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WASHINGTON, 24.—To the jury: The juror, counsel has said you are kings, implying that you may override law and evidence in grasping an almost intangible doubt and ignoring the solid structure of the evidence of guilt. You are not kings, and the man who told you so was only one man in 50,000,000 who could or would recommend Guiteau for office.

Judge Porter after recess dealt with Guiteau's cunning and duplicity. Referring to Guiteau's pious outbursts, he said with deliberate emphasis: I do not believe there is one soul in this entire assemblage, that contemplates with such abject terror, the possibility of facing his Maker as does this brazen murderer.

Guiteau, with the ferocity of a wild animal, fairly yelled:—That's a miserable lie, and you know it, Porter, and you are an infernal scoundrel. I hope Almighty God will send for you soon, both you and Cokhill.

Referring to Reed's reference to Mrs. Garfield's prayers, Porter said: "Imagine the aged mother coming before you draped in black. Imagine, according to an old custom of England, this trial taking place in the presence of the corpse, Garfield, mutilated by the murderer and wrapped in white linen, through which it was supposed the mere approach of the murderer would cause blood to flow. Imagine Garfield lying there, not one of the clavicles of his backbone, but the whole man, cold in death with the death sweat not even dry on his brow, with expressions of agony on his face which this prisoner put there, and with the cowering assassin yonder shrinking from approach to the body. Imagine the aged mother who had looked to that son to close her eyes in death, bowing with grief at the coffin head with Mrs. Garfield, whose lips were those cold lips of the President, sitting at his feet in dust and ashes. If in such a scene, Mr. Charles H. Reed stood up and said, the woman who seems to us to be bowed in prayer that this murder shall be dealt with leniently, what would you think of it? It is well for us all, gentlemen, that the law does not call upon jurors to leave the immortal part of their nature, their moral nature, outside of the courthouse, when they come to administer justice. Although Garfield is dead, the prisoner speaks and has spoken on the witness stand the words which prove him to be not only an assassin, but a meditative deliberate, sane and responsible assassin of the President. This man slaughtered Garfield as he would have slaughtered a calf he would eat, [The doctors did that," said the prisoner,] and having disposed of him in that way, in comes his counsel and charges with the crime those who occupy too lofty a position to notice the vipers that said it and who would have degraded the dignity of their office by noticing it. One of them, a distinguished American senator, who at this moment (except that he was too lofty and proud to accept office) would be sitting as Chief Justice of the United States—the son of a great and honored American jurist, a man who still young in years has commanded more attention at home and abroad of the admirers of intellectual greatness, of the loftiest eloquence and of the greatest statesmanship, than anyone perhaps even of his time, a bitter partisan, a man honest in all his undertakings, a man faithful to his friends, faithful to his convictions, even though they involve sacrifice, a man who capable of doing what but few men are capable, resigning the leadership of the American Senate, and done at the peril of his own political destruction, a man of unstained integrity, courage, fearlessness and manliness, which made his withdrawal a matter of regret even to his political adversaries, such a man is to-day arraigned before an American jury and arraigned not by criminals, but defended (without my knowledge interposed Guiteau) as responsible of the Garfield murder. Another of those arraigned is a man more honored in the Confederate States than any American State, than their own cherished leaders, for services rendered first in war and afterwards in reconciling difficulties which grew out of the war, a man whose life has been without dishonor and without reproach, a man elevated to conspicuous positions, the successor of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson

and Lincoln, who, after he left that place, was welcomed in every European and Oriental land, as one of the ablest men and purest personal characters to be named in the history of the nineteenth century. That man is arraigned by the lawyers of Guiteau—(but not by Guiteau, interrupted the prisoner)—as responsible for the murder of Gen. Garfield. More than that, we have the President of the United States—

The prisoner—Made so by the inspiration of Guiteau; do not you forget that, Mr. Porter; you do not represent him here either.

Porter continuing, said that Hayes, Lincoln, Jackson, Jefferson, Adams and Washington were elevated to that position not by an assassin but by the voice of his countrymen, and when this creature says he was inspired to make Arthur President he forgot General Arthur was made President by the voice of his countrymen, by that very voice which made Garfield. He was President under the constitution and laws. Millard Fillmore was just as truly elected by the people as the President whom he succeeded.

