WASHINGTON.

Popularity of the New National Loan in Europe.

Quarterly Receipts and Expenses of the Treasury.

The First of the Steamship Subsidy Bills Passed by the Senate.

The Tennessee Contested Election Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1871.

The Trial of Congressman Bowen for Bigamy.

The trial of Representative Bowen for bigamy was continued in the Criminal Court to-day. A novel feature of the proceedings was the testimony of John Wilkinson, who swore he believed he was married to the woman known as Mrs. Parke Bowen, or Tabitha Bromela, and that Judge Henderson performed the ceremony in 1860. She wanted to be married and have C. C. Bowen's name, which he assumed, she offered witness $200 as compensation and he took the money; he did not remain with her and never saw her again until yesterday in court. Wilkinson said he had no particular business, but played cards and kept a faro bank. Judge Henderson was recalled, saying he never saw Wilkinson before now and did not marry him to Tabita Parker. This witness also swore that in 1860 he was Clerk of the Circuit Court and Judge of the Probate Court in Tallahassee; he identified the certificate of marriage issued to Tabitha Parke and C. C. Bowen by him as clerk, and, as Judge, performed the marriage ceremony in accordance with the laws of Florida; he recognized Mrs. Bowen, now in court, as the lady he married to Bowen; at this time they lived as man and wife for twelve months to his knowledge. Mr. Wilkinson having left the court room, he was sent for, but could not be found. The above refers to the first marriage of Bowen, the second marriage, with Mrs. Susan P. King, being unquestioned.

Agents for the New Loan.

The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury to the national banks, inviting them to act as agents for the negotiation of the new loan, states that it is the desire of the department that the national banks should act as agents for receiving subscriptions, on which the bank will be paid a commission of one-fourth of one per cent as well upon subscriptions made on its own account as upon those made by other persons through its agency. Thirty applications were received to-day, and thus far Secretary Boutwell is confident that the banks throughout the country will actively co-operate in introducing the new loan.

The New National Loan in Europe.

The following is an extract from a letter of H. Kreisman, Consul at Berlin, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Berlin, January 25:—

But for the war our bonds would be at par, and the new five per cent bonds would be largely taken. Peace seems now nearer than at any time previous, and with it I am sure a market for our new bonds will at once open; provided, always, that you will be permitted to go on reducing the public debt, thereby wiping out the premium on gold. If the time and cry for revenue and tariff reform prevails, and reductions are made so as to prevent a considerable surplus of our income over our expenditure, we will not be able to place our new five per cents here.

The New York Eighth Collection District.

William Lamber, who in December last tendered his resignation as Collector of the Eighth district of New York, to take effect upon the consolidation of the New York city districts, was at the Internal Revenue office this morning, to urge that there may be no unnecessary delay in his successor qualifying and assuming the duties of the office.

New Issue of Tobacco and Spirit Stamps.

Commissioner Pleasonton has contracted with the Continental Bank Note Company, of New York, for the printing of one color of the proposed new issue of distilled spirit and tobacco stamps, the second or finishing printing to be done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

George H. Olney, Collector of Internal Revenue for the second district of Rhode Island; William S. Chichester, Surveyor of Customs at Lavaca, Texas; William L. Ashmore, Collector of Customs at Burlington, N. J.; Thomas Russell, Collector of Customs at Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Captain Peter S. Michie, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the United States Military Academy; Spencer F. Baird, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries under the resolution of February 9, 1871; Henry David, Consul at Martinique, Mexico; John Bruce, United States Judge for the Eastern district of Texas; Russell Hastings, Marshal for the Northern district of Ohio.

Net Receipts and Expenditures of the Treasury.

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the quarter ending December 31, 1870:—

Receipts of customs	$42,054,523
Receipts of internal revenue	31,033,265
Sales of public lands	510,915
Miscellaneous sources	11,498,416
Net receipts	$85,097,120

The following are the expenditures for the same period:—

Civil and miscellaneous	$16,152,316
War	8,109,827
Navy	4,938,036
Indians	11,936,624
Pensions	6,524,293
Interest on the public debt	25,454,604
Net expenditures	$63,115,723

The New Land Office Commissioner.

The Hon. Willis Drummond, the new Commissioner of the General Land Office, was introduced to the clerks in his office yesterday afternoon, and to-day took formal charge of the office.

Personal.

