THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, CHAS. L. TRACY, } PROPRIETORS.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." — Harpers' Weekly.

Entered in the Post Office at Towanda as SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1881.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

ALFRED BLACKWELL,

OF BURLINGTON, PA.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A PEOPLE'S SORROW.

THE NATION'S HOPE.

The news of the awful tragedy at Washington, the attempted assassination of President Garfield, the details of which are given in this issue, was flashed over the wires on Saturday forenoon last, July 2d, the first telegram reaching here just before ten o'clock. From that time down to the hour of going to press bulletins have been received stating the President's condition. The latest, thank God, are favorble and give hope of his ultimate recovery, though not yet out of danger. The intense sorrow expressed by the entire people, irrespective of party, on receipt of the startling intelligence, gave evidence of the profound respect for and confidence in President Garfield. Here, the people gathered about the telegraph office and waited with intense anxiety the receipt of the hourly bulletins giving the condition of the wounded President. Men gathered in knots and in terrible suspense discussed the impending calamity upon the result of which seemed to hang the fate of the Nation. Coming at a time when prosperity was smiling upon all the material interests and industries of the country, the administrative policy of the President having been so just and wise, men of all parties, with but a few unimportant factious exceptions, awarded to him the due meed of a wise, patriotic and just Executive of the Nation's trust. His life, at this juncture, is of more importance and value to the Republic, than that of any man now living. Not only is he beloved by the people for his wise administration, but for his manly christian virtues. The example of his life, having been of humble birth, and by his own determined will and tenacity of honorable purpose, risen by a nation's confidence to the highest office in their gift, has endeared him to American citizens as the noblest example of the possibilities of American manhood. On the receipt of the news on Saturday evening of his death, which the bulletins of Sunday morning contradicted, the bells of all our churches tolled a requium for the nation's dead. Churches and business places were draped in mourning. It was a sad hour, and the profoundest gloom overspread our entire conmunity. They retired to rest under the impression that the President was dead. On the receipt of the bulletins of Sunday morning contradicting the report of his death, everybody devoutly thanked God and took courage. The prayers of the people for his safe recovery went up to the Most High from the churches throughout the land. The emblems of mourning were removed, and the people were strengthened by a lively hope that the assassin's bullet had failed of its deadly intent. Since that hour the information of the President's condition, has been of such a character as to strengthen that hope. At this hour the news is most encouraging for the speedy recovery of the wounded President to health and usefulness, for which a sorrowing people most devoutly pray.

A full account of the assassin and the antecedent history of his vicious and worthless life, is found in the telegraphic reports herewith published.

Would it not be well for the Grant and Conkling stripe of Republicans to drop the self-assumed title of "stalwarts." The would be assassin, Gitteau, has rendered that name infamous. The title of "half-breeds," by which these men stigmatize the reform elements of the Republican party, will come to be a title of honor instead of a reproach.

The Senatorial contest at Albany, N. Y., remains unsettled, ex-Senator Platt has drawn out of the race, and the probabilities are strong that Mr. Conkling will withdraw during the week. and an election of two Senators to fill their places will take place.

MOORE'S PA., June 26.—A tornado of great severity passed over the upper part of Delaware county this afternoon doing considerable damage. The roofs of several houses were blown off, and the trees and grain fields in the track of the storm were laid waste. Its course was a half mile in width.

PITTSBURG, PA., June 29.—To day a most terrific tornado, accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain, visited Pittsburg. The wind uprooted trees, blew down several houses and stables, and carried away numerous fences. Jacob Schusler, driving a wagon, was struck by lightning and is in a precarious condition.

"I Don't Want a Plaster,"

said a sick man to a druggist, "can't you give me something to cure me? His symptoms were a lame back and disordered urine and were a sure indication of kidney disease. The druggist told him to use Kidney-Wort and in a short time it effected a complete cure. Have you these symptoms? Then get a box or bottle to-day—before you become incurable. It is *the* cure; safe and sure.—*Knoxville Republican.*

CARRICK FURNACE, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Kidney Complaint and pain in the back, and my wife has used it for pain in the side, and it effectually cured us both.