The prisoner—That is a false statement. Mr. Arthur and Mr. Fillmore were nominated as Vice-Presidents, and could not have been nominated as Presidents at the time.

Mr. Porter—This man told you in his speech, last Saturday, that Garfield might have died from any other cause; that he might have trod upon orange peel and received injury which might have caused his death or that he might have trod upon a rattlesnake whose fangs might have pierced his heel. Was it an orange peel or a rattlesnake that made Arthur President?

Porter continued: The first question for the jury was the prisoner insane on July 2d. If not the case is ended.

Second—If he was insane, was it to a degree that he didn't know murder was morally and legally wrong. The jury was by oath bound to convict him.

Third—If it was in utter disregard of his confession under oath, the jury found that he actually and honestly believed God commanded him to kill the President, and that he, under a delusion, unless the jury found such delusion disabled him from knowing that such an act was morally and legally wrong, they must convict. If such delusion did exist and was caused by insanity, then and then only they must acquit. He has sworn he was able to control his will.

Fourth—If he was partly insane through his own depravity and malignity, they must convict. Murder has been in the world since the firstborn of woman slew the second born, and God, knowing man's nature inscribed on tables of stone "Thou shalt not kill." Human life to Guiteau is of small value. Life, said he, in one of these letters of his, is a full dream, etc. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," says the Gospel, and against this we have had the gospel of Guiteau. You are to judge whether the Gospel of our Maker or the gospel of this murderer shall prevail.

Reviewing the claim of the defense to hereditary insanity, Judge Porter said: Mrs. Scoville dared not say her father was insane. His family physician who was with him till his death would have known it, and yet not one dare kiss the Holy Book and make oath to such a statement. This defense is a falsehood and part of the imposture and shame that wraps about the whole case.

This incident Judge Porter turned against the defense with telling effect, and this raising of a murderous ax and against his own sister, which she, in her honesty of soul imagined an indication of insanity, but which in reality was but in keeping with the cowardly attack from behind upon his infirm father, and with devilish depravity which culminated in his murdering the President. This raising of the ax was the only evidence which his sister recalls through her 40 years of knowledge of her brother.

Guiteau twisted uneasily, and with some nervousness and hesitation of speech called out: The prosecution are making a good deal out of nothing. They are just using evidence altogether different from what Scoville intended. He never ought to have said anything about it. It just shows how little sense the Scovilles have got.

At a quarter past three, Judge Porter not having concluded his argument, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

The committee on public lands has agreed to recommend the passage of Saunders' bill, which directs the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the number of acres of the public lands entered by the location of military scrip land warrants in all the States whose enabling acts of admission into the Union contained a stipulation for the payment of 5 per cent. on the sales of public land therein, and which thereupon requires the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the Governors of such States, treasury certificates payable in 20 years from date and bearing interest at the rate of 5.65 per cent. a year for the full amount of 5 per cent. of lands so entered, estimating their value at \$1.25 per acre. The States named as beneficiaries of the bill are Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Oregon, Nevada and Colorado.

The House committee on ways and means authorized Representative McKinley to report to the House, with favorable recommendation, the following bill fixing the rate of duty on manufacturers of iron, steel, etc.: Be it enacted that title 33 of the Revised Statutes be amended by adding to the schedule of said title the following:

Provided, That on all iron or steel, and on all manufacturers' wares, vessels and articles of iron or steel, or of which such metals or either of them shall be a component part or the material of cheap value, whether wholly or partially manufactured, there shall be levied, collected and paid no less rate of duty, than the duty or rate of imposed upon said goods, or upon any part or material of said goods in any of the forms of which it or they last existed prior to their passing into the form or article on which duty is to be levied. This act shall not apply to nor in any manner affect articles specifically enumerated in this title by their commercial designation, but shall apply to articles designated in this title as manufacturers of steel or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, manufactured articles, vessels and wares not otherwise provided for of iron or which iron shall be a component material or the chief value of the metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for, and castings of iron not otherwise provided for.

