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WASHINGTON, 27.—Witness was asked if such persons would feel any apprehension of bodily injury or would take any precaution to guard against danger. He replied: "Inspiration always overrides all fear of bodily pain or injury, and renders the person who believes he is acting under inspiration wholly oblivious to such considerations. Witness was asked if such persons usually planned with deliberation and replied: On the contrary their acts are sudden, in both conception and execution. Usually they seldom attempt to avoid the consequences in any way.

There are two kinds of insanity, Doctor, suggested the prisoner, the crank insanity and the Abraham insanity. The latter belongs in schools. Tell us what you think of Abraham, Doctor.

Witness described what is commonly called temporary insanity, where a man commits an act which is the only evidence of insanity, and where the person is in appearance perfectly sane in all respects both before and after the act.

Guiteau—That's just my case, exactly.

Witness—I do not believe in such insanity, and in all my experience have never seen an instance of it.

Corkhill—Doctor, we had a young man here from Chicago, an Agnostic, who testified that one person in every five is insane: what would you say to that?

Scoville asked to have the question read by the reporter, and sharply rebuked the District Attorney for his persistent attempts to injure the character and cast slurs upon the witnesses for the defense. I do not care, he continued, to be continually objecting to such matters. He may continue to do so if he chooses. We will wait till we get to the jury.

Witness, in reply to the question: In the group of which that young man makes one, the other four will be pretty safe. The witness thought a person acting under inspiration to commit certain deeds, would not be deterred from the commission of that act through any consideration of personal harm to another.

Witness visited Guiteau in prison and examined him on the main incidents of his life, including the assassination, which the prisoner called "My inspiration." Witness asked him why, if the act was God's, he didn't leave the details to the Almighty, and not practice with a pistol? The prisoner flushed a little and said: The Almighty often leaves details to his agents. The prisoner said, regarding future plans, that while he was not insane, he had studied up insanity, and believed the jury would find he was legally insane July 2d, and would acquit him; that he would go to the insane asylum for a few months, the commission of insanity would pass on his case and find him sane of course, and discharge him.

Witness believed Guiteau perfectly sane. Witness then proceeded at some length to give the reasons for his opinion, using the expression "I have frequently noticed that his most violent interruptions have been made when the weight of evidence has been against him." The counsel for the defense objected, that witness was usurping the functions of the jury, who alone could pass upon the fact that evidence was for or against the prisoner.

Guiteau, who had kept unusually quiet all through the morning, here addressed the witness (speaking without any show of excitement,) you are making a great ado about nothing, Doctor; I don't pretend I am insane now; tell us what you know about Abraham. Get your money and go home.

Witness continued closely analyzing the conduct and remarks of the trial, and concluded he had been playing a part ever since the first day. At the outset the prisoner he said had directed all his abuse against one of the counsel, afterwards against all of them.

Guiteau—Well you see, Doctor, Corkhill has corrupted the rest of them. Evil communications, you know, corrupt manners.

The first hypothetical question of the prosecution was read and objection made by defense to the clause, "assume that he raised an axe to his sister, which act the prisoner himself denies," on the ground that witness could not be asked to pass upon a hypothetical question containing two propositions diametrically opposite.

After argument the Court sustained the objection.

The prosecution modified their question, and in modified form it was put to witness.

He replied, I believe the prisoner to have been sane.

Objection to question and reply was noted by the defense.

After recess Dr. Macdonald again took the stand.

Guiteau, who had just taken his seat, looked over to the jury and said: "The experts are doing this business with a good deal of parrot-like talk.

Dr. Macdonald deviated somewhat from the course pursued by the rest of them. I deem it but justice to myself to say that I did not say to him that I had examined the law in relation to this matter.

Corkhill read a second hypothetical question, upon which Guiteau commented *en passant*, with such expressions as "That is that fellow Shaw's lie; that is all rubbish. It is nobody's business where I got the money. I did not kill him. The doctors killed him.

Witness answered: Assuming the facts set forth to be true and adding that statement to others, it strengthens my opinion that the man was sane on July 2d.

Exception to question and answer was noted by defense.

Reed proposed a series of hypothetical questions, based upon the acts and the conduct of the prisoner to show they would not be consistent with the theory of insanity.

Witness admitted insane persons were more liable to be adjudged sane than sane persons to be adjudged insane.

Scoville questioned witness relative to the symptoms and causes of insanity.