General Horace Porter, the President's private secretary, leaves here to-morrow morning to attend the banquet given in Philadelphia in the evening to the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund. The President was expected to attend, but public business compels him to decline the invitation.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1871.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

The House joint resolution appropriating $5,000 to George F. Robinson, in recognition of his services in saving the life of Secretary Seward, in April, 1865, was taken up on motion of Mr. Hamlin, who said that such services would have been recognized by any other government long ere this, and that if the thing was done at all it should be done gracefully done.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely the House joint resolution to remit duties upon certain imported articles donated for the benefit of the destitute citizens of France.

Mr. SHERMAN explained in regard to this bill that the Finance Committee sympathized entirely with its object, but thought it impracticable, as it would be impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to pass upon all the articles of imported merchandise covered by the bill.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass.—Does the Senator see any way in which the object can be accomplished?

Mr. SHERMAN—Only by direct appropriation from the Treasury.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., from the Committee on Appropriations reported, with amendments, the Post Office Appropriation bill. Ordered to be printed.

One of the amendments authorizes the Postmaster General to increase the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, by doubling the number of trips by means of steamers of 4,000 tons burden, and increasing the subsidy of the China mail line from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely upon the House bill directing the Secretary of State to cause to be brought home and interred the remains of Generals Ashman and Steadman and Elisha N. Sanimier, late United States Consuls at Vera Cruz.

Mr. SUMNER explained that the conclusion of the committee was reached very reluctantly, and only because they believed the passage of the bill would be practically the adoption of a rule by which the government would be bound to bring home the remains of all public servants dying abroad.

On his motion, the bills were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill, making an appropriation for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy in Charleston, S. C.

SELECTION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL CADETS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to provide for the selection of cadets to the Military and Naval Academies. Referred to the same committee.

In making such appointments Representatives are required to select one from three applicants standing highest after a competitive examination conducted by a committee of three residents of the district, who are to be designated by said Representatives. The bill also prohibits the examination or admission within two years of any candidate who fails to pass the examination at the Military or Naval Academy.

THE MEXICAN GULF STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

Mr. Kellogg's subsidy bill, authorizing a mail steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico, between the port of New Orleans, La., and certain ports of the republic of Mexico, was then taken up. The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved to strike out all the names of the corporators, so as to leave the Postmaster General free to act as before in such cases, to contract with the best parties at the best rates. His object was to test the sense of the Senate upon the propriety of limiting the Postal Department in contracting to a particular set of men, no matter how good. In the matter of subsidies there should be no departure from the plan heretofore pursued in the issuance of proposals, &c. The retention of these names would make it patent to all the world, except to the respectable gentlemen named, that the bill was nothing but a job.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., said some of the corporators were among the most wealthy, enterprising and disinterested citizens of New Orleans, which city was most interested in the proposed line; besides, the bill was predicated in part upon a concession by the Mexican Congress in favor of one of the corporators named in the bill.

Mr. Edmunds' motion was agreed to upon a division—24 to 20.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., desired the attention of the Senate a few moments, to present a memorial embracing the views of a large number of merchants and shipowners of New York. He said it came to him with the weight and influence of a large number of prominent business men of New York, men of character and well known to the country. It was in the nature of a remonstrance against all subsidy bills. While their views were entitled to great consideration and respect, he felt that he ought to say to the Senate that he could not entirely concur with them, as would be apparent from his willingness to support the bill now before the Senate, with some amendments which he hoped would be made. He added, the memorial referred to was an earnest remonstrance against all subsidy bills, representing that they are a specious pretence for the revival of American commerce, and concluded by saying that American citizens are entitled, in common with all other people, to purchase ships in the cheapest markets, as they can thereby compete with the rest of the world.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., moved the reference of the bill to a special committee of one member from each of the seven committees, which he named. After meeting his opposition, not only to the subsidizing of ships, but also of the mails, and all the other corrupt practices accompanying such legislation, he proceeded to comment upon the various propositions looking to a revival of American commerce.

Mr. Davis' motion was disagreed to.

After the adoption of numerous amendments, materially modifying it, the bill was reported to the Senate and passed—yeas 34, nays 11.

The vote was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Cole, Corbett, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Hill, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Warner, Wilkinson, Wilson and Yates—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Conkling, Davis, Edmunds, Fowler, Hamilton of Md., Howell, Johnston, Morrill of Vt., Pratt, Sprague, Stearns, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton and Vickers—11.

