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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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JULY 12, 1862.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. GRIMES submitted the following

REPORT.

*The Committee on Naval Affairs, instructed by resolution of the Senate of June 30, 1862, to "inquire if the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, have allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States, and whether any of the officers of said Academy have manifested any sentiments of like character," have attended to the duty committed to them, and beg leave to submit the following report :*

It is proper to state, at the outset, that the resolution of inquiry here recited was predicated upon information which left to the mover of the resolution, as a public officer charged in an especial manner with the examination of naval affairs, no alternative but to institute a prompt and thorough investigation of the charges which had been preferred in the premises. This was due no less to the officers of the Naval Academy than to the country which supports it, and which has a right to demand that all public servants shall be not only without the stain of disloyalty, but above the suspicion of it.

The power to send for persons not having been specially given to the committee by the terms of the resolution, and the means of reaching all the facts in the case through the ordinary channels of correspondence being ample, it was not deemed necessary to incur the expense of bringing witnesses from a distance to be examined under oath. Accordingly a letter was transmitted by the chairman to Captain George S. Blake, the superintendent of the Naval Academy, on the first day of the present month, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the Senate and propounding the following interrogatories :

"1st. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States ?

"2d. Have any officers connected with the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character ?"

Captain Blake was requested to reply to the interrogatories for himself, and to transmit copies of the same to all the officers and professors of the Academy, with instructions to prepare and forward their respective answers to the chairman of the committee.

The replies of the officers and professors, twenty-two in number, are herewith submitted. With one exception, they are unanimous in denying that the superintendent, or any officer now connected with the government or instruction of the Academy, or any young man under their charge, has tolerated, countenanced, or manifested any feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States, so far as they (the writers) respectively know and believe. On the contrary, they assert, without qualification, their belief in the thorough loyalty and fidelity of the superintendent, and affirm that there has been exhibited the utmost propriety of conduct, language, and sentiment on all occasions by the officers and professors and the young men under their charge. The committee are fully convinced that these representations are truthful, and they therefore feel warranted in replying with a negative, both in general and particular, to the resolution of the Senate.

The single exception referred to is the answer of William Rogers Hopkins, assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, which is in the following words:

“UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
“*Newport, July 7, 1862.*

“Interrogatory first, I decline to answer.

“Interrogatory second, I decline to answer.

“Respectfully, your obedient servant,

“WM. ROGERS HOPKINS,

“*Assist. Prof. of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

“Honorable JOHN P. HALE,

“*Committee on Naval Affairs, Senate of the United States.*”

This response to the two plain interrogatories, propounded by competent authority with the view of promoting the best interests of the Academy and the country, and, as the committee believe, involving in their replies no possible infraction of professional or gentlemanly decorum, would not be susceptible of any construction consistent with truthful and patriotic motives on the part of the writer, unless accompanied by a suitable explanation. An explanation, which the committee cannot deem a suitable one, was received by the chairman simultaneously with the reply quoted above. It is as follows:

“UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
“*Newport, July 7, 1862.*

“HONORED SIR: I received, last evening, from Captain Blake, superintendent of the Naval Academy, two sets of questions, prepared by the committee, as to the loyalty of Captain Blake and the officers and professors. With the utmost respect for the committee, I feel that

I shall not promote the success of the inquiry in the matter in answering questions in the shape and manner in which these are presented, though ready at any time to answer freely, frankly, and under oath, as to what I do know.

"It appears to me that it would not be proper for me to decide as to what constitutes disloyalty. Such facts and circumstances as have come to my knowledge, and are pertinent to the matter, I am perfectly willing to lay before the committee, and leave them to decide as to their importance in determining questions as to the loyalty of the parties supposed to be implicated. Some facts that have come to my knowledge will, I think, be supported by the Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, late governor of Maryland, the Rev. David X. Junkin, late chaplain here, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, William P. Buckner, esq., formerly lieutenant United States navy, now probably at Annapolis, and Francis J. Higginson, acting midshipman, now here for examination. As Mr. H. may be ordered away at any time, and perhaps to sea, it would, perhaps, be well to secure his testimony at once.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WM. ROGERS HOPKINS,

