

rapid spread of the fire, they, together with a boy assisting them, made for the starboard port and plunged into the river. Just then a large hatch slid off the deck and falling upon them disabled four so that they sank at once.

The *West Point* was built in Baltimore at a cost of \$70,000. This was her second trip, and is the third time the vessel or a portion thereof, has undergone the ordeal of fire.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—The first through train from St. Louis to San Francisco via the Iron Mountain, Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific, or what will be known as the triple Pacific line, will leave here on Sunday morning next at 9 o'clock. A train will also leave here by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and connect with the above through train at Fort Worth.

MOBILE, 28.—Particulars have reached here of a horrible tragedy in Baldwin County, near Sibley's mill, opposite Mobile. Joel Johnston, a well known citizen of the neighborhood, was riding along the public road, when he was shot from behind a tree by a negro. The first shot struck Johnston in the head, stunning him, and causing him to fall from his horse. While on the ground the assassin shot him twice again, in the wrist and side, and then dragged him 300 yards and put him in a pond, thinking him dead. The negro then mounted the victim's horse and rode off to a party in the neighborhood. During the night Johnston revived and dragged himself home, a distance of half a mile. He told his brother, Abe Johnston, of the assault. Abe, as deputy sheriff, determined to arrest the negro. He found him at Jim Malone's. As he made the arrest, the negro drew his pistol. Abe Johnston then shot him, whereupon a negro shot Abe Johnston through the breast and then ran. Johnston ran a little way and fired at him, but the negro ran on. Johnston fell and died in fifteen minutes. A crowd collected and started in search of the negro, who was found dead, shot through the breast and wrist. He had run about half a mile down the creek and fell in the edge of the swamp.

BRADFORD, Pa., 28.—John McClary, while torpedoing a well to-day, accidentally exploded forty-eight cans of nitro glycerine. Seeing the explosion was coming he fled precipitately. His coat tails were cut off as smoothly as if cut by shears; his back and body lacerated by flying debris, and he himself thrown 200 feet. He jumped up and continued running until fatigue and fright exhausted him, effecting an escape which is the most marvelous on record.

NEW YORK, 29.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A warm debate on the Mormon question is expected in the House at an early day, when the Cannon-Campbell contest comes before that body for action. It is thought probable that neither contestant will be admitted and an effort will be made to deprive Utah of representation so long as polygamy is practiced and protected in that Territory. Another evidence that a majority of the House is ripe for severe measures against the Mormon hierarchy is found in the general favor with which it is received, the bill of Willet's to abolish the territorial legislature of Utah and substitute a legislative council of nine members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is understood that a majority of the committee of the judiciary have already expressed themselves in favor of that, or some measure like it, and the probabilities are that it will be favorably reported to the House early in the session. There is every probability that measures will be passed so changing the laws relating to evidence in the Utah courts, as to make it practicable to obtain convictions for a violation of the statutes against polygamy. There is a strong disposition also to disfranchise and disqualify for holding office, all persons sustaining polygamous relations.

The *Tribune*, in an editorial note to-morrow, will say: The first through train over the Southern Pacific Railroad will leave San Francisco, bound for New Orleans. And it is probable that a train going west will start from New Orleans at the same time. The completion of this road, connecting the Pacific with the Gulf of Mexico, is an event of national interest. Its first effect on the currents of commerce will no doubt be to cause a large portion of the grain which now goes from California to Europe by way of the long sea passage around Cape Horn, to

take the much shorter route by New Orleans. The road will be of great and immediate benefit to the metropolis of the Gulf, which declined in business and population during the decade following the wars, and has only begun to recuperate since the completion of the Mississippi jetties. It will also facilitate the rapid settlement of Northern Texas, develop the mining resources of New Mexico, and Arizona, and give a fresh and needed stimulus to the growth of California.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., 27.—The rains of the past few days have greatly swollen the streams in this vicinity. The Connecticut river rose eight feet during last night; to-day it is slowly falling.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The court was densely packed despite the rainy weather. A rumor was current this morning that the jury, with one exception are satisfied of the guilt and legal responsibility of the prisoner, the twelfth juror, it is said, stoutly maintains that Guiteau is "crazy as a March hare." The prisoner was taken without demonstration to the prisoner's dock. This is located about 25 feet from counsel. Upon the left of the room, a narrow passage separates it from a large window which overlooks Louisiana Avenue. Guiteau glanced around the room and then out of the window, and evinced some nervousness at his apparently exposed position.