MR. and MRS. ST. CLAIR.

ASSASSINATION!

A DEADLY ATTEMPT ON THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE.

Shot in Washington.

LINGERING FOR HOURS WITH HOPES OF RECOVERY.

Telegraphic Bulletins.

The Cowardly Assassin Guiteau and His Career.

Expressions of Sympathy for the President from all Classes and Parties.

THE COUNTRY AROUSED AND INTENSELY EXCITED.

LAST NEWS FAVORABLE.

At 9.20 o'clock Saturday morning a dastardly attempt was made to assassinate James A. Garfield, President of the United States, in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Depot at Washington, where he had gone in company with Secretary Blaine and other gentlemen to take the 9.30 A. M. train north. The name of the would-be assassin is Charles Guiteau, an adventurer and disappointed office-seeker. He was immediately arrested, while the President, who was thought to be mortally wounded, was removed to the White House, where he has lain ever since. Although his death was hourly expected, Mr. Garfield bore himself with great courage and cheerfulness and his condition has steadily improved since yesterday afternoon. Telegraphic information giving the conditioe of the Presicent up to the hour of going to press is given as follows:

Washington, July 2d.—The President is resting quietly and was cheerful; pulse, 124; temperature, 90; respiration, 20. All the symptoms are favorable.

D. W. BLISS, M. D.

The following despatch to the editor The Press, received after midnight, also gives an encouraging report of the President's condition:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.

To Charles E. Smith of The Press:

Within the last two hours the President's condition has changed for the better, making us hopeful at least.

THOMAS L. JAMES,
Postmaster General.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

THOSE PRESNET—SHOT WHILE ARM-IN-ARM WITH SECRETARY BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, July 2—The President has been assassinated. He is now lying at the point of death in the White House, and his physicians say he cannot recover. That the deed was well planned and long premeditated there cannot be a doubt. Some persons go so far as to assert that it was the result of a conspiracy, but there appears to be no evidence to sustain such a belief. The assassin, Charles Guiteau of Chicago, was arrested and is safely lodged in jail. It has been well known for several days past that the President accompanied by several members of his Cabinet and their ladies, would leave Washington this morning for a two-weeks' trip in New England. General Garfield had been looking forward to the journey with great pleasure. He had mapped out himself the route the party was to take and the details of the trip were entrusted to Mr. Jameson, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. Mrs. Garfield was to be one of the party. Her sojourn at Long Branch had completely restored her to health, and General Swann had been sent to the Elberton Hotel to escort her to New York, where she was to have joined the President this afternoon. Two sons and a daughter of General Garfield were with their mother, while the elder boys, James and Henry, were to have accompanied their father.

GOING TO THE DEPOT—THE SCENE OF MURDER.

The day was a mganificent one for traveling. The President arose at an early hour, attended to considerable executive business, left his instructions with Private Secretary Brown, and was preparing to start when Secretary Blaine came to the White House. The other members of the party, it appears, had gone to the depot some minutes before the time for the train to start, 9.30 A. M., Secretaries Windom, Hunt, Lincoln and Postmaster General James, accompanied by Mrs. Windom, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. James, had taken seats in the special car attached to the train. It was within five minutes of the time of starting when the President's carriage drove up to the B Street entrance to the depot. Mr. Blaine had accompanied General Garfield to the train, and both gentlemen slowly alighted from the carriage. The scene of the assassination of President Garfield was the ladies' reception room. This room is situated on the north side of the building, and has one main entrance in the centre of the B. street front and two doors on the opposite side connect with the general reception room. The ladies' room is provided with wooden seats, arranged so as to be perpendicular to the B Street front, and leave an aisle from the B street entrance and a passageway by the ends of the seats through either the right or left door, which are about fifteen feet apart.