*Assistant Professor.*

"Hon. J. P. HALE,

*Chairman of the Naval Committee of the U. S. Senate."*

The statement of Professor Hopkins that "it would not be proper for me [him] to decide as to what constitutes disloyalty," is quite apart from the purpose, inasmuch as the first interrogatory propounded defined that proposition quite distinctly, leaving nothing to the discretion of those who were called upon to answer. The committee submit that a person who fails to comprehend what is meant by the phrase "any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States," would not be likely to throw additional light upon the subject by any further examination. This view is signally confirmed by the following letter from Acting Midshipman Frank Higginson, one of the persons designated by Professor Hopkins as an important witness:

"NAVAL ACADEMY,

*Newport, Rhode Island, July 8, 1862.*

"1. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

"Answer. I was a student of the Naval Academy when the rebellion broke out, and declare, in reply to the first question, that the loyal officers of the academy did their duty nobly in the trying position in which they were placed. With traitors among the southern midshipmen and officers, with the necessity of placing the students to guard the approaches to the yard from Annapolis, and amid all the

excitement of feelings so great at that time, I cannot recall an instance of hostile manifestations towards the government of the United States having been tolerated by the loyal officers of the Academy.

“2. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?”

“Answer. Never, to my knowledge.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“FRANK. HIGGINSON,

“Acting Midshipman, United States Navy.

“HON. JOHN P. HALE,

“Chairman of Naval Committee.”

[Indorsement.]

Acting Midshipman Higginson, who is at the academy for final examination, desires me to forward this letter.

G. S. BLAKE.

It only remains for the committee to report, as they do with the utmost satisfaction, that there exists not the slightest foundation, so far as they can discover, for any charges prejudicial to the character of Captain Blake as a loyal officer and citizen, or to that of any other officer or professor now connected with the Naval Academy.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

June 30, 1862.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire if the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, have allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States, and whether any of the officer of said Academy have manifested any sentiments of like characters.

NAVAL ACADEMY,

Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, together with a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the 30th ultimo, and beg to submit the following replies to the questions propounded:

First question. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feeling or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

Answer. The superintendent has never allowed or countenanced any such manifestations, nor, to his knowledge, has any officer or

professor allowed or countenanced them. The superintendent was informed when the rebellion broke out that secession badges had been displayed by some of the young men of the southern States, who had announced their determination to resign; he at once gave positive orders for the entire suppression of any such manifestations, and they were immediately suppressed.

Second question. Have any officers connected with the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character.

Answer. The superintendent has never manifested such sentiments, nor, to his knowledge, has any officer now connected with the public service ever manifested them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. S. BLAKE, *Captain U. S. N.,*  
*Superintendent Naval Academy.*

Hon. J. P. HALE,

*Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs,*  
*U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.*

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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
*Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1862.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, and the accompanying resolution adopted by the Senate, I beg leave to rejoin as follows:

Question. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

To the best of my knowledge and belief, neither the superintendent nor any of the officers attached to this Academy have, in any way, countenanced or allowed any such manifestation or exhibition as set forth in the resolution; nor have they, or any of them, to my knowledge, acted in a manner to give grounds for such a charge. On the contrary, I believe that the superintendent has displayed in an eminent degree his loyalty to the government by the great ability and judgment with which he brought this Academy through a very trying ordeal, and he is, in my opinion, entitled to the thanks of every true man. And the superintendent has been seconded by his officers with a zeal which fully proves their devotion to the government, and frees them from any such suspicion as implied by the resolution.

Question. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?

To the best of my knowledge and belief, no officer or other person connected with this Academy has manifested or exhibited any sentiments of a like character.

As for myself, I have never, by word or deed, given just cause for having my loyalty and devotion to the United States government impugned.

