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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—After recess the witness was questioned at some length as to Guiteau's family, and instances of alleged insanity in his family. He did not know of the insanity of his aunt and two uncles except by report. On being asked by Scoville to explain what he meant by saying that his brother was morally responsible and that he was under the influence of the devil, witness explained the peculiar belief of his brother as to counter influences of Christ and the devil, which were being exercised upon mankind and that one or the other always gained the ascendancy. He agreed with his father and believed, at some time, his brother had through his intense egotism and wilfulness surrendered himself to the influences of the devil, and that being a free moral agent he was morally responsible to God for his crime; that was his understanding of responsibility in this case. The prisoner here interrupted somewhat petulantly, "You've got that thing wrong side up my friend; its very poor theology and a very poor position for you to take."

Witness.—"Perhaps I was, but I don't think so."

Mrs. Sarah W. Parker, of Chicago, widow of Guiteau's cousin, testified to the fact of her husband's insanity and death in an insane asylum. She knew Guiteau. He visited their house in Chicago in 1876, and she forbade him to visit the house again. He fell desperately in love with witness' fourteen year-old daughter.

Dauidge.—[A very common form of insanity.]

Witness thought Guiteau insane, as did her daughter.

Guiteau.—They were very poor, and I used to go down there and give them money, and they seemed very grateful. In that way I became interested in the daughter; she was entirely too young for me, though.

Fernando W. Jones, of Chicago, boarded at the same house in that city with the prisoner in 1870, and formed the opinion that he was of unsound mind. Witness made representation to the court officers as to Guiteau's mental condition, which he supposed would secure his release at the time he was imprisoned for failure to return money that he had collected for a client.

Quite a stir followed the sudden announcement by Scoville that the prisoner would now be sworn. Guiteau took the stand, pale but otherwise unmoved. He glanced behind him somewhat nervously, and requested the officers to stand close to him. Marshal Henry and deputy and two policemen stood between Guiteau and the crowd of men who filled the standing room between Guiteau and the door. Apparently reassured, Guiteau took the oath, and seating himself said to Judge Cox, "I presume it is understood, Judge, that I do not appear as a regular witness, but simply to identify some letters." The letters were then handed to Guiteau by Scoville and identified. The court then adjourned.

The annual report of the Director of the United States Mints for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, contains, in addition to the customary detailed statements of operations of the mints and assay offices, much valuable information in regard to the production of precious metals in the United States and in the world; their use in the coinage of this and foreign countries; their consumption in arts and manufactures; specie circulation, and examination of the course of prices; comparing paper and metallic circulation for a period of 56 years, with the percentage of yearly prices to the mean prices of staple articles, indicating the annual variations in the purchasing price of money.

Gold and silver received and operated upon by all the mints and assay offices, exceeding by more than \$50,000,000. The receipts of last year amounted to \$226,225,522, of which \$193,371,101 was gold and \$31,854,421 silver. This large increase was due to the continued influx of gold from abroad, over \$95,000,000 of the amount deposited being from that source alone. The coinage facilities of the mints have been enlisted to the fullest extent in converting this bullion into coin. The gold coinage amounted to \$78,733,864, of which \$15,345,520 was in double eagles, the remainder in coins of lesser denominations. The coinage of silver was confined to the minimum.

The value of silver bullion requir-

ed to be coined by the law authorizing the coinage of standard silver dollars, \$27,637,955. Subsidiary coins amounted to only \$12,011 were coined, and of base metals or minor coins, \$305,109. Total coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for their coinage up to Nov. 2nd, \$100,672,705, of which \$34,046,327 are in circulation, and \$58,333,770 held by the Treasury for the payment of outstanding silver certificates, leaving \$7,137,603 for disbursement by the Treasury in ordinary payments.

The usual examinations and settlements were made at the close of the year.

Referring to the probable restoration of silver to its former place in the monetary circulation, he says: "In view of the failure of the International Monetary Conference to agree upon any practical measure, and while awaiting its future action, it is a question for our serious and early consideration whether it is not desirable to suspend further coinage of silver until, by international agreement and legislation, unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a common fixed ratio shall be authorized by the principal nations of Europe and America. Should the \$650,000,000 of silver coin, now a full legal tender in Europe be demonetized, the United States could not, single handed, among commercial nations, with European co-operation as allies, sustain the value of silver from inevitable fall. With that danger menacing us, we cannot, without serious embarrassment, continue such coinage, unless other commercial nations will agree upon the general use of silver as well as gold."