Witness stated insanity was the result of diseased brain, and was asked: Are you not confounding cause and effect? And cannot unusual excitation of emotion or excessive worry and care and anxiety overturn reason, and cause disease of the brain?

Witness admitted that such might be the case with some qualification, that overwork, care and anxiety might produce dyspepsia, which, with other causes might lead to insanity, and that would make the necessary disease of brain, and disease of brain would at length turn into insanity.

Question—Well, now, is it not a fact that you learn that the brain is diseased from the evidence of unsoundness of mind?

Answer—From that and from physical indications only. Adjourned.

Guiteau says: I don't care anything about the dock. Can't I talk just as well in the dock as elsewhere; I'm bound to be heard. I don't care for that; Judge Cox wouldn't do it. The prosecution begin to see that they have no case against me. I never saw them act so silly, especially Porter. I would not be afraid to go anywhere if they let me loose. I am not afraid to walk alone all over Washington, Baltimore, New York, or any other place. I am not afraid of being shot or hung. The Lord and the people don't agree in the business. I'd rather have the Lord on my side than all the people.

A lawyer, long skilled in watching juries, who has been present throughout the Guiteau trial, predicts that the jury will convict. He says from his study of their faces, he thinks that for a time after the trial began, they were nearly equally divided. He now thinks they are a unit and will find a verdict of guilty.

Senor Martinez, Chilian Minister here, has issued a 17 page pamphlet on the difficulty between Chili on the one hand and Peru and Bolivia on the other. The work, he says is not to be considered an official document, but is issued to correct many errors and give light to Congress, to which body he hears Peru and Bolivia propose to appeal. Having failed to influence the State Department with their appeal, he remarks it would be a fresh humiliation to these countries which, though small, he says are not entirely independent, and neither the Monroe doctrine nor any other recognized authority would justify interference in the present state of affairs, or participating, save in an eminently pacific and friendly way. Chili has given and will give to the world all the explanations and memorandums and documents demanded by international courtesy. The assertion, he says, that Chili caused the war, is absolutely false and is now believed by nobody. The charge of Chilian atrocities during the war were greatly exaggerated, and founded on

ordinary war experiences. These seem to be founded on Voltaire's maxim: "Liel liel Something at least will be believed."

Regarding the financial schemes which have been so much talked of in this country, he says: No speculative scheme on foot has been brought forward in the financial or political markets of the United States, and there is no foundation whatever for the statements that the Chilians have attempted, or had the remotest intention of proposing any transactions whatever in England in connection with the saltpeter deposits, for the simple reason that according to the Chilian system all the saltpeter deposits are property which is as sacred as are dwelling houses, farms, mines and other possessions which go to make up private property. Let this serve as a refutation of a malicious assertion which we have frequently seen made by the press to the effect that the Chilian guano and saltpeter scheme is being put on in New York. Those who credit such stories should understand the Chilians relied entirely upon their own strength during the progress of the war; so they will rely upon their own strength for the promotion of industrial and commercial enterprises.

CHICAGO, 27.—The Texas Pacific Railroad is now completed to a junction with the Southern Pacific Railroad at El Paso, Texas, and will be opened as a through line for business to points in New Mexico, Arizona and California, about January 1st. Sleeping cars will be run on express trains from St. Louis to Deming without change, and third class sleeping cars will be run on emigrant trains with but one change to California.

NEW ORLEANS, 27. — Phillips, Marshall & Co., of London, have just concluded the purchase of 1,300,000 acres of land from the State of Mississippi; 760,000 acres are known as level lands, located mostly in Yazoo Delta, comprising some of the richest cotton and timber land in the south. The intention is to improve and colonize it.

NEW YORK, 27.—Samuel Carn, 80 years of age, brother-in-law of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, has been 20 years an inmate of the county poor house. He was taken out yesterday by Cornelius, son of William Vanderbilt, and placed in an institution in New York.

A. B. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury under Grant, put on file application for an appointment as general superintendent of federal buildings now in course of construction. He is strongly backed by General Grant and other leading stalwarts of New York. Should the appointment be made by Secretary Folger, it will probably be followed by the removal of Supervising Architect Hill and the appointment of Mullett's partner, Gen. Steinmetz, of Brooklyn, in his place.

