

a considerable amount. Trade is very healthy and prices are firm.

The *Post's* Washington special says the committee on elections has one singular case before it. A man by the name of McDowell has filed papers to contest the election of Congressman George, of Oregon. It appears he received but four ballots, but he claims his constituents were intimidated from voting for him and prevented his election. It shows that he ran also on the same ticket for State Senator as that of Congressman, spelling his name variously. The contest is not regarded as a very serious matter, although the papers are properly filed. George will probably not respond.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special gives details of a terrible Southern difficulty, which occurred in a country store in the village of Westport, recently, over a horse race dispute. After every revolver had been emptied, a survey of the field gave the following result: Killed—Robert Perkins, James Dykes, Simon Mericle. The wounded were as follows: H. Mericle, injuries supposed to be mortal; G. Musgrove and Jesse Davis, slightly wounded. Deputy Sheriff Smith, who visited the scene immediately after the affray, says the store presented the appearance of a protracted siege, one window being entirely destroyed, and the walls of the building showing no less than 50 bullet-holes.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—A Tucson dispatch says: The *Star* has received official intelligence from Hermosillo, Sonora, of recent Indian depredations. Two bands numbering 300 each, under chiefs Chio and Ju, have been raiding in Muleyumb, Sahmipa and Arizhe, and have killed Superintendent Woeberting, of the Lampazos mine, fourteen men, six women and four children. Gen. Ortega left Hermosillo with a large regular force for the scene of the massacre, and it is expected they will overtake them near Chinapas. The Indians are well armed with repeating rifles and have about 1800 rounds of ammunition.

OSAGE CITY, 6.—Danford, President of the defunct Caldwell Bank, has brought suit for \$100,000 against S. S. Richardson, leader of the mob which threatened his life. The case will be tried in this county, and the rest of the mob will be brought here.

BISMARCK, 6.—At Glendive, 200 miles west, the railroad express office was broken open and 20 mail sacks from Forts Keogh and Custer and Miles City, bound east, were taken out and the sacks thrown away. Two watchmen were sleeping in the building at the time. No clue to the robbers. The value of the mail is not known.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Herald's* Untown, Pennsylvania special says: Two Mormon preachers, M. S. Ingle and Wilson are now in this county, and the number of accessions to the ranks of polygamy is daily increasing. They have been holding revival meetings in the mountain townships of this (Payette) County and report good success. Ingle was born and brought up in this county. He subsequently drifted west, and while in Utah, he became a disciple of Brigham Young. He has returned to his native country to preach the doctrine of Mormonism in all its hideousness. He informed your reporter that the day of miracles is not past, but that they are being daily performed by the prophets. His meetings are held in school-houses about here and are largely attended. An orthodox prayer meeting stands no chance of a large gathering if held in a community where the Prophet Ingle is at the same time preaching Mormonism. He says the spirit of the Lord is upon him and he must proclaim His words. One of the young men who has lately become a convert here, when asked his opinion as to a plurality of wives said: If one wife is a blessing, as all Christendom admits, how can two or more be a curse? Ingle arrived in this town to-day and is trying to get a house in which to preach and start a congregation.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—A Sacramento dispatch says: Wm. G. Douglass, postal route agent, arrested here to-day for robbing the mails, was held in \$3,000 bonds. Douglass ran on the route between San Francisco and Sacramento via Stockton. Letters for some time on that route have been tampered with. The detection was accomplished by means of marked letters and money. Douglass confessed the crime.

WASHINGTON, 7.—In the Guiteau case this morning Davidge opened the arguments upon legal points and was followed with the closest

attention. The jury were told by the judge that they might be excused for the day, but all preferred to remain and listen to the arguments. The prisoner assured counsel that he would not ask to take any part in the legal arguments to-day, but should insist upon making any comments he might deem necessary to set them right on either side as the argument progressed.

Guiteau pretended to read a letter but in reality followed Davidge with the closest attention.

The few interruptions he made were unnoticed by counsel save when Guiteau called out:

I didn't know the difference between right and wrong. I had no choice. If I had I would not have done it.

To this Davidge said:

We will come to that by and by.