The Secretary of the Treasury today authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to redeem bonds until the 30th instant without rebate of interest, the bonds embraced in the 105th call, to an amount not to exceed five millions. The Assistant Treasurer has also been authorized to redeem on and after Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 1881, without rebate of interest, the remainder of the bonds of that call which are then outstanding. The bonds will also be paid in like manner at the Treasury Department in Washington on and after the last mentioned date.

In consequence of the alarm caused in some portions of the West by the reported spreading of small-pox. Acting Postmaster General Hatton, issued an order to the effect that where a postmaster receives official information from the health officer of any ports or towns that mail matter received is liable to communicate contagious disease, it shall be his duty to fumigate it before distribution.

NEW YORK, 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A man calling himself William Stuart Hubbard, or Albert Lyman, registered this morning at the Arlington Hotel, and again this morning at the Ebbitt House, claiming to be from New York. At the Ebbitt he asked for a room; one was given him, and soon after he was found stripped to the flesh, and when asked for a deposit, turned over his empty purse. He said he had come here to save the world, and was to a certain extent Guiteau. He said he could solve the Garfield problem, but hadn't time, and that his intentions were foiled when he was placed behind the bars.

The *Times's* Washington special says: The South American situation continues to attract much attention. It is said by one of the most prominent members of the next House of Representatives that the State Department will be called on for copies of instructions to Minister Hurlbut and Kilpatrick, and all correspondence with them relating to the situation in Peru. There is an expectation that both of these gentlemen will be recalled.

Boston, 28.—The *Post's* table of bank clearings shows a creditable volume and nearly up to the previous week, despite the holiday of Thursday. The percentage of decrease compared with last year was 17.44, decrease in New York 20.2; for five days in 1880 corresponding to the five of last week, the New York clearings were larger than for any six consecutive days in the history of the New York Clearing House, even including black Friday week of 1869. Outside of New York the gain has been 5.7. Boston gains 2.8; Philadelphia, 9.4; Baltimore loses 1.4; New Haven gains 5.6; Worcester, 1.4 Syracuse, 9.9; Providence 26.8; Pittsburgh, 6.9; Memphis lost 10.4; New Orleans 22.4; Cincinnati gained 53.6; St. Louis, 22.4; Louisville, 14.2; Kansas City, 11.3; Indianapolis, 9.2; Cleveland, 50.1; Columbus, 40.4;

Milwaukee decreased 15.5; Chicago, 1.4; San Francisco shows a gain of 8.4 against 12.6 last week.

RONDOUT, N. Y., 28.—John Booth's stone quarry at Wilbur, caved this morning, killing the foreman, Edward Kearney, and Michael Gilhem, and seriously injuring John Cassidy and Sandy Phalen.

OSAGE CITY, 28.—The Osage City Bank has suspended, being under the same management as the recently suspended Hunnewell and Caldwell banks.

CHICAGO, 28.—Postoffice inspectors arrested Charles P. Moore this morning for robbing the mails. The prisoner is from Virginia. His speculations, which he confessed freely, were at Bartlet, in this county, where he has been keeping the run of the postoffice for a few days. He claims to be a crank. His heaviest stealing has been very small.

A terrible tragedy is reported from Waterloo, Iowa. A widow woman named Miller, at Union Township, killed two of her children, aged three months and three years. The tragedy was discovered accidentally on Saturday by Mrs. Miller's brother, who found her in bed with one dead child on each arm. She has been insane since her husband died two weeks ago.

GALVESTON, 28.—The *News* San Antonio special says: The stage between San Antonio and Corpus Christi was robbed last night by two masked men, three miles from Oakville. The only passenger, Frank Hay, of Echo, Texas, was relieved of a small amount of money. The mail was rifled of everything valuable, and the stage allowed to proceed.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The crowd in and about the Court House this morning is greater than ever. Immediately upon opening the Court, Guiteau was called to the witness stand. He took his place closely watched and guarded by the police and court officers.

He was asked by Scoville to give some incidents from his earliest recollections of his mother.

