

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Packard Guard, at the meeting on Saturday evening, adopted the following resolution, offered by Captain H. Von Werthern:

Resolved, That this club confers the honorary membership to our standard bearer, the Hon. S. B. Packard, and directs the president to appoint a committee of three with instructions to inform the gentleman of the action of this club.

The president appointed the following committee: H. Von Werthern, A. Dejeu and Francis Huber.

There is another row brooding in the Penn camp. It appears that some overzealous manager has pledged the votes of all who have signed the "Penn memorial" to the Baton Rouge candidates, whoever they may be. This has resulted in a very emphatic protest from some of the signers. They say they signed the memorial in good faith; they would like an opportunity to vote for Colonel Penn, and will do so if he is nominated. This determination is based upon a knowledge of the man and his high qualities as a citizen. They do not propose, however, to have their votes farmed out by any committee, or to be pledged in advance to any result. Baton Rouge may, ignoring the wishes of the supporters of Colonel Penn, nominate a much worse man than Mr. Packard, and as between the candidates of the Democracy, they would not be long in choosing. Their objection to Mr. Packard is that he is a staunch partisan, and would make no concessions to the opposition, even to secure his own election. They concede, however, that he will make an excellent Governor, that no plundering rings will be permitted to flourish under his administration; while the industrial and commercial prosperity of his State will receive his best care. It is doubtful if the Baton Rouge convention will do near as well, and the independent voters realize the fact, and will be very sure to act accordingly.

To-day the ward workers will be up and at it early. Banners will find their red-letter day. Whisky will flow freely, and all who have taken the precaution to register will find themselves in demand. Almost every ward has its grievances, and no one ward is a test for another. The struggle between the short hairs and the clean shirts will be a stubborn one, but the odds are in favor of the former, since the ward organizations and, of course, the "returning boards" are, as a general thing, in their favor. Candidates are unusually numerous, and scarcely a corner gin shop but is secured as the headquarters of the local field marshals. It will be late to-night before the result is known. In several wards the repeaters are well organized, are in a fine state of discipline, and will no doubt be skillfully handled.

Getting His Work In.

Regardless of consequences the Associated Press sent the information over the wires last night that Governor Tilden had secured a suite of rooms at Long Branch, and in the same paragraph it was stated that Pullman's cottage had been robbed of \$2500 worth of diamonds. Mr. Tilden is a reformer, and no suspicion or responsibility for the robbery can be cast upon him, and John Morrissey is a man too honorable to be mentioned in connection with the disappearance of the diamonds. The facts of the robbery and the appearance of Samuel at the Branch are only a remarkable coincidence. By the way, does Mr. Tilden intend to follow the example of President Grant in taking a house at the summer capital? He will never occupy the White House at Washington, but he may gain some satisfaction by renting the President's cottage at Long Branch; and in Tilden's case no Blackburn, or an investigating committee, will ever inquire how much time the reformer spends in the cottage by the sea.

Accident or Superstition.

The strange circumstance of the falling of a portrait of Professor S. B. F. Morse at nearly the same hour as the death of his son Monday night, as related in the REPUBLICAN, revives a similar occurrence of accidents. It is found in Les Phares, par Leon Renard, and reads as follows: "Wistansly built the first lighthouse upon Edystone ledge. Confident in its stability he challenged the elements to test the work. The tempest accepted the demand on the twenty-sixth November, 1703. Wistansly had gone to visit the tower to superintend some repairs. There came during the night a frightful storm which allowed all the building and the builder. A fact singular of this accompanied the disappearance of the Edystone lighthouse. It is reported that at the moment when that edifice was swept away the model, which was in the residence of Wistansly, in the county of Essex, distant about 200 miles from the coast, fell upon the ground and was broken to pieces."

The Assistant Attorney Generalship.

Hon. George H. Braugh informs the REPUBLICAN that it was in error in stating that the legal controversy now going on for the office of Assistant Attorney General would be ended "by the appointment of Judge Dibble by Acting Governor Antoine, and also that Judge Braugh would make no objection." Judge Braugh states that this conclusion is unwarranted by any statement of his, and further, that he should not consent to nor acquiesce in such action by Governor Antoine. He has no knowledge that such action is contemplated. It therefore appears that the information set on by the REPUBLICAN has caused it to do an unintentional injustice to Judge Braugh which it is pleased to remedy by this correction.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 19, 1876. To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. Depth of channel at mean low tide, six feet six inches. Least width for that depth, eighty feet. High tide at 6 A. M. Height above mean low tide, three feet. Depth of channel at high tide nineteen feet six inches. Bottom hard.

