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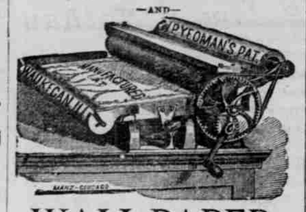

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CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

THE Sultan of Turkey, on the 14th, signed the decree granting the Andrassy reforms to the insurgent provinces.

THE Vance bill, repealing the leading features of the celebrated Potter law, has been passed by the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature.

THE Minnesota Republican State Convention, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, has been called to meet on the 24th of May.

HON. T. J. D. FULLER, a former Congressman from Maine, and Second Auditor of the United States Treasury under Buchanan, died in Virginia a few days ago.

A LONDON telegram of a recent date says information had been received of the capture of three of the murderers of Mr. Birch, the English resident at Perok.

SIR JOHN COLERIDGE, nephew of the famous poet of that name, and lately editor of the *Quarterly Review*, died in London, a few days ago. He was eighty-six years old.

THE Centennial Appropriation bill has been signed by the President. The signature was written with a pen made from a quill plucked from the wing of an American eagle.

THE Mississippi House Committee of Investigation into the official conduct of Cardoza, State Superintendent of Education, report that they find him guilty on ten counts—perjury, embezzlement, bribery, etc.

THE steamer Franconia ran into the steamer Strath Clyde, off Dover, England, a few days ago. The boiler of the latter vessel exploded, and she sank immediately. Fifty-two of her passengers and crew were drowned.

THE Investigating Committee of the Louisiana House of Representatives made a report on the 14th, recommending the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg and other State officers, for violations of the law by feloniously appropriating public funds.

A RECENT Washington dispatch says the demand during January for postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes reached the unprecedented amount of $3,500,000 worth. This was considered indicative of the rapid revival of business throughout the country.

WHEN introducing his bill in the United States Senate, on the 14th, for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, Mr. Ingalls stated that the actual loss during the last year from the ravages of the locusts, chinch-bugs, army and cotton worms and Hessian flies exceeded $200,000,000, and from the locusts alone the amount exceeded $50,000,000. In seven counties of Minnesota nearly 60,000 bushels of locusts were destroyed at a cost of $80,000.

ALDERMEN CULLERTON and Hildreth, ex-gaugers of Chicago, have been indicted for complicity in whisky frauds, and have given bonds for their appearance for trial. It is also reported that several indictments for similar offenses have been found at New Orleans against residents of that city, and against U. S. Com'r Shannon, R. S. Dennee and others, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government through the Court of Claims, in the cotton claims cases. Shannon and Dennee gave bail in $5,000.

THE vote in the Senate on the passage of the Centennial Appropriation bill was as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Cameron (Pa.), Caperton, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kelly, Logan, McDonald, McMillan, Moxey, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Spencer, Wallace, Windom—41.

Nays—Alcorn, Cooper, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Howe, Kirkwood, Key, McCreery, Norwood, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Whyte, Withers—15.

Messrs. English, Christiancy, Sherman, Gordon and Cameron (Wisconsin), who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Booth, Cockerell, Davis, Norwood and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it. Mr. Wright, who was absent, would have voted for the bill had he been present.

THE recent Independent Greenback State Convention of Indiana nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Franklin Landers, present member of Congress from the Indianapolis District; Lieutenant-Governor, Anson Wolcott, of White County; Secretary of State, Leroy Templeton, of Benton; State Auditor, Morris N. Bundy, of Henry; State Treasurer, John Q. A. Newson, of Bartholomew; Attorney-General, W. A. Tipton, of Fountain; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. R. S. Blount, of Green; Reporter of Supreme Court, Charles A. Knight, of Clay; Judges of Supreme Court, William F. Barnett, of Vanderburgh; John B. Haines, of Delaware; H. C. Newcomb, of Marion; Judge Lindsay, of Howard. The resolutions adopted demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and are also in other respects, on the financial question, similar in substance to those adopted by the Illinois State Convention at Decatur.

