

GUITEAU MUST SWING.

Judge Porter finished his argument for the prosecution on Wednesday morning last, and Judge Cox delivered his charge to the jury, finishing at 5:00 o'clock in the evening. The jury immediately retired to make up its verdict. The following is the closing paragraph of Judge Cox's charge to the jury:

"And now, gentlemen, to sum up all I have said to you, if you find from the whole evidence, that at the time of the commission of the homicide the prisoner was laboring under such a defect in his reason that he was incapable of understanding what he was doing, or of seeing it was the wrong thing to do—as, for example, if he were under the insane delusion that the Almighty had commanded him to do the act—then he was not in a responsible condition of mind, but was an object of compassion, and should be now acquitted. If, on the other hand, you find he was under no insane delusion, but had possession of his faculties, and had the power to know that his act was wrong, and if of his own free will he deliberately conceived the idea and executed the homicide, then whether his motive were personal vindictiveness, political animosity, desire of revenge for supposed political wrongs, or morbid desire for notoriety; or, if you are unable to discover any motive at all, then the act is simply murder, and it is your duty to find a verdict as indicted, or after the suggestion from Scoville to that effect if you find the prisoner is not guilty by reason of insanity, it is your duty to do so. You will retire to your room and consider the verdict."

When the jury retired a recess was taken for a short time. When the court reassembled the jury was ready with the verdict, having been less than twenty minutes in coming to an agreement. Judge Cox took his seat, the clerk called the court to order, and the jury filed slowly into their seats. Every sound was hushed, save the voice of the clerk as he propounded to the foreman the question. Clear and distinct came the reply, "We have." "What is your verdict, guilty or not guilty?" With equal distinctness came the reply, "Guilty as indicted."

And thus is the long agony over, and the fears of the people that the jury might acquit or disagree, dispelled. The conviction was every where received with unanimous approval. There is no sane man who believes the jury erred in its verdict, and the charge of the court is also regarded as the fairest and clearest which could possibly have been delivered. Counsel for the defense will of course avail themselves of all their rights, as guaranteed in the District of Columbia in such cases, and thereby delay the proceedings in their final conclusion, but there is now no point of law, no motion and no appeal that can save the assassin. His execution may be delayed until July, and if it is, it ought to be fixed on the 2d of that month. In the meantime, now that this beast has been indulged to the extreme of his rights, the court, through its officers, ought to discipline him in a wholesome manner, and thereby put an end to his ribaldry and badinage while in his charge.

SCOVILLE has filed twelve reasons, as they may be termed, for a new trial. The only really important one is, that the jurors read a newspaper during their term of duty, which could have biased their minds and that the signatures of five of them are scribbled upon the margin of the paper. This piece of illegality is brought out by the affidavit of one Frederick H. Snyder, of Jersey City, who swears he occupied a room next to those in use by the jury, at the National hotel, and observing the door open, one day in December, and seeing a newspaper on the table, he slipped in and secured it with the result above stated. He further states he did the dirty, thieving act, in the interest of justice, as he knew that the jury should not have a newspaper. The jury indignantly deny the charge and District Attorney Corkhill says, he will dispose of it in a few moments when it comes up. On its face the story is improbable. First, because the jury knew better and needed no newspaper to induce their just verdict. Again, if such an important item was in the possession of the defendant, in December, why was it not used at the trial? It is probably

a trumped up affair of this Snyder for a little notoriety. Scoville is grasping at straws to save the neck of his rascally brother-in-law from the stretching it so richly deserves. The whole list of twelve exceptions, including that of want of jurisdiction, which Scoville declined to bring up at the beginning of the trial, will be swept away like flimsy cobwebs, for they are based on false premises throughout.—Derrick.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD was shot on the 2nd of last July, and died eleven weeks and two days afterward, on the 19th of September. The trial of Guiteau began on the 14th of November, or eight weeks after the President's death, and the verdict was given ten weeks and two days after the opening of the trial. It was twenty-nine weeks and four days from the shooting to the day of conviction, and it was eighteen weeks and two days after General Garfield's death that Guiteau was found guilty.

THE fact that Senator Edmunds, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill to prevent bigamy and polygamy in the Territories, may be accepted as the beginning of operations on the subject in a way that will until not end something practical has been accomplished.

THE next important news the people will wait for from Washington will be a hemp-stretching affair, with which Charles J. Guiteau will figure conspicuously.

GUITEAU will probably not go on a lecturing tour.

Wisconsin Letter.

BARRON CO., WISCONSIN, Jan. 5, 1882.

