

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Guiteau was head of Corkhill this morning and opened the court with:

"To put in time (looking over to the vacant seats with a chuckle)—I understand that General Reynolds is sick this morning; I wonder if Corkhill is; I guess they got more than they wanted yesterday. It is about time for Corkhill to get sick, and stay sick."

Geo. D. Barnes, deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of Kings County, New York, took the stand to prove the divorce of Anna J. Guiteau from the prisoner. The witness presented the record of the court and the order of the judge for his (witnesses) attendance here.

Scoville objected to the admission of the papers, upon the ground that they were not certified to by the clerk of the court, as required by act of Congress.

The Court overruled the objection and admitted the papers as originals in the case.

The papers set forth the granting of an absolute divorce upon the grounds of adultery. No answer having been made by defendant, Guiteau, referring to the woman named, with whom he committed adultery, said:

"This woman Jennings was a high bred woman in New York, it was only a matter of business between me and her. I committed adultery with her to get rid of a woman I did not love. I thought it much more moral course than to live with her and have children year after year. I have been a strictly virtuous man for the years past, and have always been a high toned Christian man."

Scoville desired to note an exception to the admission of the evidence.

Guiteau, with impatience, "Oh, it's the use quibbling over that. I don't care for that. I can get married in any where outside New York and for that matter in New York too, under the new law there. If I live a strictly virtuous life for years after being divorced, the law will let him marry again. I could get married in New York to-morrow if I wanted to."

Gen. Reynolds was called.

Guiteau at once broke in petulantly saying:

"I hope you will cut off Gen. Reynolds and not waste any more time on him. He has told all he knew of this case, and a good deal more."

Scoville cross-examined the witness. Guiteau frequently interrupted, contradicted and insulted the witness. At one time shouting out "I could have been hung a hundred times in July last, but for national troops, and all through lying and Corkhill's. I am going to get even with both of you."

The witness explained that when he and Guiteau his trial had not been arranged, President Garfield still living and he, (witness) had thought of being subpoenaed as a witness.

"You lie," shouted Guiteau, you get into my cell as a spy in the city of the District Attorney." Reynolds read from notes taken on his first interview with Guiteau. Quoting the prisoner's words, he read: "If there's a part, I am he. Grant, Conkling and Gov. Cornell are among the stalwarts, and I with them."

Guiteau—I never said I could do with them, but as a matter of fact I can. A number of paper slips, which witness read to the prisoner at this time, to show him what were the contents of Grant, Conkling and in regard to his (prisoner's) were then read by the district attorney. When the letter of John Grant was read, in which, after speaking of Guiteau, said: "Guiteau became very angry and said:

"This is what Fred Grant says: 'nice pill, isn't he, hanging his father, I should say he is a bigger dead beat than I am.'"

After passage was read which of Guiteau's crime as a most heinous act. Guiteau interrupted and said, "It was to enter that depot and down the President of the United States, surrounded as he was by his friends. I have wondered many times, how I ever said to myself this morn-

ing, I would not undertake it for a million dollars, but I was in such a deperate state of funds, I could not resist it. I was impelled upon the President by a pressure I could not resist."

Ellen C. Grant was called, and Guiteau shouted:

"Mrs. Grant is a lady; I boarded with her prior to the first of July; she is a very fine lady and I owe her \$47. I trust I shall pay you soon, Mrs. Grant, as these fellows holding fat offices shall respond to my call (striking the table excitedly), I made them. If they don't soon contribute I shall call out their names in meeting."

Witness never suspected the prisoner was insane.

Mrs. Anna J. Dunmyer, Guiteau's divorced wife was then called.

Several ladies arose to leave the court room.

Guiteau moved uneasily upon his seat, and looking angrily towards the audience, cried out:

"There won't be any smut in this examination. Ladies need not go out. They have no business to put this woman on the stand, unless Corkhill wants to stir up filth. I say it's an outrage on decency for Corkhill to drag this lady in here and have her character ripped up as it will be, Corkhill ought to be ashamed of himself. He is worse than an old hag. I appeal to the Court to intercept this infamous act of Corkhill. Arthur ought to kick him out. I made Arthur President, and I have a right to demand that he shall put some reputable lawyer in the place of this infamous Corkhill."

