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THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

THE CASE TO BE OPENED THIS MORNING.

THE JURY COMPLETED YESTERDAY—WHO AND WHAT THE JURYMEN ARE—WHY CERTAIN MEN WERE EXCUSED FROM SERVING—THE ASSASSIN EXCITED—HE SUCCEEDS IN FLUDING HIS COUNSEL AND PUBLISHING AN APPEAL—MR. SCOVILLE DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR GUITEAU'S ANTICS—GUITEAU SATISFIED WITH HIS OWN ACTS.

Three more men were accepted as jurors in the Guiteau case yesterday, and the jury thus completed was sworn. The case will no doubt be opened for the prosecution this morning, and it may be that witnesses will be examined. It is understood that Secretary Blaine will be among the first witnesses, if not himself the first. Some of the persons summoned as talesmen were excused from serving, because they bluntly said that nothing could change their opinion respecting Guiteau and his crime. One man was challenged peremptorily by the prosecution because of his opinion that General Garfield was killed by malpractice. Guiteau succeeded in passing to reporters for publication an appeal to the legal profession of the country. Mr. Scoville made a personal explanation in court, and disclaimed any responsibility for this act of the assassin.

SCENES IN COURT ON THE THIRD DAY.

THE JURY FILLED—IT IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE BEST JURIES EVER EMPANELLED IN THE DISTRICT—GUITEAU GRAIN UNMANAGEABLE—HE IGNORES MR. ROBINSON AND WANTS MR. SCOVILLE TO UNDERSTAND THAT HE IS MANAGING HIS OWN DEFENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Twelve men sat in the jury chairs on the right of the bench in the Criminal Court-room to-day, when the Court adjourned. Three jurors were selected to-day, and the jury thus completed was empanelled. This was the outcome of to-day's proceedings. The next step—the delivery of the opening argument for the prosecution—will be taken to-morrow. The jury consists of the following persons; John P. Hamlin, a tall silver-haired thoughtful-faced American, a restaurant-keeper; Frederick W. Brandenburg, a little, excitable, black-haired German, a cigar manufacturer; Henry J. Bright, a broad-shouldered, bright-faced, comfortable-looking American, a retired merchant; and Charles J. Stewart, merchant; Thomas H. Langley, grocer; Samuel F. Hobbs, plasterer; George W. Gates, machinist; Ralph Wormley, laborer; W. H. Brawner, grocer; Thomas Heinlein, machinist, and Joseph Prather, who, with the exception of Wormley, are men of a similar stripe. Wormley is a character. He is a man of natural ability, very quick-witted and well-balanced. He was, years ago, active in politics, and acquired self-confidence and the courage of his convictions. He is square-headed, his hair is slightly silvered, and he wears a perpetual smile. All the jurors are intelligent, educated, thinking men. They are all Christians. There are no office-holders or office-seekers among them. Most of them are men of family, and all of them are respectable residents of the District. Taken as a whole it is one of the best juries ever empanelled here. The jury is satisfactory, alike to the prosecution and defence and from it an impartial verdict may be expected.

When Judge Cox entered and took his seat all the chairs within the bar were occupied by members of the bar and newspaper reporters, and the tiers of benches behind were black with row upon row of spectators. At the prosecutor's table sat Judge Porter and Messrs. Corkhill, Smith and Davidge, of counsel for the prosecution, and Dr. Gray, of Utica, summoned as an expert in insanity by the Government. At the long counsel table sat Mrs. Scoville and her brother, John W. Guiteau. A vacant chair stood between them, and Messrs. Scoville and Robinson, who outwardly harmonious at least, were conferring together respecting the jury. In front of the long counsel table sat the correspondents. Every inch of standing room on the left of the bench was occupied. The crier, a unique being who should be embalmed, ran over the old Norman formula. Then he cried, in stereotyped tone, "Hats off, come to order, gentlemen." The prisoner was not in court and everything waited for him. The crier and the clerk called the roll of the regular panel. Presently there was a commotion in the crowd around the little door to the right of the bench, which is kept closed by Frederick Douglass, jr., and the crier stopped to say "Make way, gentlemen."

