Sir Walter, so descriptive of his own life, crowded with brilliant deeds:—

> Sound, sound the clarion; fill the fife;
> To all the sensual world proclaim—
> One crowded hour of glorious life
> is worth an age without a name."

On motion of Mr. John L. Wilson, of the HERALD, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

Over 40,000 bushels of potatoes have passed down the Androscoggin (Me.) Railroad the present season. The prices paid at the station are now from seventy-five to eighty cents.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Relative Rank of Field Officers—Recent Promotions.

In order to obviate any question of rank between officers who have been recently transferred from one arm of the service to another the Adjutant General will shortly publish a roster of regimental officers as they stood on the 1st of January, giving their relative rank and the date of their commissions.

We append a list of the field officers of the army, and give, in addition to the information the Adjutant General's circular will contain, the length of service of each officer, by which it will be seen that some officers who have served from ten to thirty years are junior to others who have not been five years in the regular army. In the cavalry and infantry there are eight colonels of less than five years' service each, while eighteen lieutenant colonels and twelve majors have served over twenty years each. This apparent anomaly is the result of the various additions to and reorganizations of the army during the last ten years, the original vacancies having been filled not by promotion, but by selection.

In the artillery the only noticeable variation from the rule of seniority is the case of Lieutenant Colonel Emory Upton, the tactician, whose record is:—Appointed second lieutenant, Fourth artillery, 6th May, 1861; First lieutenant, Fifth artillery, 14th May, 1861; captain, 22d February, 1865; lieutenant colonel, Twenty-fifth infantry, 28th July, 1866; transferred to Eighteenth infantry, 5th March, 1869; transferred to First artillery, 15th December, 1870. After less than ten years' service he ranks one lieutenant colonel of twenty-seven years, and fifteen majors of from thirteen to thirty years' service, while the senior captain of his regiment has served over twenty-one years.

Since January 1 the resignation of Colonel Stevenson, Twenty-fifth infantry, has carried up Lieutenant Colonel George L. Andrews, Twenty-fifth infantry, to be colonel same regiment; Major James Van Voast, Eighteenth infantry, to be lieutenant colonel Twenty-fifth, and Captain William H. Brown, Twenty-first, to be major Eighteenth infantry.

The following is the

ROSTER OF FIELD OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, JANUARY 26, 1871:—

Name, Rank, Regiment and Date of Commission. Years Service.

Colonels of Cavalry.

1—*William H. Emory, Fifth cavalry, Oct. 27, 1863..... 28
2—*John J. Gregg, Eighth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 10
3—Edward Hatch, Ninth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 4
4—Benjamin H. Grierson, Tenth cavalry, July 28, 1866... 4
5—Joseph J. Reynolds, Third cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 17
6—Alvan C. Gillem, First cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 19
7—James Oakes, Sixth cavalry, July 31, 1866..... 24
8—Ranald S. Mackenzie, Fourth cavalry, March 6, 1867.. 8
9—Innis N. Palmer, Second cavalry, June 9, 1868..... 24
10—Samuel D. Sturgis, Seventh cavalry, May 6, 1869..... 24

Lieutenant Colonels of Cavalry.

1—Thomas Duncan, Fifth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 25
2—Wesley Merritt, Ninth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 9
3—George A. Custer, Seventh cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 9
4—Thomas C. Devin, Eighth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 4
5—Cuvier Grover, Third cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 20
6—James H. Carleton, Fourth cavalry, July 31, 1866..... 31
7—Wasnington L. Elliott, First cavalry, August 31, 1866.. 24
8—John W. Davidson, Tenth cavalry, Dec. 1, 1866..... 25
9—Albert G. Brackett, Second cavalry, June 9, 1868..... 18
10—Thomas H. Neill, Sixth cavalry, Feb. 22, 1869..... 23

Majors of Cavalry.

