

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

ANOTHER MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

DEATH OF JAMES A. GARFIELD.

HIS LAST HOURS.

ELBERON, 19.—His symptoms during the early part of the night were so favorable that Mrs. Garfield retired to rest shortly after 9 o'clock. Swain and Rockwell were on the watch all night and the physicians returned early. Rockwell had just said: The President passed a most comfortable night, better than we had anticipated. He slept most of usual. The expectoration seen to have decreased in quantity. You will see a good bulletin, I am sure. There was not the slightest evidence of recurring chills. They are liable to happen, of course, but they did not occur during the night.

Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln are expected this morning. Both were telegraphed for yesterday.

ELBERON, 19, 6 p.m.—Though the gravity of the President's condition continues, there has been no aggravation of symptoms since the noon bulletin was issued. He has slept most of the time, coughing but little and with ease. The sputa remains unchanged. A sufficient amount of nourishment has been taken and retained. Temperature 98.4, pulse 102, respiration 18.

(Signed): D. W. Bliss, Frank H. Hamilton, D. Hayes Agnew.

LONDON, 19.—Lowell, American minister, has received a telegram from the Queen, expressing the grief of herself and family at the discouraging accounts regarding President Garfield, and requesting that all intelligence concerning his condition be forwarded immediately to Balmoral.

LONG BRANCH, 19.—The first indication that anything serious had occurred was the appearance of the messenger at the Elberon Hotel, who obtained a carriage and drove rapidly off. It was supposed he had gone to summon the members of the cabinet who left here about 9.30 to-night. Attorney General McVeagh has notified Vice-President Arthur of the President's condition.

Elberon, 11 20 p.m.—MacVeagh has just come to Elberon Hotel from Franklin Cottage, and says: I sent my dispatch to Mr. Lowell at 10 p.m. Shortly before that Dr. Bliss had seen the President, and found his pulse 106, and all conditions then promising a quiet night. The doctor asked the President if he was uncomfortable in any way. The President answered "not at all," and shortly afterwards fell asleep, and Bliss returned to his room. Colonels Swain and Rockwell remained with the President. About 10.15 p.m. the President awoke, and remarked to Col. Swain that he was suffering great pain, and placed his hand over his heart. Bliss was summoned, and when he entered the room found the President substantially without pulse, and the action of the heart indistinguishable. He said the President is dying, and directed Mrs. Garfield to be called.

The President remained in a dying condition until 10.35, when he was pronounced dead. He died of cerebral hemorrhage, but that of course is uncertain. I notified General Arthur and sent a dispatch to Messrs. Blaine and Lincoln.

Sept. 19, 1.15 a.m.—The following official bulletin has just been issued:

11.30 p.m.—The President died at 10.35 p.m. After the bulletin was issued at 5.30 this evening the President continued in much the same condition as during the afternoon. The pulse varying from 102 to 106 with rather increased force and volume. After taking nourishment he fell into a quiet sleep, about 35 minutes before his death, and while asleep his pulse rose to 120, and was somewhat more feeble. At 10 minutes past 10 o'clock he awoke, complaining of some pain over the region of the heart, and almost immediately became unconscious and ceased to breathe.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, FRANK H. HAMILTON, D. HAYES AGNEW.

LONG BRANCH, 20, 12.12.—Attorney-General MacVeagh has just sent the following to Vice-President Arthur:

It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President

Garfield, and to advise of your taking the oath of office as President of the United States without delay. If it concurs with your judgment we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow morning.

(Signed)

WILLIAM WINDOM,
Sec'y of the Treasury.
W. H. HUNT,
Sec'y of the Navy.
THOMAS L. JAMES,
Postmaster-General.
WAYNE MACVEAGH,
Attorney-General.
S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Sec'y of the Interior.

ELBERON, N. J., 19, 11.10 p.m.—The Cabinet has just arrived and gone in a body to Franklin Cottage. All are here except Blaine and Lincoln. Attorney-General MacVeagh has telegraphed them of the President's death. Great excitement and particulars cannot be obtained. The guard around the cottage has been so strict that no one is allowed to approach. The Government has taken possession of the only telegraph wire which is connected at Elberon. It will be almost impossible to get further details to-night, as we are shut off from all communication with the cottage and its inmates.