THE ASSASSIN'S ENTRY AND THE SHOOTING

The President and Secretary Blaine, arm in arm and walking slowly, had taken but two or three steps in this aisle near the B-street door when Gitteau entered by the left door from the general reception room and, passing quickly around the back of the benches came behind the President and fired the shot that struck him on the arm. The President walked about ten feet to the other end of the aisle and was in the act of turning to face his assailant when the second shot struck him in the small of the back and he fell diagonally across the aisle. A scene of the most intense excitement followed. There was a larger crowd present at the depot than usual, many persons having been attracted there to see the President and the members of the Cabinet. As soon as the reports of the pistol were heard a rush was made for the ladies' waiting-foom. Somebody shouted: "Blaine is murdered!" but the Secretary of State rushed frantically into the main room shouting for Colonel Rockwell. Mrs. White, the woman in charge of the waiting-room, was the first to reach the President. The crowd stood aghast with horror. She lifted up his head. He was deathly pale but retained his consciousness. His son bent over his father and sobded, frantically. The Secretary of State could hardly repress his emotion. Mr. Jameson and others called upon the police to disperse the crowd, that the President might have air. A small space was made, but the policemen were absolutely powerless to preserve order. The news of the assassination flew along the streets like wildfire, and within ten minutes there were over a thousand people at the station. The members of the Cabinet and their wives were notified of the event. A man burst into the car exclaiming. "The President has been murdered!" "The gentlemen rushed from the car into the station, while the ladies were left in a state of speechless suspense.

CARRYING THE VICTIM UP-STAIRS.

As soon as those who surrounded the President recovered their almost paralyzed senses a mattrass was brought down from the Pullman office and the President was laid upon it. Blood was oozing from his wounds and soaking through his clothes upon the floor. He was tenderly carried upon the mattress through the large waiting-room and up-stairs into one of the private offices. The officers succeeded but poorly in keeping the crowd back, and the doors of the depot were closed and fastened against the people. Physicians were immediately called. Those summoned were: Dr. A. M. Bliss, who was placed in charge of the case; Dr. C. M. Ford, Dr. Harrington, U. S. A.; Dr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.; Dr. Townsend, N. S. Lincoln, Robert Reyburn, Surgen General Wales of the Navy, Surgeon Basil Norris, and Dr. Patterson.

THE ASSASSIN CAPTURED.

TAKEN WHILE SEEKING TO ESCAPE WITH THE SMOKING REVOLVER IN HIS HAND.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A preliminary examination of the President's wounds was made at the depot, and meantime the assassin had not been allowed to escape. After firing the fatal shot he started at a rapid pace through the main waiting-room, apparantly intending to escape by the entrance on the Sixth-street side. He held the smoking revolver in his hand, but was prevented from passing by the crowd, which pushed toward the spot where the President was lying. He turned sharp about, passed within ten feet of his victim, and attempted to pass out at the B-street entrance, through which the President had just gone. A policeman named Kearney was standing on the corner of Sixth and B Streets when the shots were fired, and he ran to the entrance of the last-named street just in time to meet Guiteau as he was coming out of the door. Without knowing that he was the assassin, but attracted by the man's desire to get away, the officer grabbed him and held him as in a vice. Guiteau struggled a little to get away, his shirt being torn in the encounter, but Special Officer Scott came to Kearney, s assistance and the murderer submitted quietly. "Yes," said the assassin, "I have killed Garfield; Arthur is President of the United States. I am a Stalwart. I have a letter that will tell you all about it. I want you to take it up to Secretary Sherman." His pistol was taken from him and he was removed wlthout delay to Police Headquarters, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Four-and-a-half Street. Quite a crowd followed the officers and the prisoner to headquarters. But no violence toward him was attempted. In fact, but few of the people who saw him rushed through the street were aware of the gravity of his offence. He was entered on the police books as follows:

Charles Guiteau, arrested at 9.25 A. M., July 2, 1881, for shooting President Garfield; aged 36, white, born in United States and a lawyer by profession; weight 130 pounds; has dark brown hair, thin whiskers and sallow complexion; dressed in a dark shirt with black slouch hat.

