The Evening Times

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NATAL FREE FROM BOERS

General Buller Reports the Country Practically Cleared.

Gatacre Occupies Stormberg—Railways to Be Repaired—A Reconnoissance Discovers the Federal Forces With a Front of Ten Miles in the Orange Free State—Their Strength Not Learned—Winston Churchill's Interview With General White. The Abandonment of Dundee and the Necessity for Defending Ladysmith—The Latter the Main Objective in Burgher Plan of Campaign.

LONDON, March 6.—The War Office has received the following despatches from Field Marshal Lord Roberts:

"Osfontein, March 5.—Buller reports that Natal is practically clear of the enemy. The Boers left some ambulances full of sick and wounded, the mules being used for transport purposes.

"Osfontein, March 6.—Gatacre occupied Stormberg yesterday. The lines of railway to the north and west will be repaired. Clements is at Joubert's Siding, one station beyond Colesberg."

An Osfontein correspondent, under today's date, says:

"The Inniskillings and New South Wales Lancers made a reconnoissance yesterday and found that the Boers had extended their position, which is now over ten miles long, with the river in the centre. The exact number of Boers now confronting the British is not known, but they are being re-enforced every day."

General White Interviewed.

The "Morning Post" publishes the following interview with General White from Winston Churchill. The despatch is dated Durban, March 4, and reads as follows:

"I lately had the pleasure of a conversation with General Sir George White on the defence of Ladysmith. The general, who seemed in good health, though worn by anxiety and privations, received me at his house, from the windows of which he has a complete view of the defences, stretching around a wide circumference from one rocky hill to another and the frowning profile of Bulwana Mountain rising beyond. He reminded me that he had arrived scarcely ten days before the outbreak of the war. He had found certain arrangements in progress to meet a great and rapidly approaching crisis. He had full confidence in General Symons, who was a soldier of the highest ability, and, besides, a good, brave, fighting man. General Symons proposed to hold Dundee and Ladysmith and underrated the Boers' ability.

"General White, who had Col. Ian Hamilton's experience in South Africa to fall back upon, viewed the situation in a more serious light. The story of what followed is told in the blue books. The general determined to ask the opinion of the Governor of Natal on the possible result of abandoning Dundee. Thus appealed to, Sir W. Nealy-Huckinson said that grave consequences would result, notably a rising of the disloyal Dutch in the Klip country and perhaps elsewhere in Natal and Zululand. Dundee was actually abandoned, but the electrifying effect of Elandslaagte, to some extent, neutralized the retreat of the British forces.

Why He Held Ladysmith.

"But though General White had doubts whether he should attempt to hold Dundee, he had none about Ladysmith. 'This town,' he said, 'was the first main objective of the combined forces of the Transvaal and the Free State. Here the lines of railway met and here the Republic's armies were to make their effective junction and score their first great success. The capture of Ladysmith, which the Boers never doubted for a moment, was to be the sign for a general rising of the Natal Dutch. To insure success, 20,000 men under command of General Joubert himself were directed against the town.'

"General White said that he never wished to abandon Ladysmith or withdraw behind the Tugela River. Had he done so he considered he would have been turned by superior forces, and Pietermaritzburg and not Ladysmith would have been the scene of defence and struggle for possession. Ladysmith was an essential feature of the Dutch plan of campaign, and their exasperation at not taking it provoked them to devote all their energies to the siege instead of ravaging Natal, as they would have done had General White occupied a position of less significance, although perhaps of greater defensive strength.

"Moreover, the amount of military stores in the Ladysmith magazines, the difficulty of evacuating the civil population, and of helping in the Dundee column made the abandonment of Ladysmith after General White's arrival in Natal a physical impossibility.

"Passing to the actual defence of the town, General White said: 'The Boer knowledge, which we had dearly bought of the long-range of the Boer guns, convinced me that it was imperative that we should get guns to match them. The big guns of the Naval Brigade, which were brought up just before the cordon closed around us, enabled us to meet them on equal footing.' "

SCENES NEAR LADYSMITH.

The Road to Colenso Lined With Ghastly Sights.

LONDON, March 6.—A despatch from Ladysmith, received today, says: "The scenes on the road from Ladysmith to Colenso exceed in horror those depicted in Dante's 'Inferno.' Dead men and animals are lying, mutilated and putrifying, in the trenches formerly occupied by the Boers and fill the air with a sickening stench.

"In cases where a hurried burial had been attempted the rains have washed the earth away, and out of the ground stick the ghastly legs and arms of the corpses."

STILL SOUTH OF THE ORANGE.

The Boers Hold the Railway and Wagon Bridges.

