

Europe as the foremost representative of American character, and that such insinuations were worthy of the contempt of honest men. Neither of the government counsel had made any other statements to the effect set forth, but they had ingeniously left them to be inferred, and the stratagem was hardly to be excused by professional zeal in any cause; it was simply a desperate resource of a staking prosecution. The defense had interposed not a single technical objection to the introduction of testimony, although some newspapers seemed to deem all objections technical, and that a man had no right to object to the introduction of the unsworn statements of irresponsible persons, the prosecution rather had interposed all technical objections, as the record would prove, and this was the first time that the speaker ever saw a case with such a record. The speaker cited authorities in favor of instructions that in a case depending on inadequate circumstantial evidence, more evidence for crime must be proved to the jury. He urged the fact that no adequate motive had been proved here. The conspiracy was a cold-blooded combination for money—nothing else; and yet the prosecution tells the jury that the conspiracy, which could not buy the counsel, Brashers, influence for a single report for less than \$10,000, which could not buy Hoage for less than \$15,000, which could not secure the gauger's services except for one-fifth of the profits, that this conspiracy could purchase a man of Babcock's high character and position, in whom the President's confidence was fixed and still exists, for the paltry sum of \$500, which Everest says he put into a street letter box at Joyce's instance. Is this not far worse than total absence of motive? The prosecution, with power to bring hither any man between the two oceans, could not introduce a single witness who could testify that a faint ever rested on the character of Babcock till it was tainted by the Missouri whiskey thieves.

An adverse verdict might gratify, for the moment, a few personal enemies of the President, but it could not gratify an enemy of Babcock, for he has none. It had been said that the department could not receive justice at the hands of a Missouri jury, but the defense had been assured, and they believed it, that a Missouri jury would not see an innocent man suffer. It was evident now why the citizens of Washington, without exception, were confident of the injustice of the charge against the defendant, and why it was that Secretary Bristow was not called to testify against him. The calumnious statement that the Secretary believed in Babcock's guilt amply refuted it. Babcock had held a position in Washington, which had been disposed to dishonesty, would have enabled him to become a millionaire. His discharge of these duties had been most able, and the beauties of our national capitol grounds attest the fact that he never for all this received a dollar for pay beyond that which he received as an army officer. It was well known to all congressmen of both houses and to the revenue department officials, as well as to prominent men all over the land, that not one could be found who could cast the slightest slur of reproach on his character. Of the millions of public money which he had handled every dollar was accounted for with the strictest accuracy during all those years of partizan warfare and local contests, as had been proven by so many honorable men, and by the oath of President Grant, who never was forewarned. He had no enemy, and he had found none so mean as to cast a reflection upon him. If such a reputation as this is of no avail against a charge that he sold his government for a paltry \$500, what protection has an honorable man against the machinations of conspirators?

Referring to the character of Joyce, he showed him to be the prince of villains. So crafty was he that on a short acquaintance he convinced Babcock and the President that he was making Senators in Missouri and Arkansas, was running all the political conventions, and was directing the conduct of half the newspapers in the northwest.

All that General Babcock knows about the matter is that he never received the money alleged to have been sent him. It has been asserted, and published to the world, that General Babcock has grown sud-

denly rich during his residence in Washington. The prosecution could not have offered evidence on this point.

Dillon—"Wait a moment, Mr. Porter. Did Col. Broadhead say anything on that subject?"

Judge Porter—"Dyer did in his opening."

Dyer—"No sir, no subject of that kind has been touched upon."

Judge Porter—"I thought it had. Well, I will pass over that, by saying that the expenses of this trial will consume all the fortune he possesses, which is of little moment to him, but it is great to him that he had to be gazed at for two weeks as a criminal. When he leaves this court, though he will leave it poor in worldly goods he will leave it rich in the rectification of his conduct, the consciousness of innocence, and the testimonial you have given him by your verdict of acquittal. That the verdict is awaited by every State in America and every country of Europe, as that of an intelligent American jury, and I leave the issue with you. I thank you, gentlemen, for your patience and attention."

Col. Dyer will close for the prosecution to-morrow, and it is expected now that the case will be given to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 22.—The Indiana State Republican Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by General Brady, chairman of the central committee.

N. P. Richmond, chairman of committee on selection of officers, presented their report as follows—E. B. Martindale, editor of the *Journal*, chairman; John W. Ray, principal secretary, with one vice president and assistant secretary for the congressional district. Report unanimously adopted.

Col. Thompson, chairman of committee on resolutions, read the platform and resolutions.

Godlove L. Orth was nominated for governor on the first ballot. Other nominations were made as follows—For lieutenant governor, Col. Robert S. Robertson, of Allen; for judges of supreme court, first district, William P. Edson; second district, A. C. Voorhees, of Lawrence; third district, H. C. Newcomb, of Marion; fourth district, John F. Kibbey, of Wayne. The first ballot for secretary of state resulted in no election.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The National democratic committee met to-day. There was a large attendance of members and few proxies.

The national democratic committee met to-day at half past 12, at Willard's Hall, Augustus Schell in the chair. All the members were present, with the exception of several proxies. Patterson, of Col., was admitted to represent that territory. After a brief debate the 28th of June was fixed as the time for holding the national democratic nominating convention, and St. Louis was finally selected as the city at which the convention shall be held.

NEW HAVEN, 22.—About 200 persons were present to-day in this city at a mass convention of greenback men. About one hundred from this city and vicinity gave in their names in favor of the movement.

NEW YORK, 22.—At the evening session of the Advisory Council, yesterday, Dr. Bacon made a vehement speech, maintaining that the findings of the council of 1874 were a precedent which this council was bound to respect, and accusing Plymouth Church of evading the main question. The committee reported favorably on the results of the investigation of Beecher's case made in 1874 and of the trial, but advised that a second bureau of five prominent Congregationalists, out of twenty names presented, be selected to make further investigation and satisfy some discontented churches and the public mind. The council adjourned amidst confusion.

At the Moody and Sankey services in the Hippodrome at noon, there was a great crowd and an augmented choir gave hymns with zest and spirit. Prayers were asked for people in every condition, including Rubenstein, the convicted murderer, that the Lord Jesus would reveal himself to his crushed and sinful soul.

Richard B. Irwin, former agent of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., was arrested on complaint of Rufus Hatch, managing director of that Co., this p. m., on a charge of having embezzled \$50,000, the property of the Pacific Mail Co.; Irwin gave bail in \$50,000.

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