The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

At the meeting of the Western Nail Association, held at Pittsburgh yesterday, it was agreed to stop two weeks more in March, in addition to the number already agreed on, which expires on the 15th inst.

THE bill for an income tax to be reported by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, provides that all incomes up to $2,000 be exempted; all incomes of more than $2,000 and less then $10,000 are to be taxed 2 per centum; and all incomes of more than $10,000 are to be taxed 3 per centum. The amount which the tax will raise is estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year.

THE prolonged illness of the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade gives rise to serious apprehensions that hewill not recover. In the order of nature the brave old statesman has nearly run his course. Born in the first year of the century, he is now well advanced in his seventy-eighth year, and rapidly nearing the limit beyond which but few of the most robust and vigorous of men can scarcely hope to pass. Until prostrated by the disease from which he is now suffering he was a man of remarkable intellectual and physical vigor, and it is so recently that he was taking a most conspicuous and aggressive part in Ohio politics, that upon the announcement of his serious illness his countrymen were surprised to find, on consulting the biographical dictionary, that he is almost an octogenarian.

A CONFEDERATE geography has been brought to light by a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. It was printed in England for use as a text book in Southern schools, and was written by the Rev. K. J. Stewart. The title was "A Geography for Beginners," and the publisher was J. W. Randolph. The edition, consisting of several thousand volumes, was captured by a United States man-of-war, and subsequently sold in the North for a song. Among the many amusing passages is this: "In 1862 the Government of the Confederate States was duly established at Richmond, Va., under the Constitution which had been adopted by the several States, with the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President for a term of six years. Alexander H. Stephens as Vice President. Every effort that human ingenuity could contrive, or immense resources of money and vast armaments on sea and land could accomplish, was made by the Northern Government to capture the Capital and other important places, and break up the political organization of the Confederacy. But, by the constant, evident and acknowledged aid of the God of Battles, these efforts have all failed, and, at vast expense of suffering and blood, the people of the Southern States have fought their own way to political independence and the respect and amity of the great nations of the world." The logical process by which the author sought to prove that Richmond was destined to be the great city of the Confederacy was rather curious: "All the great cities of ancient times were south of latitude 40° N.—as Nineveh, Babylon, Tyre, Sidon, Damascus, Cairo, Thebes, Jerusalem, Athens, Troy, and other once large and powerful cities."

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

Trial of a Woman and Her Paramour for the Murder of Her Husband.

GENESSEE, N. Y., February 11.—An extraordinary demand for accommodations in this village during the coming session of the Livingston County Court of Oyer and Terminer is being made by people from all parts of this county, the expectation being that either William Pearson or Mrs. J. P. Withey, or both, will be placed on trial, charged with the murder of J. Bradley Withey, husband of the last named prisoner. The crime alleged was committed a year ago, but the prisoners have had their trial postponed from term to term. The circumstances connected with the case are these: J. Bradley Withey was a farmer, living near West Avon. His family consisted of his wife and four children, the oldest seventeen and the youngest two years of age. An adjoining farm was owned and occupied by William Pearson. He had a wife and four young children. Withey had good reason to suspect that Pearson and Mrs. Withey were on terms of illicit intimacy, and this fact destroyed the peace of his family. On the 29th of December, 1876, during a quarrel that arose from this cause, Willie Withey, aged fifteen, became enraged at his father and shot him, destroying the sight of his right eye. Withey had been a soldier in the late war, and at Gettysburg the sight of his left eye was destroyed by a flying fragment of shell. The shot of his son, therefore, left him totally blind. It also prostrated him for several weeks, so that he was unable to to get about. During that time Pearson was constantly in Withey's house, in company with Mrs. Withey. When Withey became able to go about the house, he remonstrated with his wife on her conduct. On the 8th of February, 1877, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in a short time under very suspicious circumstances. The body was buried, however, without any investigation being made by the authorities, but public feeling ran high. A few days after the death of Withey, Pearson disposed of his property and disappeared, his family being ignorant of his movements. Shortly after his departure Mrs. Withey left her children with relatives and also disappeared. There was no longer any doubt in the public mind that murder had been committed, and Coroner Patterson ordered Withey's remains to be taken up, and an investigation was made. Evidence was discovered that was considered sufficient to warrant the finding of a verdict against Pearson and Mrs. Withey. They were traced and arrested shortly afterwards and brought to this place, where they have been in jail ever since, awaiting trial. Willie Withey, in the meantime, has been tried and convicted for the deadly assault on his father, and is now serving a long term of imprisonment, under that conviction, in the Rochester Penitentiary.

Ex-Officio.