A rather shaky-looking policeman entered. Then came the assassin, handcuffed of course, but holding half a dozen New-York newspapers in his hands, THE TRIBUNE on the top. He shuffled in at a shambling gait, and, falling over one or two projecting feet and a chair or two, finally landed in his own chair, between Mr. Scoville and J. W. Guiteau. He was followed by Perry Carson, a tall, broad-shouldered and very black jailor, and two policemen, one of whom was the officer who arrested him on the morning of the shooting. He held his hands up and gazed intently at them while Carson unlocked the handcuffs. Thanking him very heartily, Guiteau settled into his chair, and, having nodded to his relatives—he ignored Robinson—he took up THE TRIBUNE and read steadily for a while. Meanwhile the seventy-five talesmen were sworn in squads of twenty and severally examined by the Court to ascertain their general qualifications, and by Mr. Scoville to ascertain their special qualifications to sit on the jury. The counsel for the prosecution manifested great indifference as to the jurors' qualifications. Mr. Scoville's questions under the license of the Court were sufficiently searching, however, to bring out all that there was in every witness. The examinations were less interesting than those of yesterday. Most of the substantial men on the list were in the mental condition of the prominent merchant who said this afternoon: "If I am called I shall be excused, because I believe that the miserable wretch should be hung by the neck until he is dead; and because, second, I have conscientious scruples against capital punishment."

One by one the talesmen were examined. Some of them had fixed opinions, some of them had none; some of them considered the prisoner sane, some of them considered him insane; some of them thought he ought to be "burned," and others thought that "tortures" would be "too good for him." One man thought that it would be contrary to the genius of our institutions to lynch the prisoner; he didn't think "them ways" were American. One man was quite sure from having read the newspapers and the official bulletins, especially the latter, that the President had died from malpractice. Another man who seemed quite willing to serve was Moss, who was discharged from the library of Congress because of a quarrel with a Democrat employed there, which grew out of an insult to a photograph of General Garfield. He was challenged peremptorily by the defence. Out of it all came three jurors: Brawner, a well-to-do, well-fed grocer, who had no pronounced opinions on any question; Heinlein, a machinist, of good family and good character, who had no respect for Judge Lynch, and Prather, a well-established commission merchant of patriarchal appearance.

It was twenty minutes of one when the last juror was accepted and sworn, amid the hum of many voices whispering congratulations on the termination of this tedious stage of the trial. After the complete jury had been selected and placed in charge of the deputy marshals, the Court took a recess for half an hour. At the end of that time the Court reconvened and the jury was sworn as a body. During the whole session Guiteau and his brother had been in an animated conference over certain statements which the assassin wanted to make public. One, the appeal to the legal profession for assistance, the prisoner had already written on rough pieces of paper. Another, in reply to the criticisms of the press, he had in mind. He insisted that his brother should see that the appeal to the legal profession, at least, was published. His brother endeavored to induce him to abandon his purpose, but in vain. Finally he seemed to acquiesce in Guiteau's determination, but, while leaning over him, said to a policeman: "See that that statement does not get out." Guiteau heard him, and straightway delivered a lecture to the effect that it was wrong to deceive in the abstract, and foolish to attempt to deceive him in the concrete. If his brother disapproved of anything that he did or proposed to do, he could say so, but he hoped he could not resort to deception. He wanted his brother to understand that he was his own counsel; that he knew what he was about, and had all his legal rights at his tongue's end. He did not propose to be humbugged. His brother then promised to publish the appeal, if Mr. Scoville would put his approval upon it. The correspondents and reporters got hold of the appeal, however, and before Mr. Scoville saw it it was on the wires. Of course Mr. Scoville disapproved of it, and he was very much incensed when he heard that the appeal had gone out. Guiteau, however, was for the time happy and very much in love with his brother, between whom and himself there has always been strife. He joked with him and united with him in making comments on the talesmen. He took a decided interest in the latter and was constant in suggestion to his counsel. When there remained to be chosen but one juror he grew more excited and nervous than usual. He seemed to realize how rapidly he was approaching the end and exclaimed, "Exhaust all our challenges; time's what we want—time." On the whole he approved of the selection made. While he was not coaching his counsel or chatting with his brother he was reading THE TRIBUNE. He remained perfectly quiet until Mr. Scoville, after the recess disclaimed all responsibility for anything Guiteau had given or might give out for publication. He didn't like this disclaimer at all and said so, pounding on the table in a very emphatic manner. The Court adjourned after that to give the jurors an opportunity to arrange for a protracted term of service, and Guiteau was taken up stairs after the adjournment and lodged in the small room in which he was placed when he was brought up from the jail. He was handcuffed and guarded. His brother and sister went up to see him. To them he complained of the conduct of Mr. Scoville. He wanted them to understand that he was conducting his own case. "So far," he said, "I have made no mistakes. When I do you and Scoville can step in. I was right in issuing that appeal. It will be generously responded to."