The first sensation of the day was caused by the reading of Judge Davis' (of New York,) charge to the jury in the Coleman murder case.

Judge Porter relieved Davidge and read from newspaper slips.

Scoville, with some impatience, objected to any more such dramatic efforts on the part of Porter intended for effect upon the jury, and insisted that he (Porter) might as well read a stump speech to the jury. That he (Porter) knew that it had no bearing upon the case.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Of course he knew it, Guiteau shouted, and more than that, the jury decided the case directly against the charge of court.

Judge Porter repelled the intimation, and insisted that this farce which had so long been enacted by counsel for defense must now stop. If not rebuked by the court, it would by others.

Judge Cox ended the dispute by saying the matter read was undoubtedly authority. Its applicability to this case could be commented upon by counsel at proper time.

As Davidge resumed, Guiteau again shouted, "I want to get this thing right before the jury. Every one knows all about that Coleman case. The jury gave a verdict against that charge, and this prosecution know it well." The effect was electric when Davidge, in the most deliberate and determined manner, said: "Now, Guiteau, this man for three weeks has been held up to us as an imbecile, and now listen to him. He not only knows the difference between right and wrong, but he understands fully the law of the case."

Guiteau—Transitory mania, that's my case. I don't pretend I am insane now. I've got as good a head as you or Porter either. Scoville is a fool, though, and I repudiate him and his whole theory of defense. All I want is two hours before the jury and I can settle the thing all right.

The scene was a lively one for a few minutes; Judge Cox rapped for order, and very soon Guiteau subsided and Davidge continued without further interruption to the end of his argument.

Davidge read and elaborated on the prayers of the government which ask the judge to instruct the jury that if the prisoner knew at the time of the shooting the difference between right and wrong he was at that time sane and responsible. Davidge, with the prayer in his hand, said in low and distinct tones and measured language: "And that they consisted first of the abode of definition of sanity. Second, of the declaration that if the prisoner possessed the ability to so distinguish between right and wrong, no irresistible passion or impulse, no uncontrollable desire, no moral depravity would excuse his act. Third, a declaration that the standard of insanity must be that of law. Fourth, that no delusion or ability to distinguish between right or wrong being present, would excuse the prisoner. Davidge thought the prayer of the defense bearing on points contained in the prayers of the prosecution ought not to be entertained for a moment. He said that the law drew the line of responsibility for crime somewhere. It had not been fully defined until the judges of England of 1843, at the request of the House of Lords, laid down the legal rule defining responsibility. This rule was the good old right and wrong test, the rule of common sense. There were infinite degrees of intelligence, a think of the illustrious victim of this prisoner on one hand and this assassin on the other. The law drew no line between low degrees of intelligence on one hand and the highest on the other, in respect of responsibility for crime. This prisoner had a keen portrait as an imbecile until he went upon the

stand and tore himself to pieces. At times the man might be peculiar and might be partially insane, but if he arose to the point of intelligence which enabled him to know the difference between right and wrong, and that what he was doing then he was responsible for, wrong.

Davidge then stated the Magnatum case. Five questions on the subject of insanity had been submitted to the judges of England. Three of these questions had a direct bearing on this case. The first question was as to the responsibility of a person for an act when at the time of committing the act he knew he was acting contrary to law, but did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of the insane delusion of redressing supposed injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit. The answer of all the judges, excepting Chief Justice Mole, was they were of opinion that notwithstanding the party accused did the act with a view, under the vain delusion of redressing some supposed injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit, he was nevertheless punishable according to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew at the time of committing such crime that he was acting contrary to law.

Reed addressed the court in reply to Judge Davidge, and confined his argument to the consideration of two questions. First, definitions laid down in the Revised Statutes of murder and manslaughter, under which, if the motion be not proven, he contended that the crime would be manslaughter. Second, the application to this case in connection with the plea of insanity.

Colonel Reed closed with a glowing peroration, describing the liberty and far-reaching impartiality of the law here.

Scoville engaged in a sarcastic colloquy with the prosecution on the rights of the defense in this case.

