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THE SOUTH PASS JETTIES.

General Comstock's Report.

The following report of General Comstock to the chief of engineers was submitted to United States Senate on the eleventh instant by the Secretary of War:

GENERAL—I have the honor to report the progress made by James B. Eads in the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi up to February 7, 1876.

The water at this season of the year is so rough on the bar of the South Pass that several weeks elapse before the few days of smooth water needed for a survey can be obtained, and for this reason the soundings on the tracing of the mouth of South Pass, sent herewith, are of different dates.

In my report of November 20, 1875, the method of constructing mattresses was described; as that method is still followed, with slight variations, it is not necessary to repeat it here.

EAST JETTY.

The present condition of this jetty is as follows:

A row of piles starting from the land's end on the east side of the pass follows the general direction of the pass, and curves slightly to the westward; the intervals between the piles varying from eight to twenty feet, and the length of the row being 11,941 feet.

In November the outer pile was in thirty-five feet of water outside of the bar. A row parallel to the first and twelve feet nearer the channel makes a double row for 5004 feet from the land's end. This second row has a line of sheet-piling driven on its east side for its whole length. Along the channel-side of the second row of piling, as far as it extends, and then along the channel-side of the first row of piles, mattresses, all touching the piles, have been sunk, superposed on each other so as to make a continuous dam. The lower layer of mattresses is usually from forty to fifty feet wide, the width of the layers diminishing toward the surface of the water, where they are usually twenty-five feet wide. At first, the mattresses were allowed to sink in their places by the accumulation of sediment; latterly they have been usually sunk by rubble-stone thrown on them.

Captain Brown states that on the mattresses twenty-five feet wide near the surface of the water, about ten pounds of stone are now used per cubic foot of mattress, and about five pounds on the thirty-five foot mattresses, which are nearer the foundation.

On February 7 this jetty (including the sheet piling) was up to low water for a distance of 10,731 feet from the land's end. The foundation mattresses extended 550 feet further. The arrangement of mattresses is shown on sheet No. 2 herewith.

WEST JETTY.

A row of piles from sixteen to twenty feet apart, and 7704 feet in length, runs approximately parallel to the lower portion of the piles of east jetty, and at a distance of 1000 feet from it. Another short row at what is called Kipp's dam connects the head of this main row with the west shore of South Pass. Mattresses have been placed against the upper side of this short row, and the dam raised above water. On the channel-side of the main row the mattresses have been brought up to low water for a distance of 5900 feet from its head, and opposite a point 9944 feet from the head of the east jetty.

The foundation mattresses extend 500 feet further down. On the west side of the main row of piles, a single tier of mattresses has been carried down 4200 feet from the head of west jetty.

In the progress of the work of the west jetty, and apparently to obtain some scour more rapidly than by the slower process of bringing the mattress jetties up to the water surface, an attempt was made to close the Kipp dam and the upper 3000 feet of the west jetty by planking, called aprons. These aprons were of plank fastened 18 string pieces, were seventy-five or 100 feet long, and of such width as to reach from the top of the first or second layer of mattresses, already sunk, to the water surface. They were floated to their places against the line of piles, and then righted up with a pile driver or by some other method.

The aprons being in position along the Kipp dam, the head of water of eight or ten inches resulting, scoured out a hole in and below the dam, carried away several piles and a part of the apron, so that a mattress dam and an additional row of piles were finally needed to make the Kipp arm secure.

On the east side of the sheet piling of the east jetty, the bottom has been scoured out near to the piling in some places to the depth of several feet by the action of the waves and the varying difference of water level on its two sides. Both results show the difficulty attending the use of sheet piling or planking in such positions.

Several mattresses near low-water level, although loaded with stone, have been lifted off their beds and slid channelward by the action of the the waves on the exposed parts of the jetties. To prevent this displacement in future the plan has been begun of driving piles about once in thirty-five feet along the channel edge of this upper tier of mattresses, and through the lower tiers.

The experiment was also tried of driving stout stakes four or five feet long through the top mattresses and into that below.

It is reported that some of the piles at the outer end of the east jetty, which have been driven about five months, are badly honey-combed by the teredo.

AMOUNT OF SCOUR.

On February 7 the distance from the end of that portion of the east jetty which was up to low-water mark from the end of the jetty was about 1000 feet.

The corresponding distance for the west jetty was about 1800 feet. As far down as that point of the west jetty the river current was thoroughly confined.

On comparing the soundings on sheet No. 1, herewith, with those on the map accompanying my report of November 20, 1875, it will be seen that counting from the head of the east jetty downward, the depth of water from the first 2000 feet from the head of the east jetty has not materially changed. In the next 2000 feet, reaching to the head of the west jetty, the deepest water has increased by about two feet. In the next 4000 feet below head of west jetty, the deepest water has increased on an average by about four feet. In the next 3000 feet, which brings us to the end of those portions of the jetties which are up to low water, the deepest water has increased on an average by about three feet. From this point to the end of the jetties, a distance of about 1000 feet, the scour has averaged about one foot, but with some filling at the immediate ends of the jetties.

