

he certainly took no lively interest in the matter, or I should have remembered."

Q. "Did General Babcock, so far as you know, ever seek, in any way, to influence your action with reference to any investigation of alleged whiskey frauds in St. Louis or elsewhere?"

A. "He did not. Possibly, I might state right here, that I remember but one instance of his ever talking to me at all about the matter of investigations except since he has been indicted, and then it was simply to say to me that he had asked Mr. Douglas why it was that they threatened all their officials as though they were dishonest persons, by sending spies to watch them, asking why they could not make inspections somewhat as they do in the army—send a man of character into the distilleries, and take their books and make a report that could be relied upon, and I believe that he simply told me that he had said this to Mr. Douglass."

Q. "Do you remember the circumstance of General McDonald's being in Washington on the 7th of Dec., 1874?"

A. "I do not remember the particular date, I remember the time in question."

Q. "If I understand you correctly, General Babcock's conception was that, in making the investigation it would be wiser to have it done by men of superior character, than by men of inferior and suspicious character?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you ride with him on or about that date or occasion, and was anything said then by him to you with reference to the investigation of the alleged frauds in his district?"

A. "I did pick him up on the sidewalk as I was taking a drive, and invited him to get in and drive with me. I have no recollection of a single word of conversation on any matter touching his official position or business."

Q. "Did General Babcock, at or about that time, say anything to you with reference to such investigation, or, to your knowledge, did he in any way undertake to prevent them?"

A. "I have no recollection of his saying anything about that; he certainly did not intercede with me to prevent them."

Q. "Do you remember the circumstances of the promulgation of an order about transferring the various supervisors from their own to other districts?"

A. "I have."

Q. "State fully with whom the idea on which that order was based originated, and the particulars of the reasons which induced you to direct it."

A. "Some time while Richardson was secretary of the treasury I think, at all events before Mr. Bristow became secretary of the treasury, Mr. Douglass expressed an idea to me that it would be a good plan to occasionally change the supervisors around from one district to another, and I expressed myself favorably to it; but it was not done then, and was not thought of any more by me. But when it became pretty evident that the treasury was being defrauded of a portion of revenue, Secretary Bristow called on me and made a general statement of his suspicions, and suggested this idea. On that suggestion an order making a transfer of supervisors was made. I did not understand that there was any suspicion at all of the officials, but I knew that each one of the officials had his own way of transacting his business; that these distillers, having so much pecuniary interest in deceiving the officials, would learn their way and learn how to evade them, and my idea was that by putting new supervisors, acquainted with their duties, over them, their crooked ways would be detected. These are the views I had, and the reasons why I suggested the change."

Q. "After the order had been issued, were any efforts made to induce you to direct its revocation?"

A. "The most strenuous efforts were made."

Q. "Were such efforts made by prominent public men?"

A. "They were."

Q. "Did you resist the pressure that was made upon you for the revocation or suspension of the order? And if you finally decided to direct the revocation of that order, will you please state why you were induced to do so and by whom?"

A. "I resisted the effort to have

the order revoked until I became convinced it should be revoked or suspended in the interest of detecting the frauds that had already been committed."

Q. "Did Babcock, directly or indirectly, seek to influence your action in reference to that order?"

A. "I do not remember him ever speaking to me about or exhibiting any interest in the matter."

Q. "Has Babcock, so far as you know, undertaken to prevent an investigation of his alleged connection with what is known as the whiskey ring at St. Louis, or elsewhere?"

A. "To my knowledge he has not."

Q. "Has Gen. Babcock, so far as you know, ever used any effort with yourself, or with any one else, to prevent the finding of indictments against any person suspected of complicity with the whiskey ring at St. Louis?"

A. "No."

Q. "At the time the court of inquiry was called, at General Babcock's request, was it not understood by yourself, and so far as you know, by him, that no indictments would be found against him, and I supposed none would be, because I understood, from the Attorney-General that the grand jury which was then in session would adjourn in a day or two; that was the only course left to him then, apparently, at the time he made the request."