Very much to the surprise of everyone, but two or three questions were asked the witness, and her statement in reply to the last question was, "I never saw any signs of insanity in the prisoner while I lived with him as his wife."

This closed the examination by the prosecution. Guiteau with a sigh of relief said to Corkhill: Thank you, Mr. Corkhill for the sake of her children. This is the most decent thing you have done in this trial. I expect however that Judge Porter and Davidge insisted on it, and they are both supposed to be decent men. Then turning impatiently to Scoville—Now cut this short and let's have something else.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Dunmyer was tedious and wholly fruitless. As she left the stand, Guiteau shouted after:

"I have not seen this lady for eight years. So far as I know, she is a high toned Christian lady and I have nothing against her. I wish her well in whatever station she must be."

RECESS.

NEW YORK, 16.—A special from Laredo says: The international R. R. connecting Laredo with the north was completed to this point to the bridge over the Rio Grande will soon be laid.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., 16.—One of the most brutal murders ever known in this section was perpetrated on Wednesday night, one mile north of here. The victims are an old farmer, Wm. Supplis, and wife, and it is supposed the deed was done by one Flannagan, who is alleged to be a cranky. Supplis had his head severed from his body, and both were badly mutilated.

ORANGE, N. J., 16.—The hat factories of Cummings, Barry & Co., and Sparrow, Venis & Co., with five dwellings, were burned this morning. Loss \$20,000; insured. Three hundred men out of employment.

CHICAGO, 16.—A special from London says: Reports have just been received of a terrible typhoon which visited the country around Harbours and Falley, in China, raising the waters of the sea and driving them inland for four miles. One town was entirely submerged and swept away with all its inhabitants, numbering 3,000.

The President has nominated Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Pennsylvania, for Attorney General. Nathaniel M. Adams, Pension Agent, St. Louis. Indian Agents—Henry J. Armstrong, Crow Agency, Montana; A. L. Cook, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; Jesse H. Fleming, Miquis, Pueblo Agency, Arizona.

The money to pay the expenses of Garfield's illness will be disposed of as follows: Drs. Bliss, Agnew and Hamilton are to receive two-thirds, which will be about \$24,000 or \$27,000. The physicians say that under no circumstances will they present bills either to Mrs. Garfield or against the estate of her deceased husband. Four nurses are to receive \$5,000 each; Dr. Lamb, of the Surgeon-General's office, is to receive \$5,000 for the autopsy he made; Dr.

Reyburn, who was Bliss' assistant, will also receive a reasonable sum for his constant attendance. It is not known what charges the railroad companies will make for the use of the special train or for the construction of new tracks laid in Washington and at Long Branch.

The joint Senate and House committee appointed to arrange for the memorial services, in honor of President Garfield, decided to-day to invite Secretary Blaine to deliver the eulogy before both branches of Congress in the hall of the House of Representatives on some day yet to be determined.

Senator Martinez, Chilean Minister, has sent a long memorandum note to Blaine in regard to present complications. It was dated November last, and its object is stated to be to have the Government of the United States correctly informed, so that it may be enabled to appreciate the upright and prudent policy of Chile, and to understand those wants which are yet to come.

Dr. Francis B. Loring, of Washington, resident physician of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, made an examination of Guiteau's eyes soon after his arrest, and did not find any indication of disease of the brain.

Dr. A. McLane Hamilton, of New York, had made mind and nervous diseases a special study for the past nine years. He had made three examinations of the prisoner at the jail, and had also closely scrutinized him in court since the 28th of November. When witness arrived in the city he found no defects in the conformation of the prisoner's head or face under any physical peculiarity or symptoms of congenital disease of the brain. On the contrary he found from accurate measurement that the prisoner had a symmetrical and well shaped head. He considered him an eccentric man.

Guiteau—Exceedingly eccentric when I'm abused. I have had to take more abuse since this trial began than during my whole life before. I don't take much stock in this head business, (striking the table and flashing his eyes upon the witness,) you study up on spirituality instead of craneology, and you will learn something. It is the spirit that gets into the brain, and that actuates a man.

Witness was then asked, "What is your opinion upon the prisoner's sanity?"

A—I believe the man sane, though eccentric, and fully able to distinguish between right and wrong, and realize the consequences.

