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WASHINGTON, 21.—Dr. Worcester, of Massachusetts, who refused when upon the stand for the defense, to answer the hypothetical question proposed by Scoville, testified that in his opinion, the prisoner was a sane man.

Guiteau (sharply)—How much do you expect to get for that opinion, sir. I suppose that will be worth \$500 to you. That is the way Corkhill is running, but I don't think it will be worth a snap to a jury. Not a snap, sir.

After recess Dr. Worcester again took the stand, when Guiteau insisted upon being heard, and with some impetuosity said; I want it distinctly understood that on the 3d of July I gave Col. Corkhill and his reporter, in a two hours' interview, my views on this whole subject—the inspiration, the political situation, and all causes that impelled me on the President, and this man Corkhill destroyed his notes so I could not use them upon this trial. It is a burning shame for him to come in here now and say I never said anything about the inspiration until three weeks after the shooting.

Dr. Worcester then turned to Judge Cox and said: If the Court please, I understand I appear here as an expert summoned by the government to testify just as I believed impartially in this case.

Colonel Corkhill undertook to explain that the witness had been remaining in the city wholly against his will, when he was interrupted by Scoville, who, with evident anger, protested against the action of counsel for the prosecution in attempting to fortify this witness with the jury in advance of his evidence. A sharp colloquy ensued between counsel, interrupted by Guiteau, who shouted: "Oh, let him alone; he's not worth noticing. He's working for his \$500."

Resuming cross-examination, Scoville asked—When and where did you get your title of Doctor?

Answer—I got my title of Doctor from Howard University in 1868. I began my course of study in 1863.

Witness was questioned at great length in regard to his medical practice, books he had read, patients he had treated, and opportunities he had enjoyed for investigating the subject of insanity. He was asked how he came to the opinion in Salem that the prisoner was insane, and why he had written Scoville such was his belief?

He replied: From statements I had seen that he was actuated when he shot the President by an insane delusion, and that an uncontrollable impulse, under which he acted, was the outgrowth of that insane delusion I wrote you, thinking I might be of service to an insane man. Witness had changed his opinion as to the insanity of the prisoner because he no longer believed it to be the true statement upon which he had based his opinion before coming to Washington.

Guiteau, impatiently, don't you understand, Scoville, that \$500 has modified his views. What's the use of wasting time on him. Let him go.

Scoville was about to resume the examination, when Guiteau struck the table violently and called out:

"Make the matter short. It is simply a matter of fact for the jury to determine whether my free agency was destroyed or not. I claim it was, and I won't have you compromise my life as you are doing by your blunder-bus way of examining witnesses." Turning toward the jury, Guiteau added deprecatingly, "Scoville is a perfect idiot in this matter, and between him and Corkhill, I have a pretty hard time. (General Laughter.) I am a good natured man, (laughing) but I can't stand abuse, and when I'm buzzed, I want to talk right back."

Mr. Scoville, who had heretofore borne everything with apparent equanimity, seemed to feel keenly the last evidence of heartless ingratitude. His voice trembled and for a minute he was unable to go on. even the prisoner realized the injustice of his conduct and hastened to apologize, saying: "You are doing very well, Scoville, to the best of your ability."

Several times afterwards, during the examination of Dr. Worcester by Scoville, at one time in evident anger and again with a sarcastic smile, Guiteau said:

"Your Honor, if I was indicted for manslaughter, I would be hung for murder, if Scoville should defend me."

Mrs. Scoville reached over to speak to Guiteau, when he snarled at her, "You keep your mouth shut. You are as big a fool as your husband. You are a crank on this business. If you had all stayed in Chicago, it would have been far better for my case. These relatives are a nuisance, I would be better off if I didn't have any. I would have plenty of friends if this pack of relatives were out of the way."

Mrs. Scoville whispered some expostulating reply when he turned again angrily and shouted: "You are an unmitigated nuisance in this case all the way through." Then changing quickly from anger to mirth he added, with a laugh: "Your a queer lot, you Scovilles."

Adjourned.

