

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

ELBERON, 13.—McVeagh is much encouraged and says the surgeons are confident that the alarming features of the lung trouble are passing away. Everything looks more encouraging and I feel much relieved.

Bliss said: The President is better. He had a good night's rest, which is having a good effect. He eats freely and had some milk punch, with brandy. His lung affection is nearly or quite under control. Everything looks favorable again.

James and Windom went to New York this morning. Hunt called, to-day, and was very favorably impressed with the President's condition.

Boynton says it is one of the President's brightest days. Doubtless there is an abscess on the right lung, but not very aggravating. It is not worse now than before he left Washington. It is caused by chronic blood poisoning.

6 p. m.—The President has experienced, since the issue of the morning bulletin, further amelioration of symptoms. He has been able to take an ample amount of food without discomfort and has had several refreshing naps. At the noon examination the temperature was 99.2, pulse 106, respiration 20. At 5.30 p. m. the temperature was 98.6, pulse 100, respiration 19.

The conversation continued at some length and was apparently gratifying to the listeners in consequence of it being frankly and seriously entered into by all concerned. The Colonel summed up with the remark that the President was better now than he had been for ten days at least.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Another attempt was made last night to kill the assassin Guiteau. There is reason to believe that a few days ago there was some talk among the soldier, detailed to guard him, in regard to which one of them should be chosen to shoot at him whenever he should present his head at the window of his cell where it could be seen from the outside. It was decided that the work should be done by Sergeant John A. Mason, of Company B, Second Artillery, and he made preparations for it. This evening three wagon loads of soldiers left the arsenal for the jail to relieve the day guards. Mason was in the first wagon and his companions noticed that he was fumbling with the lock of his gun and was acting strangely. Nothing was said to him about it however. When his wagon reached the jail Mason was to get out. He pushed forward, reached a small hillock, about three feet from where the horses stood, brought his gun to his shoulder, took steady aim at Guiteau's window, shouting "There he is!" and fired. Before the smoke cleared away the other soldiers gathered around him.

"In Heaven's name, man," cried Private Davis, "why did you shoot?" "I wanted to kill that wretch in there," was the reply, and I have been at it for ten days, I hope I have done the work in good style."

Mason then walked toward the commanding officer, Captain McGilroy, saying:

"Captain, I have tried to kill that dirty loafer in there. Here is my gun and bayonet, take me in charge."

McGilroy had heard the shot but had not dreamed of Mason's intentions. He placed Mason in the charge of two soldiers. There was much excitement about the jail and inside of it. The prisoners who had heard the shot ran to the windows and shouted to Warden Crocker and his deputy, who had been in the jail office. They ran through the corridors to Guiteau's cell and found him on his knees, terror-stricken.

"Do they want to murder me?" he asked.

The warden assured him he need have no fear.

"But I've been shot at," said the prisoner. "I was standing at my window when one of those soldiers fired at me; the ball passed by my ear, went through my coat, hanging up there, and cut in pieces the photograph of my mother which was in the pocket."

The warden discovered that the ball had not hit the prisoner's body, and then he went outside to see who had fired the shot. It was agreed that it would be best to tell Guiteau that the shooting was accidental. This announcement was made to him, the explanation being that a soldier in getting out of the

wagon had accidentally discharged his gun. It was decided that Guiteau should be removed to another cell, and he was placed in one formerly occupied by Stone, who murdered his wife.

No official notice of Mason's offence has yet been reported at the War Department. It is stated that Mason will be promptly surrendered if demand is made for him by the civil authorities. If such demand is not made, Mason will be tried by court-martial. Army officers generally express a feeling of mortification at this attempt on Guiteau's life as reflecting on the discipline and good name of the service.

