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FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Miller, from the foreign relations committee, reported with amendment the bill enforcing the Chinese treaty, and will call it up Wednesday.

Allison introduced a bill to provide a reserve fund for redemption. It makes the maximum reserve for redeeming United States notes $20,000,000 to be gold and the rest silver dollars. Other provisions for details are included.

The first amendment taken up was Davis' (W. Va.,) to retain the Government option on the 3 per cents., and to require their redemption in advance of calling in the 3½ per cents., and to equitably arrange the order of their payment.

Without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 26. — Page, from the committee on education and labor, reported the Chinese bill. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Cox offered a resolution for correspondence with Russia about the expulsion of American Jews from Russia. Referred.

Under the call of committees the following bills were reported:

By Page—Appropriating $100,000 for continuing work on the Davis Island dam. Referred to committee of the whole.

Browne, of Indiana—Calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what appropriation will be required annually to pay pensions during the next twenty-five years, of all claims for pensions arising from the war of the rebellion.

The House then resumed consideration of the report of the committee on accounts designating committees which are entitled to employ clerks.

AMERICAN.

The Jury.

WASHINGTON, 26.—One of the jurors, who it was said had insanity in his family, was counted on by the assassin as sure to be on his side. It turns out that he was one of the first to be convinced of Guiteau's sanity. Another member of the jury, this evening said that so far as he had known of the belief of his associates, there had been no doubt about the verdict, he thought since the testimony of the government experts was put before them. He added that all attempts of Guiteau to produce the impression on the jury that there was great public sympathy with him, had failed to influence any man on the jury. Generally speaking, his whole conduct in court had badly damaged his case in the minds of the jury, because it convinced them that he was surely playing a part.

When the jury retired, they asked the foreman to read the indictment. A vote was then taken, and stood on the first poll the whole twelve jurors for conviction.

The day in court was the stormiest of the whole trial. The assassin made desperate by seeing the end so near, interrupted the proceedings, and was if possible, more brutal and vulgar than he had been before. But it is doubtful if the wisdom of allowing him free speech was more justified in any other way than this. In everything he said he showed not insanity but the cowardly brutality of a vulgar ruffian, mixed with the shrewdness of a smart, pettifogging attorney. He showed himself sane enough to catch instantly the drift and hearing of every sentence Porter spoke. The sanest man in the jury and audience was not more quick of mind than the assassin, or had greater capacity for following an argument. No juryman who heard him to-day could have any doubt about his complete sanity and responsibility.

Corkhill.

Corkhill says: The prisoner is evidently badly broken. I have noticed for the past 10 days that his self-assurance was gradually failing him, but he has an extraordinary amount of hopefulness in his make up. To the very last in the terrible drama, he will hope for something to turn up and save him from the gallows. You can put it down that he fully comprehends his terrible situation. He does not prate about Providence and the Lord's care, as he did in the past.

Crocker.

Gen. Crocker made a prediction that the prisoner would gradually succumb to fear as the final day draws nigh. He, as well as the other prison officials, are fairly of the opinion that the prisoner has been a sane man since he was confined to their care.

Scoville.

Scoville was very much depressed. The reaction resulting from the conclusion of the case in which he has played such an important part was plainly perceptible in his careworn face. He said: I shall make argument in favor of a new trial Saturday, but I have little hope of the prayer being granted. The judges to whom we must appeal are prejudiced by public sentiment against the prisoner, and there is not much doubt but that Guiteau will be hanged. I will be assisted in my argument for new trial by Mr. Merrick, who will speak on the question of jurisdiction. We will maintain that the court erred in the charge to the jury by making statements which should never be made to the jury. We will allege the jury was tampered with, and I can prove they had access to newspapers. Another point in favor of a new trial is that the court declined to receive certain material testimony for the defense and received improper evidence for the prosecution; also that the new evidence for the defense has been obtained that was not admitted on the first trial.

Scoville believes Judge Cox's charge caused the jury to find for the prosecution; otherwise he thinks there would have been a disagreement. He will call upon the prisoner at the jail to day.

Judge Cox.

After the trial Judge Cox was asked if he was not surprised the jury returned a verdict so soon. He said he could not say he was. The jury was an intelligent one, and the case had been too plainly stated for them to do otherwise. Inordinate vanity of the prisoner had led to this result. He would not say what he thought of the prospects of a new trial.