A few soundings made on February 25 showed a considerable scour since February 7, and that by following the deepest water twelve feet could then be carried out of the pass at average high water.

On March 5, I am informed that a schooner drawing thirteen feet was, with some difficulty, taken to sea through the South Pass.

GRAND BAYOU.

A line of piles has been driven across the head of this bayou with a view to its closure. They gathered so much drift as to form a dam, producing injurious scour; accordingly, a part of them were cut off under water, so as to allow the drift to pass over them, and a few piles were driven on the west shore of the pass just above the bayou, forming a spur, whose object was to prevent drift wood entering the bayou.

HEAD OF SOUTH PASS.

The following data are for February 8, 1876:

A line of piles, 3280 feet long, starts from the east bank of the South Pass, at its head, and curving gently to the west, runs in the general direction of the east bank of the pass out into the main river.

Counting from the land, the piles to No. 64 are twenty feet apart; thence to No. 235, ten feet; thence to No. 265, eight feet apart.

From the upper end of this jetty a single layer of mattresses thirty-five feet wide has been carried 2600 feet down the west side of the piling, and a single layer, seventeen feet wide, has been carried 1000 feet down the east side.

The river current goes through the piles in some places. In placing some of the mattresses, they were carried by the current against the piles and their edges turned up against them. The result was a deep hole scoured, and several piles, whose penetration into the bottom of the river was fifteen or twenty feet, carried away. This gives an idea of the unstable character of the bottom. A plan of this jetty is given on sheet No. 1 herewith. Sheets of tracing numbered one and two are forwarded herewith.

As the scale of the plans of jetties is not large enough to show distinctly the dimensions of the mattresses, they have been shown as if they laid side by side on the bottom opposite their proper positions in the jetties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. B. COMSTOCK,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Brigadier General.

Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers United States Army.

A Barbarous Triumph.

We thought such primeval demonstrations of conquest as the triumphant serenade of Mr. E. Booth by the Knights of the Golden Drawing, were no longer usual under the terms of civilized warfare. General Grant was not, we believe, present to accept the personal surrender of General Lee, while General Sherman and General Johnson regarded the end of the war as honorable and magnanimous warriors should have done. In the opera of the Grand Duchess Private Fritz, promoted to be General-in-Chief of the army, rudely plucks the plume from the cooked hat of General Baum.

Hon. E. Booth, during the last session of the Legislature, devoted himself zealously to the defeat of the State Lottery Company, even to the abrogation of their chartered rights. He was unsuccessful. He was defeated. The exultant company signalized its triumph by gilding the age with golden drawings, periodically to be held in our city. Nor was their privilege yet satisfied with this substantial evidence of legislative approval. They march in battle array, with golden banners flaunting the sky, with a band wagon with great clangor of brazen instruments, and in front of Hon. E. Booth's own store, they open with "See the conquering hero comes," "It's all around my hat I vears a green willow," or other anthems significant of triumph. Such a celebration of success over an estimable citizen and faithful representative endeavoring to perform his trust to his constituents, reminds us to the ages of the Saracens and the Moors, to the Rooshans and the Prooshans, to the war whoop of the Iroquois and the scalp dance of the Cheyennes. Has the dignity of defeat no appreciation, no protection, in the acknowledged rights of civilized warfare? Shall we have no epistolary reply? Is the battery silenced? Then should the band wagon and the banners be disavowed, as an intentional taunt to a gallant though unfortunate foe.

Rules for the Wholesale of Western Produce.

The Merchants' Exchange yesterday adopted the following resolutions. It will be seen that a new rule for the sale of produce has been established, which will, we believe, take effect at once:

WHEREAS, The active transacting of business upon the floors of this Exchange was one of the main and most important objects for which the Merchants' Exchange was established; and,

Whereas, Active participation and the transacting of business upon the floors of this Exchange is absolutely necessary for its future existence and welfare; therefore, be it

Resolved, That on and after the first day of May, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., all members are expected to make their wholesale offerings and sales of flour, grain, provisions and feed upon the floors of this Exchange only; be it further

Resolved, That the members of this Exchange extend to those buyers who are not yet members *free* admittance to the floors of this Exchange during the hours above stated for the transacting of business until the first day of July, 1876, and after that date the fee for membership is fixed at $30 for the unexpired portion of the present year.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

SIR—In my open letter to Governor Kellogg, as published in your issue of yesterday, some typographical errors occurred which I desire to correct:

The item of 5,586,060 cubic yards built at sixty cents, should be 3,586,060.