These answers extend back to the time of the removal of the Academy from Annapolis, and after the resignation of those officers and others who were notoriously disloyal.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

S. B. LUCE,

*Lieutenant U. S. Navy.*

JOHN P. HALE,

*U. S. Senate. Chairman Naval Committee.*

FORT ADAMS, NAVAL ACADEMY,

*Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1862.*

SIR: I am directed by the superintendent to send you, in writing, an answer to the following questions:

1. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government of or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

2. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested sentiments of like character?

In answer to the first, I have to state that I have no knowledge that any such manifestation or exhibition has ever been permitted or countenanced by *any* officer attached to the Academy.

In answer to the second question, I have to state that, to the best of my knowledge, judging from *all* I have *ever* heard or seen of the language or conduct of the officers, professors, and other employés of the Academy, I believe every one to be true and loyal and devoted to his government, and that each and all approve the means adopted by the present administration for the suppression of the rebellion now existing in the land.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD P. LULL,

*Lieutenant United States Navy.*

Hon. J. P. HALE,

*United States Senate.*

NAVAL ACADEMY,

*Newport, Rhode Island, July 6, 1862.*

SIR: The superintendent propounds to me the following questions, founded upon a late resolution of the Senate, and directs me to copy and answer them, viz:

1st. "*Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?*"

I answer, upon my honor, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, after ample opportunity to observe, the superintendent not only never has "allowed or countenanced" any such "manifestation or exhibition," but has, on all occasions, set in himself an example of loyalty, and encouraged that sentiment in all persons under his command. I further declare that I do not believe that any officer or person now attached to the Academy has ever "allowed or countenanced" any such manifestations.

2d. "*Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?*"

Again I answer, upon my honor, I do not believe that any officer attached to the Academy, since its removal from Annapolis, has ever manifested any sentiment of disloyalty. On the contrary, I do believe that one and all, without a solitary exception, the officers, professors, and others, attached to the academy, cherish sentiments of devoted loyalty. If, after my solemn oath of allegiance, I am expected to answer particularly for myself to a question implying the possibility of my being capable of a crime worse than parricide, then do I protest that it is, and always has been, impossible for me to entertain or tolerate any sentiment inconsistent with entire devotion to the government of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PALMER,  
*Surgeon United States Navy.*

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

*Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate.*

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*Reply of Professor J. H. C. Coffin, United States navy, to the interrogatories contained in the resolution of the United States Senate, June 30, 1862.*

"1. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?"

Reply. I am not aware that the superintendent or any officer connected with the government or instruction of the Naval Academy has at any time allowed or countenanced among the students of the Academy any manifestation or exhibition of such feelings or sentiments. I further state respecting all those with whom I have been most intimately associated, viz., the superintendent, commandants of midshipmen, lieutenants at present connected with the Academy, and most of the professors and assistant professors, the surgeon, steward, and secretaries, that allowing or countenancing such manifestations would have been entirely at variance with the sentiments which they have often expressed to me both during the trying times of March and April, 1861, and since.

“2. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?”

Reply. Lieutenants H. Davidson, W. H. Parker, and J. T. Wood manifested such sentiments by resigning in April, 1861, and subsequently entering the rebel service. Assistant Professor Harwood also resigned, but whether from sentiments of disloyalty or not I am unable to say. My intercourse with these officers at that period was very limited.

Except these, I know of no officers of the Naval Academy, past or present, who have manifested any sentiments hostile to the government of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. C. COFFIN,  
*Professor of Astronomy, &c.*

Hon. J. P. HALE,  
*Chairman of Committee on Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate.*

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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
*Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1862.*

SIR: The recent resolution of the Senate of the United States, and the questions based thereon, have been submitted to me for full answers, which I proceed to give:

First question. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

Answer. In no manner nor at any time, in my knowledge or belief, has the superintendant of the Naval Academy, or other officer now connected therewith, nor have I, countenanced in the young men of the institution any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States.

Second question. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?

Answer. In no form whatever have I, or, in my knowledge or belief, has any other person now connected with this institution, manifested any sentiments hostile to the government of the United States.

The above answers are intended to meet the questions stated, as well as the interrogatories of the resolution, and are believed to be full and explicit as to all the points of inquiry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SWANN, *Steward.*

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,  
*Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs  
of the Senate of the United States.*

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
Newport, July 7, 1862.