Scoville noted an exception.

Guiteau with an air of solemn seriousness, added: "With all respect to this court and jury, this kind of examination don't amount to a snap. Was my free agency destroyed? That is the question for this jury to decide. I swear that my moral agency was destroyed. How is this prosecution going to prove that it was not? That's the short and sharp of it. That's all there is in this case."

Pending the cross-examination of this witness, the Court adjourned till Monday.

The Sun's Washington special says: Blaine said to-day he was going to do none of the various things which the newspapers had said he proposed doing. He was not going to take a Southern trip; not going to exhibit himself at Atlanta; not going to accept the presidency of a railroad; not going to reside in New York; not going to the court of St. James, but he is simply going to live in Washington this winter.

NEW YORK, 17.—The World's Laredo special says: The tracklayers of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Extension have completed the laying of the line to the limits of this city to-day. This gives an unbroken line of railway from the Mississippi at St. Louis to the Rio Grande at Laredo, making a through line of about 1,300 miles in length. The southwestern system undertaken by Gould a little more than a year ago has been completed from the Mississippi at St. Louis to three points—New Orleans, near the Gulf, El Paso, on the frontier of New Mexico, and St. Louis, about half way between these two. Mexico is now reached by an American railway line. The construction forces of the system are now rapidly concentrating at this point, to commence the great work of pushing on 7,000 miles further, to the City of Mexico. The engineers who have had this part of the work in charge have already completed their preliminary report. The line will run through a rich mining and agricultural country. Extensive deposits of coal have been found on the line of the road, and

such arrangements are making that the standard gauge railway line is to be operated by the Missouri Pacific Company, from St. Louis through to the City of Mexico, two thousand miles in length, and may be expected to be completed and in operation in eighteen months from this time.

An experienced American diplomat once said, "Chili is to South America what the north is to the United States, Peru what the south is." We believe that our administration realizes at once the power and right of Chili and has not the slightest disposition to push its views beyond the friendly representations already made. We believe to that the government of Chili understands and is perfectly satisfied with our attitude in spite of the blundering of some of our agents.

The Times' Washington special declares that the remainder of the President's new cabinet will probably be as follows: Secretary of War, Robt. T. Lincoln; Secretary of the Navy, Geo. S. Boutwell; Postmaster General, Timothy O. Howe; Secretary of the Interior, Jerome B. Chaffee.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. is making arrangements for a very heavy traffic. It expects to carry wheat from San Francisco to Liverpool in 33 days, as against 150 days by the Cape.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Thos. C. Acton, of New York, superintendent of the Assay Office of New York, will be nominated, on Monday, assistant treasurer of New York, vice Hillhouse.

The Washington Monument Association will ask Congress to appropriate \$200,000 to continue the work of completing the monument.

Up to adjournment of the Senate and House yesterday, there have been introduced in the Senate 592 bills and 16 joint resolutions. In the House 1,613 bills and joint resolutions. The call of States for the presentation of bills in the House for reference, rests with the State of Pennsylvania. It is supposed that nearly 1,000 more bills and joint resolutions will be introduced when both houses meet on Monday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 16.—A fire to-night, at Bates Hill, Miss., burned the store and livery stables of S. Burchari & Co., and the Blade newspaper office. Except for the efforts of the citizens and favorable wind a large portion of the town would have been destroyed.

CINCINNATI, O., 17.—A fire in Booth's kid glove store inflicted damages to the extent of \$30,000; half insured.

CHICAGO, 17.—The Journal's Washington special says: The would be assassins of Guiteau continue to appear. The photograph of a man named Uttely, who is said to have left Nebraska a few days ago to come here to assassinate the assassin, has been received by the authorities here. Notice has also been received that the Mollie Maguires of Pennsylvania have been detailed to rid the jury of their responsibility. The attempt is to be made on the 21st. A package addressed to Guiteau was opened yesterday and was found to contain a piece of rope.

WASHINGTON, 17.—There has been considerable talk, the past few days, of ex-Governor Davis, of Texas, for postmaster general, and some of his friends have quite confidently asserted that he would get the position, but as far as can be learned, there is no basis for the story. The southern republicans were divided in their preference; many adhered to Longstreet, and others are for Settle, and a few for Howe, some for Davis and not a few important representatives declared their preferences for Filley, of St. Louis. The result has been the movement will probably benefit Filley, if indeed he needs any further assistance. Prominent southern republicans went to the President and assured him that the appointment of Filley would give more general satisfaction to the party in the south than the selection of any other man.