The item of $69,022 85 expended for repairs, should read $99,022 85.

The amount, $359,588 69, stated to have been paid into the State treasury in 1875, alludes exclusively to the tax of 1874. Any excess of that sum paid in was out of taxes of previous years for work done in those years.

By inserting this in your issue of to-morrow you will greatly oblige,

Yours, etc.,
JOHN HENDERSON,
President Louisiana Levee Company.

The above card is published in order to set the Levee Company right; but in justice to the proof reader of the REPUBLICAN it is proper to say that the errors were in the copy as furnished this office by the secretary of the company, and not made by the compositor.

The particular attention of capitalists is called to the sale of city property, cotton and sugar plantations to be sold at public auction by Placide J. Spear and C. E. Girardey, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Thursday, April 27, 1876, at 12 M., in the matter of the bankruptcy of the Bank of America.

1. The granite building forming the corner of Exchange place and Canal street, and lately occupied by the Bank of America, and the five-story iron front stores, Nos. 7 and 9 Exchange place.

2. The two three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 242 and 244 Baronne street.

3. The Texada cotton plantation, in the parish of Rapides.

4. The sugar plantation on Bayou Black, in Terrebonne parish, with all necessary paraphernalia to carry on the sugar culture.

For terms and conditions we refer to advertisements of Placide J. Spear and C. E. Girardey, under auction columns.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—It affords me pleasure to state that I regard your discovery from the cotton plant as the most efficacious medicine I have ever used for fevers. I had a burning fever, and from one dose of Kernine, taken at bed-time, it was broken up before morning, and I have had no return since. I know of its having abated fever in two other cases as speedily as in my own. Yours respectfully,
JOHN F. THOMAS,
Office *German Gazette*, No. 108 Camp street.
M. B. Morrison & Co., Agents.

"Liberal Conservative" and Mr. Leonard.

In the *Times* of yesterday "Liberal Conservative" propounds the following queries to Hon. A. H. Leonard:

First—What reasons have you for thinking that the Returning Board would count out the officers elected at the polls by the Democratic and Conservative party, and would not count out the elect of the proposed third party.

Second—Has the Returning Board ever failed to find a pretext, in the past, for defeating the will of the majority expressed at the ballot box? And is there any good reason to believe that they will be less prolific of pretexts in the future.

Third—Will the Returning Board belong to the third or People's party, and if not, what chance of success has the People's party?

Fourth—If the Returning Board is master of the votes, rights and liberties of the people of Louisiana, what is the use of entering into a political contest or nominating "good men" for office?

Fifth—What reasons have you for thinking the Returning Board would give the People's party a majority of "good men" in both houses of the Legislature in exchange for the electoral vote of the State and the Governor and other State officials?

To which Mr. Leonard replies in this morning's issue of the *Times* as follows. We have space only for the first two answers:

1. I do not believe that the Democratic party can carry the parish of Caddo, for instance (and there are many parishes in a similar situation), at the next election, without resorting to violence and intimidation, and if such means are resorted to, the Returning Board will count out those so elected at the polls. The Returning Board would not, in my opinion, count out those elected at the polls by the proposed third party, because that party will not attempt to elect its candidates by violence and intimidation.

2. Yes. The Returning Board has failed to find a pretext in the past for defeating the will of the majority as expressed at the ballot box, and did so fail when some sixty Conservatives were returned as elected to the General Assembly in November, 1874. And it is reasonable to believe that the Returning Board will be less prolific of pretext in the future, if their opponents refrain from furnishing them with pretexts, as has been the case in the past.

It is said that "an honest confession is good for the soul." We commend Mr. Leonard for the frankness with which he states what every honest man of respectable intelligence in Louisiana knows to be true. What is good for the soul we have no reasonable doubt will be good also for our State politics.

Mr. Leonard has now placed himself on a strong basis—the truth—and on that basis he need not fear for success. He has the sagacity to see the errors of the past, and to renounce them. Mr. Leonard, in his recent letter to the public, tells the people that "it is much more probable our failures have resulted from an imperfect comprehension of the situation, and from the inherent defects in the methods we have heretofore adopted."

In vindication of the Returning Board, or, at least, in extenuation of the acts of that much abused institution, Mr. Leonard says: "The Returning Board would not count out those elected at the polls by the proposed third party, because that party will not attempt to elect its candidates by violence or intimidation." The logic of Mr. Leonard's language is, substantially this: The Returning Board interferes only for the purpose of correcting the irregularities and frauds resulting from the practice of the Democracy of carrying elections by violence and intimidation, and to prevent the overthrow of the government by such means. Give us a straight, fair election, in which every man may vote freely as he wills, and the Returning Board will not interfere to thwart the will of the people.

