GUITEAU'S TRIAL RESUMED.

TWO EXPERTS GIVING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ASSASSIN.

Guiteau, in an Ugly Humor, Abuses his Counsel and Quarrels with his Sister—Dr. A. McLane Hamilton Cross-examined—Dr. Worcester's Change of Opinion on the Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The court was called to order at 10 o'clock promptly, all the jurors being in their seats. Dr. A. McLane Hamilton of New York was recalled to the stand for the purpose of cross-examination. Mr. Scoville asked the Judge to enforce the rule excluding the expert witnesses from the room while other experts were being examined. He said he would not make this application if it were not that the cross-examination of each one would be precisely the same.

The District Attorney said: "There never was such a rule in any court in the world."

The Judge—I never knew the rule enforced in the case of expert witnesses.

Mr. Scoville contended that the rule was more necessary in the case of experts than in the case of any other witnesses, inasmuch as they testified more to opinions and not to facts.

Mr. Davidge contended that the application made by Mr. Scoville was without precedent. Experts were mainly called not to testify to facts, but to give their opinions for the enlightenment of the Court. There was no necessity, therefore, for excluding them. It was part of their duty to remain in court.

The Prisoner (impatiently)—I will cut this short by saying that I am perfectly willing they should remain here and get all the information they can. I have so much confidence in their personal honor and integrity.

Mr. Davidge—That is what I was about to say.

The Prisoner—That's right, Judge. I will get you on my case—on my defence.

Mr. Davidge further argued in opposition to Scoville's application, which was finally denied by the Judge.

The cross-examination of Dr. Hamilton was then resumed by Mr. Scoville. The witness said he believed all mind was the production of matter. Mr. Scoville then asked if he believed that the universe is controlled by spiritual agencies or beings.

Mr. Davidge objected.

The Judge—If you want to ascertain whether he thinks insanity can be produced by spiritual influence, I do not think there is any objection to the question.

Mr. Scoville—It is in evidence that the father of this man and the man himself believed in a personal devil who took possession of a man and ruled him, and that he might be so influenced that he would be pushed to do evil. If this gentleman believes in no such thing as that he will give no force to that claim, and he may say that he does not believe that an individual ever had such an idea.

The Prisoner—I not only believe in a personal devil, but in a personal God. You will get more light on this subject of spiritoicy by studying the New Testimony and reading what Christ and Paul taught about it than by examining all these experts. (Turning to Scoville.) You had better get off this case, and let Reed manage it. You don't know anything about the business.

Mr. Scoville then glanced at a memorandum book from which he had been examining the witness, and was about to ask another question when the prisoner, looking over his shoulder, interrupted him with:

"You have got a lot of stuff there. I wonder who wrote that. It is not in your handwriting. It must have been contributed. Reed and I can do this business better than you can."

Mr. Scoville then went on to question the witness about the exercise of the will. After a while the prisoner broke in:

"The will is controlled by spirits, not by intellectual process. You had better drop this, gentlemen, and put Clark Mills on the stand. He is a better man for you. Dry that thing up. Clark Mills took a bust of my face. He thought that so fine one hereafter would be interested in it. He thought I was a great man. He was the man that did Jackson, opposite the White House. He thinks I am a greater man than Jackson, though Jackson has been President and I haven't been President yet. Clark Mills wanted to make money by getting it on my bust, so I took off my beard for his benefit. He is a better man for you than this one. He said that one side of my head was badly deficient."

In the course of his further examination the witness said that he did not believe in moral insanity, but he did believe there are moral expressions of intellectual insanity.

Q.—But you don't believe that acts of such persons, apparently prompted by coldness or viciousness, are evidences of insanity? A.—Not of intellectual insanity.

Q.—Do you hold that such persons up to the same standard of moral conduct as sane people? A.—Yes, so far as punishment for their acts is concerned.

Q.—Then you think that insane persons should be shot or imprisoned for such acts just the same as sane persons? A.—If insane people know the nature of their acts and their consequences, and can control their conduct, they should be punished for their acts just the same as sane people.

Q.—Are they usually so punished in insane asylums? A.—They are not.

The witness was asked whether he agreed with Mandsley that a person who has a delusion and acts under it has necessarily lost his knowledge of right and wrong in the particular case. His answer was that he did. If it was a pertinent delusion, and an insane delusion. He was also asked whether he agreed with Dr. Dixon, who writes to the effect that many lunatics are able to distinguish between right and wrong, while they cannot choose between them. The answer was that, to a certain extent, that was true. He was asked whether he agreed with Gray, that the acts of the madman often evince the same forethought and preparation as those of the sane. He answered in the affirmative, and added that a madman may know the legal consequences of his acts whether he has the power to control them or not.

Mr. Davidge—I suppose that many people may be insane from a medical point of view and yet know perfectly well the difference between right and wrong, and that they are doing wrong? A.—Yes.