The crowd in the court-room this morning was as orderly as could be desired. A great deal of interest, of course, was manifested in the assassin, especially by the women. There was a great deal of laughter over the weak jokes and quaint remarks of counsel and talesmen. Outside, a large crowd jeered and hooted the assassin as he was conducted, trembling, to and from the van. To-morrow Colonel Corkhill is expected to open for the Government. A few witnesses, beginning with Secretary Blaine and Dr. Bliss, who were in attendance to-day, may be examined.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST INCREASING.

A BETTER CLASS OF PEOPLE IN THE COURT ROOM—MANY MEN WITH UNALTERABLE OPINIONS—THE JURY COMPLETED—GUITEAU APPEALS TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION FOR HELP AND DISGUSTS MR. SCOVILLE, WHO MAKES A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The attendance of spectators in the court room this morning shows that the public interest is increasing, and that the desire to witness the proceedings is daily growing stronger in the higher classes of the community. Before 10 o'clock every available space in the room was occupied. The lawyers on either side made their way with difficulty to their respective tables; the Judge entered and the Court was opened with the usual proclamation. Thereupon Guiteau was brought into Court by police officers and deputy marshals, and, being relieved of his handcuffs, took his usual seat between Mr. Scoville on the one side and his brother and sister on the other. The nine jurors already selected and sworn were called and answered to their names, and then the names of the seventy-five talesmen composing the panel for this morning were called, and the work of testing their individual qualifications to sit as jurors in the case began.

Several of the first batch confessed to having entertained very decided opinions as to the prisoner's guilt. One of them, however, a laborer, declared that he had neither expressed nor formed an opinion; that he could not read, and that he had never held any conversation whatever on the subject. Mr. Scoville remarked that this man was about the kind of juror that the law contemplated, but that the defence did not want him. He therefore challenged him peremptorily.

The next person, a colored barber, answered all the questions in such a manner as to show that he was not disqualified, and in his case, too, a peremptory challenge was interposed by the defence.

Several others were excused because they confessed that they held very decided opinions on the subject of the prisoner's guilt, and then William H. Brawner, a grocer and commission merchant, was called. He declared that he had no fixed opinion on the subject. He was questioned very closely by Mr. Scoville, particularly as to his views upon insanity, and he expressed himself as having come to the conclusion that there are persons who are insane on one subject and perfectly sane on other subjects. "We will take the juror," said Mr. Scoville, after consultation with Mr. Robinson and the prisoner. "Let him be sworn," chimed in the District-Attorney, and Mr. Brawner was accordingly sworn as the tenth juror.

Gustav Lansburgh, a merchant, said that his opinion was so decided that no evidence would shake it. George T. Keene, a merchant tailor, said that his opinion was so decided that nothing under the sun could shake it, and Adam Goddis, a merchant, said that it would require very extraordinary evidence to change his opinion. These men and several others who avowed more or less decided opinions were excused.

Thomas H. Barron, a carpenter and builder, answered the preliminary questions in a satisfactory manner, and was then more closely examined by Mr. Scoville. He talked very little and read very little on the subject, he said, and never formed opinions until he had heard both sides. He never had been a Freemason. He had once been an Odd Fellow, but had dropped that order because it was the duty of a good citizen to help everybody. Being asked whether he believed in a hereafter, he said that the present implied a hereafter, and that he believed that every violation of law, whether natural or spiritual, would be punished. Being asked whether he had ever employed any of the lawyers for the prosecution, he said that the only lawyer he had ever employed was Mr. Davidge, and his experience of the law then was such that he had never sued a man since. Being asked whether his wife was living, he said: "Yes, what is left of her—not much." The dry and caustic humor with which this man replied to all questions afforded much amusement. Mr. Scoville at last made up his mind to accept Barron as a juror, but the District Attorney preferred to excuse him, and interposed a peremptory challenge.

Lewis J. Davis admitted having a prejudice against the prisoner, but would not like to say that he could not render an impartial verdict. This man was excused, and the next, a laborer, who said he could not read, was challenged peremptorily by the defence. J. G. Weaver said he did not believe that any evidence could be given that would change his opinion. He thought that torture was too good for the prisoner. The next man was also excused because he thought that in the case of Guiteau the rope should not be spared. Owen O'Hare had a very decided opinion, and did not think he could render any impartial verdict. He was excused.

T. Heinlein, an iron worker, admitted having an opinion, but thought he could render an impartial verdict. In reply to Mr. Scoville, he said that he read the papers every day, but was not a religious believer in them. He was then examined, as follows:

"If the defense of insanity were set up, could you give it a fair consideration?"

"I think I could."

"Have you talked and expressed your opinion freely on this subject?"

"I have."

"Have you ever said what you would do if you were called on the jury?"

"No; I do not think I ever expressed myself in that way."

"Did you ever offer to join an organization to 'lynch' the prisoner?"