COLESBERG, March 6.—The Boers still hold the hills south of the Orange River. Neither the railroad nor wagon bridges have been destroyed. Trains are running to Actertang, which is half-way between Colesberg and Norval's Pont.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.
Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Five Men Dead and Fifty-eight Imprisoned.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 6.—A special from Montgomery, W. Va., says an explosion occurred this morning in Red Ash mines imprisoning seventy men.

Of the twelve taken out five are dead. The others are beyond rescue.

Fire damp, it is said, caused the disaster and the severe explosion was felt twenty miles away. The explosion caused the ground about the mines to lift and roll like the sea disturbed by a submerged volcano.

The entrances to the mines at once became clogged and it is estimated there are thousands of tons of earth between most of the entombed men and the hundreds now engaged in the agonized, hopeless task of reaching the imprisoned men. It is reported that several women were working in the mines at the time of the explosion.

LOCATING THE BOERS.

President Steyn Believed to Be With Joubert's Forces.

LONDON, March 6.—A despatch from Osfontein, dated March 3, says: "The Boer position has been located four miles from our front and extending for more than eight miles. It is believed that the Free Staters are ready to throw up the sponge. Bloemfontein remains undefended except by the force in front of us. If there should be further British successes it is believed President Steyn will flee to Pretoria. He is reported to be in the Boer laager in front of us."

BRABANT AT DORDRECHT.

He Captures a Boer Fort and Routs the Garrison.

DORDRECHT, March 6.—General Brabant has scored a victory. The Boers are in full retreat with their guns and wagons and are being pursued. Following Sunday's success, General Brabant again engaged the Boers after holding the position captured. There was some smart fighting yesterday, the British losing five or six men and capturing the Boer fort, thus vastly improving their position. The Boers fought tenaciously, contesting every inch of the ground, but ultimately they retreated suddenly, carrying off their guns and wagons.

A mounted force pursued them, but the result is not yet known. The British casualties during the two days were thirty wounded and twelve or thirteen killed. The Boers' losses are unknown. Throughout the arduous fighting and severe fatigue the Colonials behaved splendidly.

TUPPER ON SOUTH AFRICA.

The Canadian Statesman Addresses a Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, March 6.—The Tremont Theatre was jammed to the doors last night with a wildly enthusiastic throng of British sympathizers and people of English origin, all eager to show their respect or loyalty to the mother country, and incidentally to assist in swelling the British-South African patriotic fund.

Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Conservative party in Canada, was the star attraction of the evening, and the statesman was given a magnificent reception. Sir Charles spoke extemporaneously.

He took the view that the war in South Africa was more than a simple matter of Boer vs. Briton. It was a battle of civilization—a question whether or not the country was to be dominated by the civilization of the seventeenth century or by that of the nineteenth. He went into the tax question and claimed that England's subjects were paying nine-tenths of the expenses of the Transvaal, and that the English-speaking people of South Africa had paid for the very guns and powder that were being used against the soldiers of the Queen at the present time. He thought the Transvaal was an oligarchy, not a republic, and that Kruger had been waiting for the time to come when he could get control of South Africa. The English have to thank Kruger for not only the welding together of the British Empire, but for developing a feeling of strict neutrality among the leading people of the United States, from the President down to the press, and among the plain citizens an Anglo-American alliance, not one on paper, but a feeling of fraternity that emanated from the heart.

The audience was made up of English citizens and many rich Americans. The Rev. George A. Gordon presided. In his speech introducing the speaker of the evening the pastor expressed his satisfaction at the slaughter and defeat of the Boers during the last ten days.

SULZER ON THE BOER WAR.

The New York Representative Says They Deserve to Win.

ALBANY, March 6.—A pro-Boer demonstration was held at the Empire Theatre here last night under the auspices of the Robert Emmet Association and Speranza Club. The speakers were Gen. James O'Beirne and Representative William Sulzer. The meeting was a rousing one and the tributes to the memory of Emmet were merely introductory to the discussion of the South African situation. Representative Sulzer said:

"I am with the Boers and I want to see them win in this contest because they are right and because they deserve to win. In a fight between liberty and monarchy I want to see liberty win."

The Escaping British Officers.

LONDON, March 6.—Referring to the reported escape from Pretoria of three British officers, Haldane, Brockie, and Mesurier, Winston Churchill cables the "Post" as follows: "Haldane and Brockie attempted to escape at the time I got away, but failed. Mesurier, who is with them now, is a man of great physical strength. Brockie is a Colonial officer. He speaks Kaffir and Dutch fluently and knows the country well."

Funds for Boer Widows.

