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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. THE END OF OUTRAGE—THE MURDER AT THE CAPITAL—THE NAVY BILL—PROSPECTS FOR ADJUSTMENT—THE UTAH COMMISSION, ETC. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1882.

The 30th day of June, 1882, will ever be a memorable one in the history of the Capital City of this nation. Upon that day, in the Penitentiary of Washington, in the District of Columbia, Charles Guiteau, who fully assumed the name of this notorious character has been executed by the gallows. For a whole year the nation has been agitated by the crime upon the gallows. For a whole year the nation has been agitated by the crime upon the gallows. For a whole year the nation has been agitated by the crime upon the gallows.

It is well known, every effort was made to get Guiteau reprieved. The courts, through his attorney, Mr. Charles Reed, were petitioned in every shape and form, but to no avail. As a last resort, the elements of President Arthur was sought. Expenditures were made day after day. These were all in vain, or affected to believe that Guiteau was insane, were anxious to secure a reprieve that the question of his sanity might be decided before he was executed. It was not until the morning after he had been jerked into eternity, it was doubtless a trying time for President Arthur. He occupied a peculiar position. By the opinion of his cabinet, and only one duty to perform in the premises, and that was to let the law take its course. This he did, and there is scarcely a paper in all the land but approves of his action in the case. With the President's refusal to interfere in the matter, departed the last ray of hope the assassin may have entertained of saving his neck. It was when the President's decision was conveyed to him that Guiteau showed himself in a light in which he has more than once appeared. He was then his former vindictive spirit asserted itself. He cursed the President and everybody else who did not believe that he was "God's man," and that the nation would go down in blood; that the destruction of Jerusalem and the calamities that befel the Jews at the crucifixion of the Saviour, would be repeated in the case of the President, and that vengeance that would be poured out upon this nation if they "murdered" him who, in "removing" Guiteau, had obeyed the laws of "inspiration," and thereby saved his party and his nation.

This is the land of assassinations. In another country, a man would be hanged with it in the same way. In the morning of the 30th of June, 1882, the nation was agitated by the crime upon the gallows. For a whole year the nation has been agitated by the crime upon the gallows. For a whole year the nation has been agitated by the crime upon the gallows.

The morning of the 30th of June opened dull. The air was cool and clear. It looked as if it would rain. Altogether the gloominess of the day seemed in keeping with the tragedy about to be enacted in the Penitentiary a few hours thence. It was very plainly to be noticed, albeit there was no extraordinary weather, something unusual was about to transpire. People stood in groups around the hotels, and the chances of Guiteau's breaking down, or the possibility of his making a speech, or the possibility of his making a speech, or the possibility of his making a speech.

Those who were provided with tickets for the execution, gathered in some two hundred or two hundred and fifty—began to arrive as early as 9 o'clock. At that hour, too, the public began to assemble outside of the Penitentiary. The number of people congregated outside of the prison must have numbered thousands. It was a curious crowd. It was composed of whites and blacks, young and old, of both sexes. Gazed by the number of ginger beer, peanut, and other stands, the execution of all kinds more resembled a crowd to be seen outside of a circus; certainly there was an entire absence of grief for the individual who was about to forfeit his life on the scaffold. Guiteau requested that he might be hung promptly at 12 o'clock, and he wanted no bungling about it. The authorities complied with his request as far as possible, for the bolt was drawn at 12:40, Guiteau hung in mid air, and the doctors after waiting a few minutes had ensued from strangulation. The news of the execution was flashed into the town, and in a very short space of time the streets were filled with news boys. The scene around the different newspaper offices was one not easily to be forgotten. The papers were snatched up eagerly, and it was not until five or six editions had been issued that the excitement began to abate. Guiteau's execution was the only thing of the evening as it had been of the day. So far as the newsboys are concerned, they have not had such a harvest for a long time. At 12:40, the day upon which Guiteau committed his deed, he was executed. And what applies to Washington in this respect, applies also to every large city in the Union. It was a national execution. As the fatal day drew near, excitement on the part of the public seemed to be intensified by the efforts of the parties from Boston to secure a reprieve long enough, at least, to inquire into the assassin's sanity or insanity. If President Arthur had seen in the suggestion of the Bostonians or any other claims, to grant a reprieve, it is very easy to understand that the conjectures put upon his action would have been the "God's man" theory. Perhaps it is as well that he did not interfere. Some or insane Guiteau has been hanged, and it is to be hoped that his name may soon be forgotten. For twelve months his character has been prominently before the public, his sayings and doings were daily reported. He loved to have people talk about him, and he was very vain. He was an egotist of the first water. It is to be hoped we shall never see his like again.

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CITY COUNCIL. Proceedings at the City Council on Wednesday evening, July 12, 1882, Alderman Patrick presiding.

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