"No; I am not one of that kind."

"You have heard of such a thing?"

"Yes, from newspaper reports, but I never took much stock in them."

"You have not been one of the 500 or 1,000 who were organized for that purpose?"

"No, sir; I am an American, and I do not believe that Americans belong to that kind of institutions."

"Have you ever advised lynch-law in this case?"

"I never did."

"You believe in all people abiding by the law?"

"I do."

"Have you ever been of infidel opinions?"

"No, sir; I believe in a Supreme Being."

"Have you ever been employed under the Government?"

"I was an officer during the war, and served during the whole rebellion."

"Have you been a contractor under the Government?"

"No, sir. I have always worked at my trade."

Mr. Scoville (after a brief consultation)—We will take him.

The District Attorney—Let him be sworn.

Mr. Heinlein was thereupon sworn as the eleventh juror.

John W. Hayes, a paper-hanger, said that he had formed a very emphatic opinion on the day of the occurrence, but had since changed it. He had no such opinion now as would prevent him rendering an impartial verdict. He had no scruples against capital punishment. In reply to Mr. Scoville, he said he had served on a jury on a murder trial several years ago. The result was that the prisoner got off, and he thought, therefore, that it was a packed jury. He had seen a good many juries in the District that he thought were packed.

"Would you give a fair consideration to the defence of insanity?"

"I would."

"Have you any opinions that would interfere with your accepting evidence given by witnesses on that point?"

"I cannot say that I have. As I said before, I changed my mind after the first offset. I had expressed my opinion very emphatically the day of the shooting, but I have changed it a good deal since."

"From what you have read in the newspapers?"

"From what I have read in the windows (meaning the medical bulletins) concerning the treatment of the doctors."

Mr. Scoville—We will accept the juror."

The District-Attorney—What do you say changed your opinion?

"What I read sometimes in the newspapers and what I saw sometimes in the windows."

"You mean the bulletins of the doctors?"

"Yes."

The District-Attorney—Well, you can be excused.

Mr. Scoville objected that the Government had already exhausted its right of peremptory challenge.

The District-Attorney—No, we have five challenges and this is the fifth.

Guiteau leaning over with a satisfied air toward a newspaper reporter)—Put that down.

Joseph Prather, a commission merchant, answered all questions satisfactorily, and was accepted and sworn as the twelfth juror.

The jury is constituted as follows:

John P. Hamlin, restaurant keeper; F. W. Brandenburg, cigar dealer; Henry J. Bright, retired merchant; Charles J. Stewart, merchant; Thomas H. Langley, grocer; Michael Sheehan, grocer; Samuel F. Hobbs, plasterer; George W. Gates, machinist; Ralph Wormley (colored), laborer; W. H. Brawner, commission merchant; Thomas Heinlein, iron worker; Joseph Prather, commission merchant.

After a recess of half an hour, the Court reassembled, and the oath was administered to the jury.

The District Attorney then said: "It has been customary, your Honor, in cases of this kind, when the jury has been organized, to allow them one day to business matters, and I therefore ask that the Court adjourn until to-morrow, when the case can proceed.

Mr. Scoville—I do not rise to offer any opposition to the motion, but I beg leave to make a personal explanation.

Before the trial commenced on Sunday evening several reporters called on me, and I gave them, as usual, such items as I thought of public interest, and I told them I should not entertain any more visits from reporters during the progress of the trial, but that they must get information as the case advanced. I also at that time intended to prevent anything getting into the papers except what came out properly during the progress of the trial. There was a paper obtained from the prisoner by some member of the press that was published. I think it was called an "Address to the Public." I did not see it before it was published, and I did not know its contents. To-day I understand that another paper has gone out without my consent. I had not intended that anything of this kind should get out to the public in the manner indicated. That paper was presented to me this morning by the prisoner, who asked me to indorse it. I refused to do it, and said I did not think it proper that anything of the kind should go out. I understand, however, that it has gone out. What I want to say is this: I would like to have the public understand that that paper has gone out without my consent. Not that I care for its influence on the public or anything of the kind, but because it is of that character that it might have if it were understood to have gone out with my consent) an influence in some quarters which I should very much regret. For instance, I have received this morning two letters from gentlemen in Chicago I think are fully competent to take part in the management of this case, whose services may be obtained. They are not residents of this District and may see this thing in the newspapers, and supposing it has gone out with my sanction it may have some influence on them. Of course, I could not meet all these things with private letters to persons in sympathy with me and giving me valuable assistance, and I simply want to leave it on record that from this time anything of this kind that gets into the papers is entirely without my consent and approval.