—Experiments continue to be made in France to test the efficiency of an engine of peculiar construction. This engine is described as having no wheels, but is provided instead with what may be called legs. It does not roll; it walks, runs, or gallops. It is like an ordinary engine, with straight rods terminating in broad circular skates. There are three legs in front and three behind. The moving cylinders, instead of turning wheels, raise the feet. The invention, it is claimed, is particularly adapted for carrying great weights up an incline, as a convenient substitute for the means now employed. One of these, which is at present at work on a French railway, weighs ten tons, and goes four to five miles every hour, but can accomplish, if desired, eleven or twelve miles.

A FINE stain can be imparted, it is said, to furniture made of beech or pine in a very simple manner. Dissolve three ounces of permanganate of potash and three ounces sulphate of magnesia in two quarts of hot water. Apply this to the surface of the wood with a brush and repeat if necessary. The manganese salt is decomposed in contact with the fiber of the wood, and a fine, permanent stain is produced. If the objects are small, a more dilute both can be prepared, and the wood immersed in it for one or five minutes, until it is thoroughly stained.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE burglar who robbed the National Bank of Commerce at New London, Conn., has been discovered in the person of George C. Packer, one of the tellers of that institution, who has made a confession. All the missing funds of the bank, amounting to $21,500, have been recovered.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople on the 12th says the Sultan had offered to grant complete amnesty to all insurgents who would immediately submit to his authority.

A BERLIN telegram of the 13th says the efforts of Herr Kapp and other deputies to secure a renunciation of the naturalization treaty with the United States had proved fruitless. The Government would continue to uphold the treaty.

PETER BLACKINTON & Co., woolen manufacturers at South Adams, Mass., have failed for a large amount. Announcement was made on the 12th of the suspension of R. & J. White, lumber merchants of Pembroke, Can.; liabilities $75,000.

AT the conclusion of his remarks at the Plymouth Church meeting on the evening of the 11th, Mr. Beecher pronounced the allegations of Mr. Bowen false, and added: "And with Almighty God before me, and the judgment day, I arraign him (Bowen) as a slanderer and a liar."

THE Kansas House of Representatives has passed a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to repeal the Specie Resumption act.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in the Exeter coal mine, in West Pittston, Pa., on the afternoon of the 12th. Four men were killed outright and six or eight others were badly injured. The explosion was probably caused by the accumulation of gas in one of the chambers of the mine, which it is thought was ignited by a lighted lamp in the hands of a miner.

THE funeral of the late Reverdy Johnson took place in Baltimore on the afternoon of the 13th, and was largely attended. Many friends of the deceased were present from Washington, including Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives.

A MADRID dispatch of the 14th says Spain had recently sent another note to its representatives abroad, which was intended to be a complete answer to the late note from the United States Government. The memorandum asserts that negroes, mulattoes, Chinese and deserters form the bulk of the insurgent forces, and that their army contains scarcely 800 white Cubans. Spain could not come to any terms with such elements. After having obtained a complete victory, she would 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, already enjoys. Over 28,000 men had been sent to Cuba within the last twelve months.

A LONDON dispatch of the 15th states that Winslow, the Boston forger, had been arrested in that city. The necessary extradition papers were secured and an officer left Boston on the evening of the 15th, for London, to bring the fugitive to this country.

IN the British House of Commons, on the 15th, Disraeli, the Premier, moved the passage of a bill enabling Queen Victoria to take the style and title of "Empress of India."

IT was officially announced at Madrid on the 15th, that the Carlists had been entirely routed in the engagement of the 13th, at Eigueta. The Spanish Cortes was opened by King Alphonso. He expressed himself hopefully in regard to the difficulties at present surrounding Spain.

THE Advisory Council of Plymouth Church was opened on the afternoon of the 15th. Delegates from about 140 churches were present. Mr. Beecher greeted all the delegates on their arrival, and opened the proceedings by an address, in which he stated that this was the largest council ever held in America to discuss the affairs of any one church. Dr. Bacon was selected as First Moderator, the Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Lousville, Me., Second Moderator, and Gen. Bates, of Illinois, Third Moderator. The letter submitting the questions of discipline to be passed upon was then read. Mr. Beecher read the statement of Plymouth Church, and made remarks defending himself and the course of the church in dropping Mrs. Moulton's name. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of six committees, each to consider one of the six questions to be decided.