The Secretary of State has forwarded Adelbert S. Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, for presentation to the Transvaal Government, a second installment of contributions to the "Westliche Post" of Milwaukee for the relief of the widows and orphans of Boer soldiers killed in the South African war. As this money was for a charitable purpose the Government saw no violation of neutrality in its transmission. With the second installment was a letter addressed to President Kruger by Editor Pretorius of the "Westliche Post." As the letter was sealed the State Department does not know its contents. It was forwarded to Consul Hay with the check representing the amount of the contribution.

Money for Liliuokalani.

Mr. Hoar today introduced in the Senate an amendment intended to be proposed to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, providing for the payment to Liliuokalina, former Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, upon the warrant of the Secretary of State, from any moneys not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $250,000.

BETRAYED BY A FILIPINO

Lieutenant Koehler Shot From Ambush by the Rebels.

The First Mounted Officer to Ascend the Hill in the Battle of San Juan. Recommended for a Medal of Honor—Another Long List of American Casualties Forwarded by Otis.

Another American officer has been killed in the Philippines through the treachery of natives. The victim was First Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, of the Ninth Infantry, who died at 8 a. m. on March 4, having been shot at Tinuba, a small village six miles south of Tarlac, where he had gone with a detachment of troops.

A supposed friendly native led Koehler into an ambush and his men, in revenge, burned the village and killed twenty-four of the insurgents.

General Otis cabled the War Department today a long list of the Americans killed and wounded in recent engagements in the Philippines. The list includes Lieut. Koehler's death and two other officers who were slightly wounded. It is as follows:

Manila, March 5, 1900.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Killed—Luzon, Company H, Fortieth Infantry, Albay Province, February 14, William Martin; Eleventh Cavalry, Troop A, Sariaya, January 19, William R. Blanchard; C, Indan, Seventh, James Freeman; Third Cavalry, D, San Juan, February 26, Mark Burns; Ninth Infantry, Tinuba, March 4, First Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, at 8 a. m.; Thirty-third Infantry, A, Tangadan Mountain, December 7, James A. Whalen; Panay, Nineteenth Infantry, A, Patnongon, February 15, George J. Morris; Sixth, C, Frederick F. Parker.

Wounded—Luzon, Fortieth Infantry, Company G, Albay, 8th, George Donaldson, thorax, severe; Twelfth, H, James Underwood, thigh, slight; Camalig, Twenty-second, E, Thomas A. Killough, thorax, slight; Eleventh Cavalry, C, Salaiava, January 19, William Wright, foot severe; F, John W. Hatfield, sergeant, leg, moderate; Herbert Elkins, head, severe; Naic, Ninth I, John W. Maxwell, leg, moderate; Bilang, Seventh M, George McCarter, sergeant, arm, moderate; Thirty-seventh Infantry, Magdalena, February 7, B, Frank Leers, wrist, severe; Twenty-eight, A, Sam Vanleer, captain, forearm, very slight; Majajay; Twenty-fourth, Cavinti, March 2, E, Albert L. Deori, thigh, severe; February 28, M, Andred Hagland, forehead, slight; Twenty-fourth Infantry, San Luis Yalbeta, December 2, F, Macht C. Nance, pelvis, severe; Naguilian, Seventh F, Alonzo B. Kelly, musician, thigh, slight; H, Charles Wilson, scalp, slight; James Bentley, scalp, slight; Thirty-ninth Infantry, Sampaloc Tayabas, January 29, E, Simon Hudson, thigh, slight; San Pabl, Twenty-first, George E. Quinn, corporal, shoulder, severe; F, Otis H. Sidener, abdomen, slight; G, Lanier Schley, corporal, leg, moderate; Maurice F. Lindsey, hand, slight; Panay, Sixth Infantry, Macalo, February 24, C, Frank C. Bolles, first lieutenant, moderate.

OTIS.

The following record of Lieutenant Koehler was given out by the War Department today:

"Born in Illinois July 9, 1869, and appointed from the Army. Private and corporal Eighth Infantry November, 1891, to November, 1894; second lieutenant Eleventh Infantry, October 31, 1894; transferred to Ninth Infantry, September 27, 1897; first lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry, May 12, 1898; transferred to Ninth Infantry, September 16, 1898. His service was as follows. He joined his regiment in December, 1884, and served at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, to October, 1895; at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, to April, 1896; at Fort Apache, Arizona, to October, 1896; at Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, to July, 1897; at Madison Barracks, New York, to April, 1898; Tampa, Fla., to June, 1898; in the Santiago campaign, June to August, 1898; New York, to March, 1899; on recruiting service to June, 1899, and with his regiment in the Philippine Islands to date of death, March 4, 1900, at Tinuba, Philippine Islands.