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy had a conference this afternoon as to the best method to be pursued in reference to the steamer *Jeannette*, and agreed that the only thing to be done at present was to telegraph the United States minister at St. Petersburg to request the Russian government to furnish all assistance in their power, pecuniary and otherwise, towards bringing the survivors to a place of communication, so that they might be enabled to reach home. The question of sending the steamer *Rodgers*, now in winter quarters at St. Lawrence, in search of the missing crew of the steamer *Jeannette* was discussed at the Navy Department, and the conclusion reached that such an expedition would be impracticable until spring.

The following was sent this afternoon:

Department of State, Washington, December 21st.

To Hoffman, Charge at St. Petersburg:

Sir—The President desires you to make provision for the immediate relief and return of the officers and men of the *Jeannette*. Cable promptly the amount of credit you require and it will be provided by the Secretary of the Navy and myself. Also cable how steps can be taken by this government for the recovery of the crew of the missing boat.

(Signed) FREELINGHUYSEN, Secretary.

The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision of great importance to parties interested in mining properties, in the case of the Mineral Alliance against the City of Deadwood. In this case the Secretary has decided that patents should issue on all mineral entries made prior to location of townsite, and that patent for townsites should issue on all lands included in location except that covered by prior entries referred to, patents to be without reservation class and issued to mineral lode patents within the borders of townsites. This decision is applicable to townsite entries on placer mining lands.

On the 1st of January, the kingdom of Hawaii enters the Universal Postal Union, and under that date all correspondence addressed to the Sandwich Islands will be subject to the rate of postage provided in the Universal Postal Union Convention; namely, letters five cents per half ounce, and on newspapers, printed matter, and samples of Merchandise one cent per two ounces; newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers, cannot after the above date be mailed to the Sandwich Islands at pound rates, but must be prepaid by stamps as above.

NEW YORK, 21.—The Central and South American Telegraph Company is pushing the construction of its land lines, and laying its submarine cables as rapidly as wires can be shipped.

The steamer *International* will begin laying cable from Vera Cruz along the Central American coast, while the *Dacia* will pay out cable from Callao northward. The steamship *Retrieve* is accompanying the expedition as surveying ship.

Communication will soon be established between this city and Vera Cruz, Panama, Venezuela, Peru, Chili, and other South American States by direct wires.

The Times says: One of the most formidable lobbies ever known at Washington, is laying plans for opening the Indian Territory. It was this combination, marshalled by Don Cameron, which made Keifer Speaker of the House. For the Secretary of the Interior, Chaffee would be the choice of the entire band of monopolists.

CHICAGO, 21.—The engine and tender of the paymaster's train of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway train ran into the north branch of Chicago river, while the com-

pany's bridge was open for a tug to pass through. The engineer had one of his legs cut off; the fireman escaped by swimming, and the conductor of the train is under the wreck, drowned. The pay car struck the closing bridge, and at last accounts, was wedged in there, partly on the bridge and partly on the track.

BOSTON, 21.—New York and Boston capitalists have nearly completed arrangements for a new road between Boston and New York, distance 189 miles. The cost is \$50,000,000, for which funds are provided. The name of the company is the New York & Boston Inland Railroad Co. They will run the express in four hours, and freight in eight hours. The names of the incorporators is a secret.

NEWARK, 21.—James Graves, a crank, aged 60, shot dead this evening in the public street, Eddie Soden, aged 13. When Graves was taken to the station house, he said he guessed the boy would not bother him again, and offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree. Three years ago, Graves was arrested for threatening the life of Soden's father.

SANTA FE, 21.—Wm. Craford, special agent of the Department of Justice, and a brave soldier during the war, was fatally shot in Albuquerque on Sunday, by mistake.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Guiteau came into court this morning apparently under some strong excitement. Col. Charles Reed took a seat by his side and whispered something to him. Guiteau, striking the table violently, began to expostulate, saying, "I won't do anything of the kind." At this point Scoville whispered some expostulation, when Guiteau angrily said to him, I won't have you compromising my case by your foolish questions. You must get off my case if you can't stop compromising it.

A whispered consultation between the three mentioned seemed to result in pacifying the prisoner, who looked up with a smile and said, I was going to make a speech, but I have changed by mind and guess I won't do it. He then busied himself opening his mail, remarking, This is the first time I have opened my mail myself for sometime.