1—Eugene A. Carr, Fifth cavalry, July 17, 1862..... 20
2—Robert M. Morris, Sixth cavalry, March 11, 1863..... 24
3—John P. Hatch, Fourth cavalry, Oct. 27, 1863..... 25
4—William B. Royall, Fifth cavalry, Dec. 7, 1863..... 15
5—Elmer Otis, First cavalry, May 9, 1864..... 17
6—Nathan A. M. Dudley, Third cavalry, Sept. 13, 1864... 15
7—Nelson B. Sweitzer, Second cavalry, July 28, 1866.... 17
8—Eugene W. Crittenden, Fifth cavalry, July 28, 1866... 15
9—James W. Forsyth, Tenth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 14
10—James F. Wade, Ninth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 9
11—Andrew J. Alexander, Eighth cavalry, July 28, 1866... 9
12—William R. Price, Eighth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 4
13—George A. Forsyth, Ninth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 4
14—Charles E. Compton, Sixth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 4
15—George W. Schofield, Tenth cavalry, July 28, 1866..... 4
16—David R. Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry, Jan. 22, 1867..... 4
17—Albert P. Morrow, Ninth cavalry, March 6, 1867..... 4
18—Andrew W. Evans, Third cavalry, May 10, 1867..... 19
19—Alfred E. Latimer, Fourth cavalry, June 25, 1867..... 17
20—David B. McKibben, Tenth cavalry, Sept. 15, 1867..... 15
21—Joseph G. Tilford, Seventh cavalry, Nov. 14, 1867..... 19
22—James S. Brisbin, Second cavalry, Jan. 1, 1868..... 10
23—John Green, First cavalry, June 9, 1868..... 15
24—Lewis Merrill, Seventh cavalry, Nov. 27, 1868..... 15
25—Marcus A. Reno, Seventh cavalry, Dec. 26, 1868..... 12
26—John K. Mizner, Fourth cavalry, Jan. 28, 1869..... 14
27—Eugene M. Baker, Second cavalry, April 8, 1869..... 10
28—John V. Dubois, Third cavalry, May 8, 1869..... 15
29—Abraham K. Arnold, Sixth cavalry, June 22, 1869..... 11
30—George K. Hunt, First cavalry, Jan. 10, 1870..... 9

Colonels Artillery.

1—Horace Brooks, Fourth artillery, August 1, 1863..... 35
2—Israel Vogdes, First artillery, August 1, 1863..... 33
3—William F. Barry, Second artillery, Dec. 11, 1863..... 32
4—George W. Getty, Third artillery, July 28, 1866..... 30
5—Henry J. Hunt, Fifth artillery, April 4, 1869..... 31

Lieutenant Colonels of Artillery.

1—Joseph Roberts, Fourth artillery, August 11, 1863..... 35
2—William H. French, Second artillery, Feb. 8, 1864..... 33
3—Romeyn B. Ayres, Third artillery, July 28, 1866..... 23
4—Emory Upton, First artillery, July 28, 1866..... 9
5—Frederick T. Dent, Fifth artillery, Dec. 31, 1867..... 27

Majors of Artillery.

1—William Hayes, Fifth artillery, August 1, 1863..... 30
2—John M. Brannon, First artillery, August 1, 1863..... 29
3—Harvey A. Allen, Second artillery, August 1, 1863..... 29
4—Albion P. Howe, Fourth artillery, August 14, 1863..... 29
5—Edward G. Beckwith, Second artillery, Feb. 8, 1864..... 28
6—Joseph Stewart, Fourth artillery, Dec. 11, 1865..... 23
7—Gustavus A. De Russy, Third artillery, July 28, 1866.. 23
8—George P. Andrew, Fifth artillery, July 28, 1866..... 25
9—Truman Seymour, Fifth artillery, August 13, 1866..... 24
10—John Hamilton, First artillery, August 15, 1866..... 24
11—Clermont L. Best, First artillery, Feb. 5, 1867..... 23
12—Horatio G. Gibson, Third artillery, Feb. 5, 1867..... 23
13—John C. Tidball, Second artillery, Feb. 5, 1867..... 22
14—Charles H. Morgan, Fourth artillery, Feb. 5, 1867..... 13
15—Robert V. W. Howard, Third artillery, April 4, 1869.. 22

Colonels of Infantry.