A SAN SEBASTIAN telegram of the 16th says the Carlists were concentrating at Tobaso for a final struggle.

AT the State election in Texas on the 16th, the entire Democratic ticket was chosen.

HURST, a Liberal member of the British House of Commons, elected last December, has been unseated for sending letters to voters offering to pay their railway expenses to the polling-places. Judge Quain decided that this was bribery, and declared the election void.

A DECISION has been rendered by Chief-Justice Ryan, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, denying the application of Miss Goodell, of Janesville, to practice in that court. He holds that there is no Wisconsin statute authorizing the admission of females to legal practice in the State courts, from which the common law always excluded them.

A FULL State ticket was nominated by the Illinois Independent State Convention, recently held at Decatur, and is as follows: Governor, Louis Stewart, of Kendall County; Lieutenant-Governor, J. H. Pickerell, of Macon; Secretary of State, Dr. M. M. Hooton, of Marion; State Auditor, John Hise, of Chicago; State Treasurer, Henry T. Aspern, of Champaign; Attorney-General, W. S. Coy, of McLean. Delegates to the National Convention were also chosen. The platform adopted demands the repeal of the Specie Resumption and National Bank acts, and the substitution of legal-tender paper money for the National Bank circulation; the perfecting of a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business, which money shall be a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, except that portion of the interest and principal of the present public debt that is, by the express terms of the law creating it, made payable in metallic money, this money to be interchangeable at the option of the holders, with registered Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

IT was announced in London, on the 17th, that Gen. Schenck, the United States Minister, had tendered his resignation, and that it had been accepted. He intended to remain in London for the present, to answer any charge that might be brought against him in regard to the affairs of the Emma Mine.

SIOUX CITY and Council Bluffs (Iowa) dispatches of the 17th state that the rush for the Black Hills continued, miners arriving at those points daily, *en route* for that region.