Dr. Theodore Diamond, of Auburn, N. Y., who had been summoned for the defence and retained by the prosecution, was called to the stand. Witness, believed, judging by evidence he had listened to, including that of the prisoner himself, and from the appearance and conduct of the prisoner that he is a sane man. The hypothetical questions put to Dr. Wooster yesterday, were then read to the witness, and he replied, "I should say he was sane."

Scoville asked how old a physician ought to be before he could distinguish between a sane and insane man.

The Dr. said he himself was not yet old enough to so distinguish.

Guiteau broke in with a compliment to the witness, and called the attention of the audience to the fact that he was letting Scoville talk today.

"I opened my mail this morning," holding up 20 or more letters, "pretty good mail too, and only one crank letter in the whole lot, all from high-toned people too. They are beginning to think better of me outside; high-toned ladies are sending for my autograph. They think I'm a big man, but I don't care a snap whether I'm a big man or a little one."

The prisoner busied himself reading his letters, and soon broke out again, saying:

"Well, I did not notice this before, ladies and gentlemen. I have just received a letter from Dr. Spitka. He says he received 200 letters congratulating him on his testimony, and only two threatening ones. A pretty good showing I think, when he came here for nothing and didn't get a cent, while these fellows are handsomely paid by government. Here's another from Mr. Beatty."

Judge Cox.—"Well, that will do, prisoner, we have not time to listen to the reading of your correspondence."

Guiteau—"All right, sir."

NEW YORK, 22.—The morning papers, almost without exception, call attention to the dissatisfaction which exists with the make up of Keifer's committee. The discontent seems chiefly to be in the West though New Yorkers feel that they have been left out in the cold.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Secretary of State received the following, today, dispatched from the Charge

dAffairs of the United States at St. Petersburg to Frelinghuysen, Washington, D.C.:

General Ignatieff, of the Russian Government has ordered active search for the second cutter of the *Jeannette* expedition, and will furnish all funds necessary from St. Petersburg. For subsequent needs I will draw on you. I have a long telegram from Melville, and understand that the same went through last night to the Navy Department. Will communicate with Melville through Ignatieff as regards possible measures to find the second cutter.

(Signed) HOFFMAN.

Paris, Dec. 21.

To Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Secretary, Washington:

Immediately upon receipt of the first news from the St. Petersburg correspondent about the *Jeannette*, saying that 6,000 roubles was wanted, I transferred that sum by telegraph through Messrs. Rothschilds to General Ignatieff at St. Petersburg with a request to draw on me for any further sums required for the succor and comfort of Captain DeLong and his party. I have today received the following telegram from Gen. Ignatieff:

Have hastened to communicate to your correspondent news received from Yokoutsck and have given orders to the governor to take most energetic measures for the rescue of the shipwrecked crew, together with authority to undertake all necessary expense, for which I have promised to reimburse him.

(Signed) COMPT IGNATIEFF.

You will see by this that everything possible is being done by the Russian government to secure the safety and speedy return of Captain DeLong and his men. If you or the Secretary of the Navy have any suggestions I shall do my utmost to act upon them. I intend to send a special correspondent to meet the party on its way here, and as it will be some days before he starts, perhaps you or the Secretary of the Navy might wish to take advantage of the opportunity, and send dispatches, or forward messages from relatives and friends of the party. My correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs me that the distance by wagon to the point where the crew are is 4,000 miles, requiring for a single traveler, provided with paper d'fayren, at least a month. I also learn from St. Petersburg, that the Emperor has personally given orders that all necessary clothing, provisions, money and transportation shall be put at the service of the *Jeannette* party, which gives full assurance that everything possible will be done for their aid and comfort.

(Signed) JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 22.

James Gordon Bennett, Paris:

The telegram with news of your generous provision received. Before receipt I had sent the following cable to Hoffman. (Then follows the telegram already published.)

(Signed) FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary.

The following telegram was sent by Secretary Blaine to Minister Foster, St. Petersburg, on the 28th of May last:

Ask the Russian Government to direct that vessels of her Government keep a friendly lookout on the Siberian coast for the steamer *Jeannette*, fitted for an Arctic exploration by the munificence of James Gordon Bennett. No disaster to her is reported, but watchfulness is desired as a wise precaution which the Government desires to invoke.