The Prisoner—What difference does that make if I was overpowered by some superior force?

Mr. Davidge—I am not speaking about overpowering cause.

The Prisoner—That is all that there is to this case—whether I was overpowered or not. That is insanity. That is a matter of fact.

Dr. Worcester of Boston, whose examination as a witness for the defence was begun some weeks ago, and was closed abruptly because he insisted on Mr. Scoville defining what he meant in one of his questions by the word "inspiration," was called to the stand as a witness for the prosecution. He said in reply to questions by the District Attorney that he had examined the prisoner at the jail, and had been also a daily attendance in the court room for several weeks, and had carefully watched the prisoner's conduct during that time and heard what he said. He thought Guiteau was sane.

The Prisoner—How much pay do you expect to get for that? Dr. Hamilton charges at the rate of $50 a day. If you go to Corkhill he will give you a little slip for that amount, I am sure. I do not think the opinion is worth the snap to this jury; but probably Corkhill will pay you $500 for it.

The District Attorney then put to the witness a long hypothetical question, embracing the history of the prisoner's life, and the points made by the prosecution in the case. He was frequently interrupted by the prisoner exclaiming: "That is false," or "That is correct." The witness was asked whether, assuming these propositions to be true, the prisoner was sane or insane on the 21 of July last.

The Prisoner (interrupting)—Allow me to say right here that Col. Corkhill has made a very clear outward statement of the transaction, but we do not deal in mere outward phenomena in this case. We act in behalf of the Lord and for this jury and the Court and me to take care. Here is this quarter—the Lord and the Court and the jury and myself. That is a mere outward statement of the transaction. The spiritual causes forming to the act are entirely omitted.

The Witness (replying to the question)—In my opinion he was sane.

The District Attorney read an additional hypothetical question, reciting many of the discreditable incidents in the prisoner's life, in which he was constantly interrupted by the prisoner exclaiming: "That is false." "That is absolutely false." "That is a lie." "Shaw's men, I have disposed of him." The witness was asked whether, assuming these propositions to be true, the prisoner was sane or insane at the time of the shooting of President Garfield. The witness replied: "In my opinion the prisoner was sane."

The Prisoner—The fact about the matter is that this whole story of insanity I leave to the supposed reporter of the *New York Herald* on the side of the jury, so that there is a statement that the word "inspiration" was taken from me in the Court room. I heard that Guiteau and the others prepared his answers to my case. Corkhill knows my feelings in the jail with Bailey, the supposed reporter of the *New York Herald*. I gave him the substance in a two hours' interview, in which I talked about the Deity, about inspiration, about the political situation, and about other causes that prompted me to the President. And this witness for the defence, Dr. Hamilton, he came here and undertook to tell you that I do not know my own mind inspiration until three or four weeks after the shooting. At the instigation of the Deity I made a speech which has been in court. That is the kind of man that Corkhill is.

Mr. Scoville then cross-examined the witness, the questions being principally directed to an attempt to show that the witness had not no extended medical experience. He also questioned him as to his motive in attending in behalf of the defence, in giving whether he would be of any service to the prisoner. His reply was that he did so because at the time he believed the prisoner to be insane. He was asked what had changed his opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, and his reply was: "Mainly his own testimony, and my interview with him in the jail, and, third by the evidence which I heard."

The Prisoner—I guess that that Shakespeare you, Doctor, has spoken of to you well you were very friendly with me at that time to get the $500 fee in your pocket.

Guiteau was angered by Mr. Scoville's way of cross-examining the witness, and he exclaimed:

"I have asked Scoville, as the witness is. You are just commencing my case over! Some cross-examination. You are not fit to conduct an case at all. In three days after criminal law was established in this country I conducted a case in this Court room. I was a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of Vermont, of the Supreme Court of New York, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and I know what I am about. I am the more fit to conduct this case than a man who has been in the criminal business. You are not fit to conduct a case like this. You have not the requisite knowledge of the criminal law. You are a mere bloodhound way."

Mr. Scoville presented to the witness a postal card which the witness admitted having written. It was dated Nov. 24, and it read:

"Accept my congratulations on the manner in which you have conducted the defence. It may not be popular, but it is right and just."

The witness added that he saw no reason to take it back—at the time it was written.

Again the prisoner broke out against Mr. Scoville:

"It is an outrage on justice for this man to come here. He has had no experience in criminal practice, and he is murdering my case. I here require him publicly to get out of the case. I would rather submit my case to a jury of twelve men than with Charles Reed, who is a good criminal lawyer, than with this Scoville, who is murdering my case all the time. He has to work, working and working for the Government. I have a pretty lot of lawyers! Laughter. Scoville is paid by the government to injure my case, and in which he succeeds."