This speech had the effect of bringing the prisoner to his feet, and in an excited manner he said: "I desire to be heard. I appear here in a dual capacity, first a prisoner, and second as counsel, and I want to have the final say in this matter. When I request counsel, the Court can assign them. That paper was addressed to the legal profession and I expect many responses to it. I want it understood that I appear here in part as my own counsel, and until I request counsel I propose to defend myself."

The prisoner then resumed his seat, the manacles were placed upon his hands, and the Court at 1:45 adjourned until to-morrow.

The paper to which reference was made by Mr. Scoville and Guiteau is as follows:

To the Legal Profession of America:

I am on trial for my life. I formerly practiced law in New-York and Chicago, and I propose to take an active part in my defence as I know more about my inspiration and views in the case than any one. My brother-in-law, George Scoville, esq., is my only counsel, and I do not appear to the legal profession of America for aid. I expect to have money shortly so I can pay them. I shall get it partly from the settlement of an old matter in New-York, and partly from the sale of my book, and partly from public contribution to my defence. My defence was published in *The New-York Herald* on October 6, and in my speech published November 15 (yesterday). Any well-known lawyer of criminal capacity desiring to assist in my defence will please telegraph without delay to George Scoville, Washington, D. C. If for any reason an application be refused, the name will be withheld from the public. CHARLES GUITEAU.

In Court, Washington, Nov. 16, 1881.

DR. AGNEW SUMMONED AS A WITNESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—United States Marshal Kerns received a subpœna this afternoon for Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, one of the consulting physicians who attended President Garfield in his last illness, to appear at Washington as a witness in the Guiteau trial.

ROBBING THE GRAVE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—The grave of E. G. Burnham, lately of Lancaster, this county, was opened in Forest Lawn Cemetery by miscreants who removed the body to a secluded spot in the park adjoining. Upon discovering this circumstance and finding the body, a watch was kept for the robbers and last night three of them drove up with the intention, no doubt, of securing Mr. Burnham's body. They were fired upon by the watchers, but escaped, leaving the horse and buggy behind them. It was found that the latter had been hired at one of the livery stables under an assumed name. A warrant has been issued for an undertaker named Parker as being one of the parties implicated. The body was reinterred.

CONVICTED OF LIBEL.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Nov. 16.—Aaron A. Chase, Editor of *The Scranton Times*, was convicted this evening of libel on W. W. Scranton, late manager of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company. The jury gave a verdict for damage in the sum of $3,358.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CHARLESTON SENDING MONEY TO MICHIGAN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—Mayor Courtenay to-day forwarded to Governor Baldwin at Detroit, $755 contributed in Charleston for the Michigan sufferers.

LOST FROM A CUNARD STEAMER.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The Cunard steamer Atlas, which arrived here this morning from Liverpool, encountered severe weather, during which a heavy sea took a over the vessel, washing overboard a seaman, who was lost.

FAILURE CAUSED BY NUGENT'S FAILURE.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—George T. Clark, dealer in morocco leather, has failed, complications arising out of the failure of Christopher Nugent & Co., of Newark, N. J., being the immediate cause of his embarrassment.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—The Court of Pardons to-day commuted the sentence of John Somers, the Atlantic County murderer, who was to have been hanged on November 25, to imprisonment for life.

A NEW LABORATORY FOR CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The cornerstone of the new laboratory of Cornell University was laid to-day. The building is to be of stone, and will be the largest and most complete of its kind in the United States.

COLLEGE BOYS PLAYING FOOTBALL.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—In the game of football between the freshmen of the University of Pennsylvania and of Princeton College to-day the former made one goal, and the latter three goals and three touchdowns.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE MAILS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—John W. Lanahan, a clerk in the Baltimore Post Office, was arrested at an early hour this morning by Special Agent W. T. Henderson, on the charge of embezzling packages from the mails.

A PRIZE FIGHT INTERRUPTED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A dispatch to *The Courier* says that the Hidden-White prize fight took place near Conneaut, Ohio, to-day. Four rounds were fought, when the party was interfered with by the sheriff of Ashtabula County and the fight was drawn.

SUICIDE OF A MELANCHOLY LOVER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 16.—D. Taylor Strickland, an employe of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, committed suicide this morning. He had been drinking heavily, and on awaking this morning sat up in bed, and before the attendants could prevent it, cut his throat from ear to ear with a pen knife, severing the jugular vein. He was melancholy over a love affair.

NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Articles of incorporation of the following companies have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State: The Universal Heating and Illuminating Company, capital $1,500,000; the Harlem Mining Company, capital $1,000,000; the Utah Consolidated Silver and Gold Mining Company, capital $8,000,000.