"Lieutenant Koehler was recommended for a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry and fearless intrepidity in the battle of San Juan, he being the only officer who ascended the hill mounted."

Lieutenant Koehler's mother, Mrs. Margaret Koehler, resides at Lamars, Iowa, and his wife at 159 West Ninety-first Street, New York city. He leaves a brother, Henry Koehler, who is employed in the Western Exchange Bank at Kansas City, Mo.

Captain Van Leer, who was wounded, has a mother residing at Nashville, Tenn. The home of Lieutenant Bolles, who is also reported as wounded, is at Rolla, Mo., where his mother resides.

LAWTON FUND PRESENTED.

The General's Widow Receives a Check for $98,407.07.

Mrs. Mary C. Lawton, widow of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, was today presented with a check for $98,407.07 by Adjutant General Corbin. The money represents the fund subscribed by the American people to provide for Mrs. Lawton and her four children. The presentation took place in the office of Commissary General John F. Weston at the War Department. There were present only Mrs. Lawton, General Corbin, and General Weston. There was no formality about the affair. General Corbin merely handed Mrs. Lawton the check. She was much affected and expressed her thanks in a very few broken words.

General Corbin and General Weston then accompanied Mrs. Lawton to the Riggs Bank where the check was presented and the money transferred to Mrs. Lawton's account. The following receipt for the money was given General Corbin by Mrs. Lawton:

March 6, 1900.

Received from Brig. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General United States Army, treasurer of the Lawton fund, ninety-eight thousand four hundred and seven dollars and seven cents, being the amount of the fund subscribed by the people of the United States for the benefit of General Lawton's widow and children.

MARY C. LAWTON.

Witness: J. F. Weston.

Mrs. Lawton stated that she would leave Washington in a few days for Redlands, Cal., where she will pay off the mortgage on the home and then return to Louisville, Ky., where she will reside in the future. General Lawton was killed at San Mateo, Province of Manila, Island of Luzon, December 19, while directing an attack on an insurgent stronghold.

After paying all expenses in raising the encumbrance on the home, Mrs. Lawton will have over $90,000 left.

DISPUTE OVER ARMOR PLATE.

Naval Bill at a Standstill in the House Committee.

Such a difference of opinion over the price of armor plate has developed in the House Committee on Naval Affairs that work on the Naval bill has almost come to a standstill.

Some of the members still hold out against the proposition of the Navy Department to accede to the demand of the armor plate companies for $545 a ton, owing to the necessity of equipping the ships now ready or soon to be ready for armor. They maintain that if the price of $545 is accepted it shall be agreed to only with the proviso that an armor plate factory shall be established by the Government. The committee is unanimously of the opinion that the ships should have the best armor obtainable. Many of the members believe the price demanded is extortionate.

CONFESSION OF A PLOT.

Mr. Goebel's Alleged Assassin Accuses Republican Leaders.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—According to the Goebelite plans, as announced today, an attempt will be made by them to indict every man who was in the State Executive Building at the time Goebel was assassinated. The accused will be charged with conspiracy. In the Executive Building at the hour the fatal shot was fired were Taylor and his secretary, State Treasurer Day, State Auditor Sweeney, and all other State officials of the usurpation. Harlan Whittaker, the man charged with the murder of Goebel, broke down this morning, and while weeping is said to have made a confession to the jailer of Franklin county, accusing prominent men of complicity in the assassination. Whittaker is said to be the man who sent this telegram to Butler county on the day of Goebel's assassination:

"The mule will cross the stream today between 10 and 12 o'clock."

Morgantown, Butler county, is off the railroad and the message had to be telephoned part of the way.

Sensational developments are undoubtedly only a few hours off if Whittaker's trial, which is docketed for today, is not postponed. No less than thirty arrests will be made before the case is finally decided. It is the purpose of the Goebelites to indict every man who can be connected with the crime.

Gen. John B. Castleman, who was appointed Adjutant General by Governor Beckham, was called to the State Capitol today. This is significant, as the resolution of Senator Triplett, calling for an appropriation of $250,000, to be used by General Castleman in raising an army large enough to march to London and recapture the State's Gatling guns and ammunition sent there by Taylor, will be put on its passage.

The resolution bears the emergency clause and becomes operative as soon as the Governor signs it. Beckham will sign the resolution. The mountaineers at London say they are anxious for Castleman to march on the town. They claim that Castleman cannot muster in an army to move on London, which is in the centre of the feud land and a Republican stronghold.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Robbins Speaks in the Alabama Contested Election Case.