Editors Intelligencer:

In reference to the complication between the officials and employes at the Capitol and the militia companies, who have been drilling in the armory, noticed in the evening paper, the facts are simply these: The Governor gave us the permission to use the armory for drill purposes. The employes petitioned Adjutant General Wood to close the armory against us. He did so and we are out. This he did in the absence of the Governor. As for disturbing the officials we are not aware that the denizens of the State House are so laborious in the discharge of their duties as to work in the evenings, the time at which the drill takes place. Putting us out perhaps saves the Janitor a little trouble and we guess that's what's the matter.

SMOOLY ZOO.

THE ANDERSON CASE.

The President Losing Confidence in the Good Intentions of the South.

He Thinks the Returning Board Trials Will Reopen Sectional Controversies.

He Will Not Sit Still and Allow Innocent Men to be Oppressed.

The Cabinet Will Approve Any Measures He May Adopt.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The late occurrences in Louisiana were the subject of earnest discussion in the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and the fact was disclosed that the President and his constitutional advisers are unanimous in the belief that the prosecutions of the Returning Board are a breach of good faith on the part of the Democrats of Louisiana, are in violation of the understanding between the President and Representatives of the people of that State, and that their tendency will be to destroy the confidence of the country in the good intentions of the Southern Conservatives, and to reopen old sectional controversies which it has been the aim of the President to close forever.

Some members of the Cabinet, either from having been witnesses of what took place in Louisiana a year ago, or from their less conservative tendencies, show greater indignation than others. Secretary Sherman's opinions are known, for he has already published them to the world. What he says in such forcible language is indorsed by Secretaries Thompson and McCrary and by Attorney General Devens, and in regard to any measures that may be adopted by the President, it may be said with confidence that there will be no division in the Cabinet. The President has already addressed a letter to the Attonrey General calling his attention officially to the conviction of Gen. Anderson, and the arrest of other members of the Returning Board, and asking for his opinion what the Executive can do, if anything, to insure Wells, Anderson, and their associates fair and just treatment. In this letter, which will probably be published to morrow, with Gen. Devens' reply, the President takes occasion to express, in very vigorous language, his opinion of the proceedings before the court in New Orleans, and to characterize them as he thinks they deserve. To give more force to the communication, he reviews briefly the history of the events which preceded the accession of the Nicholls administration in Louisiana to undisputed power, and recalls the general understanding that was arrived at, giving emphasis to the whole by quoting from the resolutions of the Nicholls Legislature, and from letters written by Governor Nicholls. President Hayes' letter is not long, but like all his State papers, it is direct, pointed and unequivocal, and shows beyond all question his determination not to sit still and allow men whom he believes to be innocent to be outraged and oppressed, as he thinks the members of the Returning Board are. The letter would probably have been published to-night, but for the fact that it is being revised. More "snap" is being put into it.

Attorney General Devens will act very promptly in this matter. He has never looked upon the Southern policy of the Administration with that unquestioning confidence that has been felt by the President and some other members of his Cabinet, and has never held that the President could not change his policy at any time if circumstances should seem to demand it; not that he or any one else to whom the President looks for advice contemplates the possibility of military interference under any circumstances, but he has looked upon the overtures of the President toward the South as in some degree experimental, not to be persisted in unless the South showed itself ready to reciprocate, and to meet the President at least half way. There are several ways in which steps can be taken to have the proceedings of Judge Whittaker's court reversed, and one of these General Devins will undoubtedly recommend to the President to-morrow.

The President has spoken without reserve on this subject to-day to every one who has approached him and referred to it in conversation. He has shown no impatience or vindictiveness, but he has evinced a deep feeling, which some describe as a sense of injury, and a determination that will not be shaken to act with promptness and decision. No man in the country believes more implicitly in the lawfulness of all the Returning Board's proceedings than President Hayes. He thinks the members of it did their duty in counting the vote of Louisiana, conscientiously and fearlessly, and he does not believe that any other result than that which was announced could have been legally reached. It is not, therefore, from any sense of obligation to Messrs. Wells and Anderson and their associates for a service of doubtful character, either to the party or to himself, that he now feels bound to do what he can to save them from the malignity of Bourbon persecution, but is from his sense of justice, based upon a belief that they are being pursued simply because they did their duty conscientiously in a time of great trial, if not of danger.

As an example of the President's feelings on this subject, reference may be made to an interview between him and Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, to-day, in which he spoke very indignantly of the course pursued by those having charge of the Returning Board trials in New Orleans, and by the Bourbons who are urging them on. He is reported as having said to Dr. Loring that these prosecutions were inspired "by the devilishness of the worst elements of Louisiana politics." He added that he should give the subject instant consideration, and that he would resort to every legal expedient to arrest any further persecution of the gentlemen referred to. He spoke of the letter that he had already addressed to Attorney General Devens, asking his opinion as to the powers of the Executive in the premises, and as to the most direct and effective means of reaching the case.