The bill as passed directs the Postmaster General to advertise for and authorizes him to contract with responsible persons, who shall be American citizens, upon the most advantageous terms for the conveyance of a semi-monthly mail service from New Orleans via Galveston to certain Mexican ports; the contractors within eighteen months to construct three first class iron steamships of not less than 1,500 tons burden each, to be subject to acceptance or rejection by the Postmaster General and approval by a constructor detailed by the Secretary of the Navy. In time of war or danger the government to take the vessels by purchase or payment of a sum equivalent to interest on ascertained value. The mail contract not to exceed ten years, nor the annual compensation $350,000. Reasonable compensation to be paid for the first eighteen months for any pioneer vessels placed upon the route.

THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bills reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill making an appropriation of $14,500 for compensation of Nicholas P. Trist as negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was discussed.

Mr. SUMNER, chairman of the committee, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Fowler advocated the bill, and Mr. Conkling, Mr. Howe and Mr. Thurman opposed it. The discussion developed that the services for which compensation was asked were rendered subsequent to the recall of Mr. Trist as Minister to Mexico, but that the treaty negotiated by him was accepted by the government.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, narrated the particulars of the negotiation referred to, showing that Mr. Trist acted without authority and in defiance of his government; that the treaty was most unpalatable to the United States government; that General Scott and Mr. Trist subsequently quarrelled very bitterly and the latter was sent home under a technical arrest. The only ground, in Mr. Thurman's opinion, upon which the bill could be maintained was that, notwithstanding Mr. Trist did that for which he might have been punished the government adopted his acts, and not only condoned his offence, but took advantage of what he did.

Mr. FOWLER, (rep.) of Tenn., alluded to the fact brought out in the debate, that the claimant was a relative of Thomas Jefferson. He said Mr. Trist had the assistance of General Scott in the negotiation, and argued that it would be in bad faith, dishonest and dishonorable to refuse to pay for the service after the government had accepted it.

The bill passed—ayes 24, nays 13.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. SUMNER then called up the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said that ocean telegraph enterprises had been delayed by the apprehension on the part of foreigners that there would be some interference with that system of communication by the United States. Congress ought not to hesitate to express its desire for the success of such enterprises, and he regarded the bill as affording an precedent opportunity for such an expression.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., inquired whether the bill contained any limitation as to the cost of a message.

Mr. BAYARD said it did not, and he did not think it should.

Mr. NYE thought otherwise, and would prepare an amendment upon the point.

Mr. BAYARD suggested that the amendments to the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations be withdrawn to facilitate the passage of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER thought the amendments would be approved by the House, and that the bill would not be endangered on that account.

Mr. NYE then offered and advocated an amendment limiting the charge for a message of ten words to Europe to $5.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the amendment as uncalled for, in view of the carefully prepared provisions of the bill.

Mr. NYE said the cable companies were in the habit of circulating false reports of the breaking of cables as pretexts for enabling them to double their rates. For one, he was not disposed to be left entirely at the mercy of English capitalists. Under the restriction he proposed sufficiently large dividends could be made by any company.

Without action on the bill the Senate at six o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1871.

UNJUST TAXATION.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition from the merchants of New York to repeal the laws imposing unjust taxation.

THE TENNESSEE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BROOKS, (rep.) of Mass., called up the contested election case of Sheafe against Tillman, from the Fourth Congressional district of Tennessee, the resolutions being that Sheafe, the contestant, is not entitled to the seat, and that Tillman, the sitting member, is, and that Sheafe should be paid $4,500 for the expenses of the contest.

The resolutions were agreed to without discussion, somewhat to the surprise of Mr. Brooks, who had arranged to have an hour's delay, but much to the amusement and satisfaction of the rest of the House.

Mr. BROOKS, however, moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion being a debatable one he proceeded to deliver his speech in favor of the report.

The discussion was continued for a couple of hours when the resolutions were again agreed to.

THE WEST POINT DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. ASPER, (rep.) of Mo., moved to proceed with the consideration of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the West Point Academy difficulties. Agreed to.