Immediately after the reading of the journal today the House proceeded to the further consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district, Mr. Robbins being the first speaker in his own behalf.

He insisted that the case should be determined judicially, and not arbitrarily; that the record should be purged of all irrelevant testimony and the judgment rendered upon the law and the facts thus disclosed.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

A Bill Providing for Those Who Serve in the Army and Navy.

Mr. Jones of Washington has introduced in the House a bill providing that entrymen under homestead laws who have served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection, shall have certain service deducted from the time required to perfect title under homestead laws. This bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands in lieu of House bills 2946, 4337, 5482, and 9085, which relate to the same subject. It provides that any person having served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the late war with Spain, or in the Philippine Islands during the Philippine insurrection, and having been honorably discharged, who may enter a tract of land under the homestead laws, shall be entitled to have the following term of service deduced from the time required to perfect title under said homestead laws: When the term of such service shall not exceed six months, then a credit of six month shall be allowed; when the term of such service shall exceed six months, but not exceed twelve months, then a credit of twelve months shall be allowed, and when such term of service shall exceed twelve months, then a credit equal to the time actually served shall be allowed; but no patent shall issue to any such homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements; provided, that if any such person shall have been discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the full term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title without reference to length of time he may have served.

It is further provided that in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to the benefits of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, shall be entitled to such benefits, or in case of her death or remarriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed, may enter a tract of land under the homestead laws and receive the benefits of that section; and if the soldier, sailor, or marine died during his term of enlistment the entire term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, provided that in no case shall the amount of such deduction be less than one year.

District Guaranty Companies.

Mr. Jenkins has introduced in the House a bill authorizing the formation of guaranty companies in the District. It provides that any company now authorized, or which may hereafter be authorized, by act of Congress to carry on an insurance business in the District and having a paid-up capital of not less than $250,000 may engage in a security, guaranty, and indemnity business.

A Subsistence Department Bill.

Representative Hull has introduced in the House a bill increasing the Subsistence Department of the Army by providing for one assistant commissary general with the rank of colonel, one with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and four commissaries with the rank of captain.

Liquors in the Philippines.

A bill has been introduced by Representative Gillett of Massachusetts providing that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold in the Philippine Islands, except on the prescription of a physician, in quantities of less than twenty gallons.

Discussing the Cable Bill.

The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce had the Sherman Pacific Cable bill under discussion today, the principal point at issue being the amount of the subsidy to be granted. Failing to reach a conclusion at the morning session the discussion was resumed at a special afternoon session.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.
Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule see page 7.

CORBIN DEFENDS HIMSELF

The Adjutant General Answers Charges Against His Record.

He Writes a Letter to Senator Davis Offering to Submit to a Thorough Investigation—Willing to Resign if Proved to Be Unworthy—His Army History Sent With the Document.

Adjutant General Corbin today sent the following letter to Senator Davis in reply to the "memorial" which has been circulated at the Capitol and in which charges were made against General Corbin's record as an officer of the Army:

March 6, 1900.

"Hon. Cushman K. Davis, United States Senate:

"Dear Sir—My attention has been called to certain newspaper reports purporting to set forth extracts from a 'memorial' that is said to have been transmitted to you which are in the nature of charges affecting my record as an officer of the Army.

"So far as these statements or any others may be deserving of consideration or attention, I desire to place myself at your command in aiding you to make a searching examination of my record as a soldier with a view to ascertaining all the truth, and I wish to say in all earnestness, if a search reveals to you a suggestion of unworthiness, I will close the discussion, so far as I am concerned, by authorizing you to present my resignation from the service, to the President.

"I believe in disposing of radical evils with quick remedies; and, so far as lies in my power, this rule is followed in the administration of the Adjutant General's Department, and I shall not shrink from having the same rule applied to my own case.

"It is my duty as Adjutant General of the Army to afford you, and through you, the Congress, all facilities for full and complete information on any question affecting the efficiency of the military service in part or in whole.

"I have the honor to hand you herewith an official copy of General Orders No. 6, Headquarters First Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, dated March 14, 1865, promulgating the proceedings and findings of the general court-martial resulting from trial on all allegations; and your especial attention is invited to the unusual expression of the court in its findings, to wit: 'Most honorably acquit.' That the court was composed of officers of experience and high character goes without saying, and that its proceedings, findings, and approval, were in all respects regular and lawful, has never been questioned.

"Your attention is also invited to a copy of the official report (inclosed herewith) of the engagements of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, in and about Decatur, Ala., during the latter part of the month of October, 1864 (printed in Volume 39, Part 1, pages 714 to 716, of the 'Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, War of the Rebellion'), which report is signed by the officer who later preferred the charges upon which I was tried, one of which related to that time and place.