In a conference with several other gentlemen, the President expressed himself with great earnestness, and said that he was willing to use all peaceful means to correct this injustice, but absolutely refused to entertain the idea of employing force.

A telegram was received to-day from Gov. Nicholls disclaiming all sympathy with the movement against the Returning Board, but admitted that he was powerless to interfere to prevent those who have assumed control of the matter from carrying out their purposes.

Sixty-one Years a Nun.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Mother Theresa, of the Order of Carmelite Nuns, died in their Convent in this city on Monday evening, in the 81st year of her age and the 61st year of her religion. Mother Theresa was known in the world as Miss Mary Hannah Sewell. Her father was Colonel Sewell, of the staff of General Washington.

CREMATION.

Death of Mrs. Benn Pitman—Interview With Her Bereaved Husband.

The Body to be Taken to Washington, Pa., To-morrow.

Cincinnati Gazette, 13th.

The following brief card conveyed to the many friends of the wife of Mr. Benn Pitman the first news of her death:

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED,

February 11, 1878, Jane, the Beloved Wife of Benn Pitman,

IN THE 52D YEAR OF HER AGE.

Her remains are embalmed to be, in accordance with the provisions of her will, conveyed to Washington, Pa., to be cremated by her friend, Dr. LeMoyne.

"A wise and warie gentlewoman, avoiding strife that she might work in peace; having gravitie so interlaced with pleasantnesse that with exceeding grace she was lightnesse to all around.'—Old Chronicler.

A *Gazette* reporter called last evening at the residence of the family in Fulton, and introduced himself to Mr. Pitman, for the purpose of learning something of the plans for the somewhat novel disposition of the remains of the deceased. The house was brilliantly lighted, and filled with friends of the family. The reporter was brought into the sitting room, occupied by Mr. Pitman and a lady and gentleman friend. Mr. Pitman complied cheerfully with the reporter's request, and proceeded at once to explain his own and his deceased wife's views on the subject of cremation. He said that about two years ago Mrs. Pitman wrote to Dr. Le Moyne, at Washington, Pa., a wealthy gentleman, who had built a cremation furnace in that place, in regard to that method of disposing of her remains. She was then in perfect health, and probably had no idea of her early death. Mr. Pitman here produced the will drawn in the hand writingof the deceased in August last, and read the following clause of instructions:

"Inasmuch as I have long conceived it to be the most sensible mode of disposing of my body, I desire that my remains be forwarded to Dr. Le Moyne, to be cremated in the furnace built by him for that purpose in Washington, Pa."

Mr. Pitman gave the substance of a further clause of the will, providing, in case her daughter dies without issue, that her lot which adjoins that owned by her husband on the hillside, in Fulton, be set apart for an institution, or for the support of a lady physician, for the treatment, free of charge, of special diseases of women, in cases where the applicants are too poor to pay for treatment.

In regard to the wishes of his wife to be cremated, Mr. Pitman said that about ten days ago she reminded him of her wish, and asked that he write to Dr. Lemoyne on the matter. Mr. Pitman treated it lightly at first, but afterward wrote as she desired.

Mr. Pitman said that one of his wife's reasons for preferring cremation was her abhorance of the hypocrisy and expense of the modern style of burial. She was emphatically opposed to all forms of waste and extravagance. She abhorred, too, everything dismal and morbid. So the funeral would be conducted without either undertakers or priests, nor black colors nor anything gloomy. "I am having the cabinet maker make a neat mohogany casket for her. Her room there will be draped in bright colors, among them will be some small British flags, which her brother, Wm. Bragg, President of the Academy of Design in Sheffield, England, brought us on a recent visit here. We will also have some American flags, and other cheerful colors. The catafalque will be trimmed with light blue silk. We have invited a few friends to come and see it, but will not allow the face of the corpse to be seen, or, anything to occur that may gratify a morbid or gloomy taste. The body will probably be taken to Washington, Pa., on Thursday night. I will go with it alone."

Mrs. Pitman, he said, was born in Birmingham, England. She was one of a family of ten children, each of whom was remarkable in some trait of character. Her brother, William Bragg, had the honor of introducing almost all the modern appliances of civilization into Brazil. He is a member of the great Atlas Steel Company in Sheffield, and made the first practical application of the Bessemer process of making steel. Mrs. Pitman was a woman of great literary ability. She read the final proofs of a large phonetic dictionary, assisted Mr. Pitmaan in all of his extensive phonographic reports of the great conspiracy trials during the war, did half the mechanical work of setting the type and engraving of Mr. Pitman's phonographic works, and in some important cases of phonographic reporting dictated to as many as twelve copyists at a time. She was a woman of energy, and possessed so much vim that she overlooked for a long time the progress of her disease, an internal cancer. "She had been so healthy up to this time that she had never since her marriage, over a quarter of a century ago, been under a physician's treatment. Since my engagement with the School of Design, Mrs. Pitman conducted the phonographic publishing business exclusively. I don't suppose the students of the academy are aware that they are indebted to her for all of the time I have devoted to them."