Interrogatory first. I decline to answer.

Interrogatory second. I decline to answer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. ROGERS HOPKINS,  
*Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

HON. JOHN P. HALE,

*Committee on Naval Affairs, Senate of the United States.*

NAVAL ACADEMY, July 7, 1862.

SIR: I have been instructed by Captain Blake, superintendent of the Naval Academy, to prepare answers to the following questions regarding the loyalty of the officers and students of this institution to the government of the United States.

The first question is:

“Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men committed to their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?”

To this I answer, that since I became connected with the Academy, in December, 1861, I have never seen or heard the slightest manifestation, on the part of any of the midshipmen, of hostility towards the government of the United States.

The second question is:

“Have any of the officers of the Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?”

My answer to this is, that, as far as my knowledge goes, no officer of the Academy has ever uttered a word hostile to the government of the United States. I believe that every officer and every midshipman in the Academy is thoroughly loyal to the government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. WHITE,  
*Assistant Professor, Naval Academy.*

HON. J. P. HALE,

*U. S. Senate, Chairman Naval Committee.*

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1862.

SIR: The superintendent of the Academy has submitted to me a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States of 30th ultimo, with the questions based thereon. He has also requested

me to address an answer in full to you. I therefore respectfully reply:

First. That, to the best of my knowledge and belief, neither has the superintendent, nor has any other officer now connected with the government or instruction of the Academy, allowed or countenanced in the young men under his charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States. I have myself, at no time whatever, countenanced such actions. No manifestations of such a character have been offered to my notice since those offered by one or two students who resigned at Annapolis.

Secondly. In no form whatever have I manifested sentiments hostile to the United States, or the government thereof, or witnessed such in others. I should not have consented to be such a witness.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. NOURSE,

*Professor of Ethics and English Studies.*

HON. JOHN P. HALE,

*Chairman Committee Naval Affairs,  
Senate of the United States.*

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*Resolution.*

“Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feeling or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?”

“Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?”

NAVAL ACADEMY, *July 7, 1862.*

SIR: In answer to the above interrogatories, I beg to say to that part of them which relates to the superintendent that, so far from countenancing in the students under his charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States, he has labored with untiring zeal, not only to have them thoroughly and properly educated for the service, but he has labored to preserve this institution, and to keep it free from all pernicious influences, and to hold sacred and inviolate the trust imposed in him by the government. He has endeavored, at this particular time in our country's history, to instil into the minds of the students that one great thing—the love of country and attachment to the Union. It is from close observation that enables me to state this, and I give it as the honest conviction of my heart.

The officers, I am sure, are all true and loyal men, and since the resignation of several officers which took place on or about the 22d of April, 1861, I have never heard, either directly or indirectly, of

any of them countenancing in the young men under their instruction any feeling or sentiment hostile to the government, nor have I ever heard them give utterance to sentiments of like character, but, on the contrary, I have often heard them express their admiration and satisfaction at the course adopted by the government to put an end to the rebellion.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I claim to be a Union-loving man, and, in my opinion, any person who would attempt to disunite one portion of this country from another deserves the worst punishment that the ingenuity of man could devise.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
O. D. ROBB,

*Clerk to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.*

HON. JOHN P. HALE,

*Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, July 7, 1862.

SIR: At the request of the superintendent I have the honor to answer the following interrogatories:

1. "Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestations or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?"

To my knowledge, neither has the superintendent, nor any officer connected with the government of the Naval Academy or the instruction thereof, done so.

2. "Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?"

No officer of the Academy has, to my knowledge, manifested any sentiments hostile to the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

EDWARD SPARKS,

*Storekeeper U. S. N. A.*

HON. JOHN P. HALE,

*Chairman Com. on Naval Affairs of the Senate U. S.*

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1st. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

2d. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?

SIR: In reply to the above, I respectfully inform you that, to the best of my knowledge, neither the superintendent nor any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feeling or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States; and that not any of the officers of the Naval Academy ever manifested any sentiment of like character in my presence, nor, I believe, in the presence of any one.