LIBEL SUIT BETWEEN MANUFACTURERS.

TILTON, N. H., Nov. 16.—Walter Aiken, of Franklin, has brought suit for libel against William Abel & Co., of Laconia, manufacturers of the Abel knitting machine, in which he claims that the defendants injured his business and reputation by informing hosiery manufacturers that the Aiken machines are infringements upon Abel's patents.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A SUPPOSED DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

BONORING JOHN BRIGHT—GAMBETTA SAYS HIS FOREIGN POLICY WILL BE PACIFIC—THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

Nine persons were killed and several were wounded by an explosion on the steamer Severn while plying between Bristol and Glasgow. John Bright's seventieth birthday was celebrated in Rochdale yesterday. Gambetta announces that his foreign policy will be pacific. James Caird attributes the agricultural depression in England to bad seasons.

THE STEAMER SEVERN WRECKED.

NINE PERSONS KILLED—SEVERAL WOUNDED.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—An explosion, supposed to have been of dynamite, occurred yesterday on board the Glasgow steamer Severn, from Bristol for Glasgow. The Severn was towed to Kingstown Harbor. A portion of her decks was blown away. Nine persons were killed and several were severely wounded. Four were taken to the hospital.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch to *The Daily News*, from Dublin, says that 43 persons were badly injured by the explosion on board the Severn, and that four were conveyed to the hospital in a dying condition.

ANGLO-IRISH TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—James Caird, addressing the Statistical Society, of which he is President, last evening, said that in the ten years ending with 1881, 828,000 acres of grain land and 228,000 acres of green crop land in Great Britain had been converted into permanent pasture, and that an annual return of £8,000,000 [$38,800,000] formerly derived from those crops had thereby disappeared. Mr. Caird attributed the agricultural depression not to American competition, but to bad seasons. He considered that the burdens, difficulties and uncertainties of American agriculture would always place it at a disadvantage with British agriculture in the British market.

Sir Richard Assheton Cross, conservative member of Parliament, speaking at Warrington, said the altering of the Rules of the House of Commons ought not to be a party question; that if the Government proposals were of a party character then the opposition was bound to have nothing to do with them.

Mr. Goschen, Liberal Member of Parliament for Ripon, speaking at Waterford on Free Trade, contended that, if the excess of imports over exports was paid for out of income, it was absolutely a blessing to a people which had increased in ten years by 4,000,000.

Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, who is in Paris, received £2,850 last week, all practically from America. The Sub-Commissioners of the Land Court at Limerick has made the following reductions: A rent of £82 reduced to £42; of £40, to £25; of £49 to £28, 10s.

Twenty-five farms in County Tipperary have been sold by the Sheriff. Eighteen of the tenants, who were well able to buy in, permitted the Emergency Committee to purchase the farms at low prices. The sales were principally at the suit of Viscount Hawarden.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A decree has been issued announcing the separation of the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce. It points as an example to the United States and other countries which have made agriculture a distinct department.

It is rumored in parliamentary circles that M. Challemel-Lacour, now Ambassador to England, is to be Ambassador at Berlin; M. Leon Renault, member of the Chamber of Deputies, to be Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Count Duchasseul to be Ambassador at London.

The British Chamber of Commerce has given a banquet to the Technical Education Commission at the Cafe Riche. Mr. Samuelson, president of the Commission, said that he and his colleagues were surprised at what they had seen in the French technical schools. England, he said, had much to learn from France. He expressed the hope that the new Anglo-French treaty of commerce would be founded on free-trade principles.

M. Gambetta has not yet given his attention to the appointment of successors to General Chanzy and Count de St. Vallier, as Ambassadors to St. Petersburg and Berlin, respectively.

M. Gambetta has sent a circular note to the representatives of France abroad stating that the change of Ministry will not modify the pacific tendency of the foreign policy of France.

The Standard's dispatch from Paris states that the retirement of General Chanzy and Count de St. Vallier from their diplomatic posts has produced a very unfavorable impression.

General Mirbel has been appointed Chief of Staff.

THE LOSS OF THE HOWARDS AND EMMA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—Captain Dawling, of the brigantine Emma, Philadelphia for Halifax, which was in collision with the steamer Howards, makes the following statement: The Emma, with 223 tons of anthracite coal, left Philadelphia Tuesday, 8th inst., and passed Delaware Capes two days later. The collision happened about 2 a. m. when twenty two miles west by south from Sambro.