Every Republican in the State will sustain Mr. Leonard in this opinion. Whenever the Republicans are outvoted in Louisiana, our word for it the Returning Board will not interfere to change the result. On the other hand, it is not unreasonable to expect them to use all the means in their power to prevent a minority from making itself a majority by force and to defeat the success of gigantic frauds and crimes as were our so-called elections in 1872 and 1874.

Mr. Leonard tells us that his embryonic party "will not attempt to make a minority a majority by force."

It is perfectly well known to every sensible man in Louisiana that such has been the attempt of the Democrats of Louisiana heretofore, and it is not a little refreshing to find, after this long delay, one man that has the independence and honesty to confess the fact before the world. Mr. Leonard was the most prominent leader of the Democratic party in the White League campaign of 1874. He is perfectly familiar with all the counsels, plans and designs of that party, and knows perfectly well the force of what he says. There are many other men in this community that are quite as familiar with the unholy schemes of the White League movement as Mr. Leonard is, and if they will have the courage to acknowledge the errors of the past as frankly as he has done, and join hands with him in any plan for a fair election in which the equal rights of all will be duly respected, we may confidently expect that political repose which the people so much desire, and from the want of which we have suffered so much.—*Shreveport Telegram.*

Amusements.

The German Military Band gave another of their grand concerts at Grunewald Hall last night. The programme was a choice one, and excellently rendered. Nothing finer has been heard from a reed and brass band than was the Beethoven overture, "Egmont," and the solos for clarionet, cornet and trombone each were greatly enjoyed, while the tender and soft music produced by the quartette of French horns was highly appreciated. In the audience was the band of the Third United States Infantry as invited guests, and the German band paid them the pretty compliment of performing several of our national airs in response to encores. The Germans will give another concert at Grunewald Hall to-night.

"Monte Cristo" still holds the boards at the Varieties Theatre. The benefit of Miss Ada Monk, the leading lady of the theatre, will take place on Wednesday evening.

The Lady Washington Tea Party to be given at the Opera House this evening, for the benefit of St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, promises to be a grand affair, and it certainly is for a worthy charity. The entertainment is under the direction of a committee of ladies, who will leave nothing undone to make it successful, profitable and pleasing to visitors.

At the State House.

Governor Kellogg, before he left for the North, signed the North Louisiana Railroad bill. It will be promulgated shortly.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine occupied the executive office a short time yesterday. Only routine business required his attention. A few appointments were made which are mentioned elsewhere.

Another day's racing
Another day's racing

For a $100,000 purse.
For a $100,000 purse.

Saturday, April 29,
Saturday, April 29,

Opera House Course.
Opera House Course.

Golden drawing.
Golden drawing.

STATE NEWS.

CONCORDIA.

From the *Eagle*, April 22:

The river has come to a stand at this point, but the back swamps are being overflowed rapidly. Lake Concordia, we understand, is rising at the rate of five or six inches a day. Reports from above, yesterday, were rather more favorable, yet from every appearance there can be no doubt of an overflow, which will cause an immense loss.

RED RIVER.

From the Coushatta *Citizen*, April 19:

The river continues to rise at this place at the rate of four inches in twenty-four hours. From the officers of the Duriee, the last boat from above, we learn the river is falling all the way from Fulton to Shreveport, but the almost incessant rain fall of the present week, we fear, will completely check the decline in the upper river and give us little or no benefit of the fall for several days to come. For a time an overflow was regarded as a certainty, but the fear is growing less every day, and by our next we hope to be able to report all danger of such a calamity as being over.

WEST FELICIANA.

From the *Ledger*, April 22:

All the public schools of this parish are in a fine working operation. The schools are crowded daily with pupils, and teachers have all they can attend to. The first ward, colored, has already an attendance of at least 100 pupils per day.

H. J. P. Harris, of the firm of Yolet & Harris, attorneys at law, has been retained by Mr. A. J. Reynolds to prosecute his claim to the office of recorder, before all the courts. The law being clearly in favor of Mr. Reynolds, we do not hesitate to say that there is very little danger that the courts will decide adversely to him.

Dr. William Ball, a Democrat, who has been rejected by the Senate as a member of the police jury last January, has again been commissioned a member of the police jury in violation of article sixty-one of the constitution, which provides that no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the Senate shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

A portion of Lieutenant Merrill's cavalry, which has been stationed at this place since the latter part of February, left last Saturday evening on the steamer Governor Allen for McComb City, to join the balance of the company. We understand that the company has received marching orders from McComb City to the Mexican border; no doubt to interview the Mexican marauders. Lieutenant Merrill's "boys in blue," those who were here, particularly, always comported themselves in a gentlemanly way, and made many warm friends, who regret their departure. It is rumored in town that a battery of six guns will be stationed here in place of those who left.