I also further declare that the loyalty and patriotism of the superintendent are unquestionable. His worthy sentiments, together with his personal merits and rare qualifications, have caused him to gain every day more and more the high esteem and regard of all those who had either the advantage of a social intercourse with him, or that of discharging duties assigned to them under his authority.

I further would state that I firmly believe that since the different resignations that caused the discharges of disloyal officers and acting midshipmen in April, 1861, this institution has entirely been purified of all that was foul and unworthy of being connected with it.

With respect to myself, I would rather the knowledge of my sentiments should reach you from some other source than my own, yet I consider it my duty, under the present circumstances, to inform you that, although French by birth, I am an American by adoption, having been naturalized in the year 1832. I then became a citizen of the United States on my solemn oath that I would support the Constitution.

Besides this solemn obligation, my love and admiration for this government would prompt me at any time to sacrifice my own life in support of the noble efforts of the President to restore the Union, and thus maintain the dignity of the best government in the world.

My fervent prayers are offered by day and night for the success of the Union.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your very humble servant,

EDW. A. ROGET,

*Prof. of Spanish, and Assist. Prof. in French and English studies.*

HON. JOHN P. HALE,

*Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.*

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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
Newport, R. I., July 7, 1862.

SIR: In reply to your letter which was sent to me by the superintendent, I beg leave to answer as follows:

Question 1. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feeling or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

Answer. To the best of my knowledge the superintendent has not, nor have any of the officers, except those who have left the service and gone south.

Question 2. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of the like character?

Answer. To the best of my knowledge none, excepting those who have left the service, have manifested any sentiments of the like character.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. ORVILLE MATTHEWS,

*Lieutenant United States Navy.*

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

*Chairman Naval Committee U. S. Senate.*

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NAVAL ACADEMY, *July 7, 1862.*

SIR: The following questions have been transmitted to me, with a request that I would answer them:

“1. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?”

“2. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of the like character?”

To these questions it gives me pleasure to reply, that in all my intercourse with the Superintendent of the Naval Academy he has not only refrained from all expressions of disloyalty to the government of the United States, but has manifested the utmost disgust and pain at the insanity of secession. I am fully convinced that his excellency the President of the United States or the honorable senator, who is chairman of the naval committee, would as soon allow or countenance any exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government as the superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Furthermore, I have never heard the first expression of disloyalty from the lips of any professor or assistant professor, or officer connected with the Academy. On the contrary, I daily hear expressions of the most perfect sympathy with the President and his administration, and witness the most enthusiastic joy at the triumph of the national arms and the prospect of a speedy overthrow of this most atrocious rebellion.

Your obedient servant,

MASON NOBLE, *Chaplain.*

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

*U. S. Senate, Chairman of Naval Committee, City of Washington.*

Question. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States? Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?

NAVAL ACADEMY, *July 7, 1862.*

SIR: In answer to the above questions—to the first, I can answer that no feelings of a character hostile to the government of the United States were ever shown in my presence; to the second, I believe in the perfect loyalty of every member of the academic staff who remained after April, 1861. That they are most earnest in support of the government, believing, as I do myself, that the integrity of the government of the United States should be vindicated at any cost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD SEAGER.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

*United States Senate, Chairman of the Naval Committee.*

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, *July 7, 1862.*

Question. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

Answer. Far from having ever allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States, they have, by their language and example, kept up and increased the love of the Union that each and every young man naturally brings with him in entering this institution. The energetic conduct of the superintendent especially, in Annapolis, at the outbreak of the revolution, has been all that could be expected from the most zealous officer of the government.

Question 2. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?

Answer. With the exception of a few officers who resigned at the time alluded to in the first answer, I never heard any officer of the Naval Academy express, directly or indirectly, any sentiments but those favoring the government in all his acts. As to myself, I sincerely approve all that has been done to preserve the Union, and I am, and always will be, ready to support it by every means in my power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. V. DOVILLIERS.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

*United States Senate, Chairman of Naval Committee.*

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1862.