The resolutions reported by the Committee are as follows:—

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend the Secretary of War to restore Cadets Baird, Barnes and Flickinger to the Military Academy at West Point, to take effect with the beginning of the next academic year, and then permit them to proceed with the fourth class without further punishment for the offences heretofore committed by them.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War convene a court of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining which members of the first class were instigators and leaders in the affair of January 3, at the United States Military Academy, and that such leaders and instigators be at once dismissed from the Military Academy, and the remaining members of the class engaged in the affair be punished at the discretion of a general court martial to be convened for their trial.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following as a substitute for the second resolution:—

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War refuse, at the graduation of the first class, the customary furlough or leave of absence; but that every member of that class be at once on their graduation ordered to their duties as officers of the army, and that no leave of absence, except sick leave, be granted to any of them for one year.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal., offered the following as an additional resolution:—

Resolved further, That the House of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War convene a court of inquiry to examine into the conduct of the officers on duty at West Point Academy, with a view to ascertain whether they connived at and tried to keep from the public and War Department the wrongs done by the first class cadets, thereby encouraging insubordination and riotous conduct at the Academy, and, if found guilty, that they be relieved from duty at the institution.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., asked leave to offer an additional resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, further, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives the Military Academy at West Point has outlived its usefulness and ought to be abolished.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., objected to that resolution being offered.

Mr. ASPER, the member of the Committee of Military Affairs who drew up the report, proceeded to address the House in support of the resolutions, reciting the facts in the case and insisting upon the gravity of the offence committed by the first class, and the necessity of visiting it with appropriate punishment. He regarded the excuse given by the boys that they were driven to that act because the authorities at Washington were constantly interfering with the discipline of the school and remitting penalties, as a reflection upon President Grant, and as, therefore, adding to the offence committed.

Mr. AXTELL, (dem.) of Cal., said he approved the first resolution reported by the committee, because it leaned to the side of mercy; but he was opposed to the second resolution. It recommended, in fact, the dismissal of the whole first class of the Academy; for in that movement there were neither instigators nor leaders. It was a voluntary, impulsive, unanimous movement. He asked members whether they forgot the indiscretions and follies of their college days and were prepared to mete out to these young men the severest penalties known to college law—expulsion?

Mr. SLOCUM, (dem.) of N. Y., a member of the sub-committee on Military Affairs which made the investigation, declared that he had not been in favor of the House entering upon the investigation, thinking that the discipline in the school might safely be left to the officers; but as the House had thought proper to order it he had taken part in it and had concurred in the resolutions. He defended the officers of the Academy, but recognized that they had had unusual difficulties thrown in their way within the last few years—first, by the admission of a colored cadet, who had proved a great source of embarrassment; and, secondly, by the presence of a cadet, the son of a man high in authority, who interfered with orders and discipline. If he were the head of such an institution he would rather have twenty negro cadets in it than one cadet so circumstanced. And this had been the position in which the officers at West Point had been placed for the last three years.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., said he was influenced by no hostile feeling toward the Military Academy, although the effect of its teachings had followed him for years and inflicted on him more injury than mortal man could ever inflict on him. He had felt its effect from the 18th of April, 1861, till the 8th of November, 1865. It had deprived him of the command of the Army of the James, had sent him home in disgrace and had prevented him entering the capital of the enemy. But still he was opposed to Congressional interference with the discipline of the school. Complaint had been made of the bad effect of executive interference with it, and now they proposed to add to the difficulty by legislative interference with it. He argued against the second resolution, representing what a serious thing it was to blight, as was proposed, the lives of those young men forever. It was their head that had been wrong in the offence which they had committed; their heart had been all right. They had acted from what they thought to be a good motive and for the honor of their corps. As to the conduct of the officers, he remarked that however much they had been blamable, even so much the more should the boys be excused, because they had not had the teaching which it had been promised their fathers that they should have. As for punishing the ringleaders, he agreed with Mr. Axtell, that there were none, but that all were alike culpable, and that they would all have to plead guilty. Besides, he did not like to expose the boys to the temptation to accuse each other. He would rather vote for the expulsion of the whole class than vote for the second resolution. He believed that the resolution which he himself had offered, depriving the boys of the customary furlough, would be a punishment proportionate to the offence and would sufficiently mark the condemnation of their offence by the House.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., disclaimed any disposition to see punishment inflicted on those boys; but he was very much surprised at the argument which he had just heard from the learned lawyer from Massachusetts. That gentleman's arguments were somewhat strange, and he (Logan) should not attempt to account for their strangeness. He was surprised at that gentleman's attributing a motive for the offence committed. The motives for a crime were to be found in the circumstances of the crime itself. One of the boys most prominently involved in the offence was from his own town, an appointee of his and the son of one of his friends, but he (Logan) felt that he had a duty to perform in this case and he would not falter in its performance. He would never

"Send the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow fawning,"

but he would do his duty though the heavens were to fall, and his duty was to decide the question without reference to the relatives or friends or parents of those cadets. He did not regard it as such a great punishment to turn the offenders out of the Academy. Some of the most gallant officers he had known in the war were men who had been dismissed from West Point. He knew some members of Congress who had been turned out of college. That fact had not kept them out of congress, though it might have kept them out of jail. (Laughter.)