Fortune's Frolic.

Fortune's frolic, Golden drawing, Golden drawing, Golden drawing, Opera House, Opera House, July 29, July 29, July 29.

NORTHERN POLITICS.

Governor Hayes and the Southern Whigs. BOSTON, July 13, 1876.

The full flood tide of peace is now flowing all one way. This way does not lead to Democratic ignorance and Confederate sectionalism. It leads to intelligence, to national unity, to brotherhood, to reconciliation through the things that are just to an end that shall be just. This full flood tide of peace is bearing Governor Hayes as by a mighty and irresistible current into the place first occupied by Washington, and where the Ohio conservative will make good in this our day the wise statesmanship of the father of his country, in the perpetuation of the Union, and in securing to all the enjoyment of regulated liberty under the operation of impartial laws.

In a former letter of this correspondence I stated that the work of reconciliation between the South and North could never be promoted through or under a Confederate-Democratic restoration. The reason given for this opinion in that letter were substantially these: First, a Confederate-Democratic restoration involves necessarily the holding of the late slave States of the Union compact and compacted as a sectionalized unit in national politics. Secondly, this unification of the South would rest because it could only be made to rest on the enforced subordination of the negro citizen under unequal laws, added to Confederate traditions, thereby perpetuating all the worse elements of race conflict and sectional antagonism alike. Thirdly, the party interest of the Northern wing of the Democratic party is connected vitally with the policy of keeping alive this Southern sectionalism and the issue of race-caste as things fixed in American politics.

These reasons are potential in determining the action of all who love peace. Peace can only be promoted through those who love the things of light and sweetness which it brings into the world, and who are able to establish their reign. The Confederate Democratic coalition, while professing to seek peace, is in fact a coalition for war. It means only war. It produced one war. It will, if not checked, produce another. The Republican party is, therefore, the party of peace. Its end is peace. Its policy is peace. Its interests are all connected with peace.

But it may be asked how can the Republican party promote the policy of peace at the South, when each of the late slave States will cast its electoral vote for the Confederate-Democratic ticket? To which I reply that the time has come for the Southern Whigs to revolt—to throw off this Democratic despotism and ally themselves to the new party which Governor Hayes' election will certainly call into existence. I say the new party, because the Republican party as a radical anti-slavery party has ceased to exist. The negro question is settled; whether for weal or for woe the next generation will alone be able to determine. But the negro question, as I and other Radicals viewed it, is settled. It is settled against our "ultimate purpose." The United States is to be practically a white man's government—an Anglo-Saxon nation. Out of this "end" of the mission of the Republican party as a Democratic anti-slavery organization will arise the elements of the new party which is to give peace to the nation; provided, always, that the Confederate party of the South do not succeed in making Northern anti-slavery radicalism once more a necessity in American politics, as Jefferson Davis made it in 1860 and as Ben Hill came very near making it in 1876. The "new party," then, which is to give peace to the land, will be composed of the peace party of the North and the Southern Whigs organized under the Liberal and Conservative Republican administration of Hayes and Wheeler.

In this rally of Southern Whigs against the Democracy, Louisiana Whigs should lead the van. Louisiana Whigs should be the first to throw off the Democratic yoke. They should at once place themselves in fixed opposition to the "Confederate" idea in government and the "Democratic" idea in society. They have only to look at guerrilla-ruled Mexico to see the results of the one, and at Tammany-ruled New York to see the effects of the other. Louisiana Conservatives need the blessing of government, and "government," as Governor Hayes truly says in his letter of acceptance, "can only be based on law, backed by an authority adequate to make the law effective and respected." There can be no government for or in Louisiana, in the true acceptance of the term "government," until national authority is recognized, until the laws of the Union are respected, and until the Confederate league, as a "government in itself," is overthrown in each Southern State. The overthrow of this Confederate league must be accomplished by peaceful means if possible, by force if necessary, or it will either overthrow the national government or force the North, under the leadership of such a man as Blaine, to again take the sword and try bloody consequences once more with the desperate and reckless men who have so long dominated Southern society, first with the bowie knife and pistol, and then through organized armed military power against the life of the nation itself.

Shall we have, then, a reign of peace or an era of war, in finishing the work of Southern reconstruction, rendered necessary by the abolition of slavery? This is the real question which lies back of all the other "issues" of the Presidential campaign of 1876. Governor Hayes stands for peace. So does Mr. Wheeler. They both desire peace; but both of these men see clearly that it is impossible to prevent war, if the Confederate party of the South, as such, remains set in that state of mind which Blackstone, in his Commentaries, describes as being "fatally bent on mischief" and sectionalism is "mischievous," and Northern Democracy is worse than "mischievous," for it is demagogism and revolution combined.