The Assassin.

When Guiteau arrived at the jail his pale, haggard face indicated great depression mingled with anxiety. The jail officials remarked that he was more depressed than at any time since his arraignment. To Warden Crocker he remarked, "The verdict startled me, but I was not surprised. Judge Cox's charge was a very fair one, with a single exception. He did not dwell with sufficient force on the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals. Had he done so, the jury would have acquitted me. Judge Porter's bitter speech had too much impression on the jury. I saw the effect, and hence was somewhat prepared for the verdict."

"Do you have any fears you will die on the scaffold," asked the reporter.

"I am in the hands of the Lord," replied the prisoner, "and I have no apprehensions; life is but a span; it is appointed to all men once to die, and no man will die before his appointed time. No man can say today that he will be alive to-morrow.

Guiteau expressed a hope that the court in banc would grant him a new trial. He believed he would have the assistance of a prominent Baltimore lawyer, and the question of jurisdiction would come up.

Upon being removed to the van an angry hiss broke out. "No, no, gentlemen," cried Deputy Marshal Williams, holding up his hands in expostulation, "no, none of that. Its all over now." This checked the crowd, though murmurs followed their progress to the van. As Guiteau slunk into the van there was a yell from the crowd, and men and boys ran along after the van screaming and hooting: "Hang him, hang him," cried some. One person cried out in a tone that must have rung in the ears of the wretched man inside: "President Garfield's death is avenged."

To give the jury the opportunity to determine whether Guiteau was or was not insane, he was allowed to exhibit himself to them daily, and his language probably did as much as all the evidence to settle the question of his entire sanity in the jury's minds. A fair trial meant necessarily a long trial, for Guiteau and his counsel did all they could to prolong it. To the assassin himself, display and notoriety were agreeable. Every time he shouted out the assertion of his inspiration, he hoped that he had made an impression on the jury, and every time he insulted a witness or a lawyer, he felt the enjoyment which an abandoned blackguard feels when he can safely insult respectable men. But through all that he said the jury saw there ran a shrewd purpose. His ruffianly talk was not incoherent, but the contrary. When he interrupted counsel he did not rave or speak at random, but he interrupted shrewdly, with design to break the continuity of the argument or disturb its impression.

Another Epistle.

Guiteau sent to the press to-day the following:

To the American People:

Twelve men say I wickedly murdered James A. Garfield. They did it on the false notion that I am a disappointed office-seeker. My speech, they say, made no impression on them. I am not surprised at their verdict, considering their class. They do not pretend to be Christian men, and therefore do not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligence, and therefore are not capable of appreciating the character of my defense. According to one of them, we all had grog at each meal and a cigar afterward, which showed their style and habits. Men of this kind cannot represent a great Christian nation. Had they been high-toned Christian gentlemen, their verdict would have been not guilty, not because of insanity. The mere outward act of shooting would have been the same, whatever the motive. If I had been a disappointed office-seeker, which is absolutely false, as I prove by my papers and by Mr. Brooks' testimony on July 2nd and 3rd, the shooting would have been the same as if I had been directed by the Deity to do it or believed myself so directed to do it, which is the literal truth, as shown by all my papers and talk on the subject. This jury had not sufficient intelligence to see that point and entirely ignored the political and patriotic necessity for the act, which all Christians, as shown by all my papers and talk on the subject, see. For this reason I am entitled to a new trial and for no other. We have prodigious exceptions. I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to take charge of my case. The principal point is to show no jurisdiction of this court to try this on indictment, because the President died in New Jersey. Authorities on this point are conflicting, but some of the best lawyers in America say predominance of authorities are against jurisdiction by this Court. I desire this Court in banc to pass upon this question, and have no doubt but that the high-toned Christians representing the Washington Court in banc will give it their most careful attention, to the end that, if they intended protection from liability herein by allowing the President to depart gracefully and peacefully in New Jersey, I shall have the benefit of the Deity's intention. I consider it a specially Providential interference in my favor, and ask the Court in banc to so consider it. I have received some checks, but many of them have proved worthless, which shows the character of the men that send them. I need money to employ counsel. There are many people in America that believe in God and in my inspiration, and that I am partial to women, and to the women of America I appeal. I ask you in the name of justice to come to my relief. Come in person or by letters. If you send money send a postal order or check to my order. With good legal help I can get out of this—with the Lord's help, and I am sure of that—but good lawyers do not work for nothing. If I had competent counsel I would not have talked so much in court. But I disagree with the theory of Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed, and it has made it unpleasant for both parties and been great damage to my defense. Judge Porter says I am right, and I agree with him, although I know he has abused and villified me outrageously when I had no alternative save to answer back, which I did in my usual plain way. I have been convicted, but the verdict cannot be enforced until July in any event, and probably not until September. I give myself no anxiety on account of the verdict. I hardly expected acquittal. The most I expected was disagreement, and then I proposed to test the question of jurisdiction in the court of banc. It is purely a legal question, and if the opinion of some of the best lawyers at the American bar is sustained by banc, it will end this case. I can get a hearing of this in April. I make an appeal to the ladies of America to come to my rescue. Some of them have written me delightful letters, and I ask in exchange every one of them to respond and extend their means and see me in person. I return my sincere thanks for their letters and sympathy. You, ladies, believe in God and in my inspiration, and that I have really saved the nation great trouble and great expense, to-wit: another war. Last spring Gen. Garfield had the republican party in a frightful condition, and it was getting worse every hour. To-day everybody of sense is satisfied with Gen. Arthur's administration, and the country is happy and prosperous. Only good has come from General Garfield's removal, which is conclusive evidence that inspiration came from Deity. He has repeatedly confirmed my act since July 2d, therefore, let all persons quietly acquiesce in the expressed will of Deity. I am God's man in this matter just as truly as the disposed Galileean was God's man. They said he was a blasphemer, etc., and it seemed a small thing for his acquaintances to kill him, but his death stirred the wrath of the Almighty and he got even with them forty years later at the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D., 1070, and he will get even with the American people if a hair of my head is harmed. God will vindicate me even if the nation rolls in blood. My physical death is nothing to me. Under the law I cannot be executed in any event until July. I may die a dozen times before then, so I have no trouble about that. I shall not go before my time. I had rather be hung so far as physical pain is concerned than die from a painful illness or meet with a railroad or steamboat accident. I hardly think I am destined to be hung, and therefore I give myself no thought on that, but I am anxious to have my character and inspiration vindicated. To that end I need help as herein mentioned. My friends need not be ashamed of me. Some people think I am the greatest man of this age, and that my name will go into history as a patriot by the side of Washington and Grant.

(Signed) CHARLES GUITEAU.

United States Jail, Washington, Jan. 26th, 1882.

Not Needed.

The military reservations reported to the House as no longer needed by the War Department are Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory; Fort McPherson, Nebraska; Camp Sheridan, Nebraska; Camp Independence, California; Fort Benton, Montana Territory; Fort Steerlacoon, Washington Territory; Whipple Barracks, Arizona; coal reservation on Sulphur Creek, Wyoming Territory; Fort Dodge, Kansas, and Fort Lyon, California.

Indian Visitors.

A large delegation of Indians, representing the most important tribes of the Indian Territory, called upon Secretary Kirkwood to-day, and held an informal conference upon the advisibility of adopting the suggestion that a route four miles wide through Indian Territory be set apart for the passage of Texas cattle to St. Louis. Secretary Kirkwood questioned the delegates closely concerning the statutes with settlers in the Territory.

315.

The House census committee to-day agreed to the apportionment bill by fixing the number of Congressmen at 315. Under this bill the States of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Florida and California will each lose one member. The whole delegation from these States will have to be elected at large. The bill will be reported to-morrow early which is the day fixed for its consideration.

Comparisons are Odious.

The Mormons propose to show the private record of some congressmen if the question of polygamy is pushed. They have detectives working on the personal record of members who are loudest against polygamy and claim they have become possessed of most damaging facts.

Dakota.

YANKTON, D.T., 26.—A mass convention of Southern Dakota assembled at Sioux Falls yesterday to consider the division of Dakota and the admission of the southern half as a State. Over 500 representatives were present from 23 counties made up of the most influential republicans and democrats of Southern Dakota, representing all professions and branches of business. Ex-Governor Edwards, of Yankton, was chairman. A hundred and thirty-four delegates were chosen to visit Washington and urge Congress to pass the enabling act, now pending, for the admission of Dakota and to give the northern half territorial government.