At the close of Mr. Logan's speech the House seconded the previous question, after which Mr. Asper had an hour to close the debate.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., asked Mr. Asper to yield him five minutes. Cries of "No! no!" "Vote! vote!"

Without proceeding further with the question, the House, at half-past five, took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for general debate only.

Evening Session.

In the evening session of the House the chair was occupied by Mr. Broomes, of Massachusetts.

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WEST POINT ACADEMY

Report of the Congressional Committee on the Troubles Among the Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1871.

The report of the Committee on Military Affairs concerning the expulsion of cadets from the West Point Military Academy came up in the House to-day, and was the occasion of rather a lively discussion. West Point is by no means a favorite of the House. There are so many gentlemen who served as officers in the volunteer forces who were snubbed by the regular army officers during the war against the rebellion that the very mention of West Point is sure to arouse their temper. As previously stated, the committee recommend the passage of a resolution directing the Secretary of War to convene a court of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining what members of the first class were instigators and leaders in the affair of January 3 at the Academy, and that they be at once dismissed. Should this resolution be adopted it is believed Cadet Frederick Dent Grant, the son of the President, will be among those to be dismissed. General Slocum, a member of the committee, in his speech to-day intimated that young Grant was one of the instigators and leaders of the mob who committed the outrage on the three boys belonging to the fourth class. He read from the testimony of cadet Grant to show that he was in the habit of using his influence with his father, the President, to have cadets who had been tried by court martial and dismissed reinstated. One of these was cadet Shortelle, who had been found guilty of grossly insulting one of the instructors of the Academy. Shortelle is now a member of the first class. The following is the testimony given before the committee by young Grant:—

Cadet Frederick D. Grant sworn and examined by Mr. Asper:—

Question. State your age, residence and position at the academy.

Answer. I am twenty-one years of age, reside in Washington, D. C., and am a private in the first class.

Q. State as briefly as you can what part you took in the sending off of these boys.

A. On the 3d of January, while we had release from quarters, Mr. Baird, of the fourth class, went to buttermilk, where he got drunk. He returned in the afternoon and in the evening told one of his classmates, Mr. Dallon, that he was going down again. Mr. Dallon told him not to go—that he would be "hived" if caught during the inspection. He replied something to the effect that he was all right; that he had arranged with Flickinger, that he had him under his control, so that he would do what he told him to. At the sentinel's inspection at the first relief Flickinger answered, "All right." The sentinel, however, suspected that all was not right, and so reported to the corporal.

Q. You need not go through with the details. Your class were satisfied that these cadets were guilty of falsehood and held a meeting for the purpose of taking measures to expel them from the Point?

A. Yes, sir. There had been a great many court martials before that, and out of twenty-nine that had been dismissed within the last ten years only one has remained away.

Q. You divided your class into three squads, who were to take care of these boys?

A. Yes.

Q. The principal part of the class were engaged in the affair?

A. The whole of it.

Q. Are you a member of that class?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You took part in the affair, the same as the rest?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Slocum—Q. Speaking about the number of cases in which sentences have been remitted, in how many of these cases have you applied for a remission of the sentences?

A. Only three, sir.

Q. What were they?

A. One was the case of Mr. Clark, class of 1868. He was dismissed for going down to buttermilk. I wrote a letter to father, but he took no action upon it. Mr. Johnson remitted it. And the other two cases of Mr. Croom and Mr. Davenport. I wrote to have their sentence remitted, as they were not guilty of any offence. Their sentence was remitted to suspension for one year.

Q. What were they charged with? A. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; the specification was for erasing a report; they did not erase it; at least, I understood they did not, and out of the five men who were court martialed at that time—three of them for lying—the two who were not guilty were sentenced to be dismissed, and only one that was dismissed finally was afterward proven to be innocent, and that was Barnes.