Representative Calkins, chairman of the House committee on elections, has been engaged the past few days in preliminary work preparing for the printer testimony in the contested cases referred to the committee. Thus far, testimony in the three following cases have been prepared: Anderson vs. Reed, of Maine; Buchanan vs. Manning, of Mississippi; and Bisbee vs. Finley, of Florida. It is expected that the testimony in several other contested cases will be ready for the printer before the reassembling of Congress. The testimony in most of the cases is very voluminous. Mr. Calkins has divided the full committee into three sub-committees, and has arranged the following assignment of cases: Lowe vs. Wheeler, of Alabama; Bisbee vs. Finley, of Florida; Anderson vs. Reed, of Maine; Cook vs. Cutts, of Iowa; Gillett vs. Herndon, of Florida; Strabach vs. Herbert, of Alabama; Smith vs. Shelley, of Alabama, to a sub-committee consisting of Hazelton, Thompson, Ranney, Paul and Bellzhoover.

Macvey vs. O'Connor, of South Carolina, Laneer vs. King of Louisiana, Session vs. House of Missouri, Lee vs. Richardson of South Carolina, Smith vs. Robertson of Louisiana, to a sub-committee of Waite, Ritchie, Miller, Davis and Moulton.

McDowell vs. George of Oregon, Mobson vs. Oats of Alabama, Lynch vs. Oaks of Alabama, Lynch vs. Chalmers of Mississippi, Buchanan vs. Manning of Mississippi, Stolbran vs. Aikin of South Carolina, Cannon vs. Campbell of Utah, Stovall vs. Cabell of Virginia, to chairman Calkins, Representatives Pettibone, Jacobs, Atherton and Jones.

RICHMOND, 27.—News is received here this morning from West Point, on York River, of a terrible disaster

to the steamer *West Point*, of the Clyde Line, plying between that point and Baltimore. She arrived at West Point early yesterday, and began to discharge her cargo. They cleared out all the freight between decks, and had gone below into the hold to take out a quantity of kerosene oil, when an explosion occurred which blew off the side of the vessel into the river and set her on fire. Nineteen passengers, four of the crew and nearly all of the steward's hands perished. The first and second officers escaped. The Captain also was saved. The crew were from Baltimore, Richmond and West Point. The *West Point* was a new ship, having only made a few trips. She was valued at \$60,000; insured. The explosion is unaccounted for. It occurred near the forward hatch, and the vessel was instantly in flames. The twelve colored men in the hold were killed or burned to death. Five others jumped overboard, and four were drowned. The steamer was cut loose when it was found impossible to save her, and she drifted two miles up Pamunky River, where everything burned except her iron hull, which broke amidships. Her chief stevedore, and L. S. Bradford, first officer, are among the killed. Peter Geoghehan of Baltimore, her second officer, and Wm. Bohannon, were badly burned. Eighteen of the nineteen dead are colored; three others were injured.

JERSEY CITY, 27. — Joseph McLeary, who was recently sent to St. Francis Hospital for alcoholism, being seized with the worst form of black small-pox and refusing to go to the pest house was allowed to go home. A friend persuaded him to the police station and helped him along through the streets. The police, on hearing of his approach, barred the doors, and the man was deposited on the sidewalk where he died and was soon surrounded by a large crowd, mostly children. A cloth was laid over his face, but it was several times lifted by curious children. The friend who was with him was locked up for trying to get into the station to see the officers.

OMAHA, 27.—Another murder was committed in this city Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, Oscar Hammer, bar tender at Treitschke's saloon, a popular resort, being the victim. Hammer had some words with two young men, Frank Kenniston and Charles Koters, and was standing on the doorstep of the saloon talking to them, trying to quiet them down, and to get them to go home. Suddenly a sharp crack was heard, and the next moment Hammer tumbled backward into the saloon and died almost instantly in the presence of several men who were inside. He had been struck on the head with some sharp instrument, which inflicted a small wound, causing a fracture of the skull. It is thought that the weapon used was the butt end of a revolver. Koters and Kenniston immediately disappeared.

ASHLAND, Ky., 27. — Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibbons, who reside near this town, went visiting last Friday night, leaving their daughter, 14 years old, Miss Emma Thomas, 17 years old, and a son of Robert Gibbons at the Gibbons homestead. During Friday night villains came to the house, outraged both the girls, saturated their clothing with oil, set the house on fire, and killed young Robert Gibbons, who was attempting to give the alarm. All three of the dead had their heads split open with a hatchet. No clue to the murderers. A thousand dollars reward is offered for their capture. The Gibbons house was burned to ashes, only the chimney being left standing.