IN a dispatch of the 17th, the Associated Press agent at Omaha says he had most competent and reliable official authority for the statement that the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians had been and were yet making the most extensive preparations possible for an outbreak in a very few weeks. They had been purchasing large quantities of ammunition and arms wherever they could get them, going as far south as the Indian Territory for that purpose. It had been known for some time that the best fighting men had deserted the agencies and were roving in the Big Horn, Powder River and Tongue River countries, concentrating and arranging forces for this war.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.—After debate the Senate passed the Centennial Appropriation bill, without amendment—yeas, 41; nays, 15. A bill was introduced to correct errors and supply omissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States. Adjourned to the 14th.... Committee reports of a private nature were made in the House. The bill relating to the transportation of animals was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments. After being amended in Committee of the Whole, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported to the House, and passed as amended—191 to 2. Adjourned to the 14th.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.—A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ingalls for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects. The bill to amend certain provisions of the revised statutes of the United States relating to the transportation of animals was debated and passed—30 to 24. The question of the admission of Mr. Pinchback was taken up, and Mr. Morton replied to the arguments of Mr. Thurman in opposition to the claims of the applicant.... Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: In relation to bounties to nine months' volunteers; to provide for the payment of United States notes and to strengthen public credit; to make banking free and to repeal the Resumption act; for a repeal of parts of the Resumption act; and for the purpose of preparing a way for the resumption of specie payment; for the preservation of forests on the public domain adjacent to the sources of navigable rivers and other streams. Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted. Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that prompt measures should be taken by such legislation as is needed to render effective the policy of resumption of specie payments by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury all necessary powers to carry out said object, which motion was lost—yeas 18, nays 137. It was ordered that Saturday, the 19th, should be set apart for debate only.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.—In the Senate the Committee on Territories reported favorably on the bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution for State government, and for their admission into the Union as a State. The Pension Appropriation bill was taken up and amended by consolidating the amount appropriated ($28,400,000) into one sum, instead of having it divided into classes as passed by the House; other amendments of no importance were adopted, and the bill as amended was passed. The bill to repeal the law making certain restriction in the sale of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, was amended and passed.... A Resolution was offered in the House and referred, to the effect that the act of March 18, 1869, to strengthen the public credit, and providing for the payment in coin of the interest on the 5-20 bonds, was virtually a violation of the various acts under which these bonds were issued, and that such act was passed without consideration, and was unjust, unequal and oppressive, inuring to the benefit of bondholders and capitalists and to the positive detriment of the people; and that therefore such act of March 18, 1869, be repealed. A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the actual amount of gold owed by the Government and available for the resumption of specie payment, after deducting the amount of gold certificates outstanding, accrued interest on Government bonds, and bonds called for the sinking fund. The Fortification Appropriation bill ($11,000,000) was passed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.—A motion in the Senate, to take up the Pinchback case was opposed by Mr. Morton on the ground that several Senators were absent, and he said he desired to have a full Senate when the vote was taken; the motion was lost—yeas 26, nays 33.... Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: Fixing the rates of compensation of railroad companies for the transportation of United States mails; authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay one month's pay to all the discharged employes of the House of Representatives. Bills were passed—extending the time for filing claims for additional bounties until July, 1876; to amend the act of March 3, 1875, for the admission of Colorado as a State, by providing that all qualified voters under the laws of the Territory shall be entitled to vote on the question of the ratification or rejection of a provision appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of a Constitutional Convention. The bill to reorganize the Judiciary was taken up and several amendments were offered.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.—The Senate Committee on Education and Labor made a unanimous report in favor of the Senate bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of the National Colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. Bills were introduced—to reduce the interest on the public debt; to provide for a safe and elastic currency, for the speedy appreciation of the value of Treasury notes and National Bank notes to that of coin, and to guard against panic and inflation of bank credits. The report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the joint resolution to pay interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, was considered and recommitted.... Adjourned to the 21st.... Speaker Kerr being absent from the House on leave of absence, Mr. Cox was chosen Speaker *p. o tem.* The bill for the reorganization of the Judiciary was considered.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—$9.00@ 2.50. Hogs—Live, $8.30@8.55. Sheep—$5.00@7.00.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Good to choice, $5.55@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@7.75. Wheat—No 2 Chicago, $1.22@1.25; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.21@1.26. Rye—Western, 88@89c. Barley—75@76c. Corn—Mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats—Mixed Western, 45@46c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $22.25@22.50. Lard—Prime Steam, 13¼@13¼c. Cheese—6@12¾c.

WOOL.—Domestic fleece, 42@65c.

CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Choice, $5.25@5.50; good, $4.30@4.75; medium, $4.10@4.25; butchers' stock, $3.00@3.75; stock cattle, $3.2 @3.75. Hogs—Live, $7.75@8.70. Sheep—Good to choice, $4.50@5.50.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Choice, 27@28c. Eggs—Fresh, 14@15c. Pork—Mess, $21.00@21.10. Lard—$12.50@12.60.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—White Winter Extra, $4.75@7.50; spring extra, $4.00@5.25. Wheat—Spring, No. 2, $1.01@1.02c. Corn—No. 2, 41¼@42c. Oats—No. 2, 31¼@31¾c. Rye—No. 2, 66@67c. Barley—No. 2, 60¼@62c.

LUMBER—First and Second Clear, $40.00@42.00; Common Boards, $11 00@12.00; Fencing, $12.00@13.00; "A" Shingles, $2.50@3.00; Lath, $1.75@2.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Best, $6 00@6.25; medium, $5.00@5 50. Hogs—Yorkers, $8.00@8.25; Philadelphias, $8.70@9.00. Sheep—Best, $5.25@5.75; medium, $4.00@5.00.

—The Hon. Potiphar Pengreen, of the Georgia Legislature, rose in his seat the other day and asked a member the meaning of the word geology. The member told him it was a species of vaccination.

Gen. Babcock in Court.

FIFTH DAY.