Guiteau started in to make his usual morning speech: "I noticed," he said, "as I rode up in the van this morning that the usual guard of police has been withdrawn, now I want to say emphatically if I was turned out to-morrow I would take care of myself, but so long as I am in the custody of this court, the court is bound to protect me. There is more danger of my being shot when riding to and from jail in the van than at any other time, and I want your Honor to make an order that the usual guard shall accompany me. The cranks are not all not dead yet, though they are fast dying off. As a matter of fact, it would require some crank with sufficient nerve to shoot me in the van, that's where the most danger lies. I'm making more friends every day and getting lots of letters of sympathy. I don't anticipate any danger except from cranks."

Dr. Collender was called: Before any question was put, Judge Cox remarked, "As a statement was made yesterday that the court had surrounded the prisoner with the usual guards and protection, I would state that the prisoner was in the custody of the marshal and not of the court, and whatever extra guards had been furnished had been supplied by him."

Guiteau—Well, then, your honor, if the marshal won't do his duty, I appeal to the court. If the marshal won't furnish the proper guard, kick him out and let's have a new marshal.

Scoville desired to exhibit to witness, as an expert, a letter written by Guiteau some 10 days since to Senator Don Cameron.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Scoville then asked witness: Will you give your opinion whether such a letter as that written to a man he did not know, does not indicate unsoundness of mind?

Answer—I don't think it indicates unsoundness of mind; it seems to me consistent with his character and habit through life, of soliciting money from sources where he had no reason to expect it.

Guiteau—I don't think so either; it only shows what a jackass you are, Scoville.

Corkhill—Your honor, if these interruptions on the part of the prisoner are to continue, I must request that the dock be placed in another part of the room.

Scoville (impatiently)—You can place it in the cellar if you want to; we won't object.

Corkhill—You can't object.

Scoville—We don't desire to object; all we ask is that you will make your motion, if you have one to make, and not harangue the jury as you did yesterday.

Scoville then read witness the hypothetical question of the defense, and witness replied, Upon that hypothesis his insanity is—

Hold on! I protest decidedly against its being read here. It is a private letter I wrote to Senator Cameron ten days ago, asking him for the loan of \$500. I entrusted it to my brother to give to Senator Cameron, and he withheld it in a miserable mean way and gave it to this man Scoville. My brother had better go back to Boston and try and make some money and pay his debts. He has been a perfect nuisance on this case ever since he has been here. He and Scoville have dragged themselves into this case to make notoriety at my expense.

Davidge objected to the letter, but the court overruled the objection, and Scoville then read it.

Hon. Don. Cameron:

Dear Sir.—I am on trial for my life. I need money. I am a stalwart of stalwarts, and so are you. You think a great deal of General Arthur, and so do I. My inspiration made him President, and I am going to ask you to let me have 500 dollars. If I get out of this, I will return it; if not, charge it to the stalwarts.

Yours for our cause and very cordially,
CHAS. J. GUITEAU.
(In Court, Washington, Dec. 19th, 1881.)

P.S.—Please give your check to my brother, J. W. Guiteau, of Boston, and make it payable to my order. (C.J.)

Prisoner: "I don't care a snap about it one way or the other. If you had presented it you would probably have gotten the money, but as you concealed it in a mean, sneaking way, you didn't get the money. It's a very good letter, anyway, but I don't like this way of stopping and stealing my private letters, and dragging them into court."

Dr. Walter Kempster, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane, had devoted his attention to the study of insanity for fifteen years. Witness was familiar with the process of taking the conformity of the head, and did not believe much importance, as a rule, could be attached to the shape of the head in determining the question of sanity or insanity. The witness exhibited a number of slips, showing the shape as taken by the conformator of heads of a number of gentlemen, including Treasurer Gillfallan, Col. Ingersoll, Judge Carter, W. J. Sibley and Col. Corkhill. In the case of Col. Ingersoll, witness remarked (pointing with his finger), this side appears flat as compared with the other.

Guiteau—That shows both especially cracked in the same direction.

Col. Corkhill's head, said the witness, has a very marked depression upon one side.