1—James V. Bomford, Eighth infantry, May 18, 1864..... 28
2—John King, Ninth infantry, July 30, 1866..... 33
3—Thomas G. Pitcher, First infantry, July 28, 1866..... 25
4—Gordon Granger, Fifteenth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 35
3—George Stoneman, Twenty-first infantry, July 28, 1866. 24
6—John Gibbon, Seventh infantry, July 28, 1866..... 23
7—Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third infantry, July 28, 1866 22
8—*Orlando B. Willcox, Twelfth infantry, July 28, 1866. 14
9—David S. Stanley, Twenty-second infantry, July 28, 1866..... 18
10—William S. Hazen, Sixth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 15
11—*Thomas H. Ruger, Eighteenth infantry, July 28, 1866 5
12—Galusha Pennypacker, Sixteenth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
13—John E. Smith, Fourteenth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
14—Nelson A. Miles, Fifth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
15—Philip H. De Trobriand, Thirteenth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
16—Charles H. Smith, Nineteenth infantry, July 28, 1866.. 4
17—Thomas L. Crittenden, Seventeenth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
18—De Lancey Floyd Jones, Third infantry, June 25, 1867 24
19—Abner Doubleday, Twenty-fourth infantry, Sept. 15, 1867..... 28
20—George Sykes, Twentieth infantry, Jan. 12, 1868..... 22
21—Franklin F. Flint, Fourth infantry, July 8, 1868..... 20
22—Henry B. Clitz, Tenth infantry, Feb. 22, 1869..... 25
23—William H. Wood, Eleventh infantry, Feb. 22, 1869.. 25
24—Samuel W. Crawford, Second infantry, Feb. 22, 1869.. 20
25—George L. Andrews, Twenty-fifth infantry, Jan. —, 1871..... 9

Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry.

1—Robert S. Granger, Sixteenth infantry, June 12, 1865.. 32
2—Henry D. Wallen, Eighth infantry, July, 30, 1865..... 30
3—Alfred Sully, Nineteenth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 29
4—Joseph H. Potter, Fourth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 27
5—Charles R. Woods, Fifth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 18
6—George Crook, Twenty-third infantry, July 28, 1866.... 18
7—August V. Kautz, Fifteenth infantry, July 28, 1866.... 15
8—Frank Wheaton, Twenty-first infantry, July 28, 1866... 15
9—George A. Woodward, Fourteenth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
10—William R. Shafter, Twenty-fourth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
11—John R. Brooke, Third infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
12—Luther P. Bradley, Ninth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
13—George F. Buell, Eleventh infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
14—Elwell S. Otis, Twenty-second infantry, July 28, 1866.. 4
15—Henry A. Morrow, Thirteenth infantry, July 28, 1866.. 4
16—Alexander McD. McCook, Tenth infantry, March 5, 1867..... 18
17—Pinckney Lugenbeel, First infantry, June 25, 1867.... 30
18—Samuel B. Hayman, Seventeenth infantry, Sept. 15, 1867..... 28
19—Anderson D. Nelson, Twelfth infantry, Jan. 12, 1868.. 29
20—Lewis C. Hunt, Twentieth infantry, March 29, 1868.... 23
21—Charles C. Gilbert, Seventh infantry, July 8, 1868..... 24
22—Henry M. Black, Eighteenth infantry, Oct. 7, 1868..... 23
23—Daniel Huston, Jr., Sixth infantry, Feb. 22, 1869..... 23
24—Thomas C. English, Second infantry, Feb. 22, 1869.... 21
25—James Van Voast, Twenty-fifth infantry, Jan. —, 1871 18

Majors of Infantry.

1—William P. Carlin, Sixteenth infantry, Feb. 8, 1864.... 20
2—John D. Wilkins, Eighth infantry, May 6, 1864..... 24
3—Richard J. Dodge, Third infantry, June 21, 1864..... 22
4—William H. Lewis, Seventh infantry, July 14, 1864..... 21
5—Milton Cogswell, Twenty-first infantry, Oct. 8, 1864.... 21
6—John S. Mason, Fifteenth infantry, Oct. 14, 1864..... 23
7—Joseph N. G. Whistler, Twenty-second infantry, Dec. 31, 1864..... 24
8—James P. Roy, Sixth infantry, Feb. 16, 1865..... 21
9—Matthew M. Blunt, Fourteenth infantry, July 30, 1865.. 17
10—Peter T. Swaine, Second infantry, Dec. 29, 1865..... 18
11—Oscar A. Mack, First infantry, June 19, 1866..... 20
12—Henry Douglass, Eleventh infantry, July 28, 1866..... 18
13—Henry C. Merriam, Twenty-fourth infantry, July 28, 1866..... 4
14—Alexander Chambers, Fourth infantry, March 5, 1867.. 17
15—John E. Yard, Twentieth infantry, March 7, 1867..... 9
16—Zenas R. Bliss, Twenty-fifth infantry, August 6, 1867.. 16
17—George Gibson, Fifth infantry, Jan. 12, 1868..... 18
18—Thomas M. Anderson, Tenth infantry, March 26, 1868.. 9
19—Edwin F. Townsend, Ninth infantry, June 22, 1868.... 16
20—Robert E. A. Crofton, Seventeenth infantry, Sept. 25, 1868..... 9
21—Robert S. La Motte, Thirteenth infantry, Dec. 3, 1868.. 9
22—Henry A. Hambright, Nineteenth infantry, Jan. 27, 1869..... 9
23—Alexander J. Dallas, Twenty-third infantry, Feb. 22, 1869..... 9
24—Henry R. Mizner, Twelfth infantry, Feb. 22, 1869..... 9
25—William H. Brown, Eighteenth infantry, Jan. —, 1871. 9