Q. "Was not that court called because it was supposed that General Babcock could have no other way of vindicating himself?"

A. "It was so understood."

Q. "Have you ever seen anything in the conduct of General Babcock, or has he ever said anything to you, which indicated to your mind that he was in any way interested or connected with the whiskey ring at St. Louis, or elsewhere?"

A. "Never."

Q. "In what manner, as regards the public interests, and as evincing his fidelity and integrity, has he performed his duties as your private secretary?"

A. "Always to my satisfaction."

Q. "Have you in any form observed or learned anything in conduct which has tended to diminish your confidence in his fidelity and integrity? and is that confidence in his fidelity and integrity still unimpaired and undiminished?"

A. "I always had great confidence in his integrity and his efficiency, and as yet my confidence in him is unshaken. I have never learned any thing that could shake my confidence. Of course I know of this trial that is progressing."

Cross examined by Mr. Eaton. "Perhaps you are aware, General, that the whiskey ring have persistently tried to fix the origin of the ring in the necessity for funds to carry on the political campaign? Did you ever have any intimation from General Babcock, or any one else, in any manner, directly or indirectly, that any funds for political purposes were being raised by any improper methods?"

A. "I never did. I have seen since these trials intimations of that sort in the papers, but never before."

Q. "Then let me ask you, if the prosecuting officers have not been entirely correct in repelling all insinuations that you ever had tolerated any such means for raising funds?"

A. "I was not aware that they had attempted to repel any insinuations."

Q. "Did General Babcock show a dispatch from Joyce in these words—"

"St. Louis, Oct. 28, 1873."

"See dispatch to the President. We mean it."

(Signed) "JOYCE"

A. "I do not think my memory goes back to that time. Since these prosecutions have commenced I have seen that."

Q. "I am asking you in regard to that time."

A. "I do not call it to memory."

Q. "Were you aware that, in the matter of education, McDonald, when he was appointed, was an ignorant man, barely able to write his name?"

A. "I was aware that he was not an educated man, but he was a man that had seen a great deal of the world and of people, and I would not call him ignorant exactly, he was illiterate."

Q. "Did you receive a protest against McDonald's appointment signed by Carl Schurz, G. A. Finkburg, R. T. Van Horn and other men in Missouri?"

Objected to by counsel for defendant.

A. "I do not remember; it is a matter of record if it was declined. I do not know that it would have had any particular weight with me if I had received it, his endorsements being good."

Q. "Was not that objection based on the ground of his entire unfitness for the place?"

A. "I do not remember; it was received, it was no doubt matter of record, and can be obtained."

Q. "Did you know, at the time, that during the fall of 1875, subsequent to your visit to St. Louis, General Babcock corresponded with John McDonald after the latter was indicted, and sent his letters to McDonald under cover to Major E. B. Grimes?"

A. "No I was not aware of it at the time."

Q. "Will you please state whether General Babcock showed you on or about the time of its date, a dispatch to him in these words—"

"St. Louis, Feb. 3, 1875."

"Gen. O. E. Babcock, Ex. Mansion, Washington, D. C."

"We have official information that the enemy weakens. Push things. Signed Sylph."

A. "I do not remember of ever seeing that dispatch until since these prosecutions have commenced."

Q. "Did General Babcock, about the time of its date, show you a dispatch in these words—"

"St. Louis, Feb. 3, 1875."

"Gen. O. E. Babcock, Ex. Mansion, Washington, D. C."

"Have you talked with D? are things tight now? Signed J."

A. "I do not remember anything about it."

Q. "Did Babcock, at or about the time of its date, show you a dispatch in the following words—"

"St. Louis, April 23d, 1875."

"Gen. O. E. Babcock, Ex. Mansion, Washington, D. C."

"Tell Mack to see Parker of Colorado, and telegram to commissioner to crash out St. Louis enemies."

"Signed Grit."

Objected to by counsel for defendant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 17. — The President has nominated DeForest Porter to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory.