The police jury has passed an ordinance directing the treasurer to re-register all bonds, warrants, certificates, approved accounts issued during the fiscal year 1874. Those holding such claims should not fail to have them re-registered at once, that they may be enabled to collect a pro rata of the same, which is soon to be paid in cash.

The coming political campaign, it is said, will be a warmly contested one. If our Republican leaders in New Orleans continue the plan of "Take and give away," that they have already inaugurated, we shall advise our political friends in the country to follow the example at once. We shall slightly change the "giving away part" from "carpet-baggers," who never had an interest in our community, have none, and never will have any, to "giving away" to our own home people. This is a subject which deserves consideration, and we propose to refer to it more at length in future issues of our paper.

WEST BATON ROUGE.

From the *Sugar Planter*, April 22:

Pointe Coupee has passed a rigid Sunday law, which compels the closing of business establishments on that day except those of the butcher, baker and apothecary. A heavy fine or imprisonment is to be meted out to all offenders. No doubt good reasons have induced this move, as it is extremely rare in the Creole parishes to see Sunday observed as a holy day. And while upon this subject, we are compelled to admit that a strong feeling is springing up among our own good people in favor of a better observance of Sunday as a day of rest, by closing all stores, coffeehouses, etc. By-and-by this feeling will assume a tangible shape, and the people may be called to vote upon the question, or the police jury be required to take action similar to that of Pointe Coupee. Man and beast require one day's rest in seven, and in that respect one day is just as good as another. For ourself, we shall not argue for or against a move of the kind, leaving every one to form his own opinion as to the propriety of forcibly compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest.

ASSUMPTION.

From the *Attakapas Register*, April 22:

It is as asserted of Louis Francois that he was a malefactor of an aggravating kind, combining the qualities of a thief, desperado and highway robber. We have heard no one speak of him in favorable terms; all unite to give him bad character. Among the incidents of his career it is mentioned that he has stolen horses; armed to the teeth he entered a church and dispersed it; he knocked down a white man named Clever, on the railroad, and robbed him of valuables; and lastly, which seems to have exhausted the patience of his victims, he is charged with entering and robbing the store of Mr. Thibodaux, located on Bayou Bœuf, parish of Assumption, but a few miles from this place.

A party of men, generally asserted to be whites, last Tuesday, having ascertained that Francois abided in the woods by day and visited his friends at night, after a search found him, fired a volley of buckshot in his face, and hung him to a tree in the woods near Lake Palourd. We have not heard of the affair from any eye witness, but his body was discovered after hanging several hours, and was a shocking spectacle.

Now, Francois, although a malefactor, had some rights which should have been respected as jealously as the rights of his victims. He was entitled to a trial by jury, a hearing of the evidence for and against him, and if found guilty, should have been imprisoned. Society requires this observance of the common rights for its protection, else bad men may conspire to deprive innocent men of their lives and malign them afterward to cover the darkness of the deed. If it was possible to hang Francois, it was equally so to have locked him up under guard until the arrival of an officer of the law, which a single affidavit could have immediately brought to the spot. There was no necessity for a deed of blood, and justice was not subserved by it. It is bad enough to have ignorant colored men who will steal, but infinitely worse to society to possess intelligent white men who will conceive and execute a murder in gratification of the spirit of revenge. Let the public steadily adhere to these sentiments without regard to the color of the victim to lynch law, and there will be fewer repetitions of such deeds.

The Election in Chicago.

Advices from Chicago show that the returns from the city election give a sweeping victory for the Republican and municipal reform ticket. The following were elected: Clinton Briggs over Clarke Lipe for city treasurer by a majority of 5018; Tuthill over Adams for city attorney by a majority of 4778; Butz over Hanling for city clerk by a majority of 5390; Best over Bonfield for clerk of the police court by a majority of, 5068. Of the above mentioned, Briggs is the only name which appeared on the Democratic ticket. Hoyne had no opposition for mayor. His vote was about 33,000. But few of the new common council are elected from what is commonly known there as the bummer crowd.

THE WHISKY CASES.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

The court was opened at eleven o'clock.

William T. Moak, called—Was deputy collector under Mr. Stockdale; John McWhirter was in charge of distilleries below Canal street; Mr. Rowles was storekeeper; Mr. W. M. Todd, gauger; Major Willis acted for Mr. Stockdale when he was in California and Texas.

To Mr. Rouse—There were four distilleries [description and location given]; McWhirter had a hundred to look after, and went around between the first and tenth of each month; was at the collector's office daily; saw him there; known him six years; believe he did his duty faithfully.

Re-direct—The office hours were from nine to three, but a seizure should be made, if there was a cause, later.