The cross-examination of ex-Com'r Douglass was completed in a few unimportant questions. On the redirect examination he testified that an indorsement on an affidavit made in 1873, purporting to be charges made by Lindsey Murdock, a Collector of Internal Revenue in Southeast Missouri, against Joyce and McDonald, showed that such charges had been received and filed. The envelope containing the affidavit was indorsed by C. C. Snillin, the President's private secretary, and the prosecution proposed to read the document, showing that in 1873 the charges had been sent to the Executive Mansion and had gone through the departments, but witness was allowed to testify only as above.

Nearly the entire morning session was taken up in trying to trace through the telegraph clerks of St. Louis and Washington, and also by the doorkeepers and messengers of the Executive Mansion, certain telegrams not yet admitted, to prove that they were received and sent back and forth between Messrs. Joyce and McDonald in St. Louis and Gen. Babcock in Washington. Finally, the defense waived this proof as to one dispatch, and allowed the following, admitted to be in Gen. Babcock's handwriting, to be read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1874.

Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis: I succeeded. They will not go. I will write you.

(Signed) SYLPH.

Before this was read, the defense announced that they proposed to make a lengthy legal argument against the admission of the other telegrams, and perhaps they might wish to include the "Sylph" dispatch in those objected to. The defense wished to reserve that point.

Deputy-Com'r Rogers was recalled, and testified that he had a conversation with Gen. Babcock with regard to the transfer of Revenue Agents, and that the latter had expressed his regret at the issuing of the order for such transfer, as it would bring political pressure on Douglass, and he would be forced to revoke the order, and that would work disastrously to him. On the cross-examination witness said Gen. Babcock expressed great friendship for Mr. Douglass.

The defense made strenuous opposition to the admission of the dispatches alleged to have passed between Messrs. Joyce, McDonald and Babcock, and insisted that they should require not only proof of the authorship and transmission by telegraph, but that the dispatches were actually placed in the hands of the persons to whom they were addressed; they also objected to the relevancy of the dispatches. It was then agreed that the dispatches should be grouped together, and the question of their delivery, etc., and their relevancy, should be argued at the same time.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S DEPOSITION.

A Washington Associated Press dispatch of the 12th says the President's deposition was taken on that day at the Executive Mansion. There were present Chief-Justice Waite, Secy. Bristow, Atty.-Gen. Pierrepont, Col. William A. Cook (one of Gen. Babcock's counsel), and Mr. Eaton, who represented the prosecution. The oath was administered by the Chief-Justice, and the examination developed the facts that Gen. Babcock had not influenced or attempted to influence the Executive in the selection of any official involved in the so-called Whisky Ring; that he had not interfered in any manner to cause the suspension of the celebrated order for the transfer of Supervisors; but that the revocation was directed by the President himself, in order that, suspicion being removed from the minds of those engaged in the frauds, they might the more readily be detected in their efforts to cheat the Government out of the revenue on distilled spirits; that the President still had implicit confidence in the integrity of Gen. Babcock, and was satisfied with his explanation of the dispatches which have formed so important an element in his prosecution. The cross-examination elicited nothing of importance, but developed the fact that if there had been anything wrong on the part of Gen. Babcock, which the President emphatically stated he did not believe, it was entirely without the knowledge of the Executive. The President stated that during the twelve years that Gen. Babcock had been intimately associated with him, he had not learned anything calculated to impair his confidence in his integrity.

SIXTH DAY.

After the conclusion of the arguments as to the admissibility of the dispatches, Judge Dillon decided in favor of their admission, and they were subsequently read in court, and comprised various telegrams from Messrs. Joyce, McDonald and others to Messrs. Babcock, Douglass and Avery, in Washington, and from the latter-named gentlemen to the former.

Thomas J. Walsh, brother-in-law of Gen. McDonald, and chief clerk in the office when Supervisor, was called, and identified several letters and dispatches written by him at the direction of Mr. McDonald, and also identified the signature of himself and Mr. Joyce affixed for receipts to telegrams to Messrs. McDonald, Joyce and others.