When first seen the steamer appeared to be going in an opposite direction from the brigantine. She was soon, however, perceived to be approaching close to the brigantine as if she would cross her bow. When it was seen that a collision was inevitable, the order was given to port the helm. The next moment the Emma struck the steamer abaft the fore rigging, cutting into her and making a large hole in the forward part of the brigantine. The latter's pumps were tried quickly after she struck, and she was found to be leaking badly. The only boat on board was then got ready, and all shoved off and made for the steamer, but before reaching her she was seen to go down. Nothing was seen of the Emma. Her crew after leaving her fell in with two boats from the steamer and the three headed for a light, which was seen some distance off, but it disappeared before long and the boats made for the land. All were subsequently rescued.

BISMARCK AND THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—*The North German Gazette* understands "that Prince Bismarck has merely requested from the Emperor authorization to negotiate with both sections of the probable Catholic and Liberal majority, and ascertain whether, and under what conditions, they will be prepared, either together or separately, to conduct the Government. The Chancellor thinks it incumbent upon him to obtain a declaration on that subject before he resolves to continue in office. The Emperor's decision upon the subject may be expected soon after the constitution of the Reichstag." Prince Bismarck's apparent object in the course above indicated is to demonstrate clearly the impossibility of the various sections of the opposition acting together. The measures to be submitted by the Government to the Reichstag include renewed bills for quadriennial parliaments and biennial budgets.

THE SPANISH PREMIER UPHELD.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to day Premier Sagasta replying to the attack upon the Ministry by Señor Canovas del Castillo pointed out the greater liberty of discussion now allowed in Spain as contrasted with the prohibition of a Republican banquet by Señor Canovas del Castillo when in power.

The Premier maintained that the Government had done every thing possible concerning the recent disturbances in Rome. The Government deplored the situation of the Holy See. The Spanish colonies, he said, would be placed on the same footing as the mother country, and the necessary colonial reforms would be introduced. In conclusion he said that the feeling of the French toward Spain was most friendly.

The debate then terminated and the Chamber adopted the address in reply to the royal speech by a vote of 279 to 33.

MR. WALTER ON THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—John Walter, M. P., of *The London Times*, recently speaking at Abingdon, in Berkshire, on the result of his tour in America, said it was desirable that there should be in all English towns a body of men able to advise their neighbors who are about to go to America. Any Englishman going to America, who is a good judge of land and who is steady and industrious, might be certain of becoming wealthy and prosperous before he is fifty years old. Before the close of the next century the United States would have a population of 200,000,000. He wished more Englishmen would go there. They would be an additional element of stability in the country, and would be as likely to succeed there as men of any other nationality.

JOHN BRIGHT'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Flags are generally displayed and triumphal arches erected in many places today at Rochdale in honor of John Bright's seventieth birthday. Congratulatory addresses were presented to him.

Mr. Bright, replying to an address at a meeting this evening at Rochdale, dwelt upon the benefit of free trade. Speaking on the land question, he said that unless means were taken to stimulate production by putting increased capital and skill into the soil, there was no remedy whatever for the agricultural distress but a great and permanent reduction of rent. At the conclusion of the meeting there was a torchlight procession, with bonfires and a display of fireworks.

LORD LORNE ON ANNEXATION.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Marquis of Lorne, replying to an address of the Corporation of Chester yesterday, said there was hardly a person in ten thousand in Canada who did not attach the utmost value to its imperial connection. The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise have arrived here.

The Liverpool Post's London correspondent says that the Princess Louise will accompany the Marquis of Lorne on his return to Canada five weeks hence. The Mrquis will resign the Governor-Generalship early in 1882.

THE NEW MEXICAN BANK.

MEXICO, Nov. 16.—The contract made by the Executive with the Franco-Egyptian Bank for the establishment of a National Bank in Mexico, has been approved by both Houses of Congress, with important amendments in the Senate.

EARTHQUAKES IN EUROPE.

PESTH, Nov. 16.—Three shocks of earthquake were felt at Agram on Tuesday night.

ROME, Nov. 16.—Earthquake shocks were felt at Naples, Catanzaro, and Cosenza early on Wednesday morning.

THE EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 16.—The elections for the Egyptian Assembly of Notables passed off quietly. The Arabs manifested little interest. The Premier, Cherif Pacha, has expressed his satisfaction at the result.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1881.

A contract has been signed for the construction of a new bridge over the Tay.

The Daily News in its financial article says that a large new Russian external loan is shortly expected.

The extensive premises of William Anderson at Cape Town, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is £50,000.

The Arabs who retired before the French expeditiod to Kairwan are now ravaging undefended points on the coast.

A report is current at Berlin that Krupp's cannon factory at Essen is about to pass into the hands of a company.

The Native tribes in New-Zealand display a stubborn attitude. One-hundred-and-twenty-four natives have been arrested.