SIR: The superintendent has submitted to me the resolution of the Senate of the United States, approved June 30, as well as the following questions based thereon, requesting that distinct answers thereto be addressed to you.

First question. "Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?"

Answer. At no time and in no form whatever, in my knowledge or belief, has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any other officer now connected therewith, or have I, allowed or countenanced in the young men under our charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States.

Second question. "Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?"

Answer. At no time and in no form whatever have I, or, in my knowledge or belief, has any other person now connected with this institution manifested or exhibited any feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States.

The above are intended to be full and explicit answers to the questions presented, and are believed to be fully responsive to the resolution upon which those questions are based; but if it will the better meet in all its aspects the fullest possible scope of the inquiry, I beg to add that, in my knowledge or belief, no feeling or sentiment has been entertained or expressed, no act performed, no conduct exhibited by any officer or other person now connected with the institution but such as should characterize the most faithful officer of the government, or the most loyal citizen of the United States. In the trial through which the institution has passed, principally by the wisdom and energy of the superintendent, all of the academic staff have been earnest, zealous, and faithful in maintaining the interests of the government committed to their charge; all have been alike faithful officers and loyal citizens, claiming an earnest though humble participation in this spirit and labor of patriotism.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. KARNEY,

*Assistant Professor of Ethics.*

HON. JOHN P. HALE,

*Ch'n Com. on Naval Affairs, Senate of United States.*

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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1862.

SIR: The superintendent of the Naval Academy has sent to me the following questions, based on a resolution lately adopted by the Sen-

ate of the United States, and has directed that I should give a definite and explicit answer to the interrogatories therein contained :

1st question. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feeling or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

Answer. I have never at any time, or under any circumstances, directly or indirectly, *witnessed* in the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or in any of his staff, executive or academic, neither have I in any way *heard* of conduct or counsel on their part, which would have the slightest tendency towards developing in the minds of the students under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feeling or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States. On the contrary, no laudable means of encouraging a jealous patriotism have been neglected at any time.

2d question. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of a like character?

Answer. I have never myself, nor have I at any time, or in any place, heard any officer of the executive or academic staff express any disloyal sentiments, or, in the slightest degree, manifest any feeling hostile to the government of the United States.

In conclusion, I beg leave to add, I trust the time is not far distant when I may be permitted to show in a more active field than the one in which I am now engaged my devotion to the principles which I now have the honor to submit for your consideration.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. MARVIN,  
*Master United States Navy.*

Hon. J. P. HALE, *Chairman Naval Committee*  
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
*Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1862.*

SIR : In compliance with an order received last evening from Captain Blake, I now send you my answers to the two questions transmitted to me through him viz :

Question. Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

Answer. I have never seen or heard of the superintendent or any of the officers or instructors of the Naval Academy allowing or countenancing in the acting midshipmen any manifestation or exhibition of such feelings or sentiments. As for myself, had I seen, heard, or been made aware of any hostility to the United States on the part

of any of the young men under our charge, far from allowing or countenancing it, I would have deemed it my duty immediately to report it to the superintendent.

Question. Have any officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?

Answer. I have never seen or heard any officer of the Naval Academy manifesting such sentiments. As to myself again, I will simply say that I have always entertained the greatest horror for the southern rebellion, caused, I believe, by the ambition of a few men on whose skirts rest the blood that has been shed, the treasure that has been expended, and the grief and misery of the parents, wives, sisters, and orphans of those who have been crippled or killed while defending the Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. N. GIRAULT,  
*Professor of French.*

HON. JOHN P. HALE,  
*U. S. Senate, Chairman of Naval Committee.*

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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
*Newport, July 7, 1862.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of Captain G. S. Blake, superintendent of the Naval Academy, I reply to the questions contained in a resolution of the Senate, approved June 30, 1862, in relation to the officers and professors of the Naval Academy. The first of these questions is as follows:

“Has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?”

With regard to Captain Blake, I can say, from my personal knowledge of his words and acts during the trying period through which we have passed, that he has ever been loyal and devoted to the high trust reposed in him as superintendent of the Naval Academy and to the sacred cause of the Union. There is but one opinion on this subject among all who know and understand the man.