Guiteau has told ten different stories about his position when Sergeant Mason fired into his cell last night. At first, and when under excitement, he said he was standing at the window, but it is believed that his first statement is true, and that he concerted the second with the idea that it would give him more notoriety if he made it appear that he had a very narrow escape. This is not the first time that Guiteau has given reason since he was imprisoned, to believe that he does not always tell the truth. His account of the shooting as near as given to Warden Crocker was as follows: It was a close call, and walking to the window he pointed to a hole in the outer glass and said: You see that? Well, I saw the wagons when they came out. It was raining then, and I was looking at the soldiers getting out of them. I had my arms in this position, putting one arm over near the elbow and resting them on the first bar of the cell and my chin was resting on them, when I saw the flash right from that corner, indicating the south corner of the vest window, and near this was a ball crashing and passing over here, pointing over his shoulders. See here, the ball came in right here, pointing to a spot on the wall. It was a powerful shot, for after it glanced it went right through my coat which was hanging on this nail; see what it done. This picture (pulling out one of the photographs taken of him in which the left breast is completely torn out) I had some other things, tooth-picks, etc., it did not touch. I want to keep the picture as a memento. Gen. Crocker said: There was a good aim at the heart of the picture; yes, but I would rather have it there than in mine. I don't know who did it. A guard remarked: It looks like it was an accident. Guiteau made no reply, but evidently did not take any stock in the suggestion. Sergeant Mason is said by the officers to be the best shot in the company. He says that he had observed that every evening when the guard arrived Guiteau took the same position in the cell, under the window, but he could not fire a direct shot from that position. He had to round the yard to get a position at another place in order to command the range of Guiteau's cell window. Mason did not stop at his usual place to see if Guiteau was at the window, but as he had never failed to be there when the guard arrived, Mason took it for granted that the prisoner was at the window, and hurried on to where he could get range and fired, without attending to his aim to make it certain that Guiteau was in range.

There is reason for believing that Guiteau tells lies. They do not understand how he knew when his birthday arrived. The guards say he is an unconscionable liar about the most trivial matters. He was in great terror lest he should be murdered. The guards passing the cell frequently heard him praying during the night. He is evidently an arrant coward. He tells a falsehood in saying that he was at the window, as from where the shot was fired he must have been hit had he stood there. Guiteau has been removed to another cell, and its location in the jail is kept a profound secret. Neither the military or officers other than those who are on duty in that particular portion of the building know where it is. About noon to-day Guiteau took up his abode in his new quarters.

There will be no court martial in the case of Sergeant Mason. His offense is one against military, not civil law; it is not thought at the War Department that there will be any trial at all. The opinion that Mason was not in his right mind when he did the firing is prevalent among the officials of the War Department. The civil authorities may move in the matter and prosecute Mason, but it is not thought they will. The district attorney has not taken any action, and says he has had no official notification of the shooting. Guiteau keeps his reckon-

ing of time by making a little notch in a piece of candle he has for each day that passes.

Sergeant Mason who shot at Guiteau is still imprisoned. There is some doubt as to jurisdiction. It is not believed he was drunk or wild from drink. Although no plot for the killing of Guiteau was discovered among the guards it is known that they are deeply hostile toward him. The officers believed Guiteau lied and was not at the window, but when fired at Guiteau exhibited some agony of fear.

Commissioner Raum left for New York to-night, having received a telegram from Secretary Windom inviting him to a conference on the subject of delinquency of private banks in the matter of internal revenue taxes.

The Postmaster General has ordered the discontinuance on the 17th inst., of the steamship mail service on the route from New Orleans to Shreveport, a distance of 160 miles. The temporary star service is ordered suspended and the officers of the route, pending completion of the arrangements permanent saving and for annually to the Government by discontinuance of \$12,000.

Secretary Kirkwood, Adjutant-General Drum and Governor Fremont, had a conference to-day, relative to the defence of the inhabitants of Arizona from the hostile movement on the part of the Apache Indians. It was decided to furnish the Governor at once with the needed supply of arms to be distributed among the people in that portion of the Territory threatened with invasion. Governor Fremont left for Arizona to-night.

New York, 12.—John F. Bateman, aged 28, clerk in the employ of Taylor & Brutin, bankers and bullion merchants, Leadville, robbed his employers of silver bullion to the amount of \$1,300 in the beginning of the month, and fled to this city. He carried bullion valued at \$1,000 and his wife had preceded him with \$300 worth. The Leadville police advised Inspector Byrnes about it. They ascertained that a lady styling herself Mrs. Bateman, of Clifton, Staten Island, had deposited silver to the amount of \$1,300 at the assay office to be assayed and stamped. The officers secured the property and found Mrs. Bateman's house in Clifton, watched it, and last night arrested Bateman himself. His wife was not found.

A Tribune reporter interviewed Armstrong, King Kalakaua's attorney-general, who arrived from Europe yesterday. Armstrong said the King will soon arrive here. He will stay two weeks in the Eastern States, and then go to Virginia, Kentucky and San Francisco in October. He will sail from San Francisco for his kingdom. The King was much surprised at the grandeur, power and wealth of England, but he was most pleased with the grand display that was made over him in Japan.