Mr. Scoville, for the first time during the trial, seemed to be annoyed, worried, and humiliated by the prisoner's speech. He had difficulty in repressing his emotion, as he said to the court that he had to notice what the prisoner said, and that he should be very glad to have the assistance of Mr. Reed.

The prisoner seemed to relent a little, as he noticed Mr. Scoville's emotion, and he said (encouragingly): "You are doing first-rate, Scoville, but make your cross-examination short. You limit the case by your inexperience in cross-examination."

The witness gave the substance of a letter which he had written to Mr. Scoville; it told the opinion which he had formed as to the insanity of the prisoner, and gave the opinion that it would be more to the credit and good name of the American people that the killing of the President was the act of an insane man, rather than that of a criminal, or a disappointed office seeker. It also stated the witness's qualifications for forming an opinion, and asked if he could be of any service. It was agreed that the letter itself, when found by Mr. Scoville, should be put in evidence.

The witness went on to state the circumstances connected with a meeting of the experts, who had been summoned for the defence. There were nine or ten experts at that meeting. Mr. Reed was there and asked each expert his opinion. The witness, when it came to his turn, expressed his opinion. Mr. Reed said, in summing up the opinion of the experts, "You seem to have the prisoner on the border line of insanity, and a little more testimony will carry him over." The impression of the witness was that he told Mr. Reed that he considered the prisoner responsible.

The District Attorney—What do you understand by the word "pressure," as used in this case? A.—I understand it as simply another term for the conflict going on in a man who is subjected to the temptation to do evil.

The Prisoner—Scoville, you should have let the man go two hours ago. If I were indeed for murdering Garfield and Scoville defended me, I would be hanged sooner. If you had let the man go two hours ago it would have been better for the defence. To the Judge—I tell him to get out of the case. He is ruining my case. He is not at to try it.

Mr. Scoville (with an air of resignation)—No one realizes that more than myself.

The Prisoner (in a fury)—Then get out of the case, you consummate idiot. You have got no more brains for this kind of work than a fool. You compromise my case in every move you make. If you had let that man go at 1 o'clock he would have done me no harm.

Mr. Scoville—It is the Court please, I have no more questions to ask the witness.

The Prisoner—You had better get off the case. I expect that the Almighty, notwithstanding Scoville's assinine behaviour, will see that I am protected. I expect that it will take a special act of God to do it.

Then followed an altercation, conducted in a lower voice, between the prisoner and his sister, in which he went over much of the same ground, and said that it would be well for him if all his relatives had died twenty years ago.

Mrs. Dunmire, the divorced wife of the prisoner, identified two photographs of him, taken some years ago, and denied having said to Mrs. Scoville anything about the prisoner's being insane.

Mr. Justice of Logansport, Ind., a former witness, produced a volume of Moody's life, which he said the prisoner peddled in Logansport, and in which he claimed the prisoner's name was legible, though it required to be looked at in a strong light. The prisoner himself denied that there was any such writing in the book.

The Court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

Correspondence Between Mr. James and Col. Bliss on the Subject of Civil Suits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following correspondence between Postmaster-General James and Col. George Bliss upon the Star route cases is to-day furnished for publication:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The Hon. George Bliss, of counsel in the Star route mail cases.

SIR: From an examination of the records of this department I have been convinced that money has been paid out of the funds of the Government to certain persons under circumstances which bring such payments within section 4057 of the Revised Statutes in a number of instances. The evidence, which seems to me sufficient to maintain suits by the United States to recover such moneys, is on file in this department. Copies of much of it are already in your hands. In compliance with law I hereby request that, unless you shall differ from me as to the weight of the evidence, you will cause suits to be instituted in the name of the United States for the recovery of such moneys, illegally paid, from the parties who received the same. Very respectfully,

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 18, 1881.

DEAR SIR: The request contained in your letter of yesterday that suits should be commenced to recover moneys illegally paid to contractors with the Post Office Department, is received.

When I first became connected with the cases known as the "star route" cases, I called the attention of the Attorney-General to the propriety of commencing civil suits such as you suggest.

He fully agreed with me, but the matter has been delayed in consequence of the unexpected labor connected with the preparation of the criminal cases. I was and am still of the opinion that it would be better that civil proceedings were to be forborne or delayed and civil proceedings substituted. It stands such as I believe it can be shown to have been committed in these cases cannot be punished by convictions in the criminal courts is more important to show this fact to the law making power and the public, and thus secure a change in the law, than to the recovery for the Government of the whole of the large amount wrongfully taken from the Treasury. I do not believe that our criminal laws, selection in the United States statutes are in all criminal matters, are so defective that crimes such as these are not punishable.

