

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Judge Porter then explained at some length the relations of counsel for prosecution to this case, in reply, he said, to frequent insinuations of the prisoner and his counsel that he (Porter) and his associates were improperly influenced by the expectation of money and reward, and had entered into a conspiracy to execute the law and convict the prisoner. The District Attorney's duties are plain, and his salary fixed by law. It is simply \$2,000 a year and fees in certain cases as prescribed by law.

Guiteau shouted: "His office, all told, is worth \$7,000 a year, and yet he cannot pay his board bills. He spends it all on wine and fancy women."

Judge Porter adverted to the constant interruptions of the prisoner, his false claims of sympathy and that the press was with him, and said, in contradiction, "I have yet to see a single American newspaper that has one word to say in his defense."

Scoville vainly strove to get the ear of the court, protesting that Judge Porter was exceeding the rules of the court by such statements. At length Porter paused, and Scoville demanded that he be allowed to make similar statements in reply.

Judge Porter attempted to go on, but Scoville, reinforced by the clamor of the prisoner, succeeded in getting the floor, when, with much excitement, he demanded that his rights, and he claimed that he had rights, should be respected. He insisted that Judge Porter had no right to state what the newspapers said, or what they did not say, and he desired the exception duly noted.

Colonel Corkhill insisted that counsel had no right to object. The prisoner had been allowed to state what he had received in the way of letters. He had been permitted to read them, to read extracts from papers and to make all sorts of statements as to what the American people and press were saying of him. Judge Porter was simply contradicting these statements.

Judge Cox intimated that the prisoner was not allowed to do as charged, but could not be restrained from doing so.

Scoville—Well, can't Judge Porter be restrained?

The Judge ruled that the speaker might contradict assertions of the kind made by the prisoner.

Judge Porter then read from printed evidence several of the more noted examples of this effort on the part of the prisoner to deceive the jury, after which he desired to be excused from further speaking for the day.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Captain Leander Owens leaves on the 30th for Honolulu, via San Francisco, to take command of the steam whaler *North Star*. Captain Owens' vessel is almost always the pioneer ship in the Arctic seas, and he will, barring accidents, be the first to communicate with the *Rodgers* in the spring. Owens will reach St. Lawrence Bay before the *Rodgers* can get out of winter quarters, and he will communicate with the ship as soon as possible, sending over the ice if necessary. All letters or other things that friends of the officers and crew of the *Rodgers* may desire to send them, will be forwarded by the Commodore, chief of the bureau of navigation, through Captain Owens.

The Senate judiciary committee to-day agreed on a bill designed for the suppression of polygamy. Its main features are petitions (based on Edmund's bill) doing away with the present requirement of proofs of polygamous marriages by providing that the fact of living in bigamous relations shall be sufficient evidence for conviction, and that in prosecution for bigamy, any person drawn as a jurymen may be challenged on the ground that he practices or believes in the polygamous religious rite; and also certain new provisions introduced by Senator Logan, debarring all polygamists from the privileges of voting, serving on juries, or holding office.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Tribune*, which has been particularly interested in the anti-Mormon meeting to be held here to-night, has two columns of responses this morning from all parts of the country, showing that there is a strong sympathy with the movement, and that in all the large cities similar meetings will be held,

Some 2,500 persons, including a large number of ladies, assembled at Farwell Hall, to-night, to take part in the anti-Mormon meeting. Hon. Thomas Hoynes was appointed chairman, and after naming various committees, introduced Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who delivered the chief address of the evening. He recalled the history of Mormonism in America, its arrogance and aggressive spirit, which he declared would not be tolerated in any other land under the sun. The only remedy was the utter and complete extirpation of the institution. No compromise should be offered.

John Wentworth, of Chicago, made a speech whose central point was the enforcement of the law and the danger of trifling with Mormonism, which is lawlessness itself.

Dr. Herrick Johnson followed with a comparison between Mormonism and Mohammedanism to the great advantage of the latter as a religious and social creed.

Wm. Bross concluded the speeches by reading dispatches received from a large number of cities where meetings were held to-night. The following was sent in reply:

"The citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, congratulate their fellow countrymen on the interest being aroused throughout the country, and respectfully urge upon you to appoint a committee and continue the work until every State is thoroughly aroused and the iniquity of polygamy is blotted out."