The friendly visitor here asked Mr. Pitman if he would have had the body cremated, if the deceased had not requested it.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Pitman. "I would have carried it out if she had never uttered a word. But our belief in cremation as well as almost everything else, was identical."

Mr. Pitman added that the deceased "had an abiding faith that the Great Father of all would take charge of her hereafter as before. She had a quiet confidence of the future that amounted to an absolute certainty in her mind. She was essentially religious."

"Was she a member of any church sir?" our reporter inquired timidly.

"Ha, ha, ha! Why you make me laugh, sir," said Mr. Pitman. "It is so very absurd. And yet so many have amused me with such questions. No sir, certainly not. We were progressive and raised ourselves from all the old ruts of faith. You can't imagine, sir, how completely we emancipated ourselves from the old ruts when we came to this country, and we never wore into any new ones. You might say, if you do it neatly, that she had outgrown her Swedenborgian belief. She had grown far beyond it. She went to church sometimes, but attached herself to no form of faith.

"What will you do with the remains?" asked the friend.

"I will have them brought home, and determine afterward what to do with them. I may possibly plant a rose bush over them. I would be very glad to have her live in a rose bush. I know it would please her, too, and be in every way consistent with her own ideas."

"You would not deposit the ashes in the classical urn?" queried the friend.

"No, no, we don't want anything of the horrible about it. It might be well enough, though, if there were a mausoleum here for the storing of such remains.

"Have any of your friends expressed a desire to accompany you to the cremation?" asked the reporter.

"No, I would not have them. I want it to be private. If there is any desire on the part of the public to learn anything of the proceeding, I will inform them through the press by telegraph. No, I have not time to inform any one newspaper exclusively, but will transmit it through the Associated Press."

So if any of our readers wish to learn anything further of the interesting ceremony, they will probaly be able to obtain it by a perusal of the regular dispatches.

Revival at Wesley Chapel.

Editors Intelligencer.

The revival in Wesley Church continues with unabated interest, crowds of people from every part of the city continue to attend, notwithstanding services have been held every night, for over five weeks, yet the interest grows, and frequently the throng is so great at the church, that many have to return home, not being able to secure even standing room.

The most remarkable feature of this meeting is the endurance and perseverance of the pastor, Rev. W. E. Rippey, during the entire five weeks, he has preached or lectured every evening, with the exceptions of two or three, and he now seems as fresh and ready for work as in the beginning. The eloquence of this man as a preacher and his excellence as a pastor is just beginning to be felt and appreciated in Wheeling and as he becomes more widely known the interest in his meetings grows and appreciates. The class of persons joining Wesley Church since these meetings began, is all that could be desired, already seventy-five have expressed conversion and over eighty have connected themselves with the church, many of them heads of families, and prominent persons living in the southern part of the city. And the end is not yet. M.

Solemn Mass for Pope Pius.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The grand and impressive ceremonial of the solemn mass of requiem for Pope Pius IX was observed in its entirety to-day. In the Cardinal's Church (St. Patrick's Cathedral) the services lasted from half-past 9 until half past 1 o'clock, and proceeded without the least hitch or interruption, under the direction of the Rev. Father Kearney, the Pastor of the Cathedral and Master of Ceremonies. Bishop Loughton was Celebrant, attended by the usual deacons and sub-deacons. The office for the dead was chanted by about a hundred and fifty priests and fifty chorists, all led by the venerable and distinguished Vicar General Quinn.

The Cathedral was crowded and included in the congregation were the officers of the National, State and Municipal Governments. The music of the mass was sung by a large number of voices. The drapery was most appropriate and the Catafalque was of exceptional elegance, and around it a detachment of former papal zouaves in uniform and bearing arms.

Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, preached the sermon, an eloquent tribute to the Pope and his Church.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 13.—Pontifical mass of the requiem was celebrated at the Cathedral by Bishop Henderson, assisted by thirty priests. The Italian residents attended in a procession with music. The edifice was crowded.

Capt. Merryman's Report on the Metropolis Disaster.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Captain Merryman, of the Revenue Marine Service, having been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the wreck of the Metropolis, reports that the fragments of the wreck are unusually small and her rotteuess is so apparent that there was but one opinion as to her unseaworthiness.