HIS LETTER TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

After answering the questions which led to the entry above quoted, Guiteau was searched and placed in one of the cells at headquarters A number of papers were found upon the assassin, all but one of which the authorities refuse to make public. This one is as follows. It shows clearly that the murder was premeditated:

July 2, 1881.

To the White House:

The President's tragic death was a sad necessity, but it will unite the Republican party and save the Republic. Life is a flimsy dream and it matters little when one goes. A human life is of small value. During the war thousands of brave boys went down without a tear. I presume the President was a Christian and that he will be happier in paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband this way than by natural death. He is liable to go at any time, anyway. I had no ill-will toward the President. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, a theologian, and a politician. I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. I was with General Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press which I shall leave with Byron Andrews and his co-journalists at No. 1420 New York Avenue, where all the reporters can see them. I am going to jail. CHARLES GUITEAU.

The following letter found on the street shortly after the arrest, enclosed in an envelope unsealed and addressed: "Please deliver at once to General Sherman, or his first assistant in charge of the War Depatment," also shows that he had carefully planned the crime:

To General Sherman:

I have just shot the President. I shot him several times, as I wished him to go as easily as possible. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, theologian and politician. I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. I was with General Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I am going to the jail. Please order out your troops and take posession of the jail at once.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES GUITEAU.

On receiving the above General Sherman gave the following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
WASHINGTON, July 2 '81—11.35 A. M.

This letter * * * * * was handed me this minute by Mayor William J. Twining, United States Engineer, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Major William G. Brock, Chief of Police. I don't know the writer, never heard of or saw him to my knowledge, and hereby return it to the keeping of the above-named parties as testimony in the case.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

DRIVING TO THE JAIL.

THE PRECAUTION AGAINST LYNCHING—THE CRIME LONG PREMEDITATED.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In a short time after the news of the attempted assassination spread through the city a crowd numbering about two hundred persons gathered about police headquarters. Anticipating a possible attempt to lynch the prisoner, it was determined to take him at once to the District Jail, which is a mile east of the Capitol. The prisoner was considerably excited, and evidently feared rough treatment at the hands of the crowd. In this he was mistaken. News that the President's wounds had not resulted fatally was circulated among the people: The prisoner was rushed down stairs and placed in a carriage with Lieutenant Austin and three detectives, and escorted by a squad of mounted police, they were driven to the jail. On the way the prisoner conversed freely. In conversation with Detective McElfresh he said: "Mr. McElfresh, I contemplated this act six weeks ago and intended to shoot the President at that time. I laid for him at the depot when the party went to Long Branch, but Mrs. Garfield looked so sick and delicate I didn't have the heart to shoot him. No accomplices were associated with me. I did it all myself."

"What induced you to commit this abominable crime," asked McElfresh.

"It was to save the Republican party. We were in danger of destruction under such an Administation as that initiated by Garfield," calmly replied the assassin.

REMOVING THE SUFFERER.