Q. Do you recollect the case of Shortelle?

A. That was another case about which I wrote; I forgot that.

Q. You wrote on about that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was reinstated?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These four cases are the only ones you can call to mind?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Asper—Question. Were you present in the room calling up these boys, and what part did you take, personally, in sending them off?

A. I was merely in the room; I was appointed treasurer of the committee; I think there were six or eight men in the committee to which I belonged.

Q. Did you have a meeting on the day of the 3d, in which you heard testimony in reference to these boys?

A. We had a meeting of the class, I think, on the 3d. We had enough testimony to convince me.

Q. The boys were not present at any of these meetings?

A. No, sir.

Q. They did not know what was going on?

A. No, sir. We didn't intend to do anything until we were satisfied that they were guilty.

Q. Who were the movers?

A. There were no movers.

Q. Who were the leaders?

A. No one; all acted together.

Q. Did you see anything about violence?

A. There was none that I saw; I only remember seeing three men touch them, and that was only to wake them, which was not roughly, at all—just enough to wake them up; they were informed that they had been lying, and that they knew it, and that we were going to send them on; we took them up the road toward Fort Putnam and sent them off; I didn't see them touched going up.

Q. The talk going up was rather menacing than otherwise towards the boys?

A. I did not pay any attention to it. I believe something was said if they came back in the morning they would be tarred and feathered.

Q. Was there not considerable talk all the time of that kind?

A. I believe there was.

Q. That they would be tarred and feathered if they came back?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any other threats?

A. Not that I heard.

Q. Were they not told to run?

A. Perhaps so. They ran about fifty yards.

Q. Were any missiles thrown?

A. None whatever.

Q. Did not some of the boys have rocks in their hands?

A. I did not see any.

General Slocum gave it as his opinion that this matter of reinstating cadets who had been tried and found guilty of offences which demanded their dismissal has demoralized the Academy and ruined its discipline. General Butler appeared as the apologist of the first class. He did not think the committee should be so hard on the boys. "You know how it is yourself," said Butler, "and you should not forget that you were once boys, and that you have boys of your own."

General Logan replied to Butler, and was in favor of the discipline of the Academy being carried out against all the boys, no matter who their fathers might be. It was time that this Academy, which cost the people so much money, was taught the first principle of military discipline—namely, subordination. The resolutions went over without being voted upon after the previous question was seconded.

Appointment to a Professorship at West Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1871.

Captain Peter S. Michie, of the corps of engineers, and instructor of practical military engineering, signalling and telegraphy at the Military Academy, has been appointed Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, in place of Professor Bartlett, whose retirement was lately announced in these despatches. Professor Michie is a graduate of the class of 1863, standing second on the list, and has a distinguished reputation in his corps and at the universities for professional learning, industry and energy. From his graduation till the close of the war he was employed in the engineering operations against Charleston, Richmond, Petersburg and other fortified places, and was a member of the Engineer Commission which visited Europe in search of military knowledge last year.

THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

Mrs. President Grant's Last Reception.

Life at the White House—A Peep Into the Blue Room—Noble Example for American Ladies—Elegant Toilets—Mrs. Secretary Delano's Second Card Reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1871.

It has been said that Mrs. Grant's receptions are so entirely written out that nothing more can be said concerning them, except to describe the varieties of dress; and indeed the same dresses are worn so often that it requires a skilful hand to touch them up lightly enough to keep in the good graces of the wearers, and sometimes it is necessary to pass them by, for what woman wishes her toilet described on more than one occasion, unless its elegance is particularly noticeable? This custom of having several handsome dresses and frequently appearing in them is, of course, a commendable one; but it does not afford a very broad field for the fashion correspondent's pen.