Guiteau replied—"Am I here to be put on as regular witness to-day, or only to identify some letters. I suppose the latter. I am not feeling at all well to-day, but shall be much better in a week or so."

Scoville—"I have arranged to examine you to-day, and there are no other witnesses present."

Guiteau—"You should have had your witnesses on hand. I object to going on the stand when I am not feeling well, to be subjected to cross examination by the counsel for the prosecution. I have got a good deal to say, I want to go over the whole business carefully and scientifically so to speak, and I want to be in good talking condition."

Scoville—"I shall only ask you some simple questions. Guiteau—I am willing to answer, provided the prosecution will not take advantage of my presence on the stand to force me to state my entire defense."

Judge Porter, of the prosecution, suggested that the papers and letters which were put in as evidence and identified yesterday should be read, as they must necessarily be, at some stage of the trial.

Scoville explained that he had endeavored to arrange for the introduction of his evidence according to his idea of propriety and logical fitness. He knew the prisoner was not feeling well to-day, and he had expected that he would become tired or exhausted, when he had proposed to ask the indulgence of the court and postpone further examination. He did desire, however, to ask the prisoner a few questions to-day.

Guiteau—"I am perfectly willing to do that, but I do not want the prosecution to take advantage of my presence here to cross-examine to-day."

Scoville—"The Court will relieve you if you feel ill."

Guiteau—"With that understanding I will go on."

Col. Corkhill—"We can't submit to any such arrangement as that."

Scoville—"We do not ask your consent. I shall appeal to the Court."

Judge Cox stated that if the witness went on the stand to testify, he must submit to being cross examined, and if his examination as a witness was begun, it could not be suspended except by consent of counsel on other side.

Guiteau—(Nodding his head approvingly) "That's the law, Judge, as I understand it."

After some further discussion, Guiteau was removed from the stand, and Scoville proceeded to read the letters. They were all written

by Guiteau to his father and other members of his family, and covered a period of 15 or 20 years.

As the reading of the letters progressed, Guiteau occasionally commented upon them or suggested the proper word when Scoville hesitated. While one from the Oneida community was being read, Guiteau said, "Well, you can see I was badly cranked about that time." At another time Scoville hesitated and said, "Here is a word I cannot make out. 'Civilization is the word,'" promptly replied Guiteau; "you can see how badly mixed I got in that miserable community. It makes me mad every time I think of it. I wish these letters were out of existence." Scoville read from one of the letters: "I am in with Jesus Christ and company and I am working for them."

"That was my sentiment," said Guiteau, and that has been my position ever since."

In another letter addressed to his father, the prisoner had requested \$200 or \$300.

Guiteau commented upon this letter, saying, "Father didn't send the money. He always thought I was badly cranked."

Another letter was read, in which the writer criticised the Oneida community severely, and referred to a circular enclosed, which also denounced the Society and its practices.

Guiteau exclaimed, "Several of the New York dailies took up my circular and devoted editorial comments to it. That was a little bit of revenge I had for living in that miserable society. I am glad to know that they are broken up now. I was a virtuous man all the time I was there though, I want that understood."

The reading of the letters was finished at noon, and Guiteau resumed the witness stand.

Scoville began to question him in regard to his early life. Guiteau responded promptly, intelligently and with perfect coolness for some minutes, apparently enjoying the situation and his freedom to talk. Alluding to his father's second marriage, he said smilingly, "He went off one day without consulting me at all and got married. I thought that was a funny way of doing business and I got mad over it. Whenever allusion was made to the Oneida Community, Guiteau became very much excited and denounced the Community. On his father's course in persuading him to go there. Why do you blame your Father asked Scoville. Because if he had not been out of the way I never should have gone under the influence of that miserable fanaticism. There never was such a spiritual fanaticism in the world. The amount of it all was, to speak plainly, to get a chance to sleep with the young girls. Nobody else could, though. All the time I was there I was practically a shaker. I am glad the miserable stinking community is broken up and I hope the United States government will break up that miserable Mormon Community in Utah. Guiteau gave his views on his father's religious belief, and was asked if he had any peculiar views on healing diseases. He replied, "Oh, yes, father was an awful crank on that subject."

Scoville—"What do you mean by a crank?"

Guiteau—"Well, that's a short way of putting it, when you want to say a man is badly cranked."