Nor do I believe that there will be any hesitation on the part of juries in convicting on proper evidence, such evidence as I believe we can present. Under this conviction I have in no way put aside the question of civil suits, and have devoted myself to the criminal cases. Even you, familiar as you are with these cases, can have little idea of the amount of labor which has necessarily been bestowed upon the preparation of them. The witnesses are scattered over thousands of miles. Hardly one of them is less than 1,500 miles from this city, and many of them are twice that distance. These witnesses have been searched for by your detectives with an energy, fidelity, and perseverance rarely combined in subordinates, and have been found in every quarter of the Union. The thousands of pages of testimony have gathered, together with that furnished by the voluminous records of the Post Office and Treasury Departments, have been carefully examined, arranged and abstracted, first by Inspector Wood and then by counsel, with an amount of personal labor far beyond anything I ever before knew to come into the case, and far beyond anything I would then have been willing to undertake.

In this examination breaks and omissions in the chain of testimony have been discovered and supplied. The criminal cases naturally divide themselves into lots of five great conspiracies. This week we have completed the work of examination and preparation for the Grand Jury and I trust, if the evidence as to one of these combinations, though as a general rule I prefer not to say anything about what we expect to do, I may mention that I intend to issue subpoenas for about sixty witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury as soon after the New Year as that body will be ready to examine them.

As a result of progress has been made in the preparation of the criminal cases connected with the other great combinations, which, indeed, that after so long a delay there is no danger that the statute of limitations can be applied to any of the cases. I hope they will be ready for the Grand Jury and for trial as soon as jury and court can attend to them.

Under these circumstances your request for the commencement of civil suits seems to me untimely. Personally, I have no authority to commence such suits, but you and I know that the senior counsel, who was yesterday appointed, and who, I believe, will not hesitate to give the requisite authority, for one of the first reasons for his selection is that position was fully avowed determination to press the Star route cases. I shall at once present to him a copy of your letter, and ask his approval. When received I will cause civil suits to be commenced in the name of the United States to which the evidence in the possession of the Government seems to justify such action.

You will, I know, agree with me that these civil suits should not in any way supersede the criminal prosecutions, for punishment of the offenders is to infinitely more importance than the recovery of money. Both civil and criminal proceedings will be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with justice to the Government and to the defendants, though it is quite possible that you will not find the progress as rapid as you desire. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLISS, Special Counsel.

Hon. THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster-General.

EX-WARDEN SHEVLIN'S PRISONERS.

All of the Blank Commitments Said to Represent Actual Convicts.

At the meeting yesterday of the committee of the Kings County supervisors appointed to investigate the charges against ex-Warden Shevlin of the penitentiary, Warden Green testified that he had made it one of his first duties to learn the names of all the prisoners, because of the threats that he had learned that Anthony Barrett, convicted for Mr. Shevlin, had made against him.

"I laugh at threats!" said Mr. Barrett in surprise. "You're fighting the wind."

"I wouldn't wonder if I am," was the response.

Mr. Barrett believed it to be true that Mr. Green had been kind to him, and said that he had reported another set to the commissioners of charities and correction. Mr. Green said that he made the report before he gave the testimony, and before he had discovered any additional one or individual cases.

Mr. Barrett, Mr. Gee, as a lawyer, said that Mr. Barrett had told him that he knew of five men who he believed were in prison for offences upon the Blank commitments, and at one time in the penitentiary. If this was not proven it was false on that they were fabrications.

Mr. Barrett said he would prove that all of these men had been in the penitentiary, and that he would dissipate all the efforts made by incompetent courts and paraded against Mr. Shevlin. The inquiry was adjourned.

West to Sea as Far as Newark.

For nearly ten days the police have been looking for Alfred Tompkins, who on Dec. 11 disappeared in the morning from his home, 1,071 Third avenue. His father, William D. Tompkins, believed that he had been enticed away by a man who had been discharged on an order issued by Superintendent of Waiting in the Canalboat stations near the river to arrest Capt. Logan, the chief of the service, should he return to the city. Yesterday the man was found in Newark, hungry and destitute. He had induced Capt. Logan to give him to work on the boat, by pretending that he had lost his father and mother, and was trying to find them. A week after, apparently, deserted him, for he ran away in Newark, and, after vainly trying to get something to do, gave himself up to the police.

Holiday Presents.

Elegant silk umbrellas, with fancy handles in ivory and fancy woods; laces and ruffs, hosiery, suspenders, gloves and neckwear, just as specially for holiday gifts. Keep Mfg Co., 50 Nassau st., 637, 1,180 Broadway.—Adv.

SMILING AT ANGRY CREDITORS.

Trustee Wilson's Declaration that he will Try to Lock Up John B. Alden.