Alexander Mitchell Moir, merchant, at No. 4 Cullum-st. London, E. C., has failed. His liabilities are estimated at $305,000.

The Porte has sounded the Ambassadors of the Powers with reference to their views regarding the Austrian conscription in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, denies the report that he will send a doctor to examine the mental condition of Arthur Lefroy the condemned murderer.

The next Consistory will be held on the 18th inst. The Pope will not pronounce an allocution. He will preconize some Bishops in Prussia, notably the Bishops of Fulda.

The Bavarian Ministry has refused to advise the Crown to give effect to a resolution of the Chamber of Deputies in favor of the repeal of the obligatory civil marriage law.

The Prussian Department of State Control Accounts, show that the budget for 1880 resulted in a deficit of $40,000,000 roubles as compared with the estimates. The deficit was chiefly caused by extraordinary military expenditure.

A dispatch from Geneva to *The Daily News* reports that the complete annihilation of the village of Elm, in the Canton of Glarus, appears to be only a question of time and bad weather. The summit of the Peak nearest the village is moving.

Advices from Mecca state that 500 persons are dying daily there from cholera. Steamers at Dekhdale refuse to embark returning pilgrims. The Sanitary Commissioner at Alexandria has learned that 300 persons died of cholera in Mecca on the 6th inst.

Dr. Carver declares that because of the unseemly wrangle on the occasion of his recent pigeon shooting match with Mr. Archer on the Gun Club grounds his matches there are off, including one for £1,000 with Mr. Stuart-Wortley, unless some other place is agreed to.

The Hon. Hanibal Hamlin, American Minister to Spain, with Mrs. Hamlin and Miss Blaine, daughter of the Secretary, arrived at Liverpool to-day in the steamer Illinois from Philadelphia. They are guests of United States Consul Packard. On Friday they will proceed to London on their way to Madrid.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL MAILS.

PROPOSED SHORTENING OF TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Numerous petitions have been received at the Post Office Department from the Pacific coast, as well as from New-York, asking for more speedy and frequent mail service between the two sections. The time has recently been reduced between New-York and San Francisco twenty-four hours, by the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in establishing the Chicago limited express. By this train the mail leaving New-York at 8 a. m. reaches Chicago the following day in time to make the overland connection. It now reaches San Francisco on the sixth day at half-past 1 p. m. The return mail leaves San Francisco at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There is not sufficient time between the arrival of the mail from and its departure for the East to permit the distribution of the Eastern mail and the writing of letters in reply to those received.

An effort is now making to increase the speed of trains west of the Mississippi, so that the mails will reach San Francisco at 6 o'clock on the morning of the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leave for the East two hours later in the afternoon. When that is accomplished letters can be sent from New-York to San Francisco and replies received at New-York within twelve days. Additional facilities are to be asked of Mr. Vanderbilt, so as to give the New-England States the advantages possessed by New-York City and the State of Pennsylvania. The promptness always shown by Mr. Vanderbilt in meeting the wishes of the Post Office Department induces the belief that the request will be granted, especially as it is not his habit to permit the country supplied by his lines to possess inferior mail facilities to those enjoyed by other parts of the country. This subject will probably be referred to by the Postmaster-General in his annual report.

CABINET RUMORS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A report is current to-day that Secretary Lincoln will shortly retire voluntarily from the Cabinet; that Hon. Emory Storrs will be the new Attorney-General, and ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, will succeed Mr. Kirkwood as Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Chauncey I. Filley is mentioned as Postmaster-General. General Longstreet as Secretary of the Navy, and General Beale, of this city, as Secretary of War.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Assistant-Secretary Hillhouse reported to the Treasury Department this afternoon the acceptance of $38,500 of continued 6 per cent bonds to-day. The sum previously offered and accepted amounted to $4,550, making a total of only $43,100 offered and accepted up to date under the terms of the Treasury circular, of November 4. The fact that so few of these bonds have been offered for redemption leads some Treasury officials to think that the Secretary will issue a call for bonds soon; but no expression of opinion, as to the amount likely to be called in, can be obtained. In respect to an inquiry, relative to the probability of the issuance of a call for bonds, Secretary Folger said this afternoon that he had not yet reached a decision on the subject.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1881.

The French and American Claims Commission met today and rendered judgment in sixteen cases upon application by claimants for leave to amend their memorials. The Commission granted the application in all except four cases.

Controller Knox to-day authorized the following National Banks to begin business: The Pemigewasset National Bank of Plymouth, Mass., capital $75,000; the First National Bank of New-Hampton, Iowa, capital $50,000; the First National Bank of Hiawatha, Kan., capital $50,000.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that during the