After recess, the witness was asked if he thought it would be any indication of insanity, if a man of mature years, who positively believed he was inspired, killed the President of the United States, and when he honestly believed that when his act was known to the people, they would not only excuse him, but applaud his act, and replied: If he honestly believed that his will was dominated by conviction, it would be an indication of insanity.

Scoville—If it is not important, Doctor, at this day and generation, I will ask you if you have ever devoted any attention to the subject or believe in inspiration?

A.—Well, not specially.

Guiteau—Well, if God could inspire a man 2,000 years ago, why could he not do so now. Is there anything different in human nature?

Scoville—I have no objection to your answering, Doctor.

The question was read again to witness and he replied:

If the Lord did inspire anybody 2,000 years ago, He can now if He chooses.

Guiteau—That's my idea. He not only can but He did in this case.

The cross-examination proceeded without incident and with hardly any interruption on the part of Guiteau. Once when the proposition based upon an incident of an uplifted axe, so often alluded to on the trial, was put to witness, Guiteau called out: The whole thing is based upon falsehood.

During the greater part of the afternoon Guiteau was engaged in writing an article for publication and apparently paid little heed to the progress of the trial.

Corkhill desired an adjournment, but Scoville inquired: Where is your witness, Shaw? I can dispose of him in a few minutes.

Shaw was called, when Guiteau shouted:

"Here is the man that told that lie. We've got your record, Shaw, from New Jersey, where a judge from the bench said you ought to be in the penitentiary."

Witness was asked if he had not been indicted for perjury, and replied that he had. Upon attempting to explain, a stormy dialogue ensued, Guiteau shouting that the witness was the most extraordinary liar in America. Witness was finally permitted to explain. It arose through misapprehension and he was acquitted by a jury.

Adjourned. The following correspondence is furnished by the Postoffice Department:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.
Hon. Geo. Bliss, of Counsel in the Star Route Mail Cases:

Sir—From examination of the records in this department, I have been convinced that money has been paid out of the government to certain persons, under circumstances which bring such payments within Sec. 4,057 of the Revised Statutes. In a number of instances, evidence which seems to me sufficient to maintain suits by the government to recover such moneys are on file in this department. Copies of much of it are already in your hands. In compliance with the law, I hereby request that unless you differ from me as to the weight of the evidence, you will cause suits to be instituted in the name of the United States for the recovery of said money, illegally paid from parties who received the same.

Very respectfully,
THOS. L. JAMES,
Postmaster-General.

Washington, Dec. 18, 1881.

Dear Sir.—The request contained in your letter of yesterday, that suits should be commenced to recover money illegally paid contractors with the Post Office Department, is received. When I first became connected with the cases known as the Star route, I called the attention of the Attorney General to the propriety of commencing civil suits such as you suggest. He fully agreed with me, but the matter has been delayed in consequence of unexpected labor in preparatory criminal cases. I was and am unwilling that any idea should go forth that criminal proceedings were to be foreborn or delayed and civil proceedings substituted if frauds, such as I believe can be shown to have been committed in these cases, cannot be punished by convictions in criminal courts. It is more important to show this fact to the law makers and the public, and thus secure a change in the law, than to recover for the Government even the whole of the amount wrongfully taken from the Treasury. I do not believe our criminal laws are so defective, or that crimes such as these are not punishable; nor do I believe there will be any hesitation on the part of juries in convicting on proper evidence—such evidence as I believe we can present. Under this conviction, I have temporarily put aside the question of civil suits and have devoted myself to criminal cases.

Even you, familiar as you are with these cases, can have little idea of the amount of labor which has necessarily been bestowed upon the preparation of them. Witnesses have come 1,500 miles from this city, and many of them twice that distance. Thousands of pages of testimony thus gathered, together with that furnished by the voluminous record of the Postoffice and Treasury Departments, have been examined, arranged and abstracted, first by Inspector Woodward, and then by counsel, with an amount of personal labor far beyond anything I anticipated when I came into the