Guiteau, in reply to a question, said he did not believe in any religion until conversion. That's the word they use, you know.

CHICAGO, 29.—A special from Decatur, Texas, says: The county court house was burned to the ground yesterday. The loss is not accurately known, but believed to be not less than \$155,000. The criminal and civil docket papers, indictments, etc., were entirely destroyed, also many other papers. The safe in the county clerk's office with its records and \$3,000 in cash are believed to be destroyed. The fire was incendiary. No insurance whatever. Individual losses on books, furniture, etc., are considerable. The question of a new court house had been warmly discussed, and it is supposed that this means was taken to decide the matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—Australian papers report a heavy storm about October 20th. The steamer *Brisbane* is a total wreck on a reef off Port Darwin. The steamer *Balcalulus* from Melbourne to Sidney, is supposed to have foundered off the coast. The schooner *Schools* was wrecked near Jarvis Bay and all hands lost.

The board of supervisors last night indefinitely postponed the order granting a franchise to the Bay Shore or Belt Railroad, by a vote of 9 to 2.

C. H. Rockwell, of New York, astronomer, returned from Honolulu on yesterday's steamer. He reports a successful observation of the transit of Mercury.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, 28.—A great stir was made in the Nihilist camp by the following discovery: About a year ago a Jew named Gee was denounced by some person who had a private score to settle with him, and he was arrested. After he had been asked a few questions it became known that he was one of the chief members of the Central Revolutionary Committee. He made a clean breast of it and denounced over 60 of his accomplices, and took the police to his laboratory on the banks of the Neva, where six men were captured in the very act of manufacturing dynamite. A large supply of explosives were found in the laboratory. As a result of this treachery, several persons were sentenced, and two men named Twiatosky and Porschniakoff were hanged on October 8th. A few days afterward the authorities announced the death of Gee. The body, horribly mutilated and disfigured, was handed over to some Jewish friends of the dead man and buried in Isaac's cemetery. The affair made a great sensation at the time and it was believed Gee had been murdered in prison, either by the authorities or by some avenging Nihilists. When the body reached the Jewish burying ground the rabbi refused to receive it without a certificate of identification. The guard of six gens d'arms, who had escorted the body went back to the town and presently returned with a death certificate filled up with Gee's name and apparently perfectly regular. The rabbi was convinced thereby that the corpse was really that of a Jew, and the funeral was allowed to take place.

BERLIN, 28.—The Emperor had a conference with Bismarck yesterday.

The *Bourse Gazette* says: General Waldersen will shortly be appointed General of Staff in place of Von Moltke. The latter, however, will retain certain supreme supervision in connection with all his numerous posts.

In the Reichstag, on the Zölbene question, Bismarck said the question as to whether the amount to be contributed to Hamburg by the Empire was too high, was the way to open the argument, but he personally thought it moderate. The point involved in the question of incorporation was carrying out constitutional provisions. In this he would not allow himself to be hindered. He would endeavor by every justifiable means as long as he was compelled to return to office to consolidate the Empire. Germany having removed the danger of European complications by establishing amicable relations he could not shut his eyes to internal questions. He said he was astonished that Germany was still backward in aspirations for unity. Those who thought he expected gratitude judge falsely. Thanks were due the Emperor and army for unity. Subsequently replying to Laskery (National Liberal) Bismarck said, "You demand of me the sacrifice of my convictions. All parties have combatted indifferent phases of my efforts for unity. I could not accept the responsibility of the state of things sought to be removed by the present measures. If you do not wish all my plans reject them, but I will not accept the responsibility of their non-execution."

LONDON, 28.—The lawyers here are amazed at the procedure of the American court. A very able criminal lawyer said to-day: "What on earth are the American judges—for Judge Cox does nothing. He takes no pains to get at the facts of Guiteau's alleged insanity. He makes no pretence of keeping the lawyers up to their work. He allows them, Corkhill included, to make stump speeches intended for the outsiders. He even does not discharge the duties of usher and keep order. What is he there for? I said that he was there to assist the jury in summing up. Cried my friend, 'Why, the American judges don't sum up, they are mere receptacles of evidence tribbled and drivelled out to them, and their summing up is simply retailing all the stuff to the bored jury and instruct