Nathaniel Burbank, sworn—Was deputy collector of internal revenue, first district of Louisiana, in the office of Collector Stockdale, in the spring of 1874; was office deputy, employed in issuing tobacco stamps, filling up tax-paid spirits stamps, and doing clerical work required; was charged with no duties outside of the office; knew Deputy Collector McWhirter; he came to the office soon after the office of assessors was abolished; think it was in 1873; McWhirter had general supervision over distilleries and breweries, and it was also his duty to inspect the books of wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers; there were twelve or thirteen breweries, located in different parts of the city; it was the duty of rectifiers to bring their monthly returns to the office; he compared their returns, the forms forty five, with the dumping notices, forms 122; the rectifiers' returns had to be forwarded to Washington, for the previous month, before the tenth of each subsequent month; the warehouse stamps and wholesale liquor dealers' stamps were intrusted to the gaugers; the tax-paid stamps and rectifiers' stamps were made out in the collector's office from and according to the gauger's returns; the gaugers would get a book of warehouse and dealers' stamps whenever required, and receipt for the same, returning the stubs when the stamps had been issued; the stub books were returned to Washington after being examined; the examination of stubs was merely to see if the blanks had been properly filled up.

Cross-examination—Before the commissioner's circular was issued, about April 30, 1874, no book account of spirits dumped by rectifiers was kept in the collector's office; the stub books were returned to Washington every month; McWhirter would occasionally go for rectifier's returns in cases where they were not sent in promptly; can not say that the force in the collector's office was decreased in the spring of 1874, but there was more work to do and more help was not allowed, although asked for.

Re-direct—Collector Stockdale was in his office perhaps about half of the time between January and April, 1874; he made a trip to Florida in February; his health was very bad and he was thinking of resigning his office; the employes of the office complained of overwork, but they all appeared healthy; it was the rule to deliver tax-paid whisky stamps to the gaugers after they had been paid for; the rule was not invariable; have known such stamps to be given to distillers or to clerks who would take them to the gaugers; the law does not say the tax-paid stamps shall be delivered only to gaugers; it says the stamps shall be put on the packages by the gaugers in the presence of the storekeepers at distilleries.

Thomas Entwistle called—Was masher and assistant distiller with Fehrenbach from January 12 to March 25, 1874; employed by him; mashing was done day and night; made mashes January 12.

To the court—To make a mash is to cook the grain to get the degree of heat to prepare for fermentation; afterward water must be added to cool it.

To District Attorney Beckwith the witness then detailed the amount of grain in the distillery—corn, rye and meal and the amount of yeast—the temperature which should be reduced in the tubs by an addition of nearly equal amount of cold water to the quantity then produced and the process down to the turning off of the steam. It might not take over fifteen minutes for this part. This was rare. The witness could not give an average. It could be two hours less as he had said. It might be more. Ice was not used; cold water was. No preparation is necessary for the cistern except to clean it. January 12 made five mashes, possibly six.

In questions to the counsel on both sides, the witness then detailed from his memorandum the condition of the nine tubs from January 13, when he was uncertain about number six, to the end of March; some days, in the beginning, there were only a few, three to five, later more, several days all, and two days, February 10 and 25, ten of them; on the first date there was "some excitement about officers;" March 9 and 11 there were ten; the number of the tubs were given for each day; saw Mr. Todd, gauger, two or three times a week; Paul Bruce, night storekeeper, used to come from one to three hours; never saw Beals weigh grain; he was the day storekeeper and had the key; have seen Fehrenbach unlock the warehouse and go in; have seen him and Beals enter the distillery (cistern) room together; liquor has gone from there when the gauger was not present; the first instance was in the second week, at 11 P. M.; Fehrenbach, Frank Reynolds, Edmonds and a workman were present; high wines could be drawn off with a hose; do not know who had the key of the lock of the faucet; thirty or forty barrels were withdrawn; when a barrel was filled it could be sent away in the barge (the R. E. Lee) in the morning; Peter Clark and his men assisted in the shipping; heard Mr. Fehrenbach say it was going to Karstendiek's store; it was from the small warehouse, a little distance from the levee; the second time was by the same parties at night on the barge the next morning.

More details of essential figures corrobor ating the earlier witnesses followed.

On cross examination the testimony was that the witness had resided in New York thirteen years, in New Orleans since 1873; that his purpose had not been to induce Mr. Fehrenbach to commit a fraud; and that he did not believe he was ignorant of the fraud. A slight mistake in two tubs of his memoranda was corrected.

Mr. W. G. Steele was called—Was keeper at Fehrenbach's distillery, appointed by the collector April 9. No liquor should be taken away unless ganged by W. M. Todd.

The court here adjourned till to-day at 10 A. M.

Bishop Perche.