The meeting room of the Stationers' Board of Trade, in the Bennett building, was crowded yesterday by the creditors of the American Book Exchange, John B. Alden, manager. The committee appointed at the previous meeting submitted their report that the concern had been completely wrecked before it got into the receiver's hands. They declared that "every effort it was possible for Mr. Alden to make to get away with the property belonging to the estate has been made." The committee added that one of their number, had, by pressing Alden, obtained books from H. B. Chadwick & Co. in part settlement of his own claim, and that large amounts of property were conveyed to Tracy, Chadwick & Co. and H. B. Chadwick & Co. a few days before the appointment of a receiver. Alden is a partner of Tracy, Chadwick & Co. Notes were taken for the property and disposed of by Alden.

When Mr. Alden came in he took a seat beside Mr. N. D. Wilson, Chairman of the committee. He is a little man, with a straggling, brown beard on his thin face. He smiled blandly and rubbed his hands.

Mr. William J. Martin, the Chairman of the meeting, addressed him sharply: "We want to know," he said, "what has become of our money, and what prospect there is of getting it back."

"I am ready to do anything I can to help the creditors," said Alden, smiling. "There is a mistaken impression that I am opposed to the creditors. I am ready to serve them in any way I can, and will give my services at one-fifth their value."

"Have you turned over your assets?"

"I have either done so or told their whereabouts."

"Yes," broke in Mr. Wilson, "so far as you have been found out and feared that you would have to disgorge."

"I have taken legal advice on what I have done," said Alden, still smiling and rubbing his hands together.

"Last January," said Mr. Griffin to Alden, "you swore that you had over $20,000 of assets. In November you fail, and haven't a dollar left to turn over to your creditors."

Mr. Wilson—There is no use talking to that man. We can trace at least $30,000 worth of property that has been secreted, and I will join with any three or four gentlemen here to guarantee the receiver means to institute proceedings. We can at least get enough out of the concern to pay the expense.

The creditors elected Mr. Wilson a trustee of their interests, with power to act in conjunction with Receiver Randolph. Mr. Randolph said that he had not $50 in hand belonging to the estate.

"If it is possible for me to have that man locked up," said Mr. Wilson, looking at Alden, "that's the first thing I shall do."

Mr. Alden smiled again.

The meeting adjourned to Jan. 11.

REFUSING TO INTERFERE.

Deliverances in Two Courts Upon the Elevated Railroad Agreement.

Judge Blatchford denied yesterday the injunction sought by George A. Flagg, Edward P. Kendrick and others, holders of Metropolitan Elevated Railway stock, to prevent the carrying out of the agreement of Oct. 22 between the elevated railroad companies. He says that though the 10 per cent. interest, payable by Manhattan on Metropolitan stock, under the lease and before the agreement, was undoubtedly designed to enable Metropolitan stockholders to have, if possible, during the lease, quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent., there was no agreement by either company that such sums should be paid to those stockholders, and the stockholders had no vested rights in such ten per cent. payments. There is no statutory provision that the agreement must be approved by the stockholders to be valid. The agreement and the leases under it were made under due authority of law. The evidence shows that the Metropolitan's net earnings were not enough to pay interest on its mortgage bonds, so the New York Elevated Road was earning six per cent. net and enough more to make the preference assigned to it reasonable. The concurrent testimony, Judge Blatchford says, is that the Manhattan Company is not entirely solvent, and that if it now arrangement. Judge Blatchford refuses to restrain the issue of the new mortgage bonds for perfecting and maintaining the roads. He also denied the motion for an injunction in the Gillette suit, and vacated the restraining order.

Judge Lawrence yesterday sustained Vanderbilt's motion for a new peremptory mandamus to compel the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and the Central Trust Company to issue to him unstamped 10 per cent. certificates of the railroad company's stock in return for other similar certificates that he turned in for transfer. Judge Lawrence says that two Courts have already pronounced the elevated railroad agreement, under which 6 per cent. stock was substituted for the 10 per cent. stock, valid, and that he cannot assume them to be wrong; and further that the relator is in fact aggrieved he has a remedy at law, and not by mandamus.

Vice-President Kneeland of the Metropolitan says that Judge Blatchford's decisions will be contested, and in an advertisement requests stockholders not to surrender their scrip.

At the meeting of the Manhattan stockholders held yesterday the sub-agreement made between that company, the New York and the Metropolitan Companies on the 14th of November was ratified by a vote of 92,083 shares. Mr. Kneeland voted on 500 shares against the agreement. By this agreement the capital stock of the Manhattan Company is increased by $13,000,000, making, with the existing capital stock, a total of $26,000,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

First Representation of the Huguenots.

Meyerbeer's elaborate and magnificent master work, a mosaic of effects in which art nearly succeeded in supplanting inspiration, received an interesting and even an imposing rendering at the Academy last evening.

Col. Mapleson had concentrated nearly all his forces on the work, and the dramatic intensity of Mlle. Rossini, the fire and impetuosity of Campanini, the suavity and grace of strie of Guiasi, the firmness of Del Puente, and the vigor and picturesqueness of Novara combined to make an *ensemble* of unusual strength.

