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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Upon entering the court room this morning, Guiteau took a seat in the witness box, remarking as he laid out his papers, "I sit down because I can speak better, not that I am afraid of being shot. This shooting business is getting played out."

At an intimation from Judge Cox, the prisoner carefully arranged his glasses, and, with a flourish, began to read from a manuscript as follows: "The prosecution pretend that I am a wicked man. Mr. Scoville and the rest think I am a lunatic, and I presume you think I am. I was certainly a lunatic July 2nd, when I fired on the President and American people generally, and I presume you think I was. Can you imagine anything more insane than my going to the depot and shooting the President of the United States. You are here to say whether I was insane or sane when I fired that shot. You have nothing to do with my condition since or before I fired that shot. You must say by your verdict of sane or insane at the moment the shot was fired. If you have any doubt of my insanity you must give me the benefit of that doubt and acquit, that is if you have any doubt whether I fired that shot or as the agent of deity. If I fired it on my own account I was sane. If I fired it supposing I was the agent of deity I was insane and you must acquit. This is the record of the law given in a recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals. It revolutionizes the old rules and is a grand step forward in the law of insanity. It is worthy of this age of railroads, electricity and telephones and it comes from the progressive State of New York. I have no hesitation in saying that it is a special providence in my favor, and I ask this court and jury to so consider it. Some eminent people of America think me the greatest man of this age, and this feeling is growing. The belief in my inspiration and that providence and I have really saved the nation from another war. My speech setting forth in detail my defence was telegraphed to all the leading papers and published on Monday, and now I am permitted by his Honor to deliver it to you."

He then explained to the jury that his speech opened with a quotation from his Christmas greeting to the American people, and in using it for the opening of his speech to the jury, he had neglected to cut out the date "Christmas, 1881."

After thanking his counsel and paying a very high compliment to the zeal and ability which Scoville had displayed, whom he proposed soon to reward with a very liberal fee, he extended his grateful acknowledgment to the court, the jury, the officers and bailiffs, and last, but not least, the American press. The latter were a power, too, that generally criticized a man when they got down on him. They had been very heavy on the prisoner at first, but when they knew his motives they changed their views, and were now treating him fairly.

With this introductory, the prisoner took up a newspaper and proceeded to read to the jury his published speech. His manner to a casual observer seemed completely self-possessed, as usual, but behind this ostentatious affectation of composure, intense feelings which were only held in control through undoubted strength of will, his excitement was betrayed by a slight hectic spot high up on each cheek of his unusually colorless face and by the unusual deliberation with which he began and for some time continued to speak. Whether this excitement was from a merely superficial effect upon his emotions naturally incident to the occasion, or whether it proceeded from a deeper or more overpowering influence the true realization of his position of an almost convicted murderer pleading for his life, it were difficult to divine; whatever the original character of the feeling he finally gained ascendancy over his powers of control as he reached that part of his speech which begins, "I have always served the Lord and whether I live or die." He broke down completely, stopped, tried to choke down the rising lump in his throat, but found it impossible to keep back a genuine sob. Taking out his handkerchief he buried his face in it a few seconds, wiped his eyes and with a determined effort started

again. He seemed to recover his composure.

The Secretary of the Navy has just received the following telegram from Engineer Melville of the lost Arctic exploring steamer *Jeanette*:  
Irkutsk, January 18, 1882.

Secretary of Navy, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.:

Sir.—Melville, Dananhouer and 11 men, all well. Melville returned to the Arctic Ocean and found the log book, instruments and four records left by DeLong. No tidings of the second cutter, Lieutenant Chipp. Search was continued during the winter by the Cossack commandant of Dealin Belun and Jokutsk under the direction of Gen. Tschernieff. There is word from the Kolyma River that no boat had arrived to date, November 19th. I am acquainted with the country where DeLong and party are, and request orders to remain with two men to renew the search in March. Dananhouer and nine men to return to the United States. Dananhouer's sight is partially recovered.