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Polygamous Mormonism is steadily on the increase in this country, menacing the national safety and outraging the moral sense of the people, and,

Whereas, The present laws, by the confession of Justice Woods, of the United States Supreme Court, are inadequate to check the growth of this evil, and further legislation to this end on the part of Congress is imperatively required; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the citizens of Chicago in mass meeting assembled, that the time has come when polygamy, which has always been branded by all civilized nations as a crime which fetters its subjects in the most degrading bondage, should be promptly suppressed by the stern hand of the law; that as it rests with Congress to take such measures as shall extirpate this foul evil from the Territories of the republic and enact laws that cannot either be nullified or resisted, we call upon that honorable body to act without further delay in the premises, and provide what the enlightened sentiment of the country to-day demands.

Third—That the arrogant and defying spirit of the upholders of polygamy admonish us to lose no time in enforcing the same laws in Utah which bind the citizens of every State in the Union.

Fourth—That while disavowing any purpose of interfering with religious rights and liberties of Mormons, we do demand in the interests of common morality and in deference to the sentiment and practice of the civilized world that polygamy, the central figure and chief atomization of their religion, be extirpated. That as American citizens we protest against any further delay in dealing with an organized system of iniquity which through its aggressive zeal is planting colonies of its adherents in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Oregon, and is boldly striking for political ascendancy in these Territories.

Sixth—That while we claim for the States of this Union the largest latitude in the regulation of their domestic concerns, including the relation of husband and wife and all religious subjects, and would resent any interference by the general government in any such matters within any State of this Union, we believe that the control of all such subjects in the Territories legitimately belongs to the Congress of the United States and such Congress possesses ample power to regulate them in the interests of the nation at large.

Seventh—That an executive committee of six be appointed by the chair to continue to promote the object of this meeting.

These resolutions are about the same as those in all other meetings in the country.

The following was received:

Your dispatch was received. I am glad public sentiment in the west is aroused to the magnitude of the evils of polygamy and the Mormon Church rule in Utah. In my judgment there is but one way of ef-

fectually suppressing these twin wrongs—one no greater than the other—and that is to pass the bill now pending in Congress for the creation of a Legislative Council, to govern Utah in the place of the present polygamous Legislature.

(Signed) ALLEN G. CAMPBELL. The following executive committee was appointed: John Wentworth, Wm. Bross, E. F. Crague, J. Hall Dow, Thos. Kane, Geo. S. Willets.

Rochester, N. Y., 23.—The Pastors' Union, composed of Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist pastors of this city and vicinity, in regular meeting, considered the subject of Mormonism, and resolved to hold a public meeting soon in opposition to the system, with a view of awakening public interest against it. A committee was appointed to make arrangements.

St. Paul, Minn., 23.—A large anti-polygamy meeting was held here to-night, presided over by Governor Hubbard, and attended by the best citizens. Strong resolutions were passed.

New York, 23.—Rev. Sheldon Jackson, for 23 years a missionary in Utah, Alaska and other parts of the northwest, preached last night in the Central Presbyterian church on Mormonism. He said: Twenty-five years ago Mormonism, like a little cloud, appeared on the horizon of Utah. It has increased until to-day it covers that whole Territory, and holds controlling power in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico, and almost in the State of Colorado. Nearly one-third of the United States is occupied by 150,000 Mormons, who, urged on by religious fanaticism, are determined soon to rebel and then fight to the death. We think that we make the laws that govern the territories, but the officials appointed to Utah by the President are mere figureheads. John Taylor is the governing power in Utah. Sitting in his office in Salt Lake City, by the aid of the telegraph he can reach every one of his bishops, he can scatter his decrees to nearly the whole Mormon population in three hours. John Taylor says to Utah, to Arizona, or to Idaho: send such a man as Delegate to Congress and the people dare not disobey him. In Colorado even he can dictate who shall not only be Congressman, but also two Senators from that State. Last summer, when all Christendom was praying for the recovery of the beloved President, all Mormonism was praying for his death, and Guiteau is now lauded to the skies by these people. Ever since the 27th of September, Mormon bishops have been flaunting their prayer text in the face of the Gentiles. They are now securing arms and powder, and drilling militia in the back part of Utah, and preparing for a rebellion, which is inevitable. The only means of avoiding this is to educate the children. This work can be done by Christian women teachers. There are to-day 3,000 Mormon children in the day schools of Utah, taught by missionaries, who are exerting untold influence, not only among children, but also among Mormon women, and 500 more teachers are needed. In ten or fifteen years these children will be voters and citizens of Utah, and the seed now sown will solve the Mormon question without the aid of arms or law.