I speak of Governor Hayes in this "personal" way because the work before him lifts him above all "party." His views on civil reform show where he stands in regard to the death rot of partisanship, which is surely eating the life out of the nation. His declaration in regard to a single Presidential term of office shows that he is to President of the nation, not of a party; of the Union, not of a section—the friend of all the people. Governor Hayes, therefore, as a man, should be at once taken into the hearts and sympathies of the Confederate gentlemen of the South. He represents those "personal considerations" which caused his nomination, and which from henceforth are to bear away more and more in the country now happily rescued from the influence of human slavery, from the anarchy of Mexicanism, and from the rule of an ignorant and brutal Democracy. These personal considerations should be recognized in each Southern State, and find a response in a large Southern vote for Ohio's peace-maker. Whether this response shall come now or not of one thing we may rest assured, and that is, that it will come before Hayes has been six months in the White House. The pacification of the South will constitute a leading feature of his administrative policy, and this policy can only be made good through the aid of Southern Whigs. This aid he will certainly receive, first from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, and finally from the old Whig States of Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee. Under these circumstances why can not the Whigs of Louisiana move at once into line?

O. the Crow, the Beautiful Crow.

The following is in general circulation in the West. It's authorship is unknown, but the striking harmony of sentiment and versification has led some of our exchanges to attribute it to Wash McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Ovation to Lawbreakers.

The Baton Rouge Advocate of Monday has the following notice:

Full attendance with badges, at river, on arrival of Katie, Wednesday morning, the nineteenth instant.

Also an editorial saying: We call upon the citizens of Baton Rouge to assemble at the landing on Wednesday morning to meet our friends Booth and Robertson, and to show them the respect which they have missed their mark. We call upon the ladies, too, to be present with their cheering smiles to welcome home their friends Booth and Robertson.

This is occasioned by the return of W. S. Booth and E. W. Robertson, who had been brought to this city and placed under bonds for appearance at the November term of the United States Circuit Court, under the serious charge of interfering with an officer of the United States in the discharge of his duty. It appears that the two gentlemen named were instrumental in running George P. Davis out of the parish of East Baton Rouge, after the manner of the bulldozers who have assumed control of that community. Davis at the time being a deputy collector of internal revenue, and located in the city of Baton Rouge. Indictments against the bulldozing parties were found by the grand jury of Judge Wood's court, and the arrests were made by due process of law. If innocent, the parties under bonds have nothing to fear; if guilty, they are Moundville in the distance. Mr. Robertson is a lawyer, and even in his zeal to drive away a Republican like Judge Davis should have run no risks of coming within the clutches of the law. The Advocate assumes that the arrest of the offenders of the laws of the United States is a piece of persecution on the part of the officers of the law, and puts up headlines as follows: "Packard opens his campaign in East Baton Rouge—The thumb-screws of radicalism put down two more of our citizens."

Mr. Packard, of course, is United States Marshal; the indictments were found before he was nominated for Governor; however unpleasant the duty may have been to him, he had nothing to do but obey the order of court and arrest the accused; he did it through a Baton Rouge sheriff, and as delicately and kindly as possible, and his duty ended.

The city of Baton Rouge, that is, the Democratic portion of it, are expected to turn out and meet prisoners under such circumstances; but the practice is pernicious. Like offenses are likely to be repeated so long as a community encourages with smiles and cheers, men willing to take the law into their own hands. When men are brought to justice, the offenders are very apt to say they are persecuted. There is nothing of persecution in the arrest of the Baton Rouge men named. There is a show of justice in the event, which should be followed by an early trial of the accused.

Personal.

Hon. W. L. Evans, justice of the First Municipal Police Court, has received leave of absence for ten days.

Notwithstanding the severe bruising and scratching he received when thrown from his buggy the other day, Colonel James Lewis was out yesterday and in attendance upon the weekly meeting of the Police Board. His joints have not yet recovered their accustomed elasticity, but a few days will make him as well as ever, and there are a good many years of hard service in him yet.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, July 19: At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 90°. Lowest point during the night of July 18, 81°. Rain July 18, one-tenth of an inch.

Luauic Flag Insulters.

The fools haven't all disappeared from the face of the earth yet. Neither has the noble spirit of Southern chivalry of which we used to read in the good old times all died. On the centennial fourth the rebel flag floated serenely over the court house and in another of our Missouri towns, and in another considerable number of the demented citizens declared they would not celebrate under "that Black Republican rag." The convention adjourned to meet in Buffalo, New York, in August, 1877.