The Senate finance committee heard Supt. Snowden, of the Philadelphia Mint, in advocacy of the bill introduced by Bayard to provide for the condemnation for Government purposes of the remainder of the square on which the Mint is situated. Snowden argued that the Mint should be isolated from private property, and that room should be afforded for the improvement and extension of the building, which he thought might ultimately be enlarged, as to enable the Government to dispense with all other coinage, with the exception of the one at San Francisco, and make the remaining mints simply assay offices and refineries. The committee then authorized Bayard to report the bill for passage, with sundry amendments, reducing the amount of the proposed appropriation to \$350,000.

The House judiciary committee, 8 to 4, adopted the proposition to pay from the Geneva award losses by exculpated cruisers and pay war premiums, and not refer the question to the court of claims or pay insurance companies.

NEW YORK, 21.—The Telegram's Paris dispatch says: After mature deliberation, a powerful syndicate of Paris bankers, conspicuous among whom were the Rothschilds, determined to come to the relief of the Union Générale. Stringent conditions have been imposed at Rothschild's especial demand to prevent abuse being made of the assistance given. Probably the Bank of Lyons Ex Loire will also be propped up.

There have been conflicting reports regarding the treatment of the Chinese students who were ordered back to China several months ago, since their arrival home. A letter just received from one of the brightest of the boys, who was in the headquarters at Hartford, says that upon arriving at Shanghai, the students were received very coolly, and they were placed in a damp, dirty school house, the doors to which were nailed up, with the exception of a front door, which was guarded by soldiers. Even those who had homes were not permitted to go outside. There they were for two weeks, when by the intercession of influential friends, they were permitted to live elsewhere.

The Post's Washington special says: Representative Haskell, of Kansas, who is one of the leaders in

the House of the movement against polygamy, in speaking of the different bills before the House relating to the subject, says he considers them valueless because of the impossibility of proving polygamous relations, owing to the secrecy with which the marriage service is performed among Mormons. Payson's bill, which proposes to make cohabitation with two or more females proof of polygamy, without the necessity of proving plural marriage is, he thinks, open to the objection that it would make the crime of polygamy an offense under the statutes. Haskell says he puts the fact of successful anti-Mormon legislation on the proposed reorganization of the Territorial Legislature. The bill introduced by Willets, of Michigan, provides for the abolishment of the Territorial Legislature, and substitution of a Board of Commissioners, as in the District of Columbia, and this bill meets with his favor. He thinks it the only solution of the difficulty.

CHICAGO, 24.—John Gales, before Judge Smith, to-day, plead guilty of the murder of Haessler, a farmer near Evanston. The Judge remarked that the sentence would be hanging or penitentiary for life, but reserved his decision until all the evidence was written up.

Cattlesburg, 24.—The jury, after a few minutes consideration on the murder, have delivered a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at hanging. Neal will probably confess. Craft's case will be desperately contested. It comes next.

Boston, 24.—A largely attended meeting last night in the Plymouth Church protested against Polygamy in the United States. Lot Averil presided. The drift of the addresses was that the law, which has been a dead letter for 20 years, should be enforced; the jury system should be revised to exclude Mormons. Also, that the law of evidence be changed or amended so that the difficulties in the way of proving Mormon marriage may be obviated, and, if necessary, order a change of venue so that Congress may remove these criminals to another location for trial. The resolutions were in the same spirit. The practice of polygamy has for centuries been justly branded with infamy by the criminal codes of every Christian nation; is degrading to the woman and destructive to the family. It has in all ages been the parent to ignorance, weakness and unnatural vice, and has wrought the ruin of every people it has polluted, proving itself always and everywhere the deadly enemy of virtue, civilization, good order and free government; while its history, with its treasons and massacres as well as its moral abomination is a disgrace to the American name and the civilization of the Nineteenth Century. Its present condition gives no promise of improvement, but threatens rebellion and civil war in the near future. This tempering and conciliating policy, beginning with the appointment of Brigham Young as Governor of Utah in 1850, by Fillmore, and its contemptible failure, admits of no further trifling. The time has come for the vindication of decency and the majesty of the law. It is shameful that a depraved public sentiment of a band of lawless fanatics should be permitted longer to defy the lawfully expressed will of the Nation.