TOO BAD TO BE TRUE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—In the investigation into the case of the loss of the Metropolis to-day, several witnesses testified to having heard the Captain, after the wreck, say that he had been told by Mr. Lunt, one of the owners, that if he had any accident not to make any half way business of it. If he made a wreck he should make a good one. This testimony is corroborative of that given by Paul J. White, engineer, and A. W. Newton. Captain Ankers will probably be examined to-morrow.

Returning Board Trial—Anderson's Motion for a New Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—This morning when the motion for a new trial in the Anderson case came up, the defense filed additional grounds, that the accused could prove by Littlefield that he never had any connection whatever with forgery and uttering of forged returns, to which fact Littlefield had already sworn before the Congressional committee in Washington; that Littlefield after a year's absence had clandestinely returned and hid himself till after the evidence had closed and argumenr opened, thereby depriving the accused of his testimony. The accused can also prove by Col. Bacharie, Democrat, that he was not present at the opening of the returns from Vernon parish; that the Democratic clerks often made errors in the returns, for which could also have been made criminal charges, and the incorrectness of the Returning Board proceedings, by Collins, the stenographer, were often referred to during the proceedings. The motion was continued till Friday.

Credits and Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The convention of the Furniture Board of Trade to-day appointed Committees on Credits and Bankruptcy, and adopted a resolution recommending the several boards of trade to to make their forms of organization and method of work conform to each other as far as possible, and that organizations be so perfected as to act as agents of their members in receiving statements of applicants for credit, and appointment of a committee from each exchange to secure approval by the several exchanges of the work of the convention, to act as a medium of intercommunication between them, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned them by the convention, the convention to continue until February 1, 1789.

Scott County Railroad Taxes.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—A Deputy U. S. Marshal has visited Scott county and served on the County Judges seven alternative writs of mandamus commanding them to appear before the U. S. Circuit Court in St. Louis on the third Monday in March next, and show cause why they should not be commanded to levy a tax to pay judgments against the county on its railroad bonds. The judgments in these seven cases amount to $30,000. Similar proceedings are pending against other counties which have defaulted the interest on their railroad bonds, and the course which the Court will pursue at the refusal of the County Judges to levy the taxes is awaited with interest.

Mrs. Deshler's Charities.

COLUMBUS, February 13.—Further inquiry shows that the following public bequests were made by Mrs. Jno. Deshler, who died yesterday. Fifteen thousand dollars to the Charitable Board of the Presbyterian Church, twenty-five thousand dollars to the Columbus Benevolent society, five thousand dollars to the Orphan's Home at Hamiston, forty-five thousand dollars and family residence valued at thirty-five thousand dollars, for the establishment of the Columbus art gallery, and one million dollars for building and support of the Columbus law library and lectures.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

A Hot Discussion in the House.

Old Warriors Fight their Battles O'er Again.

The Lie Handed Round Freely.

An Uncalled for and Disgraceful Exhibit.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 13.

Mr. Kernan presented a memorial of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, signed by the officers thereof and a large number of business men, members of that organization, remonstrating against the passage of the silver bill, setting forth the inconvenience of silver in commercial transactions. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely on the petition of certain citizens of New York asking an appropriation from the Chinese Indemnity Fund to aid persons in certain provinces of China now suffering on account of famine. He said the committee was unanimously of the opinion that it was utterly impossible to get any relief to the sufferers, and besides any attempt to donate the Chinese Indemnity Fund for that purpose would lead to discussion.

Mr. Sargent reported, with amendment, Senate bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas, known as the Harrgate bill. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to promote the deposit of savings in the popular loan, and to provide for funding the the national debt into home bonds, convertible into currency. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the House joint resolution declaring that the reduction of tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient, which was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour and then laid aside, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the silver bill, Mr. Merrimon speaking in favor thereof.

Mr. Merrsmon pursued in the main the same line of argument as in his speech some days ago.

Mr. Saunders supported the bill, and said he was opposed to all amendments, and would vote for it just as it came from the House. The cry about this country being overburdened with silver in case the bill should pass was nothing but a scare-crow. If all the mints of the United States should be put to work and run day and night till next session of Congress they could not coin more than one dollar for each person in the country. It was the continual tinkering at our finances by Congress that created distrust among the people. If it could be announced to-day that the silver bill had passed it would carry more joy to the hearts of the people than was experienced when it was announced that Abraham Lincoln had struck the chains from four millions of people. Congress could not legislate money into the pockets of the people, but it could so legislate as to encourage our industries.

Mr. Allison, in charge of the silver bill, asked that it be understood by unanimous consent that on Friday next the Senate would continue in session till the bill and all amendments should be disposed of.

After debate it was understood, by unanimous consent, that the vote should be taken on Friday next.