Constitutional Amendments.

The five amendments to be submitted to the people at the coming election, for their adoption or rejection, and which were printed in the REPUBLICAN of Sunday, are officially promulgated this morning by the Secretary of State. It has been customary, heretofore, for them to receive the signature of the Governor, and be promulgated, like ordinary acts of the Legislature; but after a full deliberation on this matter, this course has been deemed unnecessary, and the amendments promulgated this morning are placed before the public in the exact manner provided by the constitution of the State.

Staubb a Little.

It is of record that Mary Staubb, residing at No. 442 Claiborne street, did, on or about the eighteenth of July, purchase one-fourth of combination ticket No. 27, 50 and 71, Louisiana State Lottery, and that ticket drew the capital prize of \$5300 in the drawing of Tuesday. The quarter ticket cost twenty-five cents, and was purchased at the office of P. E. Bechtel, No. 14 Frenchmen street. The lucky person testifies that the prize was promptly cashed.

Passenger list per steamship Hudson, Captain E. V. Gager, for New York: Mr. and Mrs. A. Moulton, Miss B. Moulton, Master E. Moulton, Master A. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Tourne, Mrs. J. D. Denegre, Miss M. Denegre, Miss L. Denegre, Miss Louisa Denegre, Miss A. Denegre, George Denegre, Captain T. H. Ellis, Mrs. O. A. Andrews and daughter, Hy. Gardes, J. M. Lewis, Sister des Agnes, Sister Joanne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jary, H. Cheone, John McPhelin, F. A. Reeves, P. Nouvet, Mrs. C. D. Sturtevant, two children, and servant, Mrs. A. Zerega, Miss M. Zerega, Master F. Zerega, Mr. and Mrs. E. Chapman, Mrs. D. Choppin, Miss Choppin, C. J. Silverstein, Mrs. Geiger and three children, B. Palmer, E. Dobell, L. E. Berle, W. Converse, J. F. F. Converse, W. W. Converse, H. H. Converse, and twelve in the steerage.

BRISTOW'S SECRET PLOTTING.

A Plan to Undermine the Administration. The following letter was sent to the Graphic by one of our Washington correspondents, under the date at the head, and the publication has been deferred until the present time, when it can not affect Mr. Bristow's official relations, and may throw some light on President Grant's recent disast.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The time has come when the whole truth touching the relations of Secretary Bristow to the government should be given to the public. It is likely to figure very largely in the politics of the immediate future, and as he will be the subject of unmitigated enmity as well as some criticism, I propose to give you for the first time a definite statement of his character and conduct.

Bristow was, after the close of the war, an attorney of moderate professional ability and meagre income in Northern Kentucky. He was afterward employed by large whisky dealers in their efforts against customers and resisting the prosecution of the government for uncollected revenue. In this service he obtained an inside knowledge of the method which distillers had pursued in robbing the government of its just dues. After a time, exhibiting considerable vigor, Mr. Bristow was appointed assistant district attorney at Louisville. While discharging the duties of that office he showed exceptional energy in prosecuting offenders, and, going to Washington and making the President's acquaintance, secured a commanding position as collector and assiduity, was by him made Solicitor General, and at last, so successfully had he ingratiated himself into the favor of the President, that he was promoted to the office of most Republican, elevated to the important post of Secretary of the Treasury.

When this last promotion had taken place, however, some facts came to the knowledge of the President's friends which caused them to doubt the wisdom of his appointment to the office. He was installed in this high position that he was found paying special court to the newspaper reporters and Bohemians in Washington. He was undisciplined in his circulated stories and as his champion in the newspaper world, who had circulated defamatory stories about the President in the New York Sun, Tribune and Herald, Cincinnati Commercial Enquirer, Chicago Tribune, St. Louis Republican, and in fact all the leading independent opposition press. Names, figures and dates could be given of many interviews between these people and Secretary Bristow, and the leading parties in Washington understand Mr. Bristow thoroughly. They know that he thinks of no one but himself; that his object is not so much a reform of the government as the aggrandizement of himself, at the expense of the President and the President's friends, who made him what he is and gave him his chance.

Mr. Bristow has no personal friends. Nobody who knows him will trust him. He has no party behind him but the brigade of Bohemians. The shrewd, wire-pulling, popularizing, flatterer, and the man who is one of their kind, only more intrepid, and who has had an opportunity that seldom falls to the lot of one of the most selfish of men.—New York Graphic.

The Burial of Rene Gabriel.

The controversy over the burial of Rene Gabriel or Gabriel Pene is evidently at an end. The conclusion will probably satisfy all. The coroner has been shown to be sustained by the law. Mr. Lombard and others have succeeded in obtaining a post mortem examination, and it only remains to convict the murderer.