Ten thousand dollars was collected for Michigan. There is a general movement to collect necessities.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—A Lewiston, Idaho, dispatch says: Maj. Truax and party, who went out to examine the approaches to Lolo Pass, at the Bitterroot Mountains for railroad purposes, arrived here last night. He reports the route up Lolo Ford, of the Clear Water, to within 15 miles of the summit, as good, the maximum grade at no point exceeding 50 feet per mile, and the maximum grade of no point on the last 15 miles exceeds 108 feet per mile, and he believes this can be reduced to 75 or 80 feet. From the summit east to Bitterroot River, was an easy grade. Another party is viewing out another pass to the south of this, that is claimed to be several hundred feet lower, called Skakaso. On examination Truax has dispelled the theory of the Northern Pacific surveyors, who asserted that no railroad pass existed south of Pendoreille. This will shorten the railroad line from Ainsworth east to the mouth of Bitterroot River to Missoula over 100 miles.

A Tucson dispatch says: Colonel Biddle, commanding operations in the field, troops M, Sixth cavalry, and Lieut. Clark, Sixth cavalry, arrived at Thomas to-day, having come over the trail from the direction of Fort Apache. The citizens of Prescott have organized a militia company. Twenty-five Hualapais have been enlisted as scouts, and will join Colonel Price commanding the district of Verde. Price is now moving with his command through Tonto Basin toward Cibicu, where the fight with Carr's command occurred. Lieutenant Gale

Woods has enlisted fifty Indian scouts at the agency, and is moving with Captain Tupper, commanding ing troop G, Sixth cavalry, toward Apache. Fifty Sharps or Springfield carbines with 10,000 rounds of ammunition have been ordered to each of the following points: Forts McDowell, Bowie, Grant, Lowell and Wilcox station. They will be sold to citizens.

A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says the Citizen has the following from Thomas and Col. Biddle, arrived from Apache yesterday en route to Wilcox: Clark arrived yesterday with his company of scouts, who are to be mustered out at Fort Gillors, accompanied by Frank Bennett, chief of scouts, who enlisted thirty-five Indian scouts at Carlos, twenty of them being Yumas and Navajos and fifteen Tonto and agency Apaches. They left this morning for New Mexico. S. French, a stock rancher, living eighteen miles above Apache, now here, ascertained by telegraph last night, that his wife and six children had taken refuge at Cooley's ranch. The Indians had driven off 400 head of stock and sixty horses. At Cooley's ranch there are now thirty white families and 150 Indian squaws and children guarded by friendly Indians. Yesterday Capt. Ramers and Company E, of the Sixth, commanded by Lieut. Stanton, left for Apache. Major Tupper's company is under marching orders. Col. Scully, Post Quartermaster, is building a large ferry boat to enable troops to cross the Gila river readily, which would indicate renewed activity. Lieut. Gatewood, with a company of scouts, is expected here.

PORT HURON, Mich., 12.

To the American People:

We have to-night returned from the burnt district of Huron and Salina counties. We have seen the burned, disfigured and writhing bodies of men, women and children. Rough board coffins containing the dead, followed to the grave by a few blinded, despairing relatives; crowds of half starved people at some of the stations asking for bread for their family and neighbors. We hear of more than two hundred victims already burned; more charred and bloated bodies are discovered daily; and more than 1,500 families are found to be utterly houseless. They huddle in barns, school houses and in their neighbor's houses, scorched, blinded and helpless. Some still wander around, half-crazed, about the ruins of their homes, vainly seeking their dead, and wringing their hands, refusing to be comforted. More than 10,000 people who only a week ago occupied happy, comfortable homes, are to-day, homeless and houseless sufferers. They are hungry and almost naked. When found, in such great numbers and so widely scattered, our best efforts and greatest resources fail to supply their immediate wants. Without speedy aid many will perish, and many more will suffer and become exiles. Our people will do their utmost for their relief, but all our resources would fail to meet their necessities. We appeal to the charity and generosity of the American people to send help without delay.

(Signed) E. C. Carleton, Mayor of Port Huron; Chairman of the relief committee, W. Hartnuff, John P. Sanborn, Charles A. Ward and Omar C. Conger.

BUFFALO, 12.—Near Corfu, forest fires have attacked clearings, compelling families to abandon their houses. Horses and stock have been lost. Many animals are dying.