"I feel confident that to one of your long experience as a public officer, and your high sense of justice, the official records herewith brought to your attention will not permit you to be misled, nor to accept as truthful the statements which are reported to be contained in the 'memorial' referred to.

His Military Record.

"If, however, you desire to make further examination into my record, I will gladly give you any assistance in facilitating an examination of the records made, day by day, from the time when, as a lad of nineteen, I left my father's farm in southern Ohio, and entered the volunteer Army. I am now closing my thirty-eighth year of continuous service—a service, modest though it has been, I claim to have been honest and faithful. My service in the volunteer Army covered nearly four years, having in that time held commissions of six grades, from second lieutenant to and including that of colonel with brevet of brigadier general. From all of which I was honorably discharged. Not only this, but General Grant, while Secretary of War ad interim (two years after the trial herein discussed had been of record in the War Department), conferred upon me by authority of the President two brevets, one for major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Decatur, Ala., and and another of lieutenant colonel for like service in the battle of Nashville (copies of which are enclosed), covering the exact dates set forth in the specifications to the charges tried.

"Following my discharge from the volunteer service,' I was appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular Army, and in July, 1866, was appointed a captain in one of the new regiments, and so far as I am aware, without the solicitation of any influence outside of the military service. I had been an officer of the Army more than fourteen years before I had the honor of the personal acquaintance of any Member of Congress, or anyone else in touch with the authorities in Washington. My first ten years in the Regular Army were spent with my company in the then remote Western States and Territories of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, having in that time marched in different expeditions against hostile Indians and changes of station from Fort Riley, Kan. (the Western terminal of the railroads leading to the West), to Fort Brown at the mouth of the Rio Grande—the distance traversed and the difficulties of this service being fully understood only by those who have had the experience. During all these ten years I was never absent from duty for a single day from any cause whatever.

"I served fourteen years as a captain of infantry and in the Adjutant General's Department, nine years in the grade of major, seven years in the grade of lieutenant colonel, and two years in the grade of colonel, and, at the time of my appointment as Adjutant General, was the senior colonel in the Department. Your attention is also invited to the fact that the President tendered me the commission of major general of volunteers, which I had the honor to decline, so that all these offices (limited in number by law), might be given to officers serving with troops in the field. I have now served in the Regular Army more than a third of a century, and I have been absent from duty from any cause less than thirty days.

"This appeal is made to you in the name of justice, and I am confident that it is not made in vain.

"Very respectfully,

"H. C. CORBIN,

"Adjutant General."

The Official Records.

Headquarters, First Separate Division, A. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., March 14, 1865.

General Orders, No. 6:

I. Before a general court-martial, which convened at Chattanooga, Tenn., pursuant to Special Order, No. 20, from Headquarters First Separate Division, A. C., and of which Col. L. Johnson, Forty-fourth Regiment, U. S. Colored Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried,

First. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Fourteenth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, on the following charges:

Charge 1st. Cowardice.

Charge 2d. Misbehavior before the enemy in violation of the 23d Article of War.

Charge 3d. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Charge 4th. Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Findings of the Court—Not guilty.

The Court does therefore most honorably acquit him, the said Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

* * * * * * *

III. The proceedings and finding of the General Court-martial in the foregoing cases of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin and * * * Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry are approved and confirmed. Lieutenant Colonel Corbin and * * * will accordingly be released from arrest and return to duty.

By command of Major General STEEDMAN.

S. B. MOE, Major and A. A. G.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry:

Headquarters Fourteenth, U. S. Colored Infantry, Decatur, Ala., October 31, 1864.

Lieutenant: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, in the defence of Decatur, Ala., on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of October, 1864:

The regiment came to Stevenson, Ala., from Chattanooga, Tenn., in obedience to orders from Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, and from Stevenson to Decatur by command of Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, arriving in Decatur, Ala., on Thursday, 4 p. m., October 27. A detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Corbin was stationed on the north side of the river to protect a section of artillery turned over to Major N. J. Vail. * * * I can only speak in praise of the officers who assisted in the work. Lieutenant Colonel Corbin, Adjutant Avery, and Sergt. Major George Griffith did excellent work. No officer failed to discharge his duty. During the night of the 28th Lieutenant Colonel Corbin, in charge of 250 men, picketed the left of the line and annoyed the enemy who spent the greater portion of the night in digging a new line of rifle pits nearer to our line. * * * The command of the regiment was turned over to Lieutenant Colonel Corbin. * * *

THOS. J. MORGAN, Colonel Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

War Department, Washington, October 31, 1867.