(Signed) MELVILLE.  
COLUMBUS, 21.—Some excitement was occasioned by the discovery that the incendiaries who fired the Feeble-minded Asylum last November, causing a loss to the State of \$400,000, are Elmer Ellsworth Gwynn and David Goodrich, both inmates, aged respectively 17 and 13. They wanted to get away from the building, and the scheme was shrewdly planned and executed.

EAST LIBERTY, Ohio, 21.—A sawmill boiler exploded to-day, killing one, wounding two dangerously, one seriously, and several others slightly.

WASHINGTON, 21.—He seemed to recover his composure so quickly that some believed the whole effect was manufactured. Mrs. Scoville, (his sister) however, thought otherwise. She was deeply affected and wept and sobbed bitterly for some time after this incident. Guiteau continued to read, occasionally adding brief comments upon the text. As he proceeded, all appearance of nervousness wore off, and with the utmost composure and unction that bordered upon the ludicrous, the prisoner read on with an attempt at every conceivable form of oratorical, rhetorical and dramatic effect. His description of the taking off of the president was given with striking effect. At times he closed his eyes or turned them heavenward and moved his body back and forth, sunk his voice to a whisper or raised it to a high treble at times. The intensity of his utterances seemed to react upon himself, but the effect was transitory and with the exception of one instance, there was no indication of breaking down. At frequent intervals he paused to emphasize some sentence or sentiment by repeating or commenting upon it. At one time, pausing, he leaned towards the jury and emphasizing with his head and hands said:

I tell you gentlemen, just as sure as there is a God in heaven, if you harm a hair of my head, this nation will go down in blood. You can put my body in the grave, but there will be a day of reckoning.

Guiteau concluded at 11.25, and upon the announcement by Corkhill that Judge Porter would be unable to speak to-day, the court adjourned till Monday.

Senor Elmore, Peruvian minister, having inquired as to the truth of the statement contained in the dispatches from Buenos Ayres of the 17th inst., that a treaty of peace had been concluded between Bolivia and Chili, and that the conditions were that Bolivia should surrender her territory along the coast and break off relations with Peru, to day received a cable dispatch dated Lima, January 19th, stating that the alliance between Peru and Bolivia still continues. Elmore has also received information that Bolivia has recognized the constitutional government of Calderon.

Representative Deuster introduced in the House a joint resolution requesting the President to give notice of the termination of the treaty between the United States and the North German Union of 1868, which now exists by mutual consent, and authorizing him to appoint a commission of three members to meet a similar commission of the German government, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of naturalization between the United States and the German Empire.

The Commissioner of Pensions has ruled that soldiers captured in the line of duty and imprisoned by the rebels and not since heard from, are presumed to be dead in the line of duty. If found when captured and

disabled when discharged from prison, this disability may be assumed to have occurred while they were in prison.

The sub-committee of the House committee on Territories to-day heard the arguments of the delegates now in the city from Dakota Territory, in support of the bill providing for the establishment of the Territory of North Dakota, and providing a temporary government.

DENVER, 21.—The resident stockholders of the Denver and New Orleans railroad company to-night unanimously voted to subscribe \$1,050,000 to complete the road to Pueblo; \$800,000 on the spot, each man present subscribing pro ratio according to his interests.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—A German farmer, named August Johannmeyer, living near Rockville, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, about 70 miles south of Sedalia, Mo., has been arrested, charged with attempting to ditch and wreck the special train upon which Jay Gould and party were passing north towards Sedalia, on the 9th inst. The obstruction was discovered and removed by section men only a few minutes before the special train passed. Had they been a quarter of an hour later, the train would have been dashed from the track and no doubt a number of persons killed, as it passed the place at a speed of 40 miles an hour. Johannmeyer was jailed in default of \$3,000 bail. His examination will take place at Rockville to-day. It is said he has had stock killed by trains and that his attempt to wreck the train was for revenge.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Express* says: Strange to say Wall Street bankers and brokers attach very little importance to the Paris crisis. They all admit that the troubles can have no bad effect on the American stock market; on the contrary they are of the opinion that by weeding out such schemes in France, capital would seek its regular channels in England and America. A prominent French banker, in conversation concerning the Union generale, said: The sooner such institutions are wiped out, the better. I am only sorry that my country is rushing into schemes, some of which are absolutely without foundation. It is a mistake, however, for the papers to state that the Union generale was caused by Papal authority; the only connection it has with religious matters is in the fact that a large portion of the money in it was revenue derived from the sale of the Catholic institutions which were closed by order of the government. The religious connection of the institution, of course, had some effect in inducing the people to invest, but it is a mistake to suppose the Pope ever endorsed it. Let me tell you it will do American securities much good, and for this reason: The exposure of their tricks and money-making will create just so much more floating capitalizing investment. The trouble with the generale is a death blow to wild cat schemes; in a word, the money will go to English and largely to American securities.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 21.—The river has surpassed the flood of 1847 and is still rising a half inch per hour, forcing an additional number of people from their homes to-day and to-night. There seems to be no telling to what point the flood will reach.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: General Pedachenko telegraphs the following to General Anoutchine, under date of January 20:

On the 8th of January nine Americans, headed by Lieutenant Dananhouer, left Yakutsk with a Cossack guide. They expected to arrive at Irkutsk January 21. The search instituted by Lieutenant Melville and Yakouts for DeLong and his 18 companions in the Northeast Archipelago had, up to the month of December, unhappily been fruitless, despite the clew afforded by three letters of DeLong, left in the deserted huts. Our men will institute a fresh search. Everything possible will be done, and in the spring the northern part of the archipelago will be scoured. Lieut. Melville discovered several instruments and log books buried in the ground. The place where they lay was indicated by sticks.

WASHINGTON, 23.—A republican member of the election committee says he thinks the committee must report in Cannon's favor as the previous congress had investigated the matter and declared he was naturalized. His polygamy does not legally disqualify him from membership. There is an aggressive anti-Mor-

mon sentiment here, says the *Tribune's* Washington, which becomes manifest in bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials and small talk. Mormon spies and money are believed to be at work among congressmen to discover and work on their weak points.

Chicago, 22.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington says: Many people from Utah are here working up the movement to secure a new form of government for the Territory. They do not desire a territorial form of government nor do they want either of the Utah bills now before Congress to become a law. They propose to have Utah governed on the same general plan on which affairs of the District of Columbia are regulated. They urge the appointment by the President of a board of commissioners of eight or 10 members who shall take the place of the governor and legislature.

Said Judge Porter: If it please your honor and gentlemen of the jury, in my own infirmity, for I share your fatigue, I proceed as best I can to discharge my duty. The nature of this duty is such that I should feel I were almost accessory after the fact if I should fail to speak such words as I can to aid you in reaching a proper conclusion. Thus far the trial has practically been conducted by the prisoner and Scoville. Everyone has been denounced at their will, and even now I am informed I will be interrupted by them both. Judge Porter briefly recited the scenes of disorder, the abuse and slander to which everyone in the case had for two months been subject, "And yet," he said, "of the three speeches which have been made by the defense, I will do the prisoner the justice to say that his was the least objectionable. After sketching the circumstance leading up to the crime and pointing out with fervid language the damning wickedness of its execution, Judge Porter turned his attention to the prisoner and proceeded in the following terms, a beggar, a hypocrite, a robber and a swindler, a lawyer who never won a cause. No court, no jury failed to see in him a dishonest rogue and such men cannot win causes. He has left his trail of infamy in a hundred directions. The man who as a lawyer had such notions of morality that when he had taken debts to collect and collected them by dogging the debtors, held them, a man who was capable of blasting the name of a woman with whom he had slept for years and still recognized as his wife; a man who when he tired of this woman pretended to be a Christian and believer of the Bible, who looked into the book and read, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery,' and then went out immediately and committed adultery with a street walker, a man who pushed himself into the fellowship of Christian associations as a follower of the Savior, when fresh from six years of foul fornication in the Oneida community."

Guiteau—That lie ought to choke you.

As Judge Porter proceeded with his resistless torrent of denunciation, the prisoner occasionally called out—

"That a lie, that's absolutely false, or that ain't so."