The N.Y. Tribune says: "The Territory of Utah has no proper legal existence, because its functions and franchises have been seized by men who use them in hostility to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The institution can only be exterminated by sweeping away the organic law creating a self-governing Territory, a law which Congress enacted and can any time repeal. There will then remain a portion of the domain of the United States for which Congress can provide a military or any other government, and dwelling within that Territory are citizens and subjects of the United States. Of these the law abiding are entitled to full protection; the law defying deserve punishment, and have no right to anything else under the sun."

WASHINGTON, 25.—As usual, Guiteau opened the proceedings of the court by announcing: "My sister has been doing some silly talk in Chicago. She means well, but she's no lawyer."

Judge Porter resumed his argument: "Admonished by the falling snow and severity of the weather from which he had suffered and from which doubtless the jury also had suffered, he felt it necessary to vary somewhat from his original inten-

tions and trust to the intelligence and honor of the jury to supply his defense. He would not therefore longer go over the dry details of the evidence, feeling it imperatively necessary that the case should be brought to a conclusion as soon as possible; he would simply touch upon a few salient points of the evidence. John W. Guiteau, said Judge Porter, I believe to be an honorable man. He came here ready to contribute his means, his evidence and his services to save his brother's life and an honored father's name, and yet the truth comes from his lips that must impress upon every one of you the conviction that on the 2nd of July this prisoner was as sane as you or I, or the Judge upon this bench. Reading from the evidence from J. W. Guiteau and commenting upon it, Judge Porter said, "He has two faces."

Guiteau—How many have you got?

Porter—He has two faces; one showing the sanctity of the Pharisee, and the other the hideous grin of the fiend that possesses him.

As he continued to read from J. W. Guiteau's testimony relative to his last interview with the prisoner.

Guiteau continually interrupted with such comments as: "What I say is always true, Judge Porter." "What you say is generally false." "I never said so." "That is absolutely false," etc.

Proceeding, Judge Porter contrasted the life, conduct, and deceitful practice of the prisoner, with those of the Apostle Paul, in the light of the prisoner's assumption that he, like Paul, was honestly engaged in doing the Lord's work. Paul never palmed off brass watches for gold.

"Neither did I," shouted Guiteau. "Paul never swindled his creditors out of their just debts."

"Oh, you're a blood man," retorted Guiteau. "You belong to the Judas tribe."

The picture drawn by Judge Porter was anything but a lovely one, and provoked the prisoner to most abusive retorts.

"You are a liar, and you know it, and I tell you so to your face, Judge Porter," he called out.

"This man," said Judge Porter, "who says he never deceived anyone."

"That's a fact," piped out the prisoner; "put that in frequently."

"This man, who says he never deceived any one, says in one of his handbills, 'A Lecture by the Hon. Charles Guiteau.' He never deceived any one. Where did he get his title of honorable?"

"That's the way my letters come addressed, sir."

And this, "The little giant of the west," continued Porter.

NEW YORK, 25.—The Times discussing the fact that exchange on London yesterday was posted at within a fraction of the point at which gold shipment could be profitable says: That such a shipment in any formidable amount is likely to take place in the immediate future is not evident. A fall in the speculative prices of grain and cotton, a rally in the Paris market, and further decline in stocks here would stop the movement which as yet depends on a very delicate and apparently transitory combination of circumstances, but that shipments will ultimately be made is a very serious fact of which we have no doubt whatever, because they are being compelled to be buyers. That which ought to impress itself upon the attention of the government is that we have a sharp significant and unmistakable warning to that effect, and we are by no means in a condition to protect ourselves from certain events which would follow such an event. If the financial affairs of our government were on a sound basis it would need to make no difference what course current exchanges might take. If our currency were as it pretends to be, one of gold or its equivalent, we could safely trust to the operation of the laws of trade to keep or get all the gold which was really necessary. There might be disturbances and serious ones, and private fortunes might suffer but these difficulties would adjust themselves and the supremacy of all trade, circulating medium, would be safe from any fluctuations that could touch the public credit or permanently affect the general prosperity, but we cannot forget that there is on the statute book a law which compels the government to redeem its notes in coin, and that there is another which compels it immediately to receive redeemed notes, and that these two laws together, put the government