Mr. Sargent opposed the bill as tending to stain our National honor by repudiating our sacred obligations.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, took the floor with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Rice of Ohio, Chairman, reported a bill granting pensions on account of wounds, etc., contracted in the service of the United States, since March 4, 1861, for the payment of arrears of pensions, and for the restoration to rolls of the names of invalid pensioners stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty. Referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for this day two weeks.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn, in the chair, on the Military Academy appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the section prohibiting the appointment of civilians to the rank of Second Lieutenants when no more vacanies occur than can be filled by the next graduating class of the Academy.

Mr. White offered an amendment providing that nothing in the bill should prevent the appointment for commissions in the army of the meritorious of non commissioned officers or privates. Adopted.

A motion to strike out was then defeated.

The section which provides that when a cadet has once been matriculated at West Point no other appointment from the same Congressional District shall be made during the term for which such cadet was appointed if the vacancy should occur from any cause other than death or physical disability was stricken out.

Mr. Clymer offered an amendment providing that only such number of graduates of the military academy in any one year shall be entitled to an appointment as 2d Lieutenant as are required to fill the vacancies of that grade, existing July 1st of each year, and those entitled to such appointments to be determined on the basis of standing in the graduating class, and hereafter no supernumerary officers shall be attached to any corps of the army and all graduates of the academy not attached to the army under the provisions of this act shall be discharged in graduation from the academy.

Mr. Reagan offered as a substitute an amendment providing that as vacancies occur in the academy every alternate vacancy shall remain vacant for one academic term, so that there shall be for the future one-half the present number of cadets.

Mr. Southard, in supporting Clymer's amendment, referred to the evil of a large standing army. It was the history of the world that standing armies sapped the liberties of the people. This country had seen cases of tyranny and oppression of a standing army notably in the last Presidential election. Ten thousand would be sufficient to protect our border, while Congress had kept an army of 25,000 all these years for the purpose of harrassing the people and over-riding constitutional privileges.

Mr. Conger said he did not know why his friends on the other side were bound on destroying the army, and kept nibbling at it on all occasions. He had often asked what the hidden motive was, but none answered, but sheltered themselves behind beautiful cries of economy. His friend from Ohio (Southard) had let out the secret a little way, and said it was because the army had been used in the South in Presidential elections. Under the pretence of economy the Democratic party were cutting down the army. Mr. Conger, amid contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side, stated at some length that the real motives the Democrats had in cutting down the army was in order that when it got the appointing power the army might be filled with old officers who had left the army for reasons of their own.

Mr. Aiken obtained the floor and spoke as follows: "It has been directly asserted here, without any qualification, that I had said I would vote to have West Point put to the block. That gentleman (Hewitt) knows as well as I do that he might as well take a single phrase out of any chapter of the Bible to prove any doctrine as to make the assertion which he did from what I said. I made an argument in favor of economy, which argument he could not answer. I proved my argument by figures and facts, showing a lack of economy in the administration of affairs at West Point. I felt it my duty to say what I did, and he could not answer it and could not rebut it. But the gentleman (Hewitt) gets up here, proving he is what the gentleman from Tennessee said he was. [Loud laughter.] I have nothing to say against West Point if properly conducted. I know that West Point has made a record for itself. I have only to point to men like Jefferson Davis, R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Joe Johnston, Sydney Johnston, Gen. Bragg, Hardee, and a whole host of others from West Point, and I know my Union friends can on their side point to a line of noble and gallant spirits who came from West Point and fought on the other side. I honor them. I knew their worth. I met them and measured steel with them, and I never saw him (meaning Hewitt) there. [Loud laughter and great excitement.] Mr. Chairman, West Point has produced great men. Their names will live on both sides of the Potomac as long as this people are free, but West Point has never produced an Esau. It never produced a Benedict Arnold. [Excitement.] It never produced a man who put up the Presidency and sold it. [Continued laughter and excitement.] I hope the gentleman from New York has the intellect to appreciate what I mean.

Mr. Chairman—I was not educated at West Point, but I was educated in a school where there was a well organized militia and where our Alma Mater taught us to shed our blood in defense of the State. When she called upon us I responded to the call. I did not do as some men here did—stay at home and pay a substitute to go and help to defend my country. [Laughter.] I am no graduate of West Point, but I am from a State which has shown from its past conduct that in war it is the bravest of enemies and that in peace it is the best of friends. I am bold to defend my State; nothing connected with the record of the past has ever smirched her record, and God grant I may always be, what I believe I have been in the past, a worthy son of such a State. [Applause.]

Mr. Fort—In view of the harmony existing on the Democratic side, I demand the regular order of business. [Laughter and cries of "No, no, no."]