The greenbackers in the convention are determined to join any party element in the House that will oppose the restriction of silver coinage. Representative Ladd said to-night: "If the democrats take a sensible stand on this question, they can carry the next congress. The east, as well as the west, is opposed to the restriction of silver coinage, and the administration had made a big mistake in recommending it. Every greenback member will vote against it. As to the 3 per cent. funding bill, I don't know how they will vote. We greenbackers believe there ought not to be any bonds. A number of western republicans also oppose any curtailment

of silver, but they will probably be offset by New York and other eastern democrats, who will go with the administration on this question."

In answer to a note on the subject by Secretary Blaine, ex-Minister Christiancy states that he did not authorize a statement in a recently published interview that Blaine's official dispatch to him of May 9th, did not contain the first paragraph as recently printed. Christiancy adds, that he said to an interviewer, that he was only authorized by me to say the provisional government was recognized by me under instructions from the State Department, without any other statement whatever. In a postscript Christiancy says: "Having examined the record of the letter in question, I have not the slightest doubt that it contained the first paragraph as printed." Secretary Blaine states that Christiancy never had instructions to recognize the Calderon government except upon certain conditions, the fulfillment of which by Peru was left to be determined by Christiancy. Following is the letter in which Christiancy recognized the Calderon government:

Mr. Minister:

My government having been informed of the organization at Magdalena of what, in your circular note to me of April 30th last, is styled a provisional government under the presidency of Don Francisco Garcia Calderon, has given me instructions in substance that if I find, first, that such provisional government is supported by the weight of character and influence of Peru; second, that it is endeavoring to restore constitutional government with the view both to internal order and negotiations with Chili for peace, then I am to recognize it as a provisional government. Believing from the best evidence I can obtain that each of these hypothetical propositions is sufficiently established in the affirmative, I therefore formally express such recognition on the part of the government of the United States.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Sun says: District Attorney Keady has filed a bill in the court, at Trenton, N.J., asking for an order to show cause why the property of Oscar and Theodore Baldwin should not be put into the hands of a receiver for the benefit of the Merchants' Bank, Newark. The bill sets forth, among other things, that although his salary was only \$3,500 a year, Baldwin is the secret owner of the Park Theatre, Newark, and that he fitted it up last year at a cost of \$3,500, and that between 1872 and 1878 he bought other properties worth \$36,000. In the seven years ending 1877, Oscar Baldwin became the owner of real estate worth \$30,000. The court granted the order.

CALDWELL, Ky., 17.—One of those terrible border shooting affrays occurred in this city about 1 o'clock this afternoon, resulting in the death of Mike Meagher, former mayor of this city, and Geo. Speer, a gambler. The particulars cannot be obtained in the general excitement that prevails, even at this late hour; but it seems that last night and this morning, a party of cowboys, Sheenan, alias — Jem Martin, Bob Munsing and Bagtree, with George Speer and a fellow named Low, were drinking and carousing. About 3 o'clock this morning, they began to show a disposition to raise a row, and as a preliminary move, George Speer shot off his revolver into the sidewalk on Main Street. Through the efforts of the police, the disturbance was suppressed, and as a precaution, additional policemen were put on, among them Mike Meagher. About 1 o'clock, the party above named turned loose and began to shoot indiscriminately. Talbot shot Meagher from the rear of the bank building, killing him instantly. The citizens turned out at once with such guns as they could get hold of, and attempted to take in the party who, in the meantime, had proceeded to a livery stable, compelled the man in attendance to give them horses, mounted and started off. Speer attempted to saddle a horse near the Red Light Dance House, and while doing so was shot by some of the citizens. The others struck off in the direction of Hunnewell, about six miles south. A detachment of citizens took up the pursuit and espied the four fleeing cowboys. It is likely they will be taken, and if brought back alive, nothing will save them from pulling hemp. The excitement here is intense, and the present disposition is to make the aiders and abettors of the murderous gang pull out from this neighborhood.