MRS. GRANT SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE

to her countrywomen by saying that it is a matter of no concern to her if her dresses are described over and over. The habit of wearing evening dresses and jewels is not practised to any extent in Washington, although the custom prevails to quite an alarming degree in some Northern cities. This would not do in Washington, where every petty reception, ball or sociable that occurs is made mention of and dresses are described promiscuously, whether dowdy-looking or elegant, just as they chance to come within range of the correspondent's eye. It would afford considerable embarrassment to a gay belle to have her unique toilet given in detail, and a few days or weeks later to see the *fac simile* dress description attached to the name of another lady. Although Mrs. Grant's receptions occur with clockwork regularity, in sunshine or storm, week after week, the season through, they are not really monotonous. To be sure the same routine is gone over every Tuesday of well dressed people and grotesque looking characters waiting in the East Room until something is satisfactorily arranged behind the scenes, when an usher appears in the doorway and in his blandest tone imparts the welcome intelligence that gentlemen and ladies can pass through, which, being interpreted, means that the dainty *bijou* of a Blue Room, with its distinguished occupants, is open for inspection. Then, of course, the irrepressible Michler is on hand to perform his part, which is:—"Mrs. Grant, this is Mr. or Mrs. or Lord and Lady So and So," with a very meek repetition of her name if Mrs. Grant has chanced to diverge from the regulation right about face position and is not paying strict attention. Next on the programme is the solemn hand-shaking ceremony, with all its accompanying stiff little bow. Mrs. Grant's position is a trying one. She has to serve the public faithfully, and the nation has full value received for the glittering honor which it confers upon the man whom it sends to the White House as its President with the paltry salary of $25,000 a year, out of which he is expected to give magnificent state dinners, dine and wine his friends, of whom every President has a liberal number, and keep up appearances generally. If a man is ever elected to the position who is so unfortunate as to be entirely dependent upon the salary that the nation allows, his wife will probably often feel the need of pocket money. Henry Ward Beecher receives almost as much pay for amusing the thousands of people who go to Plymouth church every Sunday, and certainly the country can afford to give to the man whom it places at its head double or quadruple the salary that the congregation of Plymouth church pay Beecher. At Mrs. Grant's receptions one becomes familiar with the faces of many who frequent them; but some of these are

BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE, GENIAL FACES,

which are ever welcome to the eye, and a pleasant variety is afforded by the presence of many strangers, who think they have not seen all the points of interest in the capital until they have been presented to Mrs. Grant at one of her receptions. If some do call these receptions tiresome affairs, perfect bores, there are others who profess to consider them delightful occasions. A prominent lady of the Cabinet remarked recently that she thoroughly enjoyed Mrs. Grant's receptions. Perhaps she was sincere in this; perhaps fear and trembling regarding certain weighty political matters are the cause of her high appreciation of them. There was not quite as great a crowd at the Executive Mansion to-day as usual, but many of the toilets far exceeded in elegance any that have been worn at day receptions before. Mrs. General Pitcher, of New York, and Miss Felt, of Galena, were the only ladies assisting Mrs. Grant to-day. The dresses of this lady were all dark and but little ornamented, but a reception description is not complete without them. Mrs. Grant wore a dahlia colored silk, trimmed with same shade of velvet, and black point lace collar, and the gold cable necklace without which she is seldom seen. Mrs. Pitcher and Miss Felt appeared in black gros-grain.

A DRESS WHICH ATTRACTED MUCH NOTICE

was worn by Mrs. Zbrowski. It was a black silk, with deep black thread lace bounce, over a band of white silk; a black silk overskirt was looped beneath a broad rose color sash; white point lace covered her neck and was fastened with diamonds; duchesse sleeves were elaborated, trimmed with white lace, and the costume might have passed for an evening one but for a dainty mass of black velvet, white point lace, pink and lilac feathers, which is called a bonnet.

Mrs. Whitney was handsomely dressed in a black velvet trained dress, with a white point lace shawl and rose color velvet bonnet, trimmed with white lace and feathers.

Lady Thornton wore a purple satin, with black velvet overskirt and ruby velvet bonnet.

SECRETARY AND MRS. DELANO'S RECEPTION.

As the gay season approximates its close balls, parties and receptions are being crowded into the nights and everybody is trying to get just as much enjoyment as is possible during the brief time intervening between this and Lent. No house is a more popular resort for the fashionable crowd of pleasure-seekers than that of Secretary Delano. This fact was forcibly demonstrated by the immense crowd who attended their second card reception which they gave last night. You receive such a good, honest, hearty, welcome and so many means are devised for your enjoyment that you cannot help contrasting the attractions which these receptions present with the ceremonious, hollow forms through which one has to pass in many cold and unattractive drawing rooms which are thrown open in all their stately oppressive splendor to invited guests. Mrs. Delano is very fortunate in having such a valuable reserve force to assist her in the duties of hostess as her daughters, Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Cox, and her attractive little daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jona. C. Delano. Though the presence of one or all of these ladies adds greatly to the enjoyment of the evening there is, perhaps, no lady in Washington society whose cordial manner and friendly words render her better calculated to dispense with a galaxy of assistants than the wife of the Secretary of the Interior. Last night Mrs. John C. Delano was the only one of the charming trio who divided the honors of the evening with Mrs. Delano. Mrs. Delano's figure is very much inclined to *embonpoint*, and nothing could have been more becoming than her black velvet dress, with its handsome lace trimmings. Mrs. John Delano's toilet was very elegant, and consisted of a white satin trained dress, with scarlet satin overskirt, lace trimmings and bertha, and her heavy dark braids interwoven with scarlet flowers.

TERRORISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Horrible Crimes by the Ku Kluxes—The Union County Jail Broken Open—Ten Negro Prisoners Butchered.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14, 1871.

Much excitement prevails in Columbia, S. C., owing to the outrages of the Ku Klux in the upper counties. A body of five hundred masked horsemen surrounded the jail of Union county on Sunday night, tied the jailer and took out ten negro prisoners, confined on charges of murder and arson. Six of these were shot, two hung and two are missing. The pretext for the crime was that the prisoners were about to be removed to Columbia on a writ of habeas corpus. Much indignation at the lynching prevails among the masses of the people, without regard to party.

MORE SNOW.

Another "Old Timer"—An Additional White Coat for the Ground—Travel Impeded—The Storm in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

The snow came again yesterday morning at an early hour, and lasted through the day, up to six o'clock in the evening. This was by far the heaviest and most continuous fall that has occurred this season. It drove down the streets before the north wind in a most aggravating manner to pedestrians going up town. It made a very considerable difference, though, in one's feelings to sail before it, and it fell so thickly and so rapidly all day that the sidewalks were never at any time approaching clear. Fairs of men and boys were kept almost all day long at the most prominent crossings endeavoring to effect something like a passage, but to no purpose, the snow fell faster than it could be swept off. The condition of the roadways was terrible, and travel, except for sleighs, was exceedingly difficult and dangerous.

The large, filthy-looking ridges of snow running along on both sides of all the off streets received a heavy new coating yesterday, and the heaps flung up from the car tracks made their proportions greater and their existence a nuisance. Riding on the cars was almost out of the question, and the few that were able to creep along were so crowded that it was impossible to get even a foothold, in consequence of which many amusing accidents occurred. People would grab at the vehicles as they came along, and, not being able to get on, would run with them a short distance until they stumbled against a hard lump of snow and fell in the track, amidst the shouts of the passengers on the platform. Many courageous fellows jumped at the cars, and finding no place to stand on, were flung back into the snow with an impetus for their pains. In some cases the cars were turned bodily into the middle of a by street, and the horses taken to help another, loaded with human freight, out of

A DILEMMA.

The streets up town were almost entirely deserted. The principal avenues, with an occasional carriage struggling through, had a most dreary and wintry look. Around Union square and up to Madison, a generally crowded thoroughfare, the few stragglers who were obliged to be out only made the scene more desolate. In Broadway numbers of teams were completely unable to move the wagons to which they were attached, and they were constantly compelled to send for assistance. In many instances the animals refused to face the storm, their mouths and eyes being entirely unprotected from the snow. Even the stages travel slowly, and can be easily outstripped by a nimble pedestrian.

The storm, however, though causing a vast deal of inconvenience to a large number of the people, does

A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD

to others. The number of men and carts which have been employed for the past ten days in cleaning the principal streets had to be considerably augmented yesterday, and hundreds of poor fellows who were looking around dejectedly for a job have found a little employment, and by the end of the week they will be able to bring a little into their wretched homes to help them to tide over the bad weather.

Business everywhere seemed entirely at a standstill, and storekeepers wore gloomy faces as they looked out of their empty shops at the storm without—the cause of their distress. The railroad traffic is stopped on several lines, trains due yesterday morning arriving only last night. The principal mails, however, have been pretty regular.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

Business, so far as the stores were concerned, and the offices, it might be added, with equal correctness, was almost entirely suspended in consequence of the severe, blustering northeast snow storm which prevailed the live long day in Brooklyn; yet the streets were by no means as deserted in appearance as has been noticeable in the early part of the winter's fleecy visitations. It would seem, indeed, as though people were now growing so much accustomed to snow falls as not to allow it to seriously inconvenience them by confining them within doors when their pressure without was urgent. The street cars of the city railroad company were run on all the lines at extended intervals, so few and far between that many hundreds of persons labored under the supposition that the cars had been withdrawn from the lines along which they had waited long and vainly for the accommodation of a passage, and walked on their way complaining bitterly. When a car did pass along, drawn by four