After some time and in the midst of increasing excitement, Mr. Hewitt again got the floor and said:

Mr. Chairman—I have received hard hits in my time and have learned to take them, and now I propose only to say this: There were brave men before Agemmenon; there were brave men before the member from South Carolina (Aiken), but I have never known any brave men coming home from the war and boasting of their deeds of valor. A brave man leaves that to the historian, and to that record I consign the gentleman from South Carolina, and I now request the Clerk to read the language of the gentleman to which I replied the other day. The extract being been read, Mr. Hewitt continued: The gentleman insinuates that some one sold out the Presidency. No Northern man sold out the Presidency. The proposition to sell the Presidency was made to me and I contemptuously refused. [Excitement and shouts of name! name!]

Mr. Ellsworth—I want to know who it was that proposed to the gentleman to sell out the Presidency.

Mr. Hewitt—If the House desires to have that portion of the unwritten history told I will tell it. [Cries of let us have it all, and great excitement.]

Mr. Hewitt, after order being somewhat restored, proceeded to recount the facts connected with the proposition made to him by Col. Pickett as coming from J. H. Maddox, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to pay J. Madison Wells, Chairman of the Returning Board of Louisiana, for giving the count of that State to Tilden, all of which was testified to by Mr. Hewitt before the committee of House last session. In conclusion I ask the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken) to tell me by what right he turns upon me and accuses me of selling the Presidency.

Mr. Aiken—The gentleman from New York has been off the track entirely on which I was traveling. He has simply been giving us here the published testimony, which anybody might have read for himself. I alluded to a speech which he made on this floor, in which he said, or in which the newspapers reported him as having said, that as far as the gift of the Presidency was in his hands he would rather give up the Presidency than see one drop of blood spilled in defence of the Democratic party. I got that from the newspapers. I believed it then and I believe it yet. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hewett—It seems that on a mere newspaper paragraph this immaculate and honorable gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken) infers that a brother Democrat had sold the Presidency. He will be surprised to know that no such words ever fell from my lips on the floor of this House or any where else, and that when I saw it going the rounds of the newspapers it was one of the very few calumnies that I contradicted over my own name.

Mr. Aken—I am glad to hear it.

Mr. Hewett—he says he is glad to hear it, if he had had such a sentiment in his heart and if he had had that high feeling of honor which should govern a South Carolinian he would before making that charge on the floor have come to me and asked how much truth there was in it. I wear my heart upon my sleeve and there is nothing which I have done from the begining to the end of that business which I am not now ready to proclaim and have published. He would answer the question as to what assurance had been given for the withdrawal of troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. On this point he said, after the decision of the electoral tribunal in the Louisiana case had been announced, it became apparent to me as it did to every intelligent person who studied the situation that the final decision of the electoral Commission would award the Presidency to Hayes. Of course I felt that it was a great grievance but felt that we had submitted that question to the Tribunal and we were bound and concluded by its decision. I told everybody that I should vote to sustain every decision of the Tribunal, no matter what the result might be, but I did not see any reason why because Mr. Hayes was going into the Presidency, I should ignore the fact that there was a large number of gentlemen in the House who did not look on the question as I did and they had told me that the count should never be completed. On that statement, I reflected and said to myself unless it is understood that the troops shall be withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina, a civil war will surely follow, for the members from Louisiana assured me that their people would no longer submit to military domination. I knew if they resisted the other Southern States would be in honor bound to help them and I thought that if I could not have the Presidency from the wreck there was not any good reason why South Carolina and Louisiana should not be saved from it. Thereupon, of my own motion, I went to my friend from Ohio (Foster) and made to him pretty much the remark that I now make. The reason why I went to him was because he had made a speech on this floor, in which he declared what the President's policy would be, and he believed it, and I believed it. I said to the gentleman, I fear there will be trouble unless you can satisfy these Southern gentlemen that this policy which you have declared to be the policy of the incoming administration will be adhered to. He said to me, what can I do. I said I do not know; it is not my business, but I tell you the facts. He said, I will see about it, and subsequently (I think the next day) he came back to me and showed me a letter, which has since been published. I read it. He said will that be satisfactory. I said, Mr. Foster, it is not me who you have to satisfy; it is other gentlemen; to me it would be satisfactory, but you must go to them and satisfy them that this policy will be carried out. That was the last interview that I had with Mr. Foster on the subject. What followed came to me from other persons. I had no part in a bargain. If it was made, I knew nothing of its terms. But I was told on the day that the Vermont returns had been put through the Joint Commission that the gentlemen from South Carolina were satisfied, and there could be no good reason why the count should not proceed. I do not know how they were satisfied. I have never seen any member from Louisiana about it; I only know that they told me they were satisfied, and on that so far as I had any influence I exerted it for the completion of the count. I did it in the interest of peace; I did it in the interest of my country. I believe I did then the wisest and best act of my life. If other men made improper bargains I know nothing of them. Have I answered the gentleman's (Ellsworth's) question to his satisfaction?