Fatal Explosion.

DENVER, 26.—The *Republican's* Canyon City special says: By an explosion of the boiler at the shaft of the Canyon City Coal company this morning, the fireman was killed outright, and the blacksmith injured so badly that he has since died, and the engineer had a leg broken and was badly scalded. The boiler was thrown three hundred yards.

Public Opinion.

CHICAGO, 26.—A *Tribune* editorial says: The conviction and execution of the assassin, however demanded by the universal judgment of mankind, is, after all, a weak satisfaction or compensation for the incalculable outrage upon the country, and for the cruel and protracted suffering to which Garfield was subjected by this cowardly ruffian. Justice may demand the hanging of the vile creature, but even justice must fail in obtaining anything approaching retribution. To hang Guiteau for such a crime is merely the hanging of a dog; his life, weighed in the balance of the one he so cruelly destroyed, is worthless and accursed. Though his life is forfeit, the reflection that the hanging of such a cur is all that justice can demand, but adds to the horrors that such a creature had the physical power to deprive a Nation of its great ruler, and mankind of such a philosopher, statesman and patriot.

There is only one opinion of the verdict in the Guiteau case. Everywhere is a feeling of relief and satisfaction, in some cases even enthusiasm. Hundreds of people were disposed to bring out the brass bands and fire salutes. Specials have the following details:

It was found on inquiry that the jury took two ballots. On the first, eleven votes were cast for conviction, and one blank. This was given by Heinlin, who wanted to be assured that Guiteau had said at any time that the notoriety he would gain by killing the President would increase the sale of his book. This was proved to him, and the next ballot showed twelve votes "guilty."

U. P. and C. P. Extensions.

Thomas L. Kimball, assistant general superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, was in the city today, on his way to New York to attend a conference between the Union and Central Pacific authorities regarding extensions east and west from Ogden, and all points of difference between the two roads as to extensions, except those of the Utah Central and its branches. Mr. Kimball stated yesterday, 500 miles of new road would be built this year. The chief undertaking of the company is the Oregon Short line, which will be completed and equipped during the year as far as the Wood River mines, Idaho.

A Safe Robber.

DALLAS, Texas, 26.—Developments indicate that the man killed here Saturday night, while attempting to rob the safe at St. George's Hotel, was a member of a desperate gang, and the names of the James boys and other desperadoes are mentioned in connection with him. In fact, detectives here positively assert that Jesse James, with several confederates, were at Fort Worth and Dallas alternately for four days last week. Jesse was identified by parties who knew him. He was going by the name of John Labell. The body of the dead robber is still in the hands of the undertaker, and will be held as long as it is thought its identity can be established and any important facts elicited.

Individually Responsible.

NEW YORK, 26.—The coroner's jury in the Spuyten Dyvil disaster rendered a verdict that the following persons were guilty of causing the death of several persons, each and every one being individually responsible: George Ellis, brakeman of the Chicago express; Geo. F. Hanford, conductor of the same train; Edward Hanford, engineer of the leading locomotive; Archibald Buchanan, engineer of the locomotive immediately attached to the Chicago express; Frank Burr, engineer of the Tarrytown train; John M. Touceys, superintendent of the New York Central Railroad Company, and the officers and managers of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad—by criminal means and culpable negligence in the performance of their several duties connected with the said railroad. In so far as the jury have been able to ascertain by such inquisition, each and every one of the persons named is responsible in his individuality, no one sharing responsibility with another. The jury affirm that with the experience of fifty years of railroad management, and with the appliances in general use for the prevention of like disasters, there appears to be no palliation whatever for the criminal carelessness and disregard for human life exhibited by the employes of this company.

Australian Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The total amount of gold received here by the Australian steamer to day, was $390,462.12, of which $48,665 were consigned to the Anglo-Californian bank, $24,332.50 to the London and San Francisco bank, and $317,465.32 to Hugh Craig.

Earthquake in California.

An unusually severe shock of earthquake was experienced in Centreville this evening.

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