Guiteau (interrupting)—I'll bet you could put your foot in the depression in his head.

Witness, continuing—The depression is very similar to that noticed in the prisoner's head.

Guiteau—Oh, he is cracked a great deal worse than I am.

Witness related incidents within his knowledge while acting under influence of insane delusions, and defined what he considered insane delusions to be.

Witness was asked if he had ever seen a case where a person committed crime and claimed divine inspiration, and if so, how such persons deported themselves before and after the act. He replied that in such cases the delusion or inspiration, as they claim it to be, comes to the person suddenly and quickly, with sudden impulse, delaying neither to consider opportunity nor weapons. That it would be impossible to conceive without witnessing it, the energy, impetuosity and determination with which persons acting under insane delusions carry out their purposes. That it would be equally impossible to describe it with language.

Guiteau—You don't agree with Abraham, doctor; he took plenty of time to make his arrangements.

Witness stated he did not believe in a distinct type of insanity which could be called moral insanity. It was simply a convenient term which had been invented to excuse the commission of heinous crimes. Witness had never seen a case where an insane man, after committing a crime, paraded his insanity, and urged it as an excuse for his crime. Insane murderers do not boast of their acts, but on the contrary very rarely allude to them, unless a good deal of ingenuity is used to draw them out. Witness, until he entered this court room, had never heard of a case of alleged inspiration that came from within.

Corkhill then read a hypothetical question of prosecution and witness replied to each, that taking the facts set forth to be true, in my opinion he was sane. Recess.

Another expert for the defense has been discovered through the following telegram, which Col. Reed received this morning:

Jacksonville, Ills., 29.
Hon. Charles Reed, Washington,
D. C.:

Dr. McFarland has treated a member of the Guiteau family. He is a thorough expert and believes the prisoner insane. You remember him in the Hopps case. Subpoena him here.

Dr. Kempster again took the stand. He had visited the jail and examined the prisoner with a view of determining his mental condition. Witness detailed at some length the conversations he had with the prisoner, with occasional contradictions from Guiteau. Witness asked the prisoner if he thought he was insane, and his reply was, Not what you experts call insane; but legally insane. When asked what he meant by that term, the prisoner said, if he could get the jury to believe he was acting under inspiration from the Lord when he shot the President, that would be all he wanted—they would acquit him.

Witness was cross-examined by Col. Reed, who produced a pamphlet report prepared by witness as superintendent of the Wisconsin Insane Asylum, and read extracts from it. During the reading a dispute arose between counsel, who seemed to have gradually developed a vast amount of bitterness. Judge Porter several times insinuated that Col. Reed was falsely reading for the purpose of deceiving the jury, and upon the latter's indignant denial and demand that the reporter's notes be read in his vindication, asserted that counsel could defend himself if he desired to put himself on trial in place of the prisoner.

Col. Reed, with an effort kept his temper, despite the badgering of opposing counsel, and insisted upon reading the notes.

The reporter read them, and his notes compared with the exception of two words that were quoted in the report which counsel had not mentioned. Some 15 minutes had been consumed in the dispute, and the Court adjourned.

Col. Bliss sent to Attorney-General Brewster the correspondence between himself and Postmaster General James, with reference to the commencement of civil suits against the Star route ringsters, and received the following:

Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1881.

My dear Sir—Have received your letter, together with your correspondence between yourself and Postmaster General James. I read it all with satisfaction, and approve of that which you have written. As soon as I enter upon my duties in the department, which will be in a few days, I propose to give you special authority to pursue the suggested civil suits with all the promptitude orderly litigation will permit. The uttermost penny lawlessly received and taken from the public treasury must be recovered. Hitherto you have given diligent attention to criminal proceedings, and before I came into the cases, had acquired complete knowledge of the subject. These prosecutions must be earnestly pressed. The trials must be prompt and the cases must be well prepared. On you, together with other counsel, who have been before this investigating these cases, I must rely for their preparation. All that is essential must be ready for use. I have resolved that my duty will require me take active part in the trials in court, and I propose to be present with you and in person lead in the prosecution for the United States.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.
To Col. George Bliss, New York City.