Rev. Dr. Hall preached against Mormonism yesterday. NEW YORK, 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The records and testimony in the contested election case of Cannon against Campbell, of Utah, have been printed, and Chairman Calkins, of the elections committee, say the committee will begin consideration of the case to-morrow. One of the points involved is Cannon's citizenship. According to the evidence of Cannon's brother, they both came to the United States from England in 1842, when the contestant was 15 years old. Five years later he emigrated to Utah, and two years later, when he was 22 years old, to California. In 1850, according to the testimony of William Farrar, a brother Mormon, Cannon was sent by the Church as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, where he remained until July, 1854, during which period he translated the Book of Mormon into the Hawaiian language. Cannon claims that on December 7, 1854, he became duly naturalized as a citizen of the United States, and he produces a certificate that he was so naturalized, but by the journal of proceedings of the court fails to show the fact of such naturalization, as the law of Utah requires. It is contended, therefore, not only Cannon's

certificate of naturalization is null and void, because issued in contravention of law, but that he was not entitled in 1854 to a certificate, because he had not continuously resided in the United States during five years next preceding the date of its issue.

Another point which the elections committee will be called upon to consider is whether a man who admits that he lives in open violation of the law of the United States, the penalty for which is a fine not exceeding five years, and who also admits he has advised and taught others to violate that law, is entitled to a seat in Congress. Cannon heard his wives were to be summoned to testify in the case, and to avoid that he agreed to admit these facts.

A special from Mexico says: The Saltillo Indians have gone on the war path. Near the town of Saltillo they attacked a diligence, robbing it and killing four of the passengers. Federal soldiers have been ordered in pursuit of the Indians.

The *Graphic's* Washington special says: The largest lot by here now is from Dakota, and they are very sanguine of success in an attempt to divide the Territory, and then to have the southern portion admitted as a State.

Brent's bill to make Washington Territory a State, adding to it the three northern counties of Idaho, has complicated matters somewhat, and frightened the democrats, who fear the wholesale manufacture of northwestern States, which will be certain to be against the Bourbons, especially if the Mormons are disqualified from voting.

ALBANY, 23.—Tom Ballard, the famous counterfeiter, now in the penitentiary here, under 30 years' sentence, imposed by the United States, offers to give the government the secret for making bank note paper which will preclude the counterfeiting of notes and bonds, if the government will grant him pardon. He said to a reporter: "I can produce paper bearing the private mark of any bank or the denomination of the bill printed inside the paper, or in other words, a transparent, tough paper that will wear, and which, by the mark alluded to, will prevent any attempt at raising a bill for a simple glance at the paper before the light will show the true denomination of the bill."

DES MOINES, 23.—This morning Henry and Willie, the three and four year old children of Henry and Caroline Cleer, living in a suburb of East Des Moines, were burned to death while alone at home. The father was working and the mother gossiping at a neighbor's, with the door closed so the children could not open it. Both bodies were burned to an unrecognizable mass, and the house and contents completely destroyed. Since the disaster the father has disappeared. He has been in the habit of drinking.

CHICAGO, 23.—A delegation of prominent residents of Dakota have been here to-day and left to-night for Washington, to urge the admission of the southern part of Dakota as a State. All political parties and opinions are represented in the delegation which numbers 75. They say that while the Territory is largely republican and with the present party issues, will probably remain so, all its citizens urge its admission, which has, in fact, become a positive necessity, and they have no doubt their prayers to Congress will be heeded.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—At the reunion of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia to-night, Jefferson Davis made a short speech, in which he said the cause was not lost, but only sleeping. Alluding to the stirring events of the late war, in which those before him participated, he said: "You have done your duty in the past, and may God spare you to do it in the future should necessity again arise."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 23.—A bloody tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon in a negro drinking den, resulting in the death of John Hill, aged 21, at the hands of Mollie Leggen. It seems that the woman entered the saloon and inquired for the proprietor, when the deceased made some remarks at which she took offense and started at him with a knife. He ran around the billiard table three or four times. Finding that he could not avoid her, he snatched a billiard cue and struck her over the head. Recovering from the effects of the blow, she rushed upon him with the knife and before he could release himself from her grasp, she plunged the knife into his heart. He fell dead at her feet.