The *Sun's* Washington special says: It is asserted to-day that the President had determined before he went to New York to nominate ex-Senator Sargent for Secretary of the Interior, and William E. Chandler for Secretary of the Navy. This decision was subject to revision after Arthur's arrival in New York.

WASHINGTON, 28. Guiteau came into the court room this morning looking paler than usual. He had not slept well. A man was placed in a cell near his who was suffering from the most violent type of mania caused by the excessive use of morphine and during the whole night his shrieks ran through the jail. Guiteau was annoyed and asked what was the occasion for such a riot. The keeper replied, "We've got a crazy man on our hands to-night."

"Well," said Guiteau, "why don't you choke him and make him keep quiet and not let respectable people

be disturbed in this way by a miserable lunatic.

Dr. Macdonald was cross-examined by Scoville mainly on temporary insanity. The witness was asked if in his practice he had not met an instance of temporary insanity. He replied, "Yes, sir; I know of a man who was insane for 24 hours.

Scoville (eagerly)—And then he got well?

Witness—No, sir, he died. (Laughter at Scoville's expense.)

Witness was asked what he meant yesterday by saying: "I think he (the prisoner) has been playing a part in court." He replied: "I believe he has been feigning what he believed to be insanity, not really insanity, I believe he has been attempting to give the impression in court that he is insane and with that idea has been acting a part."

Scoville soon became involved in discussion with counsel on the pertinence of the question, when Guiteau shouted, "You had better let him go, you are making altogether too much of him. If you have not got enough sense to see it, I will have to tell you." Allusion was made to the axe incident when Guiteau commented contemptuously, "Oh nonsense, that axe story is the merest fiction, its all rubbish," and shortly afterwards, "Doctor, just tell something about Abraham and we will let you go."

The witness was asked if he were not discharged for granting a false certificate of health to Wm. M. Tweed, when the latter was in confinement in the penitentiary and replied, "I never gave Tweed a certificate of health or ill health, and I was never discharged from any position in my life."

Dr. Randolph, of Barksdale, superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum, near Richmond, Va., had visited the prisoner at the jail and had also closely observed him in the court, and from his personal examination and observation, was of the opinion that he was sane. Witness also testified that he believed Guiteau had been feigning in court. Witness believed, taking as true the facts set forth in the two hypothetical questions of the prosecution, that the prisoner was sane when he shot the President.

Dr. John H. Cullender, of Nashville, superintendent of the Tennessee Asylum for the Insane, had given special attention to the study of the insane for the past twelve years and had seen about 2,000 cases during his connection with the Tennessee Asylum. The witness visited the prisoner in jail and also closely observed the prisoner in the court, and believed him perfectly sane. Witness didn't believe that Deity ever inspired a man to kill a fellow-creature, and any one who labored under such an insane delusion would show it in act if not by words. Answering the hypothetical questions, he said the prisoner was undoubtedly insane.

Scoville excepted and Guiteau interspersed his remarks. Scoville made a sharp cross-examination. Recess.

After recess, Scoville put the hypothetical question, which embraced the clause: "suppose the prisoner believed himself to be a partner with Jesus Christ. Judge Porter protested against the question as blasphemous, and it would be a disgrace to a court of justice and a Christian nation to allow it to be entertained for a moment. Scoville replied that if no allusion could be made to what was claimed by the prisoner; to be the actuating motive or influence that led to his act, then the whole defense would be wiped away at a single stroke. Judge Porter proceeded to insist upon his view and declared that the time had come, when in the name of the American people and on behalf of the Government in the federal court, he felt it his duty to demand that the prisoner be removed to the dock.

Guiteau (spitefully)—"Oh, you do, you big mouthed Porter." Court officers sitting behind prisoner attempted to quiet him, when he whirled round and snarled at one of them, "Well, you mind your business, or I'll slap you in the mouth, you fool you."

Judge Porter continued his remarks and Guiteau again interrupted him and shouted, "Well, you had better mind your own business."

Judge Porter—That is my business here to-day, and, your Honor, I must now insist upon my motion of Saturday that the prisoner be removed to the dock.

Scoville arose to speak when Judge Cox said: Let me know first if counsel desire to be heard upon