Nor were these the only prominent artists in the cast. Mlle. Juch was the *Marguerite de Valois*, and both sang and looked the part charmingly, while Mlle. Lauri as the *Page* and Signor Monti as *Maurevert* contributed to strengthen the representation and to add their quota to a spirited and enjoyable performance of the work. There have been stronger casts. During the Nilsson season of 1873 this opera was sung with Campanini and Del Puente in the cast as last evening, but with Nilsson as the *Valentina*, Cary as the *Page*, Maurel as *St. Bris*, and Nanetti as *Marcel*. But that was an excess of musical talent, the like of which we may not see again.

Retrospects aside, the performance of last night was a sufficiently good one not to awaken regrets for a better. Mlle. Rossini, who had previously sung the *Marguerite* and *Amelia* so moderately in "Faust," again carried her colors to the front last night. Throughout the opera she was admirable, but especially so in the passionate music of the fourth act, or the finale of the third, as given in its present condensed form. Upon this act Campanini has impressed very strongly his individuality. It needs an actress of much emotional power to keep pace with him in the intensity of the famous love duet. Mlle. Rossini rose to the full height of the situation, and made for herself a record in this role quite as creditable as that which she so justly gained in the "Aida."

With this great duo the opera was brought to a conclusion, the real finale being cut out. But it is better so, for this scene is certainly the climax of interest, and when finely given, as it was last night, brings the opera to a spirited conclusion.

It seems a pity that this great work should have been reserved to such a late hour, and that the first should also be the last performance of it for the present season. But in the spring there will doubtless be other opportunities for hearing it. Meantime its performance will shed some parting lustre over the close of the winter's operatic season.

Notes of the Stage.

"The Passing Regiment" will have its fifteenth consecutive performance at Daly's Theatre to-morrow night.

With a desire to please his little friends, M. Tom Taylor has decided which of his two new plays, "Lady Clare" and "Jane," will be produced at the Friday matinee of this week at his theatre will be presented with a doll.

A Two Weeks' Disturbance Over a Church.

KINGSTON, Ja., Dec. 10.—The Rev. A. C. Walsh, the rector of Fort Royal, has just left this island for Montreal. He got into trouble with his church wardens and congregation, who sailed up the church against him. He raised an army of carpenters and job-hands, and broke into the church and took possession of the pulpit. The disturbance continued for two weeks, and the most unchristian scenes were enacted. The parson, on the recommendation of the Bishop, resigned his charge and started for Montreal.

Welcoming Col. Porter Back.

The Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., last night gave a complimentary reception to its commanding officer, Col. Josiah Porter, on his return from Europe. The armory on Fourteenth street was brilliantly illuminated, and was crowded by ladies and gentlemen. The regiment paraded in full dress uniform, and their exploits were much praised for their proficiency in drill.

Our Boys.

They will smoke something. Tobacco is tightness. But Metropolitan Prepared Cloth Cigarettes are not "Verboten".—Adv.

DE LONG'S SUFFERING CREW.

THE GOVERNMENT TAKING MEASURES TO SUCCOR THE SURVIVORS.

No Expense to be Spared to Relieve Them and Bring Them Home—A Siberian Traveller Telling the Best Route from the Lena.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Secretary of State and the secretary of the Navy had a conference at the State Department this afternoon as to the best method to be pursued with respect to the steamer Jeannette, and, after a full investigation of the question, agreed that the only thing to be done at present was to telegraph to the United States Minister at St. Petersburg to request the Russian Government to furnish all the assistance in their power, pecuniary and otherwise, toward bringing the survivors to a place of communication, so that they might be enabled to reach home. Accordingly, the following was sent this afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1881.

Hon. John Hay, St. Petersburg.

The President desires you to make provision for immediate relief and return of officers and men of Jeannette. Cable promptly amount of credit you require, and it will be provided by Secretary of Navy and myself. As soon as what steps can be taken by this Government for recovery of crew of missing boat.

FREELINGHUYSEN, Secretary.

The question of sending the United States steamer Rodgers, now in winter quarters at St. Lawrence Bay, in search of the missing crew of the steamer Jeannette was discussed at the Navy Department to-day, and the conclusion was reached that such an expedition would be impracticable until spring, when the Polar Sea may be open sufficiently to admit of it.

Mr. George Kennan of this city, who has had long experience as a traveller and explorer in northeastern Asia, sent to the Secretary of State to-day the following letter with regard to measures for the relief and transportation to America of the survivors of the Jeannette:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1881.

MR. SECRETARY: As I travelled some years ago over each of the alternative routes which may be taken by the survivors of the Jeannette in making their way back from the Lena River in northern Siberia to America, I venture respectfully to offer for your consideration the following suggestion with regard to the return of Lieut. De Long and his men to their homes.