ED. REPUBLICAN:— We venture a few more words in connection with this section of the country, and more especially this county. Barron County, Wisconsin, is one of the best, if not the best county, prospectively at least, in the great northwest. Its soil is principally a rich clay loam and produces splendid crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes and all other farm crops usually grown in any of the northern or northwestern States; and it seems that the yield is far heavier than in surrounding States, as is evidenced by a continuous influx of emigrants from every State in the Union to this immediate section of country, and the cry generally is "that they left on account of poor crops." Grasses of every description grow in great luxuriance, and this, although it would be hard to make some people in the older States believe the fact, is the cattle-raiser's paradise. The people of the older States would be disinclined to credit anything of this kind is because they have always been led to believe that the largest portion of our year here was winter, which is one of the grandest mistakes of this enlightened age. Up to this, the 5th day of January, 1882, we have had three inches of snow yet, and there never was more pleasant winter weather for our door work of all kinds. Then again, when spring breaks the grasses of all descriptions start up luxuriantly, and the pasturage being burnt up by the summer suns, as it is in some of the older States, is a thing unknown in this country. As to fruit we cannot speak with so much certainty, as the county is not sufficiently developed, having been settled only a few years, to give satisfactory assurances; yet from experiments made and from samples exhibited at our county fairs, we are free to say that we believe it will be fully up to the standard of the northern and northwestern States in the production of fruit.

The present population of the county is about 8,300 and will be 10,000 before another two years roll around. Produce of all kinds finds a ready home market, and as to water, why we have the best water in the known world, without any exception, and our climate is delightful and healthy. Money is plenty, and labor finds all it wishes to do and at good prices; there is scarcely a person in the whole county who is dependent upon public charity for support or even aid; indeed we have never seen a community where there were so few people in needy circumstances as there are to-day in Barron county, which by the way, is in striking contrast with the dozens of counties in any of the older States.

As to our financial condition, we will venture the assertion that very few counties in the northwest are in as favorable condition financially as ours. We are informed by the county treasurer that there is on hand several thousand dollars over and above all demands against the county. In addition to this the county holds about 70 forty-acre tracts of land on tax deeds which have ripened into perfect title by the statute of limitation; and these lands are worth any time more than the taxes which they have cost the county, so it will be seen at a glance that the days of high taxes in this county are past. Therefore to any man desiring a good home and good health and rich farming lands, or who desires to enter into any other legitimate business than farming, should come to Barron county, and take a look at the situation at least, before locating elsewhere. A man can live anywhere with money, but here he can live with or without money, for no industrious person need be idle here.

Truly yours, P. S. LISDAI

COUNTY AUDITORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Table with columns for N. S. FOREMAN, Treasurer of Forest County, and various financial entries like 'To amt rec'd from Wm Lawrence', 'By County Bonds redeemed', etc.

Table with columns for N. S. FOREMAN, Treasurer of Forest County, and various financial entries like 'To amt rec'd from Wm Lawrence', 'By State Treas. rec't Apr. 6, 1881', etc.

Table with columns for N. S. FOREMAN, Treasurer of Forest County, and various financial entries like 'To amt rec'd from Wm Lawrence', 'By amt paid individuals', etc.

Table with columns for COMMISSIONERS of Forest County in account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, and various entries like 'To County orders drawn', 'By 43 days' services', etc.

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Table with columns for WINTER TIME TABLE, November 1881, listing routes like Valley Ry, Erie Ry, and various stations.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS leave Clarendon 7:25 a. m., Warren 7:45 a. m., Irvinetown 8:35 a. m., Arrive at Tidououte 9:50 a. m., Tionesta 10:57 a. m., Oil City 12:30 p. m., Leave Oil City 7:40 a. m., Tionesta 9:25 a. m., Tidououte 10:55 a. m., Irvinetown 12:10 p. m.

CLAUTAQUA LAKE DIVISION— UNION & TITUSVILLE BRANCH— Train leaves Tionesta 5:30pm, arrives Union City 7:30pm. Leaves Union City 6:40am, arrives Tionesta 8:40am. Trains run daily except Sunday, + Flag Stations.

Trains are run on Philadelphia time. Through coaches between Oil City and Bradford on trains leaving Oil City 7:40am, Corry 8:30pm.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Oil City and Pittsburgh on trains leaving Corry 8:30pm and Pittsburgh 9:45pm. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points.

Get time tables giving full information from Company's Agents. G. WATSON, Jr., Gen'l Supt. WM. S. BALDWIN, Oil City, Pa. Gen'l Pass. Agent. 41 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y. J. L. CRAIG Agent, Tionesta, Pa.

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