Passing in review the principal events of the prisoner's life, Judge Porter showed up in all its hideous deformity, the infamous bent of his nature. Alluding to his dispute with his brother, John W. Guiteau in Boston, when he struck the latter in the face, Judge Porter said: "This was the first and last time that this coward ever struck any blow in the face. His coward hand always struck from behind. After showing who and what was the murderer, Judge Porter next described his victim, paying a glowing tribute to the character and services of the lamented President, the incidents or accidents on each occasion which baffled President Garfield's visit to Secretary Blaine's house dogged by the assassin, was vividly portrayed. It was night, said the speaker, dark as that night when the devil first whispered this crime in assassins' ear. He lay hiding in an alley. Why? With the inspired command of God resting upon him to kill the President, and with a pressure that would make him do it if he died the next minute, any time after June 1st. Why did he not kill him? Because he thought he would do it some other time. Because this politician thought he could become identified with the stalwart and republican party. Because he thought he had so carefully laid the foundation for his defense against the

crime and for his protection from mob violence, that he might safely commit the act in the light of day. This careful man, careful of his own safety, made every provision even to his conveyance to jail, and when he had seen his victim fall, turned and ran. Ran where? Where could he run?

Scoville interrupted Judge Porter, saying: I desire to correct the speaker. In the evidence, I do not find a single witness who testified that the prisoner ran, after firing.

Davidge, with earnestness, objected to the interruptions intended to break the force of the closing argument. Counsel had no right to interrupt unless the Speaker read incorrectly.

Judge Cox—We cannot have a running discussion, and that is just what this will lead to.

Scoville—I was interrupted 147 times. I have done so but twice. I propose to test this question right here, if counsel persists in misrepresentations.

Davidge—Your honor can at once see the object of this thing, and it is for your honor to decide whether the argument is to be given in its entirety to the jury, or whether it is to be split up in this manner.

Judge Cox—You will proceed, Judge Porter.

The speaker, after this incident, continued by saying, "I cannot in this argument even allude to Scoville or Reed, the counsel on the other side of this case, pronouncing a most touching eulogy as it were upon his memory, claims the prisoner to be a praying man, this is simply as hollow a mockery as the claim plainly shows."

Guiteau angrily shouted, I pray every night and morning and before every meal. If you did the same you would be a better man. You wouldn't be here looking for blood money.

The prisoner says he prayed for six weeks. Why, if he had made up his mind unalterably to murder the President on the first of June, said Porter, did he still continue to pray down to the very act of murder?

Guiteau—I prayed to see if the Lord wouldn't let me off from killing him.

What was he praying for, continued Judge Porter. The man who claimed to receive divine inspiration, himself prepares his defense in advance for an act to do which he was divinely inspired. The believer in inspiration, he would himself alter the inspired book and substitute for it a book of his own. That he did not shout the President on the first occasion," said Judge Porter, "was due to his coward heart. Had he done it on that occasion, he would have been torn to pieces, and he knew it. On this occasion the President was surrounded by his cabinet and his friends. His son, not yet strong, but who would have been urged at such a time with God-given strength to defend his father, was also by his side, and the assassin's craven heart failed him and he said, not yet, at some other time. With graphic picturing Judge Porter related the dogging of the President's footsteps to the little church.

"The evidence and papers presented here by Gen. Reynolds," said Porter, "and among them the prisoner's address to the American people, are alone sufficient to stamp him a cool, calculating and cold-blooded murderer. These papers at one time could not be found either in the District Attorney's or Attorney General's office, and neither of the counsel for Government saw them until a day or two before Gen. Reynolds took the stand, but, thank God, the papers were found and they are in evidence before you, and before I conclude I think I shall be able to show you that not one of you could, upon this evidence acquit this criminal unless you perjure your souls and assume you share of the responsibility for the murder of the lamented Garfield."

Guiteau: "That's all bosh, I'm very glad those papers are here. When the Attorney-General saw them he wouldn't have anything to do with this case." Judge Porter then explained at some length the relations of counsel for the prosecution of this case.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., 23.—The Mormon question was very generally presented by the pulpits here yesterday and a strong petition to Congress for effective action against polygamy is receiving hundreds of signatures.

KEENE, N.H., 23.—The Sprague bed blanket mill and Sprague & Whitcomb box factory are burned; loss \$55,000.