*The services of Colonels Emory, Gregg, Willcox and Roger were not continuous. We have given the actual service.

Pay of the Army—Statement Showing the Old and New Rates of Pay.

A tabular statement of the pay and allowances of officers of the army under the act of July 15, 1870, as compared with the pay and allowances immediately prior to that date, will be transmitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury as soon as it can be compiled, in response to a resolution of the 25th inst.

As it is a matter of general interest to know whether the act referred to increases or decreases the public expenditure we have prepared a statement embodying the information required.

It is, however, almost impossible to give within reasonable limits the various rates of pay and emoluments which obtained under the old laws, there being some twenty-five acts of Congress from 1798 to 1870 affecting officers' pay, besides several volumes of "decisions," "general orders," and so forth. An officer's "allowances" were subject to great variation. The amount allowed for commutation of fuel, when not furnished in kind by the Quartermaster's Department, was governed by the seasons, the latitude of his station and the market price of hard wood. Under the new law there is no difficulty in ascertaining the amount of an officer's pay. Commutation of quarters and fuel is done away with. Officers, however, may be furnished with fuel, quarters and forage in kind by the Quartermaster's Department.

In the subjoined statement we have added to the old rate of pay of general officers the amounts they were allowed for commutation of fuel and quarters, at the rate of eighteen dollars per room and ten dollars per cord, without reckoning any increase on account of latitude.

It will be seen that the only officers whose pay is decreased are the general, the lieutenant general and the major and brigadier generals commanding military divisions and departments.

As all the officers of the last two grades, except General Howard, hold commands entitling them to the highest rate of pay under the old law, and as they were also entitled to an additional ration for every five years' service, their pay has been reduced to a greater extent than the figures in our table indicate. We give the actual decrease in each case:—

General Halleck ...	$2,077 00	General Pope.....	$1,732 00
General Meade.....	2,186 50	General Howard.....	69 50
General Hancock....	2,186 50	General Terry.....	1,274 00
General Schofield....	1,967 50	General Ord.....	1,891 50
General McDowell...	1,821 50	General Canby.....	1,821 50
General Cooke.....	2,040 50	General Augur.....	1,732 00