RUTLAND, Vt., 17. — Early this morning the fire which broke out last evening was got under control; the entire loss is put at \$100,000.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., 17. — The authorities have redoubled the special police force guarding the roads into the town, believing that the bulk of the securities stolen from the bank are still concealed there; search is being made for them, and if it fails, negotiations will be opened with the robbers, they to return the securities and the \$120,000 in cash, and to be guaranteed immunity from prosecution.

QUEBEC, 17. — A terrible wind and snow storm prevails here, blocking all the railroads. A portion of the roof of the government buildings was carried away, and two houses on Champlain Street were blown down.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14. — Foreign ambassadors lately complained to the Porte of recent outrages against Christians at Broussa and Angora. The Grand Vizier, replying to the complaints, disavowed the conduct of the governors of Broussa and Angora. The governor of Angora has been dismissed and will be prosecuted. The assistant governor has been ordered to remedy the abuses. Mussulman and Armenian commissioners have been nominated to investigate the circumstances.

LONDON, 14. — In the House of Commons, Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a resolution asking for 4,080,000 pounds sterling to pay for the Khedive's share in the Suez canal, lately purchased by England.

Sailing vessels, arrived to-day from the United States report that they experienced a terrible hurricane the latter part of January, and suffered much damage. The bark *Northwind* encountered the Italian bark *Enrico Merello*, from Philadelphia, Jan. 15, for Queenstown, with her decks swept and five feet of water in the hold. The captain, mate and five seamen had been washed overboard and drowned. The captain of the *Northwind* put aboard the *Enrico Merello* his third mate, one man and a boat.

MADRID, 14. — Calderon Collantes, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a memorandum, dated 3rd February, to Spanish representatives abroad, directing them to read it to foreign ministers and leave a copy if requested. The memorandum, after pointing out that the Cuban insurrection was no longer led by natives of the island, but by foreign adventurers, continues—

"Negroes, mulattoes, Chinese and deserters from the bulk of the insurgent forces, say their army contains scarcely 800 white Cubans, while more than 40,000 of the latter are serving with the royal volunteers. Spain cannot come to any terms with such elements; she can only, after having obtained complete victory, grant to Cuba all the liberties which, but for the insurrection, she would already possess, and which the neighboring island of Porto Rico, where slavery has been entirely abolished, fully enjoys. Reinforcements numbering 28,000 men have been dispatched to Cuba within twelve months. The duration of the insurrection is in consequence of the difficulties of the country; notwithstanding, the insurrection the Cuba trade has doubled during ten years. The more fertile parts of the island are untouched by insurrection, and only a few districts have suffered from it. All foreigners sustaining losses will be indemnified and an embargo on foreign goods will be raised."

The memorandum is considered as an indirect reply to the last note from the U. S.

PARIS, 14. — *La Liberte* says the Spanish ambassador has communicated to the Duc de Caces, minister of foreign affairs, a memorandum to furnish to the government relative to the insurrection in Cuba. *La Liberte* reports that the document declares that foreign commerce and foreign interests have not suffered through the insurrection, and this fact should remove all pretext for intervention. The revolt would have been more easily subdued but for the aid which, from the commencement, the rebels have received from the U. S.

VIENNA, 14. — The *Wienar Presse* reports that an English vessel has landed at Gravosa 14,000 breech-loading rifles and two field pieces for Herzegovina.

LONDON, 15. — Sir Stafford Northcote stated in the House of Commons last night, in reference to the Khedive's request for the assistance of an English financier, that the government had decided to send Rivers Wilson, controller general of the national debt department, Wilson will go to Egypt to see whether the position offered is one which will allow him to do justice both to himself and the Khedive, and if such prove the case he will resign his present office, and take service entirely as an officer of the Khedive.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives the following additional details of the Spanish memorandum in relation to Cuba. The paper commences by tracing the history of the insurrection in Cuba. The insurgents at first demanded reforms, although Spain had made more concessions than any European government had given its colonies. The insurgents increased in numbers. The proportion of whites among the rebels is pointed out, and the memorandum continues—"The revolt has become a war of races. The insurgents are burning and laying waste all they can find, and their triumph would be a blow to civilization. Sympathizing Cubans residing abroad could not constitute a government. Spain alone offers guarantees to foreigners and to civilization. Even if Spain agreed to treat, could she open negotiations with the foreign adventurers who formed the nucleus of the insurrection? The triumph of Spain would speedily lead to the abolition of slavery, which exists only contrary to the desire of the government." "As to the persistence of the insurrection, the note says the U. S. took twice the time to subdue Florida, and France much longer to conquer America. The *Times* correspondent's summary of the document does not include the accusation against the U. S. for giving aid to the rebels, which was mentioned by *La Liberte*.