A Russian or naval officers has, I am told, had under discussion today the question of sending a vessel around through Behring Strait to the mouth of the Lena to bring back the survivors of the Jeannette party. I would respectfully suggest that this plan is utterly impracticable, first, because it is by no means certain that a vessel could reach the mouth of the Lena either from the east or from the west, on account of ice, and, second, because, if a vessel should succeed in doing so it would not arrive at its destination until late next summer or early in the fall, and it would almost certainly fail to get back that year. In the mean time, the survivors of the Jeannette would be compelled to live at the mouth of the Lena and endure eight or nine months more of hardship and privation.

It seems to be clear beyond even the necessity of discussion that the survivors of the Jeannette must be brought up the Lena River this winter or descend to the city of Yakutsk. It is in the highest degree probable that the Russian Government, which whose jurisdiction lies in Lieut. De Long and his men now are, will make, or has already made, arrangements for their transportation to Yakutsk, and thence to Irkutsk, if necessary, at Government expense; but as a matter of precaution the necessary orders should be telegraphed from St. Petersburg to the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, and money and supplies sent to the Jeannette party. The following executed sent by telegraphic transfer to Irkoutsk. The survivors of the Jeannette ought to be able to reach Yakutsk from the mouth of the Lena in a month or six weeks, if they are physically able to endure the hardships of an Arctic sledge journey. From Yakutsk to America they may take any one of three different routes. First they may go inland to St. Petersburg by the Imperial Russian Post via Kazan, Tomsk, Omsk, Ekaterinburg, and Moscow; second, they may be sent eastward across the Sea of Okhotsk in fishermen's sledges to the seaport of Okhotsk on the Okhotsk Sea, and there be taken on next summer by a vessel coming up from Japan or San Francisco; or, third, they may be sent down the Lena and across the Lena River by post this winter, or by sledge in the spring, and thence by post or steamer down the Amur to Nikolaevsk, where they may be called for as soon as a vessel can be sent in the summer by one of our ships from the Asiatic station.

The first of these routes, taking them in the order mentioned, is the most expeditious and the least expensive of transportation, but on the other hand it is by far the most exhausting to the survivors. If Lieut. De Long and his men can reach Yakutsk, they can take the Lena River this winter in time to leave Yakutsk for post on the 15 of February, they could reach St. Petersburg either the end of March and be in America before the end of April, or, in the worst case, by the end of May, if they could reach this country earlier than midsummer, I came by post from Yakutsk to St. Petersburg, in the winter of 1867-8, in forty days, and, if Lieut. De Long and his men are not broken down in health could do the same. The Imperial Russian Post has stations every twenty miles, and post-sleighs can be obtained at the same rate of speed. The distance between Yakutsk and the eastern railway terminus of European Russia, and travelers have to diligence in making from 150 to 175 versts a day, or about 100 miles. The distance from Yakutsk to St. Petersburg by this route is about 6,000 versts, or 4,000 miles, including windings.

The third alternative route—viz., up the Lena to Irkoutsk and down the Amur to Nikolaevsk—is entirely practicable, in the summer and summer, in sledges or in boats, if the ice should break up early. The distance by rivers is 2,500 miles or more, but four-fifths of it can be navigated by the steamers of the Lena and Amur Rivers, and the journey would be comparatively easy. Every day's advance and disadvantages of the above outlined routes, all of which I have traversed, will be in my mind if the survivors of the Jeannette reach the last one to be from which a choice should be made.

If the survivors of the Jeannette arrive at Yakutsk early in the winter it is very physically feasible for them to reach Irkutsk by post-sleigh, and, if the Government or Mr. Bennett will furnish the necessary means, it is my judgment that Lieut. De Long and his men could be sent down the Amur in boats, or by post, to Nikolaevsk, or Imperial Port, on the other hand, they don't reach Yakutsk by February, or their health and strength are not such as to make it safe to undertake a sledge journey, I would advise their remaining in Yakutsk, or at Yakutsk, there will be some great fairs in August and September, and the men, if they take this course, will not be crowded upon to suffer the hardships of another winter journey in a climate of extraordinary severity. Yakutsk is a good place to winter in, and I have no doubt that Lieut. De Long and his men will be treated with the utmost kindness and hospitality by the natives at Yakutsk, a sleighbell caravan and be helped on to the Amur, and, in other words, I believe that if they reach Yakutsk they will be safe and comfortable.

I think the shipwrecked sailors at Yakutsk there will be some great fairs in August with the Tungus, who come down from the Arctic Ocean with their reindeer sledges and furs. The hardships they have undergone at Yakutsk, however, they will feel very severely, which they need to recover from. Health, strength and hope need to be restored, and I think they will be one of perfect safety and of comparative ease and comfort.