The decrease in the allowance to aides-de-camp to brigadier generals is more than counterbalanced by the increase in their pay as line officers. It will be observed also that subaltern officers, and junior captains do not gain much under the new law. A second lieutenant (not mounted) is benefited to the extent of $42 50 per annum, and a captain of less than five years' service, $262 50. Surgeons and assistant surgeons of ten years' standing ranking with majors and captains respectively, were entitled to double rations under the law of June 30, 1834, which accounts for the increase in their pay being less than the increase in the pay of the grades to which they belong.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PAY OF OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Grade.	Annual Pay July 15, 1870.	Annual Pay Under Act of July 15, 1870.	Increase.....	Decrease.....
General of the Army.....	$19,716	13,500	—	6,216 00
Lieutenant General.....	14,694 50	11,000	—	3,694 50
Major generals commanding division or department..	9,139 00	7,500	—	1,639 00
Other major generals.....	7,496 00	7,500	4 00	—
Brigadier generals commanding division or department.....	6,664 50	5,500	—	1,164 50
Other brigadier generals...	5,350 50	5,500	149 50	—
Colonel—Less than five years' service.....	2,736 00	3,500	764 00	—
Five years' service.....	2,945 50	3,950	1,004 50	—
Ten years' service.....	2,955 00	4,300	1,345 00	—
Fifteen years' service.....	3,064 50	4,500	1,435 50	—
Twenty years' service.....	3,174 00	4,500	1,326 00	—
Twenty-five years' service	3,283 50	4,500	1,216 50	—
Thirty years' service.....	3,393 00	4,500	1,107 00	—
Lieutenant colonel—Less than five years' service.	2,446 50	3,000	553 50	—
Five years' service.....	2,556 00	3,300	744 00	—
Ten years' service.....	2,665 50	3,600	934 50	—
Fifteen years' service.....	2,775 00	3,900	1,125 00	—
Twenty years' service ...	2,884 50	4,000	1,115 50	—
Twenty-five years' service	2,994 00	4,000	1,006 00	—
Thirty years' service.....	3,103 50	4,000	896 50	—
Major—Less than five years' service.....	2,157 00	2,500	343 00	—
Five years' service.....	2,266 50	2,750	483 50	—
Ten years' service.....	2,376 00	3,000	624 00	—
Fifteen years' service....	2,485 50	3,250	764 50	—
Twenty years' service....	2,595 00	3,500	905 00	—
Twenty-five years' service.	2,704 50	3,500	795 50	—
Thirty years' service.....	2,814 00	3,500	686 00	—
Surgeon—Ten years' service (major).....	2,814 00	3,000	186 00	—
Assistant surgeon—Ten years' service (captain)	2,314 50	2,400	85 50	—
Captain (mounted)—Less than five years' service.	1,657 50	2,000	342 50	—
Five years' service.....	1,767 00	2,200	433 00	—
Ten years' service.....	1,876 50	2,400	523 50	—
Captain (not mounted)—Less than five years' service.....	1,537 50	1,800	262 50	—
Five years' service.....	1,647 00	1,980	333 00	—
Ten years' service.....	1,756 50	2,160	403 50	—
Fifteen years' service.....	1,866 00	2,340	474 00	—
Twenty years' service.....	1,975 50	2,520	544 50	—
Adjutant and quartermaster	1,577 50	1,800	222 50	—
First lieutenants (mounted)—Less than five y'rs' service.....	1,457 50	1,600	142 50	—
Five years' service.....	1,567 00	1,760	193 00	—
Ten years' service.....	1,676 50	1,920	243 50	—
First lieutenants (not mounted)—Less than five years' service.....	1,417 50	1,500	82 50	—
Five years' service.....	1,527 00	1,650	123 00	—
Ten years' service.....	1,636 50	1,800	163 50	—
Second lieutenants (mounted)—Less than five years' service.....	1,457 50	1,500	42 50	—
Five years' service.....	1,567 00	1,650	83 00	—
Ten years' service.....	1,676 50	1,800	123 50	—
Second lieutenants (not mounted)—Less than five years' service.....	1,357 50	1,400	42 50	—
Five years' service.....	1,467 00	1,540	73 00	—
Ten years' service.....	1,567 50	1,680	103 50	—
Chaplain—Less than five years' service.....	1,419 00	1,500	81 00	—
Five years' service.....	1,528 50	1,650	121 50	—
Ten years' service.....	1,648 00	1,800	152 00	—
Aide-de-camp to a major general.....	288 00	200	—	88 00
Aide-de-camp to a brigadier general.....	170 50	150	19 50	—
Acting commissary of subsistence.....	150 50	100	—	30 50

The pay of the

WEST POINT PROFESSORS

is very properly increased under the act of July 15. The old laws gave a professor only eighty-three dollars per annum more than a major. They are now paid as follows:—

After thirty-five years' service, colonel's pay.

From twenty-five to thirty-five years' service, lieutenant colonel's pay.

All other professors major's pay.

The present professors have been in the army or at the "Point" from ten to forty-six years. Their pay is shown by the following table:—

	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Increase.
Professor of Civil and Military Engineering.....	$3,225 50	$4,500	$1,274 50
Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.....	3,116 00	4,500	1,384 00
Professor of Mathematics.....	3,116 00	4,500	1,384 00
Professor of Drawing.....	3,006 50	4,500	1,493 50
Professor of French.....	2,897 00	4,000	1,103 00
Chaplain and Professor of Geography, History and Ethics.....	2,459 00	3,000	541 00
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.....	3,006 50	4,500	1,493 50
Professor of Spanish.....	2,459 00	3,000	541 00

The pay of officers on

THE RETIRED LIST

is seventy-five per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they were retired.

Army Personals.