The *Star* says: The general sentiment of the members of the House committee on elections in regard to the Cannon-Campbell case from Utah, is that neither of them is entitled to a seat in the House. The committee will first inquire into the subject of whether Cannon is or is not an alien. The final decision will, however, be, in all probability, that the whole matter will be referred back to the people of Utah for a new election.

NORFOLK, Va., 29.—Information is received of a threatened riot at Plymouth, N. C. Hundreds of armed negroes are in town, swearing they will destroy all the business houses. The mayor telegraphed Governor Jarvis to-day for military force to suppress violence. The trouble grew out of shooting a constable by two negroes, who were resisting arrest for breach of peace on Saturday last, when one man was stabbed and some others more or less injured in the ensuing affray. Grave fears are felt for the safety of life and property in town.

Raleigh, 29.—A dispatch from

Enkentown gives the following details:

Plymouth, 29.—Saturday last, some negroes were fighting when a town constable attempted to stop it. He was wounded, it is supposed mortally, and another stabbed. Tuesday, arrests were made, and some parties bound over to the supreme court. On the way to jail the Sheriff was attacked by negroes and the prisoners released. They are still at large. A doctor, attending the dying man, was attacked. The rioters are armed and defy the civil authorities, in Plymouth, and the Governor has ordered several companies to the town.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—A Tombstone dispatch says: Deputy United States Marshal Earp was fired at while crossing Fifth Street, last night, by three men armed with shot guns. The assassins were concealed in an unfinished building and escaped in the darkness. Nineteen buckshot struck Earp, inflicting dangerous and perhaps mortal wounds. The assault is undoubtedly the outgrowth of the recent fight with cowboys, in which Earp was engaged. The gang has since threatened the lives of Earp and his supporters. The citizens are greatly excited.

SHREVEPORT, La., 29.—Col. L. M. Bell, a prominent planter, dwelling near Hamburg, Ark., near the Arkansas and Louisiana line, is said to have so brutally beaten and abused his wife, an intelligent and refined lady, that she died on Monday. She was buried by friends and her cruel death has so excited the neighborhood that a mob was organized on Tuesday night who took Bell from his home and hanged him to a tree, where his body was found suspended yesterday morning.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 28.—Captain Leperson, of the *Ernestine*, arrived at Brest, and reports that during the gale on the 20th, he was in company with a large steamer, which kept within about a mile and a half of him from 5 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Just then a violent squall occurred, lasting about 25 minutes. When it passed by, the steamer was no longer to be seen, and he thinks she sunk in the squall. A quantity of wreckage, which was driven ashore on the following day at Roscoff, gives an air of probability to the reported disaster. The wreckage consisted of bales of cotton, casks of oil and various pieces of wood, on one of which was written: "Splitting upon the deck and bulwarks is prohibited." The steamer appeared to Captain Leperson to be from 2,000 to 3,000 tons burthen. She had a straight stern, with bowsprit like one of the Glasgow steamers, and was schooner rigged. The foremast had two yards with square sails, and hull and funnel painted black. She was under steam and proceeding very slowly when the squall struck her.

The *Southarklow*, light ship, on the coast of Ireland, has been run down by a four-masted vessel, believed to be American. The men belonging to the light ship were saved. Three steamers left Queens-town in chase of the vessel that caused the accident.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 28.—The steamer *Providence* has been sunk by collision. Loss of steamer and cargo estimated at \$240,000.

TRIPOLI, 28.—Ten thousand Tunisian refugees have arrived 40 miles west of Tripoli.

Advices from Tunis are to the effect that General Tagrat succeeded in forcing the submission of all insurgent tribes except the Oureganau, who are isolated on the Tripoli frontier. The submission of that tribe is considered imminent.

LONDON, 29.—The police have arrested a man named Connell, in the county of Cork, charged with having arms in the proclaimed district. A number of loaded revolvers were found in his possession. It is believed he is the leader of a gang who have been committing outrages in Mill Street the past year. Among the documents found in his possession is one containing a list of persons upon whom outrages were to be committed.

The police found a large quantity of rifles, bayonets and cartridges in the vault of the Protestant Church in Kilkishan, county of Clare.

ST. PETERSBURG, 29.—Defalcations amounting to millions of rubles, have been discovered in the custom house at Taganrog. All the officials are arrested.

TANGIER, 29.—The French troops are fighting tribes on the frontier. Roustan has embarked for Tunis,