Sir: You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., a lieutenant colonel by brevet, in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; should the Senate, at their next session, advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly.

Immediately on receipt hereof, please to communicate to this Department, through the Adjutant General of the Army, your acceptance or non-acceptance; and, with your letter of acceptance, return the oath herewith enclosed, properly filled up, subscribed and attested, and report your age, birth-place, and the State of which you were a permanent resident.

U. S. GRANT, Secretary of War, ad interim.

Brevet Lieut. Col. H. C. CORBIN, U. S. Army, Fort Craig, N. M.

War Department, Washington, October 31, 1867.

Sir: You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you, for gallant and meritorious services at Decatur, Ala., a major by brevet, in the service of the United States, to rank as such from second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; should the Senate, at their next session, advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly.

Immediately on receipt hereof, please to communicate to this Department, through the Adjutant General of the Army, your acceptance or non-acceptance; and, with your letter of acceptance, return the oath herewith enclosed, properly filled up, subscribed and attested, and report your age, birthplace, and the State of which you were a permanent resident.

U. S. GRANT, Secretary of War, ad interim.

Brevet Major H. C. CORBIN, U. S. Army, Fort Craig, N. M.

ALGER ON CORBIN'S RECORD.

The Former Secretary Says the Papers Will Show All.

DETROIT, March 6.—Russell A. Alger is greatly concerned over the proposed investigation of Adjutant General Corbin's record in the civil war. In fact, if his manner is any indication of his feelings, he is in favor of having Corbin's record resurrected. Speaking of the charge of cowardice preferred against Corbin, he said:

"I have heard that there was a court-martial, but I paid little attention to the matter. It is all a subject of official record, and anybody who wants to interest himself in those old matters can easily find the data. When I went to the War Department General Ruggles was Adjutant General. The next in line was General Breck and the next General Corbin. Accordingly, when General Breck retired, as he did after I had been there about a year, General Corbin succeeded him in the natural order of promotion. So you see, there was no favoritism about it, as alleged."

Mr. Alger indignantly denied that Corbin's influence with him and the President had more to do with General Miles' humiliation than all other causes combined.

"Corbin," he said today, "never tried to use his influence with me against Miles. It would not have done him any good if he had."

It is understood that in his forthcoming history of the war Mr. Alger will show by official and other correspondence that General Miles was always treated with the consideration and deference owing to his rank and that if there was any cause for complaint it was manufactured by the avowed enemies of Alger, or else by the over-zealous friends of General Miles.

INDIAN INVASION FEARED.

General Merriam's Troops Guarding the Mexican Border.

BENSON, Ariz., March 6.—General Merriam, the commanding officer at Fort Huachuaca, is closely guarding the border to prevent any invasion by the Yaqui Indians.

Reports have been received that a large body of them are preparing to cross the line into the United States, but General Merriam does not believe the reports. He is confident he will be able to head them off if they do attempt to cross.

At the War Department no message had been received from General Merriam regarding the alleged uprising. It was said that there were plenty of troops within easy reach of the point where the Yaquis were expected to cross the border.

At Fort Huachuaca, there are two troops, D and F, of the Ninth Cavalry; troops A, B, and M of the same regiment at Fort Grant; troops E and G at Fort Apache, and Company D, of the Seventh Infantry, at San Carlos. A large number of troops are stationed in Texas and can be taken to Fort Huachuaca by rail in twenty-four or thirty-six hours.

THE MEXICAN-YAQUI WAR.

The Indians Capture a Mail and Disperse 300 Soldiers.

POTAM, Mexico, March 6.—Three days ago the Yaquis intercepted the mail which was being carried under an escort of 300 soldiers. All of the latter were dispersed except two, who were hanged to nearby trees. The Yaquis carried off the mail. It is estimated that 4,000 of the best equipped Yaquis are between La Moucha and Guayamas. There are 3,000 more between Potam and Medano.

Yesterday twenty-seven Yaquis fired into a body of 200 Mexican soldiers on the road between Potam and Torin and disappeared. Between Potam and Torin, fifteen miles distant, sixteen bodies are hanging to trees, fourteen being Yaquis and two Mexicans. An expedition of 400 men under Lieutenant Parra has left Potam to open the road to Cocorit and great fighting is expected.

A Funeral Without Women.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 6.—The funeral of Howard M. Cadwallader, late of this place, which was held yesterday, presented a novel appearance because of the absence of the usual services. It had also been deceased's wish during life that only men should compose his funeral party. This request was honored, and not a member of the fair sex was present with the funeral party, not even the deceased's wife. Interment was made at Upper Dublin Friends' Burial Ground.