Kennedy Duff, manager of the A. & P. Telegraph office at Washington, was called, and explained the manner of handling dispatches in that office. One of the dispatches in question, and to which the defense made strenuous objections, (dated Dec. 5, 1874, and reading as follows: "I cannot hear that anyone has gone or is going,") asserted to have been sent by Gen. Babcock to Mr. Joyce, could not be found, the package of telegrams of that day having been lost, and only a copy was produced. This dispatch is alleged to have been an answer to one sent by Mr. Joyce from St. Louis to Gen. Babcock, and was traced into the hands of Geo. Joyce, a door-keeper at the White House, but Mr. Joyce's signature had not been identified by the prosecution, and therefore its delivery was only inferential.

SEVENTH DAY.

Alfred Bevis, distiller, testified that Joyce showed him the "Sylph" dispatch from Babcock in December, 1874, and that his understanding from it was that the revenue agents were not coming, and on the strength of it preparations were made to run the crooked. When Joyce showed the witness this dispatch he told him "everything was all right," and to "go ahead." Joyce showed witness a letter, three or four days after he saw the dispatch, which satisfied him (witness) that it was all right, and the making of illicit whisky would not be disturbed.

E B Frazer, business partner of the previous witness, was called, and stated that Mr. Bevis showed him the letter mentioned in his (Bevis') testimony in December, 1874, and that the effect of it was that their house recommenced making illicit whisky. On cross-examination witness said he was pretty well acquainted with Hoge, the revenue agent to whom the ring money had been paid, but could not tell just when he began to serve the ring, nor how he was seduced into the service. The witness received various letters and telegrams from Hoge, some of the letters signed "Bixby." He recollected going to Cincinnati to meet him on one occasion in response to a telegram. Hoge kept the ring pretty well advised of the movements of the revenue agents, and was generally considered as working conciliously in the cause in which he had been retained.

J. J. Brooks, formerly Revenue Agent, but now Assistant Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, testified and corroborated Commissioner Douglass, account of his efforts to unearth the frauds in St. Louis in 1874, giving the same dates of consultations, interviews, letters, telegrams, visits to Washington, Philadelphia, etc., by himself and Hoge as were given by Mr. Douglass.

Telegrams in cipher were then offered in evidence, which the defense claimed were confidential dispatches between counsel and client, and they were ruled out by the court. Col. Dyer then offered what are known as the Avery dispatches in evidence, and they were admitted.

The case here closed on the part of the prosecution, with the exception of the testimony of a Washington witness who would testify as to the handwriting of two dispatches yet in dispute, and who would take the stand as soon as he arrived in St. Louis.

EIGHTH DAY.

Ex-Att'y-Gen. Williams opened the case for the defense on the 16th, and after he had finished, Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineer Corps, United States Army; David W. Mahon, first officer of the Treasury; James G. Berrett, ex-Mayor and ex-Postmaster of Washington, and Gen. N. P. Banks, all testified as to Gen. Babcock's integrity and good moral character.

Alex. P. Tutton testified that he is Supervisor of Internal Revenue of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia; remembered the order transferring the Supervisors in January, 1875; had a conversation on the subject with Sec'y Bristow, who told him to call on the President, which witness did; told the President it would be very inconvenient for him to go to St. Louis, and impossible if the transfer was to continue for any length of time. The President said he was sorry that it would inconvenience the witness, and stated that it was thought that a great deal of fraud was being committed in St. Louis and Chicago, and this order was made to detect these frauds; that, while he didn't think the officers of those places were involved, he did think the frauds were being committed, and that a change of officers was necessary in order to suppress such frauds; that there had been considerable political influence brought to bear on him to revoke the order, but he thought it necessary to carry it out to prevent these frauds. Witness then gave to the President his reasons why he thought the order was injudicious, and the President finally said that the more information he received the better he was satisfied that this order would not accomplish the purpose intended, and he would revoke it that day (Feb. 3), and did so. On the cross-examination witness said he saw Gen. Babcock while in Washington, but the latter never said anything about a pressure being brought to have the order suspended; did not then have a talking acquaintance with Gen. Babcock.