ALBANY, 19.—On the announcement of the President's death, the bells tolled. Great sorrow is expressed by the people, a number of whom are on the streets until a late hour. Arrangements are being made to drape public buildings and flags at half mast.

Richmond, 19.—Immediately on the receipt of the President's death, the public bells commenced tolling.

Chicago, 19.—The fire alarm notified all the bell towers in their circuit at 10:30 to-night of the death of President Garfield, and immediately the slow and solemn tolling of the bells called thousands upon thousands of people out on the streets. All of the mass of humanity made all haste by public and private conveyance and on foot to reach the point where the reliable and detailed information could be obtained, and in a few moments the streets where the bulletins were exhibited were full of people struggling to get a glimpse of the fatal words, which for a full half hour was the only news received. "The President is dead." Although the blow had been looked for almost daily for over three weeks, it came none the less dreadful, when it fell about the news centres and newspaper windows. It was a common sight to see strong men expressing the deepest and almost tearful sorrow, while women wept outright, and the most flippant and hardened passed with bowed heads, as in the presence of some great domestic or personal trouble. Not a light word was spoken, and for once there was no jester in the crowds who surged through the streets. The silence was an impressive and peculiarly solemn feature of the night.

New York, Midnight, 19.—At this hour New York is as thoroughly awake as at noon usually. Extras are being cried through the streets, and the whole town is evidently awake to the cry. Notwithstanding the news of the death of the Chief Magistrate has been, so to speak, discounted for eighty days and nights, there is no doubt that the announcement was received as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. For the past few days men have been employed in church steeples and fire towers to wait for the dreaded event, and when the solemn news came at last, it found people a-bed and asleep, which fact really added to the solemnity of the occasion, because nobody was prepared for the worst and could not possibly have been.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Tribune*: The reaper Death gathers the bravest and the best. After a struggle that has kindled the admiration of the world for his heroic manhood, President Garfield has gone to the still heights where crime and pain come not. He looks down upon a mourning Nation, which he hoped to help by a wise discharge of duty. Worthier men than Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield this country has never seen in high station, and each was taken early from us.

From the *Herald*: In his death the warm hopes and sympathizing aspirations of the whole people of his country, so warmly cherished for so long, adds now to the pangs of public regret. All Americans, of whatever religious faith and whatever politics—democrats, who opposed, and republicans who reluctantly supported his election—shocked alike by the bloody deed which

laid him low, have watched during these tedious weeks around the bedside of the patient and uncomplaining sufferer, with admiration for his cheerful, manly patience, and with prayers that he might be restored to vigor and his official status; and indeed, the whole civilized world has watched and prayed with them. But it was not to be; yet the long period of the President's illness has not been lost. People have learned a precious lesson in these days of sympathy and doubting hope. Above all, it has prepared all for hearty acquiescence in the fiat which removes the President and brings in his successor. Thus the change which, two months ago, would have been received by many with a considerable degree of unfriendly and even hostile feeling, will now be consummated with the entire assent of all parties. But while we do not rebel at the ascent of another administration, every American will feel himself honored by the discharge of that great representative office. His remains will be borne to their last rest, attended by the unanimous and heartfelt sorrow of fifty millions of freemen.

CHICAGO, 19.—The *Times* has a column of editorial, chiefly devoted to a sketch of the wonderful career of the late President Garfield. It says the most important incident of his five months' administration was that to which he owed his death, the contest with Mr. Conkling. Throughout its course, he bore himself with a firmness and dignity which served to confirm the public confidence, and gave promise that in the discharge of his high trust, the President would not fail to remember what was due to his own self-respect and to the office of Chief Magistrate. In closing this brief review, it is hardly worth while to recall the fierce assaults made upon the character of its subject. No public man in this country escapes such attacks, and in most cases it must unhappily be confessed they are well deserved. To say General Garfield erred at times is but to say he was human; but proof that his errors were corrupt or criminal has never been produced. The fact that after 22 years of public service, the most of them were years in which accumulation of wealth by the venal was easy and temptations for a public man were constant and strong, he was still a poor man when chosen President, and this must be accepted by the candid mind as conclusive proof of his integrity. He served his country well and faithfully, according to the lights his conscience gave him, and will be held in grateful remembrance for this service, for the manifestation and high purpose which he has not been spared to execute or to rescue the executive office from decided odium into which it had fallen in the hands of his predecessor.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A dispatch from Sacramento says: In 1877 a well known citizen of Lincoln, Placer County, named Singleton, disappeared. A farmer named Niles, a respected citizen, now a resident of this city, owed Singleton \$5,000. Singleton visited Niles to collect the money. Niles and Singleton visited Sheridan in the same county, during the visit of Singleton to Niles's house. From that day Singleton has not been seen. The men were old friends, having crossed the plains together. Niles' statement that Singleton went to Arizona was accepted and believed by the community. Shortly after the disappearance of Singleton, Niles filled an abandoned well near his house.