ACCEPTED BY MR. MOSES

The Californian Completes the Philippine Commission.

In Company With Senators Perkins and Bard He Calls on the President—Members of the Body to Sail From San Francisco for Their Field of Labor in a Few Weeks.

Senator Perkins of California called on the President this morning with Senator Bard and Prof. Bernard Moses, the new appointee of the Philippine Commission.

Prof. Moses' acceptance of the post completes the Commission with the following personnel: Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; William H. Taft, of Ohio; Bernard Moses, of California; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee.

Prof. Moses has for twenty-four years occupied the chair of political economy in the University of California, and is held in high esteem by the people of the Pacific Coast. He is well informed on international law.

His appointment is considered in official circles to be an excellent one. Prof. Moses said that he had been tendered the office after a brief conference, and that he had accepted it in as simple a manner as it was offered.

"The Commission will probably hold a meeting in Washington in a few days," he said. "Just when I am not now able to say, and we shall sail from San Francisco for Manila in the early part of April. I naturally feel the honor of being the choice of the President."

Prof. Moses declined to say anything more, but Senator Bard said: "The people of California consider the appointment of Prof. Moses a great compliment to our State. He is a man of charming personality, of high culture, and splendid views on political question. He has for years been looked to as a leader in the field of learning, and his treatment of political economy at the University of California has always been highly commended. He will unquestionably add to the capability of the Commission, and we feel that there will be harmony among the members in their composite views of the Philippine situation as they find it.

"Prof. Moses is a hard and conscientious worker, aggressive in his manner of dealing with a knotty problem, and we of California feel elated over his appointment, as prophetic of an early solution of the difficulties that lie in the way of a successful suppression of the insurrection in the islands.

"They intend to confer in a short time and expect to sail from San Francisco in about three weeks."

THE CABINET MEETING.

Porto Rican Tariff Bill and Other Matters Discussed.

At the Cabinet meeting this morning the proposition to introduce into Congress a suggestion for a retaliatory measure against Germany was considered. This measure had reference to the inspection of American meats entering German ports, as proposed in a bill to be put before the Reichstag. Should the German bill pass that body and become law, it would act as a practically exclusive act against American products.

German exports to this country being large, retaliation by the United States would hurt them more than the exclusion of American meat could injure this country.

The proposition was deeply considered by the Cabinet, but since the German bill has not yet become a law, nothing definite was done in the matter.

The President is said to heartily approve of any legislation which will protect American exports from a prohibitory inspection by other governments.

The Cabinet decided to notify the Executive Council at Honolulu that they would be authorized to appropriate $300,000 to use for the suppression of the bubonic plague in Honolulu. A member of the Cabinet said that Congress would see that the funds to cover the same were provided as soon as legislation is enacted for the islands.

The Porto Rican bill was also discussed, all the members stating their belief that the measure was in little danger of failure, "despite the insane talk now being indulged in regarding the bill," as one of the members put it. "The Davis amendment," he added, "will not receive any determined support from anyone except the man who introduced it."

OPPOSITION TO QUAY.

Mr. Simon Argues Against His Claim to a Senate Seat.

In the Senate today, after the routine morning business, the resolution against Quay's claim to a seat was taken up, and Mr. Simon made an adverse argument. He referred to Quay's vote against Corbett in the Oregon case, and said that on principles of justice Quay should now be estopped by that vote.

Mr. Carter justified his stand in favor of Quay and reconciled it with his vote against Corbett by saying that the proceedings in Corbett's case were of a revolutionary character.

IN FAVOR OF MR. BYNUM.

A Report From the Senate Committee on Finance.

The Senate Committee on Finance today made a favorable recommendation of William D. Bynum, of Indiana, to be a member of the Board of General Appraisers of Customs. The nomination was sent to the Senate early in December, but met the opposition of the Democratic members of the committee, who objected to his appointment as a Democratic member of the board.

Mr. Bynum took an active part in the last Presidential campaign as a gold Democrat, and the silver Democrats on the committee repudiated his claim as a Democrat. The committee today heard arguments on the subject, and afterward, by a party vote, ordered the nomination reported with a favorable recommendation.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate to Vote on the Conference Report This Afternoon.

The vote on the Currency bill conference report will be taken this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

By unanimous consent the debate on the measure will be closed at that time and it will be finally disposed of. It is said that little time will be required for the vote, which will probably give a safe majority in favor of the bill, and will be on party lines.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts of the United States Government this day amount to $1,332,424.13 and are derived from customs, $823,548.95; internal revenue, $469,153.51; miscellaneous, $24,721.67. The expenditures amount to $1,080,000.