The following is from the *Morning Star* of this week:

The most reverend archbishop, in a letter to Father Anstaett, dated Marseilles, April 1, states that ten days after his arrival in that city he had a very severe attack of catarrh, which, his attending physician said, would certainly have turned into pneumonia had it not been for his grace's strong constitution. He was completely prostrated by this attack, and was compelled to take a fortnight's rest to recuperate. His health having been perfectly restored, however, he expected to leave on the third instant for Toulouse, whence he would proceed to Bordeaux and thence to Paris. The important business which necessitates his absence from his diocese is progressing pretty well, he says, though it is of a nature which does not admit of great and rapid strides toward successful consummation.

The President has no Choice.

A Washington special to the New York *Tribune*, April 20, says: The President said last week to a prominent Republican politician who asked him whether he was really favoring or in favor of Mr. Conkling for the presidential nomination, that he was not more in favor of Mr. Conkling than of any other candidate. He added: "I will not favor any candidate for nomination, either by word, deed or intimation, against any other Republican candidate."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Merrimon altering the time of holding court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

The bill fixing the offices of collectors and supervisors was resumed; the question being on the amendment abolishing supervisors, and transferring their powers to special agents, not to exceed twenty. No action.

The silver tender bill was resumed. Mr. Jones spoke to adjournment.

House.

Bills introduced:

By Mr. Gibson—Authorizing the Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, to relinquish certain lands in Louisiana.

By Mr. Hayward—Permitting national banks to issue notes equal to 100 per cent of the market value of the bonds deposited, to secure circulation.

By Mr. O'Brien—To reorganize the navy. It provides that there shall be on the active list six rear admirals, eighteen commodores, fifty captains and seventy-five commanders, and that promotion in these grades shall cease until those numbers shall be reached.

Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to take such steps as may tend to obtain the early release of Edward O'Meagher Condon from his imprisonment in England. Passed.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of nine to make a thorough examination into the conduct and management of the New Orleans Customhouse and of the offices of the United States Marshal, District Attorney, postmaster, assessor and collector of internal revenue, and of such other federal officers as they may discover to be implicated in wrong doing and violation of the law with power to sit in New Orleans during the recess.

Mr. Gibson moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. Yeas 146, nays 97. Not two-thirds, and the resolution failed.

The House resumed the district business.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, rising to a personal explanation, proceeded to make a general and specific denial of the newspaper charges and allegations connecting him with the payment of some $64,000 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He read letters from Sidney Dillop, president; Thomas A. Scott, ex-president, and E. H. Rollins, treasurer of the company, and from Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers of New York, contradictory of the various statements in relation to him, and declared that every part of the story was absolutely untrue, without a particle of foundation in fact, and without a tittle of evidence to substantiate it. He said that several newspapers, some of them from friendly motives, had urged him to ask a committee of investigation, but he did not do so because he did not wish to await the delay and slow progress that inevitably attended all congressional investigations. He deemed the mode which he had adopted the shortest and most expeditious mode of vindication. He was ready to submit the whole matter to the candid judgment of the House and the country, and if the House thought that the matter should be further inquired into he was ready to give all the assistance in his power to make the investigation thorough, rigid and impartial. His explained his purchase in open market in Boston, in the summer of 1869, of the bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, which bonds he still held, and on which he had suffered a loss of over $20,000, and summarized his whole statement as follows:

First—That the story of his receiving $64,000, or any other sum, from the Union Pacific Railroad Company was absolutely disproved by the most conclusive testimony.

Second—That no bond of his was ever sold to the Atlantic and Pacific, or to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, as charged.

Third—That instead of receiving Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds as a gratuity, he had bought them at the market price, and had incurred a severe pecuniary loss from the transaction. He was now in the fourteenth year of a not inactive service in the House, and he had never done anything in his public career for which he could be put to the faintest blush in any presence, or for which he could not answer to his constituents, his conscience, and the great searcher of hearts.

The District bill passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

A Supervisor's Resignation Wanted.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Supervisor Hedrick has been asked to resign.

The Kilbourne Case.

Mr. Voorhees continued his argument in the Kilbourne habeas corpus case, holding the House had exceeded its jurisdiction first, and that after the indictment its authority over Mr. Kilbourne in any case ceased.

Bids for Government Bonds.

A number of bids has been made for bonds, among them, August Belmont & Co., for A. M. Rothschild, for the entire amount at 103@103.74¼. Drexel, Morgan & Co., for themselves and associates, also bid for the whole amount at the same rate. The whole amount of bonds were awarded to Drexel, Morgan & Co. at 103.78 7-16.

Blaine's Explanation.

Blaine's promised explanation, which requires a speech of 3000 words, has not attracted an unusual crowd to the galleries of the House.

The Spencer-Morey Case.

The Committee on Elections gave further hearing to the sub-committee, and will vote Wednesday. Both parties concede that Morey is not entitled to the seat, but the minority report claims that the seat is vacant. The majority report gives the seat to Spencer.