Eight letters were then submitted by the defense, and admitted by the court, the contents of which show that ex Revenue Agent Hoge, now in Canada, supplied G. E. Bingham, of Indiana, steadily with information from June, 1874, to the seizures in May, 1875, the defense claiming that Hoge became corrupted several months before the prosecution's testimony showed it to have occurred.

NINTH DAY.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. James H. Simpson (of the Corps of Engineers), Gen. W. S. Harney, Capt. L. S. Babbitt (commanding the St. Louis Arsenal), Gen. S. B. Sturgis (in command of the St. Louis post), the Hon. E. A. Borie (ex-Secretary of the Navy), and Gen. J. L. Fullerton (a lawyer of St. Louis), testified as to the good character of the defendant.

Ex-Gov. Fletcher identified several letters from Babcock to Joyce as those placed in his possession a few weeks before by Mrs. Joyce.

Letters were then introduced, dated respectively March 3 and March 22, 1875, to show, as counsel said, that so late as the date of such letters there was no suspicion of Gen. McDonald either by Deputy-Com. Rogers or the Department.

Several letters written by Col. Joyce to Gen. Babcock, and answers to the same, were introduced, all of which were of a social character, and indicated that the writers of them were on friendly terms, but such letters contain no allusions whatever to ring matters or anything connected with revenue affairs.

The dispatch of Dec. 5, 1874, and signed O. E. Babcock, saying "Cannot hear that any one has gone or is going," was ruled out by the Court, but the one of Dec. 3, 1874, to Gen. O. E. Babcock, from St. Louis, asking "Has the Secretary or Commissioner ordered anybody here?" was admitted.

Jas. Magill, a letter-carrier in St. Louis, testified that in the latter part of February, 1875, Col. Joyce had accosted him on the street and requested witness to assist him in recovering two letters deposited in the letter-box on the corner of Pine and Fifth streets, which he (Joyce) described as being addressed, one to W. O. Avery, Washington, D. C., and the other to O. E. Babcock, Washington, D. C., and marked personal. Witness did as requested, and when he asked Joyce for a receipt for the letters, and told him if he wanted to remail them he (witness) would go with him and see it done, Joyce replied that it was all right, saying "It's only a blind." On the cross-examination, witness said it was a frequent thing to return letters on business routes; recollected this circumstance particularly because it was off his beat; had opened boxes frequently on business streets, and returned letters, but could not recollect the names of any other persons for whom he had done so, but finally said he had returned a letter to Gen. G. W. Fishback. Witness was repeatedly pressed to recollect the name of anybody else for whom he had taken letters out of the boxes, but he could not remember one; he carried blank receipts and had receipts with him when he gave the letters to Joyce; but Joyce refused to give him a receipt, saying that it was only a blind.

The deposition of President Grant was read and admitted by the court in nearly its original form.

The defense announced their case closed.

The Death of Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10.

Mr. Johnson arrived at Annapolis last night to argue the case of Baker *vs.* Frick. By invitation of Gov. Carroll, he became his guest at the Executive Mansion to-day. The Governor invited Chief-Justice Barton, of this State, and several other gentlemen, to meet Mr. Johnson at dinner at the mansion. They dined at about five p. m. At dinner, Mr. Johnson appeared in excellent spirits and his usual health, and entertained the company by his conversation and relating anecdotes. At dinner he took one glass of Madeira, and refused to take any more. After dinner he suddenly asked the Governor to take him into the parlor. He took the Governor's arm, and walking in there sat down on a sofa. At the request of Mr. Johnson the Governor rejoined the guests at the table. Shortly after a servant appeared at the door, and beckoning the Governor out, told him Mr. Johnson was lying in the yard on the stones. Gov. Carroll went immediately to the place and found Mr. Johnson lying on the cobblestone carriage-way that passes under the porch of the mansion, close up to the wall, and near a door leading into the basement. He had evidently gone down the front steps and around to the side of the house, and fallen where he was found.

This was about 8:15 p. m., and the impression is that he had been there at least half an hour. He was then dead, and had been bleeding profusely from the