I have taken the liberty of offering these suggestions and recommendations in the interest of humanity, because I know, as Americans of the region which the survivors of the Jeannette are now in, I know the country, the climate, and, because my experience has made me familiar with the terrors, the risks, and the traveling facilities of the region. As a Russian that would be the best route for the survivors of the Jeannette to take, I am unfortunate party of Americans on the Lena, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE KENNAN.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State.

Special Cable Despatch to the Herald.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: "The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, who happens to be at present in St. Petersburg, having received information of the arrival of the shipwrecked crew of the Jeannette in the region under his command, immediately proceeded to the Gulf of Ins and saw the Emperor, who personally ordered that all supplies that were necessary for food, clothing, money, and transportation, should be placed at their disposal."

Relleviur Virginia Duellists of Disability.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.—The House of Delegates to-day passed a bill to exempt from paying the tax imposed a number of citizens of disability incurred by wound in the anti-duelling law. About forty names are mentioned in the bill, including that of Wm. Nearly all of whom received their disability during the late political excitement in Virginia. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, was shot in the leg in a duel with Maj. Wm. Allen, the Lewis United States Attorney, Wm. Lamb, Jr., the editor of the Norfolk Virginian, Secretary of the Commonwealth Jas. L. Bulman and Wm. Byrne, the duelists died in the duel, and Lieut. Gov. Wm. Mahone received a wound from Gen. W. H. Forney of Warrenton, Va., and L. Q. Washington.

Action on the shape of a strong protest against the passage of the bill should be made without delay, as it affects a number of the most eminent men in this country, as presented, but without further was done with it. The bill, as it stands, is a mandate of the legislature, and, if it is not amended, it will be taken up out of its order and passed by an almost unanimous vote.

Gen. Terry on the Retirement of Army Officers.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 20.—Gen. Terry, in an interview regarding the agitation for a change in the law for retiring officers of the army, said: "There is no doubt that many men of the age of 62 are fit for the performance of all military duties, except active duty in the field. Some of the ranks are the most active field service. But the ranks are so crowded that it is impossible to promote officers of the rank of colonel, and, if the law should be changed, the promotion would be very rapid. The retirement of a number of men would, I believe, be a great benefit to the service, and I hope it will be adopted. I believe that every officer whose retirement would promote his interests should be retired upon his application, and the officer who is entitled to the benefit of the law, if it is not, I believe, the number of those whom his retirement will promote."

A Locomotive in the Chicago River.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—As an engine and pay car of the Northwestern Railroad were nearing the bridge across the north branch of the Chicago River near Fullerton avenue in the extreme northwestern part of the city, at about noon to-day, the bridge swung on and dived, and, before the engineer could see and stop, plunged into the river. The engine and pay car were in sinking the bridge, which had swung back and locked. The engineer, W. H. Wise, of Wise, Ind., and the fireman, Jas. Bailey, of Chicago, were killed. Bailey was drowned, and Wise died in the cab, from which he was extricated by the aid of a boat. The engineer was crushed to death between the engine and tender, and his body is still under the wreck.

Buy no Holiday Present

Without seeing Dr. Sarle's medical curling hair and beard curler. Price, one dollar. Sold by the trade, and Hardtmuth, Hoffman & Co., 1,180 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

IN MEMORY OF GEN. KILPATRICK.

His Former Neighbors in New Jersey Unite in a Public Demonstration of Sorrow.

Neighbors and friends of the late Gen. Judson Kilpatrick held a memorial service in his honor in Beckertown, N. J., yesterday, his birthplace and life-long home. At day Baker's Glenwood Battery fired two twelve-pound brass cannon on an eminence overlooking the village. The Port Jervis brass band in their four-horse wagon drove up to Hornbeck's Opera House at 2 o'clock and played a dirge as they entered the hall. Nearly a thousand people had assembled, some of whom had driven twenty miles with horse and wagon. Among those on the stage were Gen. Jno. Ramsey, Col. Kendle of Hamburg, Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City, Major Madison of Newton, Col. J. Owen Moore, Cuss. A. Wilson, Theodore Marsarum, Capt. Theodore Northrop, and Capt. Samuel Dennis of Gen. Kilpatrick's staff, Major Pelouiet, John Lewis, B. F. Walling, Senator Lawrence, and Capt. David Bailey. The platform was draped in mourning, and gleaming from the black background in the rear of the stage was a gilt-framed steel portrait of Gen. Kilpatrick in an army hat and uniform. It was surmounted by crossed national banners and crossed sabres. The names of the battles in which Gen. Kilpatrick fought were displayed in columns.

After the band had played the "Garlands of Flowers" funeral march, the Rev. A. A. Haines of Hamburg, formerly chaplain of the fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, read passages from the Scriptures and prayed. Chairman William A. Stiles, whose farm adjoins Gen. Kilpatrick's, and who was his playfellow and life-long friend, reviewed the dead soldier's life and character.

The Rev. E. A. Hamilton read letters of condolence from Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. O. O. How