The Davenport Matter.

Ackerman was before the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice. He acknowledged having given Davenport certain sums of money from the secret service funds, but when asked whether he did so by direction of the President, asked for time to frame his answer, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

The Charge Against Bristow.

The vote by which the investigation of Bristow's connection with the release of the vessel Mary Merritt was transferred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and was reconsidered, and the investigation is progressing before the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department. Bristow insisted upon having the names of the parties who furnished the information, claiming that it was an effort on the part of the whisky ring to break him down. The committee held that it was unimportant whether witnesses belonged to the whisky ring or not, so long as they told the truth. Bristow furnished a list of witnesses he desired summoned, and the investigation adjourned.

Belknap's Answer.

Belknap in his replication makes a general denial of the points in case. He says the committee had examined one Marsh, and he had made a statement to said committee, which statement, if true, would not support the articles of impeachment against him, said Belknap, but which said statement was of such a character in respect to other persons, some of whom had been, and one of whom was, so nearly connected with him, said Belknap, by domestic ties as to greatly afflict him, said Belknap, and make him willing to secure the suppression of so much of said statement as affected such other persons at any cost to himself. Therefore he, said Belknap, proposed to said committee that if said committee would suppress that part of said statement which related to said other persons, said Belknap, though contrary to the truth he would admit the receipt by him, said Belknap, of all the moneys stated by said Marsh to have been received by him from one Evans mentioned in said statement, and paid over by said Marsh to any other person or persons, but said committee decline to accede to said proposition, and the Hon. Heister Clymer, chairman of said committee then declared to said Belknap that he, the said Clymer, should move in the House of Representatives upon the statement of said Marsh for the impeachment of him, the said Belknap, unless the said Belknap should resign his position as Secretary of War before noon of the next day, to wit: March 2, 1876, and said Belknap regarding this statement of said Clymer, chairman, as aforesaid, as an intimation that he, the said Belknap, could by thus resigning avoid the affliction inseparable from a protracted trial in a form which would attract the greatest degree of public attention, and the humiliation of availing himself of the defense disclosed in the said statement itself, which would cast blame upon said other person, he yielded to the suggestion made by said Clymer, chairman, as aforesaid, believing that the same was made in good faith by the said Clymer, chairman, as aforesaid, and that he, said Belknap, would by resigning his position as Secretary of War secure the speedy dismissal of said statement from the public mind, which said statement, though it involves no criminality on his part was deeply painful to his feelings, and did resign his said position as Secretary of War at half-past ten o'clock in the morning of the second day of March, 1876, and at eleven o'clock in the morning of the day and year last aforesaid, he the said Belknap caused the said committee to be notified of his said resignation and acceptance thereof by the President of the United States aforesaid, all of which was in pursuance and consequence of the said suggestions made by said Clymer, and thereupon said committee declared that they, the said committee, had no further duty to perform in the premises, and he, the said Belknap, submits that while said House of Representatives claims that said Clymer was acting on its behalf in said pretended examination of said Marsh said House ought, in honor and in law, to be estopped to deny that said Clymer was also acting on behalf of said House in suggesting the resignation of him, the said Belknap as aforesaid, and ought not to be heard to complain of a resignation thus induced, and this he, the said Belknap, is ready to verify. Wherefore, he prays judgment that the said House of Representatives ought not to have or maintain the impeachment against him, the said Belknap.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

Revenue Supervisors.

Internal Revenue Supervisor Hawley has resigned.

Supervisor Tutton is here.

Suit to Enjoin a Public Work.

A bill was filed to day in the Supreme Court of the United States, by the State of South Carolina against the State of Georgia, the Secretary of War and others, to enjoin the work now being done at the cross ties in the Savannah river, by the the engineer department, as in violation of the convention between the States in 1757. Counsel for the State of South Carolina moved for a temporary injunction. The court took the papers, reserving its action upon the motion.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the assistant treasurer at New York to sell on Thursday next gold to be paid into the treasury on account of the bonds sold to pay the awards of the Alabama claims commission.

NEW YORK.

Sub-Treasury Balances.

Gold $47,145,098; currency $36,346,098. The sub-treasury paid out $10,000 on account of interest and $25,000 for bonds. Customs receipts to-day $327,000.

Arrested for an Old Offense.

William G. Manok, who has been several times before the court, was arrested this morning on an indictment found against him in New Orleans in 1868, charging him with embezzlement while clerk in the post-office there. He waived examination, and was held to await a warrant of removal. He was tried once on the indictment, the jury disagreeing, and claims that his re-arrest is the work of political enemies.

MEXICO.

Diaz at Matamoras—He Disbands the National Guard—Rumored Defeat of the Revolutionists at Monterey.

MATAMORAS