It now appears that the part taken by Grant in the attempt to settle certain differences which had arisen between China and Japan, was well understood here long before Minister Angel called the attention of the State Department to the matter. It was made known by General Grant himself, in a long letter to President Garfield, setting forth the results of his observations upon the condition of affairs in the Far East, and the commercial relations of each to the United States. The character of the information conveyed by Grant, was such as to render a subsequent letter from Secretary Blaine to Minister Angel, which has been lately referred to in the public prints, wholly uncalled for. It appears that when Grant was requested to use his recognized influence between China and Japan in an attempt to settle long-standing difficulties in regard to a question of jurisdiction over an island, he fully explained to the authorities of both nations that he was traveling solely as a private citizen; that he had no official position and do more authority than any citizen of the United States. In reply the representatives of both governments made known to him that they were fully aware that their official duties were entirely at an end, but that each also fully appreciated the character of the influence which he possessed, both abroad and at home, and on this account he was urged to use his influence to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the question at issue. The fact that he had made these representations, and that they were clearly understood, was known to Garfield, and known at the State Department. It is for these reasons that the friends of Grant feel that it was entirely unnecessary for Blaine to assume in his letter to Minister Angel that Grant while traveling in the east had allowed the impression that he still exercised high official power, to go without contradiction. It is known that Grant's letter in reference to the condition of our diplomatic and consular services in China, and particularly that part of it which relates to the consulate, was regarded as exceedingly valuable by the President, and at the State Department. That portion which relates to the commerce of the United States, was treated of at length in a letter to President Garfield, the contents of which was also fully known at the State Department. In fact, it is understood that all of these letters are on file at the Department, as part of its records, and in case these, with the letters of Secretary Blaine to Minister Angel, do not appear in the forthcoming volume of diplomatic correspondence, it is said they will

be promptly called for by the Senate.

Mrs. Scoville, referring to Warden Crocker's statement that Guiteau's sister was the only person who really cared what became of him, writes:

Judging from the 300 or 400 letters I have opened since the court closed on Wednesday, to say nothing of the newspapers sent with special articles marked, I feel quite sure a great many people, not only care what becomes of him, but they have a decided desire he shall have fair play.

Counsel for A. E. Boone, appeared in the police court this morning and stated his client was very busy to-day, it being the last day for submitting bids for mail contracts, but he would appear in court whenever the case was called. There has been 31 warrants in all issued for the arrest of persons charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in the matter of mail contracts.

Ford, the leader of the greenbackers in Congress, says his party will oppose legislation for the continuance of national banks, and the greenbackers will not only fight an extension of their charters, but antagonize refunding legislation, believing the bonds should be paid at once in greenbacks.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Post* prints the following Washington special: One finds surprising bitterness of feeling about committee assignments among the members of both parties, and the dissatisfaction is shared by them whose influence is shaping party action, and legislation is very moral. The spirit of resentment and of revolt may die away with time, but it is more likely to grow. Said a republican representative last night: The Speaker's appointments have demoralized the party, and I fear we shall have serious trouble. Important committees as now constituted, do not have the confidence of the House, and everything will have to be fought out over again on the floor. They all are at a disadvantage; for the democrats are exceptionally strong in this congress in debates. Our leaders, like Kasson and Robeson, will find themselves opposed by such parliamentarians as Randall, Cox, Caryl, and others of scarcely inferior merit. Neither Kelly nor his clique, who by committee position are *ex officio* leaders of the party, has the record of personal qualities to command on the floor, while Keifer himself has no following. In the light of these facts the representatives felt that little could be done by Congress this winter. He thought the appointment bill would be drawn on a basis of 319 members. Owing to the delay in announcing the committees and the further delay in getting at work, general legislation would not be ready for the House for some time. In the meantime they had nothing to do. Robeson's predominating influence in the organization of the House is daily becoming more manifest. It is the subject of general remark. It is noticed that his position as relates to legislation about the navy is as advantageous as it could well be made. He is on the committee on naval affairs, is a member of the appropriation committee, he is assigned to the subcommittee on naval appropriations, and is chairman of the committee on expenditures in the navy department. As a member of the first committee he proposes, as a member of the second he disposes, and as a member of the third he approves of expenditures for naval purposes.