Mr. Green's explanation of the whole affair is presented in his letter, as follows: EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The homicide lately committed at the Slaughterhouse, in this parish, seems to have brought the coroner into particular notice.

He had the parties who complain of the coroner been as well informed as they would have people believe they are, a great deal of bluster could have been expended in their own behalf, and no harm would have been done. Of course, Mr. Editor, an ignorant negro don't know anything, and especially this poor ignorant negro of whom the papers are so pure and honest in their praise. He is a man of no account, and he is not to be taken into consideration. Now, this official professes to know all the law and duties belonging to his office, but further he avers not. All the law on the subject of coroners, known to the State of Louisiana, will be found in Revised Statutes of 1870, sections 649 to 676, inclusive, and act No. 27 of the session of 1875. In section 649, it is provided that the coroner of 1870 will be found all the law relative to the point there has been so much learned talk about. And if the accomplished attorneys and well informed coroners, they would or should have consulted the law which was so easy of access, and then, if they found the coroner derelict, their course and remedy were equally accessible.

But this occasion could not be lost sight of to condemn the Radicals and heap dirt on the ignorant negro coroner elected by the people. The next morning the inquest was held, and the coroner's report was read. The noisy gentlemen generally spoil the effect of all their efforts by showing to the public how little they really know about the laws they live under in the case are these, so far as relates to the coroner: After being notified of the homicide, which resulted in the death of Gabriel Pene, the coroner, as he is called in the Slaughterhouse, I proceeded to view the body, and ascertained from a medical gentleman then present, Dr. Guio, that he had probed the wound, as he was called by the coroner, and that he was satisfied of the cause of death. It was notorious who gave the death blow to the deceased. I proceeded to summon a jury, and took the necessary precaution in regard to the coroner. The next morning the inquest was held, and two medical practitioners were present at my request. I suggested the propriety of a post mortem examination, but after taking evidence the jury thought it unnecessary.

The jury rendered their verdict, the proper papers were made out, the accused charged on oath by the coroner and the warrant was issued for his arrest, but the party notwithstanding he had snatched into the woods, I understand, snatched himself to the office of the law. The case was fixed for a preliminary examination by the judge, and the next morning the inquest was held, and the jury thought it unnecessary. I advised with the parish attorney, Judge Carroll, and he suggested the propriety of consulting a medical man, and if he thought it could be done, to have the post mortem held even at that late day. And I did this upon my own idea of the propriety of the act, notwithstanding that when the inquest was held I submitted to the opinion of the jury.

Later I received a letter from Judge Dibble, Assistant Attorney General, referring me to have the post mortem examination had if possible. The suggestions of Judges Carroll and Dibble have been carried out, not because there was authority of any one to order in this matter, because there was none, but because in my discretion under the law I thought it advisable. Yours, very respectfully, MATHEW GREEN, Coroner, Parish St. Bernard, June 17, 1876.

The position of the Southern independent journal is to be for Tilden until Hayes is elected.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Claims Committee reported adversely on the bill to pay North Carolina certain money for cotton seized and postponed.

The House resolution regarding the wreck of the Tecumseh, in Mobile harbor, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was agreed to.

There are now left the legislative, diplomatic, West Point and river and harbor bills.

Mr. Carpenter announced that this closed the case for the defense. Mr. Manager McMahon stated the managers had nothing to offer in rebuttal. Mr. Carpenter asked that some arrangement be made about summing up the case, and announced that the three counsel for the defense desired to be heard.

Mr. Manager Lord suggested that the time for argument be limited. He said only two managers desired to be heard on the question of fact; but if there was to be an argument as to the effect of the two-thirds vote on the question of jurisdiction, a third manager desired to be heard.

Mr. Conroy submitted an order that three managers and three counsel may be heard in such order as they may arrange among themselves. Mr. Edmunds moved to amend so as to limit the time of January six hours for each side. Rejected. Yes 16, nays 24.

The order of Mr. Conkling was then agreed to. The Senate adjourned.

House.

The report of the conference committee on the bill declaring forfeited to the United States the claims and patents of Kansas was agreed to, and goes to the President.

The Ways and Means Committee reported the bill to amend the laws relating to internal revenue. It was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill incorporating the United States Central Railway Company, for the construction of a passenger and freight line from Chicago through Indianapolis, Lexington, Kentucky, Asheville, North Carolina, and Spartanburg, South Carolina, to Charleston, West Virginia, and Savannah, with another branch to St. Louis. Referred to the committee of the whole.

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(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)