With regard to myself, I can state, without fear of denial from any quarter, that I never listened to, approvingly, or countenanced in the acting midshipmen, or any other persons, sentiments hostile to the government of the United States. On the contrary, I have omitted no opportunity of inculcating loyalty and devotion to our flag. In March, 1861, before the fall of Sumter, and when many of the acting midshipmen from the southern States had declared their intention of resigning, I drew up a paper which was intended to arouse the patriotism and loyalty of the young men at the naval and military academies, so as to prevent their resignation and deprive the projected rebellion of their valuable aid. I read this paper to Lieuten-

ant Luce, who is now at the academy, and proposed to submit it to Captain Blake, but after some consultation I was induced to abandon the idea on account of its seeming impracticability. But I took occasion to point out to some of those misguided youths the true character of their obligations to the government; and, although my words were disregarded, I felt that I had discharged a duty imposed upon me by my own convictions and by the position I held in the Naval Academy.

The second question is as follows: "Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of a like character?"

To this question I reply that I never *conceived* or *uttered* a thought disloyal to the government of the United States. I have earnestly pleaded the cause of our glorious Union, prayed for the success of our arms, and denounced in unmistakable language this most infamous rebellion. Those with whom I have been daily associated are well aware of my sentiments on all these points, and, if called upon, could bear ample testimony to my loyalty to the best government on earth.

Hoping that these responses to the questions contained in the resolution of the Senate will be satisfactory,

I remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

T. G. FORDE,

*Assistant Professor of Ethics, &c.*

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

*Chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate.*

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*Resolution of the Senate.*

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire if the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, have allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestations or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States, and whether any of the officers of said Academy have manifested sentiments of a like character."

NAVAL ACADEMY, *Newport, R. I., July 7, 1862.*

SIR: In answer to the above resolution of the Senate of the United States, I have respectfully to say that, so far as I know, neither the superintendent of the Naval Academy, nor any officer connected with the government or instruction thereof, has ever allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestations or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States, nor have I ever heard any officer connected with the said Academy manifest sentiments of a like character.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. HIESKELL, *Paymaster.*

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

*Chairman of Committee on Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate,  
Washington, D. C.*

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,  
*Newport, R. I., July 7, 1862.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to Captain G. S. Blake, superintendent of the Naval Academy, and the enclosed resolution of the United States Senate of the day previous, together with questions proposed by him based on the said resolution, have been submitted to me.

1st Question. Has the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States?

Answer. At no time, to my knowledge, has the superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any officer now connected with the government or instruction thereof, allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the government of the United States.

2d Question. Have any of the officers of the Naval Academy manifested any sentiments of like character?

Answer. At no time, to my knowledge, has any officer now connected with the Naval Academy, nor have I at any time, manifested any sentiments of like character.

The above I believe to be a full reply to the interrogatories contained in the said resolution of the Senate of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

M. H. BEECHER,  
*Professor of Mathematics, U. S. N.*

HON. JOHN P. HALE,  
*Chairman Com. on Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate,  
Washington, D. C.*

ARTICLE  
ON THE  
TREATMENT OF  
TUBERCULOSIS

The treatment of tuberculosis has been the subject of much discussion and controversy in recent years. The various methods of treatment, such as rest, diet, and the use of drugs, have all been tried, but the results have been very uncertain. The most important factor in the treatment of tuberculosis is the patient's general health. If the patient is in good health, the disease will probably run its course without any special treatment. If the patient is in poor health, the disease may be more serious and require more active treatment. The treatment of tuberculosis should be based on the patient's general health and the extent of the disease. In the early stages of the disease, rest and good nutrition are the most important factors. In the later stages, the use of drugs may be necessary. The treatment of tuberculosis is a long and difficult process, and the patient must be patient and persistent. The doctor should be consulted regularly and the patient should follow the doctor's advice carefully. The treatment of tuberculosis is a matter of life and death, and the patient must take it very seriously.