The *Graphic's* Washington correspondent says: S. Dana Horton, of Ohio, is in the city on his way home from Europe where he was in attendance upon the International Monetary Congress. He expressed the opinion that when the Congress meets again in April there is a probability of favorable action with reference to silver. He says since the adjournment of the Congress and especially since the publication of the President's message there has sprung up a favorable feeling towards silver. He thinks it is growing especially in England. It appears that European financiers have become somewhat alarmed for fear this country will change its policy and decline further to sustain the value of metal alone, in fact of opposition by the rest of the world.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Edgefield, South Carolina, says that reports of the negro exodus from that locality to the west, and particularly to Arkansas, are much exaggerated. About 3,000 negroes have gone in all. Fifteen hundred have already returned, while arrivals now exceed departures. Emigration was induced by a colored preacher named Hammond, who organized a society membership which was given on payment of one dollar to him. Negroes were inclined towards the project mainly through dissatisfaction with the recently enacted stock law, which interferes with liberty of grazing, and at times bears with severity on small and poor farmers. A resident of Arkansas confirms this statement as to the nature and proportions of the movement. He says about 1,500 negroes have gone to Arkansas, and many are already returning.

CHICAGO, 7.—There were 118 cases that were fatal of smallpox during December in Chicago and 360 other deaths from zymotic disease. Total number of deaths, 1,030.

JACKSON, Miss., 7.—Gen. W. G. Fitzgerald, of Vicksburg, is declared the choice of the republicans and independents in the legislature for United States Senator.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., 7.—A patient in the insane asylum hitherto believed to be harmless, to-day fatally stabbed Dr. Adams, medical superintendent.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—Jay Gould is sick here and nothing is known of his plans.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, 9.—Two lieutenants of the Fifth Mexican Infantry, Manuel Valas and Vincento Cano, yesterday fought a duel with pistols at Chilpanango, Valasco shot Cano through the lung, killing him instantly.

SHREVEPORT, 9.—An account was received here of a severe skirmish at Westport, between J. W. Moore and a party who occupied his store and a besieging party outside. The house was riddled with bullets. During the siege, the windows being shot out, Robert Perkins, J. Dykes and Simon Merrill were killed and several others wounded.

NEW YORK, 9.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: In the matter of the Utah contested seat case, a paper has just been filed with the President, showing that out of thirty-six members composing the General Assembly of Utah, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, thirty-one are officers of the Mormon Church, bound by their oath to obey the dictates of the Church in all things, secular as well as spiritual, and twenty-eight are living in polygamy in violation of the law of Congress of 1862. These figures, to say the least of them, place in a curious light the statement recently given out by Bishop Sharp and ex-Delegate Hooper, the polygamy in Utah is dying out.

MAUCH CHUNG, Pa., 9.—A terrific fire damp explosion occurred this afternoon in mine No. 10 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at Lansford. Thomas Parry, of Georgetown, fire boss, is missing, and believed to be dead, and eight men and boys badly injured, among the latter are Edward Galetz, from Gearytown, three men named respectively Reybach, Burns and Kline, and five others from Jannus, whose names are unknown; one of them had his back broken and others have legs and arms broken and are badly burned and crushed. The explosion was caused by a fall of coal breaking a safety lamp in the hands of fire boss Parry.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 5.—The French government has repudiated the conduct of its subordinates in annexing the Island of Raiatea in the South Pacific, which has caused comment in England and Austria.

The Duke of Hamilton has decided to sell his magnificent library, including the celebrated Beckford collection.

SUSA, 6.—The intention of the French to permanently occupy this city becomes more and more apparent, they have already expended \$5,000 in restoring the citadel.

LONDON, 6.—The *Daily News*, discussing Blaine's circular to the republics of Central and South America, proposing a conference at Washington, says the meaning of the project is the establishment of an American protectorate over both Central and South America. Blaine's pretensions are novel and extravagant. They were never contemplated by the originator of the Monroe Doctrine, under which an attempt will probably be made to shelter them. Now that Frelinhuysen has succeeded Blaine, there is at least hope that some rational basis of negotiations can be arrived at.