MINNEAPOLIS, 12.—Prof. King's balloon "Great Northwest," after inflating with hydrogen all day, rose sluggishly at 5.30 p. m. There was no wind, and it was apparently over-weighted with five balloonists and two signal service men, seven persons in all and 500 pounds of baggage. After hanging in the air in full sight for half an hour, it slowly settled between the bluffs, near Fort Snelling, and came near settling in the tree tops, but the occupants threw out a large quantity of ballast, and it moved south as desired. He expects to reach the Atlantic seaboard in a few days.

St. LOUIS, 12.—The Post's Kansas City special says: No more robbers have been captured. The officers are aided much by young Chapman, who is now certainly known to have made a full confession. More arrests are expected to-day. It is rumored that a large quantity of plunder taken from the passengers was found in a cave four miles from the scene of the robbery in an unrequented part of the country. A

suspicious looking, heavily armed stranger, riding a fine, but much faded horse, was arrested in Nevada, Vernon County. He is evidently one of the robbers.

LONG BRANCH, 12.—Agnew says this evening's bulletin was a favorable one and he could not say more than was contained in it if he should talk an hour.

Hamilton arrived to-night, and Agnew will leave in the morning. At half-past 10 to-night, the President is sleeping, and in the opinion of Hamilton and Agnew there was every prospect of a favorable night. There has been no febrile rise, temperature and respiration normal, the pulse has not been taken. During the day he has taken nourishment freely. There has been no further annoyance from the stomach. When Hunt called on the President to-day he informed him it was on business in his department requiring the President's attention. It has been the custom of the President to refer to the Secretary in nautical terms, and after shaking the hands of the President to-day, the Secretary, pointing towards the ocean, remarked, "well, Mr. President, I see you had to retreat to my domain." "Yes," said the President; "there it is; and isn't it beautiful too?" The President to-day expressed a wish that he would soon be able to sit in a rocking-chair and look out on the ocean. The day, on the whole, is said to have been a favorable one. The parotid trouble has practically disappeared, the wound is in excellent condition. The President expressed himself as feeling better, and no further developments have occurred in the vicinity of the right lung.

ELBERON, N. J., 13, 8.30 a. m.—At the examination of the President at 8 a. m. to-day the temperature was 99.4, pulse 100, respiration 20. He passed a comfortable night, sleeping most of the time and on the whole his condition this morning is encouraging and gives promise of a good day.

Signed by physicians.

At 11 a. m. the President sent for the surgeons and Doctors Hamilton, Bliss and Boynton hurried over, creating some alarm by their rapid movements. The surgeons were in the cottage but about 15 minutes. When they emerged Dr. Hamilton said the President had been very desirous to be moved from his bed into an invalid chair, and feeling strong enough to stand the change, had sent for the doctors to have it made. We lifted him into the chair where he now sits in a reclining position, enjoying the change of position very much.

BOSTON, 12.—A band of light, four or five degrees in width, and very distinctly marked, was observed in the heavens to-night, extending nearly from northwest to southeast on the horizon. The phenomenon lasted about thirty minutes. It was seen in many parts of New England, also New York State.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Star holds that the law of the District of Columbia is such that if the President should die at Elberon or elsewhere outside of the district, Guiteau could not be convicted of his murder. The courts of the District would not have jurisdiction of the offense as homicide, but would be confined to the consideration of the assault only.

The Tribune's Long Branch special says: A railing on the top of the portico on the outside of the President's window was removed to-day, to give him an unobstructed view of the ocean. A sentinel pacing his beat on the edge of the cliff gazed earnestly up toward the sick room window as he passed and was honored by a military salute from the hand of the President.

LOUISVILLE, 13.—Samuel Ramsay, a very hard case, was taken from jail at Owensville, last night, and hanged. Ramsay had served a term in the penitentiary and had been jailed at Owensville for murder, a few days since, of a young farmer named John Smith.

NEW YORK, 12.—The first annual exhibition of the Chicago Fair Association commenced to-day on the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park, and will continue for a week. The fair was an assured success so far as entries and display were concerned long before it opened and the attendance was large beyond all expectation. This is the first fair held in Chicago since 1859.

CHICAGO, 12.—The Inter-Ocean's Port Dalhousie says: The schooner Regina, laden with salt from Goderich to Owen Sound, foundered off Cove Island, in Saturday night's gale and went down with all on board. Several marine casualties are reported from along the shores of