A Berlin dispatch says that the following has been published there as a warning against emigration—"The German minister at Washington was recently asked to interfere in behalf of Germans living in Louisiana, who, it is alleged, were naturalized to become Kukulux; the minister could do nothing."

Viscount Hinchinbrook was elected to Parliament to-day from Huntingdon and Godmanchester. He favors the union of church and state, and religious teaching in schools.

Winslow was arrested here to-day, and was formally arraigned at the Bow street police court, and remanded for a week.

AMSTERDAM, 15. — The American consul at Rotterdam telegraphs—

"Winslow has been arrested in London. He declares that his wife has more money than she admitted. All will be seized and delivered to me."

ROME, 15. — The Pope having granted a dispensation for the marriage of the daughter of the Sculptor Story, a protestant, with Comedatone Peruzzi, a catholic, and a brother of the Syndic of Florence, the great event is mentioned as a remarkable exception to a rule never before broken during the pontificate of Pius 9th; some extreme ultramontanes are highly displeased.

LONDON 15. — It has been ascertained that Winslow, the Boston forger, went to Rotterdam and disembarked there. He was traced from that city by detectives and arrested at a hotel where he went to inquire for letters which he had ordered to be forwarded there.

In the Bow street police court yesterday, Col. Cheseborough, on behalf of the American legation, produced several telegraphic dispatches, including one authorizing him to obtain a warrant for Winslow's arrest, and another stating that a true bill of indictment for forgery had been found against Winslow in Boston. Winslow asked whether if he admitted the authenticity of the telegrams he could be sent to America immediately. The magistrate explained that it was necessary to await a formal application of the American government for his surrender. The law then prescribes a fortnight's delay to give the prisoner opportunity to appeal. Policemen deposed that they found nothing relating to the charges at the prisoner's lodgings. Winslow said he preferred to be sent to America as soon as possible.

In the House of Commons this evening Disraeli moved the bill enabling the Queen to take the style and title of Empress of India.

Telegraphic instructions have been sent to Wade, British minister to China, to support Germany's claim against China for the plundering of the German schooner *Anna*, off Foo Chow, last September. A portion of the detached squadron has been ordered to China for the purpose of strengthening Wade's hands, but there is no reason to believe that any cause for hostile demonstration will arise.

The *Globe* is authorized to contradict the reported resignation of the Duke of Abercorn as Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

A Berlin dispatch says the Emperor William has assented to the cession of the Prussian railways to the empire.

LIVERPOOL, 15. — Disasters to shipping continue to be reported. Three seamen from a French bark were picked up in an open boat, after drifting about a week without food or water. The vessel and the remainder of the crew are lost. The American brig *Kennedy* had three men washed overboard and drowned.

SAN SEBASTIAN, 16. — General Moriones has captured Azpectia. The Carlists confess to retiring before enormously superior numbers. Don Carlos is at Tolosa.

Rumors of approaching peace negotiations are acquiring consistency.

BAYONNE, 16. — The Carlist Brigadier Norodas was captured by the Alphonists in battle on the 13th.

VIENNA, 16. — The Empress of Austria will go to England early in March, to visit her sister, ex-Queen Caroline of Naples.

RAGUSA, 16. — Advices from Sclavonic sources state that a meeting of insurgent leaders was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Paulovich, at which a resolution was passed rejecting Count Andraszy's proposed reforms, considering them as merely the result of political intrigue.

Spotted Like Dominoes.

The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually, there is nothing like SOZODONT. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.