Mr. Ellsworth made no reply, but Mr. Conger again manifested a very eager desire to put a question to Hewitt, an opportunity which neither the chair nor the committee seemed inclined to give him.

Mr. Durham—I have charge of the bill. [Loud laughter and shouts of "What bill?"]

"I am not talking about politics, I am talking about but business. I am talking about the Military Academy bill, not the Electoral bill. I move the committee rise for the purpose of closing debate on this amendment."

The committee, by a vote of 120 to 46, determined to rise. After several motions to adjourn had been voted down Mr. Durham moved that when the House next go into committee of the whole debate should close in one minute. After some confusion and delay the House again went into committee of the whole, debate on the bill to close in one hour.

Mr. Conger desired to call the attention of the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) to some of the extraordinary statements he had made, and what seemed to him a very unsatisfactory reply to the qestions asked him. If he understood him right he said in his place on the floor that the Presidency was sold out, but that no Northern man sold it. The gentleman said that the Presidency had been sold out.

Mr. Hewitt arose to reply.

Mr. Conger—I do not yeild.

Mr. Hewitt—I will not allow any gentleman to put words into my mouth.

Mr. Conger assured him that he was trying to take words out of the gentleman's month. [Laughter.] The language which the gentleman had used was that no Northern man had sold the Presidency and intimating that a Southern man had. He had made no reply as to that. There was another proposition to which he had made no reply. The gentleman had said that a proposition had been made to him to sell out the Presidency, not to buy. When the House and country had been eager and anxious to learn these new developments about the gentleman's selling out the government he had come forwrrd and quoted from reports which had been printed for months. The gentleman had stated that a proposition had been made to him to sell the Presidency, not to buy it. Was that a satisfactory answer to give to the gentleman from S. C. who charged that he (Hewitt) had sold out? Was it an answer to tell the House he had a proposition to buy the Presidency, which he had not accepted. He asked the gentleman to follow up his remarks and tell who had made the proposal to sell the Presidency.

Mr. Hewitt—Nobody.

Mr. Conger—I don't yield. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hewitt—I want to answer you as you go along.

Mr. Conger, continuing, said that Mr. Hewitt had stated that assurances had been made to him that the troops would be withdrawn if the Commission work could go on, and that he had been shown a general letter of Mr. Hayes stating his views. Did the gentleman think that that statement would satisfy the country when he had made assertions that such a proposition had been made to him. [Laughter]

Mr. Finley said that in his opinion the time of the House had been spent more foolishly to-day than any day this session. The gentleman from New York (Hewitt) had stated that a proposition had been made to him by J. Madison Wells to sell out the Presidency. He (Finley) desired to add that that hoary headed old rascal and his fellow conspirators had been indicted in Louisiana, and that one of them had been convicted, and yet to-day members of Congress, of the House and Senate, and members of the Cabinet, were sending to this convicted criminal letters of condolence. Not only that, but if the papers speak the truth there was even now a serious discussion in the Cabinet over the proposition of sending an army [Mr. Townsend, N. Y., —They should not have been taken away.] to wrest from the hands of the law the convicted criminal.

Mr. Hanna rose to discuss the Academy bill, but was interrupted with laughter and cries of "That's not the subject we are on." He, however, persevered in his purpose, saying the Democrats from the South and the Republicans from the North did not care two cents about Samuel J. Tilden. [Laughter.]

Mr. Garfield said when the decision of the Electoral tribunal was announced there were between 30 and 40 honorable gentlemen on the other side, most of them who had been in arms against the United States, who believed in their honor that they were bound to stand by the result. They did so, and they resisted like patriots every effort to break up the count and bring this country into civil war, and I will not believe that after they had declared their purpose to do so they stained their honor by doing what they were doing as a matter of trade, and I do not believe it. [Applause.] The men who resisted fillibustering on that side did so on the high grounds of National duty and their consciences as men, and if there be a mortal man in this world that says they traded, I believe that that man lies. [Great Applause.] I say it for them, and if there is a man in this world that says that any man on this side of this House, or the President, or any man for the President, made a trade I hope he will exhibit the trade and let the scoundrel who made it or authorized it be lashed naked through the world. [Applause.] But I believe the man who alleges that there was such a trade is either a deceived and a fooled man or a liar. [Applause.] Let us have done with this nonsense about trading Presidencies and selling Presidencies. What man here had a Presidency for sale or was in the market to buy a Presidency. [Laughter.] Let the man who has such wares for sale show them and not thunder in the index but let the body of his work show he has the manufactures he proposes to sell. In regard to what has been said about the withdrawal of troops from Louisiana, I disclaim for one, in so sar as my disclaiming goes for anything, that the troops were not withdrawn as