Latterly some property belonging to Singleton has been seen in Niles' possession, especially a gold watch known to have belonged to the missing man. A few neighbors who remembered the circumstances of the disappearance and filling of the well connected the two circumstances together. Niles had sold the farm and the new proprietor consented that the well should be excavated to its old depth. This was done last Thursday, although the work was not completed till Friday. The body of Singleton was found at the bottom of the well. The high respectability of Niles, popularity of Singleton and the prominent relations sustained by both to the community, invests the case with most exciting interest.

A dispatch from Wheatland says: Niles was arrested near there today, charged with the murder of Singleton. Niles refused to make any statement, and was taken to Lincoln.

A dispatch from Wheatland says: Niles was taken to Lincoln. On the way he acknowledged to the deputy

sheriff that he put Singleton's body in the well where it was found. He said he and Singleton were on a wagon; they had a quarrel and both fell off. He (Niles) was stunned, Singleton had an arm broken, and was injured otherwise so that he died in Niles' field. Niles says: not knowing what to do he threw the body in the well. He gave no reason why he concealed the affair. An examination of the remains of Singleton's body shows neither arm broken, and that the skull was crushed as with a blunt instrument.

A dispatch from Fort Thomas, Arizona, says: Lieut. Kerr, adjutant of the Sixth cavalry, arrived to-day from Fort Grant, with 30 men en route to Fort Apache. He will cross the Gila to-night. Lieut. Mills left here this morning to join Major Lanford, commanding a battalion of the First cavalry. He will command the company of scouts in Sanford's command. A number of Indians belonging to the agency, came in here last evening for the purpose of consulting General Wilcox regarding the renegades. General Carr left Fort Apache to-day for Cibicu, with twelve officers and 182 mounted men and a company of scouts under command of Lieut. Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry. Citizens are reported as forming companies in the vicinity of St. Johns, for mutual protection. General Wilcox, his aid-camp, Major Arnold and aid-camp, Captain Haskell, have been working night and day, assisted by the commanders of the district and supply departments, organizing, planning and directing this movement. It has been one of great labor, as the hostiles are entrenched in one of the most inaccessible portions of Arizona, surrounded by deep ravines, high mountains and box canons, which makes fortifications for savages very secure.

A determined and combined movement commences to-morrow on the Apaches. General Carr will advance with his command from Apache towards Cibicu; Price is ordered to advance from the west through Tonto Basin to the same objective point; Sanford with his command proceeds up the San Carlos river; opening communication with Price on the left and McLellan with two companies of cavalry on his right. This movement will result in the concentration of different commands around Cibicu lake and the White River country. The White mountain hostiles are believed to be in force, and news may be expected from that part of the country soon.

A dispatch from Port Townsend says the ship *Olympus*, Captain Edwards, bound from San Francisco to Seabuck, with a cargo of hay and oakum was burned on the 14th of September in 47 degrees and 17 minutes north latitude and 132 degrees and 25 west longitude. The crew and passengers, 27 in all, took to boats, were picked up the same day by the ship *Mohawk*, and taken to Port Discovery.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Talk of lynching Guiteau has been renewed, and as the news from the President grows worse, threats are louder. In the crowds around the bulletins it is not uncommon to hear men, if news comes that the President is dead, in favor of taking Guiteau from jail and hanging him immediately. This sentiment finds supporters, but there does not seem yet to be any preparation toward putting the threat into execution. The authorities realize there may be danger, and have quietly taken their measures. Military forces are kept ready for immediate use, and the militia of the district are ready to respond to the call if they are needed. It would be difficult for a mob to reach the interior of the jail, even if there were no armed resistance. It is a solid building, and well guarded. There is a belief, however, if news of the President's death comes here at night, while most of the population is on the streets, it would not require much to rally a crowd for an attempt to attack the jail to get Guiteau.