The murderess was arrested and is now in jail.

OMAHA, 23.—Three small-pox cases were discovered to-day at Stevens' Hotel, a second-class house on Tenth Street, where there are 100 boarders. Their names are Joe Donnelly, engine wiper, Union Pacific shops; John Walls, employed at the White Lead works, and Frank Kirkland in the south part of the city. There are now five well developed cases and several suspected ones, every precaution being taken to check the disease.

HARTFORD, Conn., 24.—Hartford public school burned this morning. Loss, \$120,000; insurance, \$70,000.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., 24.—The thermometer this morning at Saranac Lake, indicated 40° below zero. At Plattsburg, 25°; Keeseville, 24°; Port Henry, 22°; Ticonderoga, 25°; Whitehall, 35°; Glens Falls, 36°; Lake George, 25° and Saratoga 36° below zero. The Hudson is frozen solid above Peekskill.

WASHINGTON, 24.—As soon as court opened, Judge Porter was about to resume his speech when the prisoner forestalled him and called out from the dock, "I desire to say that some crank has signed my name to a letter that appeared in a paper this morning. It was without my authority and I repudiate it. I also want to say in regard to a couple of cranks that I understand have been arrested for hanging around here, that if they undertake to harm me, they will be shot down. I want everyone to understand this."

Judge Porter (who had paused to permit this preliminary announcement), began by saying: The prisoner, as usual, has made his opening speech. After thanking the court and jury for their consideration yesterday, which had made it possible for him to appear before them, to-day, Judge Porter said:

This whole defense has been a shame and an imposture; an imposture which was supposed to have gained a strength of credence from repetition. The truth asserted by this defense is that truth which is uttered with effrontery, enforced by persistency and reduplicated by repetition. This is the truth which they assert in opposition to that truth which you are to ascertain and declare. In my remarks yesterday, I showed you how the prisoner has belied by his acts, his profession; how he has belied by his acts the character given him by his counsel. I showed you that he had been a liar, a swindler and a murderer at heart from the beginning; that this man has grown worse every year of his life, we have all seen and know.

Guiteau—That's bosh, and you know it, Porter.

Judge Porter continued to depict the character of the prisoner and the fallacies of his defense, when Guiteau again and again interrupted him, at one time calling out, "Attorney General McVeagh wouldn't have anything to do with it."

Judge Porter, half replying to the prisoner, said: "And this Christian gentleman would have you even believe that Attorney-General McVeagh had dipped his hands in Garfield's blood?"

Guiteau—Oh that's very fine.

A moment later, allusion having been made by Judge Porter to the Attorney General, Guiteau called out: "He's a high-toned gentleman, and you're a wine-bibber. I've got your record, Mr. Porter."

Judge Porter (with deliberation)—Well, perhaps I am.

Guiteau (with a drawing accent)—Well, I guess you are, Mr. Judge Porter.

Continuing, Judge Porter said: This Christian gentleman, who prays every night and every morning, would have you believe that I am a wine-bibber. With great effect and impressive earnestness of manner, Judge Porter emphasized by an anecdote which he related, the distinction between spirits of love and spirits of woe, the latter being expressed in the life and character of the prisoner.

The first serious outbreak of the morning occurred when Judge Porter, advertent to a statement of the prisoner's counsel, who reiterated the assertions of the prisoner himself, that the notes of stenographer Bailey were destroyed by the prosecution because they would have benefited the defense, denied the right of the defense to expect or demand to see papers prepared by the prosecution solely for their own use. Furthermore, said Judge Porter, there was not contained in them anything as asserted by the defense that would have improved their standing in this case. Scoville insisted upon being heard and deman-