Naturally there are speculations as to political effects and changes, especially as to the Senate organization, among democrats. The belief prevails that the democrats will have a majority. In the event of the President's death, they will first elect President *pro tem*. here and immediately proceed to effect the organizing of the Senate, before admitting the two senators elected from New York, and a senator who will be appointed to succeed Gen. Burnside. Should the democrats take this course, they will be able to main-

tain the organization, provided Senator Davis, of Illinois, voted with them. Davis' vote would give the democrats 38 to 38 republicans, including Senator Mahone, who will no doubt vote with the republicans. There is a rumor of the democrats proposing to make Davis, of Illinois, President of the Senate, but cannot be traced to any authentic source. One democratic senator, who was in Washington yesterday, said he was opposed to playing a grab game to get the Senate organization; that he would rather give it to the republicans than take any undue advantage to get it. He talked as though he will refuse to go into any movement for organizing the Senate until all the senators entitled to seats be admitted.

The United States minister at Maracaibo, writes that owing to locust and drouth, the Geojira Indians are driven to desperation by hunger, and the government has sent troops to protect the frontier settlements. Mothers came to the settlement offering their children for sale, saying, "We are dying of hunger." The government is attempting relief and has decreed additional taxes and prohibited exportation of all articles of food. In places the ground is covered with a thick layer of dead locusts. The people of Maracaibo are offering a reward for the dead locusts and 8,000 pounds were collected in one day. The drouth has been so severe that grass and crops are dried up; cattle dying and rivers are without water. In Maracaibo, where they depend entirely upon rain for drinking water, great distress has been caused, and the poorer classes are compelled to drink semi-saline water.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Times*, commenting on the minority report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, says: Three of the members protest against the tendency of West Point management to put military discipline and military drill above the educational work of the institution. That is to say, it is suggested that the academy is a camp, not a school, and that the military persons in authority make the most of their privileges and opportunities. They find nice places for their family relations, and generally have a good time, while the fundamental purpose of the academy is lost sight of. Something like this has been hinted at before now, but as it is regarded as only a little short of heresy to suggest that West Point management is not perfection, it is refreshing to have an official statement on the subject.

The *Herald* interviewed Captain Eads, who returned from Europe yesterday. He said: I went abroad in behalf of the ship railroad, and found the greatest encouragement among eminent English engineers. They all agree that my plan is perfectly practicable. Two weeks from now I am going down to Mexico to cross the Isthmus myself, and re-survey the route. We are waiting for a guarantee from the United States Government that it will take a certain portion of the stock. It will take about four years to do the work after we commence the work. If I live that ship railroad will be built, that is certain.

F. H. Parker, President of the N. Y. Produce Exchange, having complained to Gen. T. T. Eckert, President of the Western Union Telegraph Co., requesting that additional wires be erected to furnish facilities sufficient for sending western business, President Eckert replied yesterday, accusing Parker of discourtesy in publishing the letter in the papers before Eckert had a chance to reply to it. He then says, facilities are more than adequate for ordinary business between here and the west. Three things have caused delay the past few weeks: First, the assassination of the President, which demanded prompt attention. The company has sent 2,000,000 bulletins, equivalent to 4,000,000 average messages, since July 2nd, a service which the most captious would scarcely object to.

The *Post's* Richmond special says: Gen. P. Wise and District Attorney Lewis, having become involved in a dispute, a challenge has passed and been accepted. It is understood now that early this morning Wise and Lewis went out for a hostile meeting, which has probably already occurred.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says Guiteau has been removed to an inner cell which has been specially constructed for him, and so arranged that he cannot be seen by his guard, from any point of view. He is therefore, safe from assassination by shooting. Guiteau has suf-