PALE AND WEAK, BUT CONSCIOUS, AS HE LAY UPON THE MATRASSES.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The physicians made an unavailing effort to discover the ball at the depot. It was evident that nothing could be done in the presence of such a crowd, and that the slim chances of saving the President's life depended upon placing him where he could have absolute quiet. A police ambulance was sent for, and it was backed up to the B-street entrance of the depot. The President was brought down stairs upon a stretcher borne by Chief Cronin of the Fire Department, Officer Connell and two other gentlemen. The doors were thrown open and the crowd parted while the wounded man was gently laid upon matrasses in the bottom of the vehicle. The President was very pale and weak, but conscious. He opened his eyes and silently waved his hand toward the crowd. Strong men sobbed or cried at the pitiful sight. A squad of twelve mounted policemen surrounded the ambulance. Colonel Corbin took a seat by the side of the driver, Colonel Rockwell was inside, and three or four attendants clung to the steps in the rear. The vehicle was driven slowly over the Belgian pavement to Pennsylvania Avenue. As soon as the smooth pavement was reached the horses were put at a gallop and the cavalcade dashed up toward the White House at full speed. Preceding the ambulance to the White House by a few moments were several physicians in their carriages. The avenue was crowded with people, who stood upon the sidewalks watching with tearful eyes the mournful procession as it bore the almost lifeless body of the President to the White House. The east gates, south of the Treasury building, were thrown open. The ambulence passed within and the gates were closed against the crowd. Officers were immediately placed at all the entrances to the grounds and the public was excluded. As the ambulance was driven up to the south entrance to the Executive Mansion the President was lifted out. He looked up and saw Private Secretaries Brown and Cook looking down from one of the windows. He smiled and saluted them with his uninjured arm. Arriving at the stairway directly back of the Blue Room the ambulance was brought to a stop, the President was carefully removed and placed upon a stretcher, and borne up the stairway through the Blue and Red Rooms to his private apartments on the second floor and on the south side of the Mansion.

SCENES IN THE BLUE ROOM.

WEEPING FRIENDS—THE CRIMSON COVERING THE COAT AND VEST.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—When being carried through the Blue Room at the White House the President made an effort with his left hand to salute those who stood about the apartment and whom he apparently recognized. Among those present were Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Admiral Porter, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Attorney General MacVeagh, Mrs. Secretary Hunt, and others. The President looked very badly despite an evident effort to pacify the excited and weeping friends who had hastily assembled in this historic room to await his coming. The white covering of the stretcher was crimson with the blood which had oozed from his wounds while the body was passing through the room to the apartments above. Mrs. Windom was overcome with emotion and had to be conveyed to a sofa. Mrs. Blaine was also much affected and was taken from the room. The others present engaged in suppressed conversation upon the horrible crime, and at short intervals would individually visit the apartments above to ascertain the President's condition. Postmaster General James and Attorney General MacVeagh joined the assembly and participated in the conversation, the former detailing the incidents as they occurred at the scene of the shooting.

Presently one of the colored attaches of the White House brought in the coat and vest of the President, which had been removed at the depot. The coat had a cut about two-and-a-half inches long immediately below the elbow of the right arm, which presumptively had been made by the ball first fired by the assassin. The back portion of the vest near the buckle showed a hole an eighth of an inch in diameter and was so shaped as to lead to the conclusion that in firing this, the probably fatal shot, the assassin held the revoiver in an inclined position as though reaching over some obstruction in order to make sure of his victim. The front portion of the vest was covered with vomit.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETINS.

The first news was the worst: "The President is assassinated. He was shot twice through the heart at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot before starting for New England.,'

At 10 A. M the news came: "The President is not yet dead. He lies at the Depot and is receiving the best medical attention. His wounds are said to be fatal, but the examinstion is not concluded. The murderer is arrested. He is a discharged employee and is said to be insane."

Twenty minutes later: "One ball struck the President in the right arm. The other struck him in the back between the hip and the kidneys. Dr. Bliss says the wounds are dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. Doherty is the name of the murderer. Secretary Blaine knows him. The President has been removed to the White House."

At 11.19 A. M. the following was posted: "Attempted assassin of President is Charles Guitteau, ex-Cansul at Marseilles. formerly Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago."

At 11.30 A. M. "Physicians are probing for the ball, but have not found it. No hemorrage as yet, but the President is suffering great pain. Sir Edward Thornton has called to tender his sympathies."

UNFAVORALE REPORTS.

1.05 P. M.—"Attorney General MacVeagh says two things remain in doubt upon which the President's life depends. If the ball has severed the spinal cord or entered the abdomen he will die. If not he will probably recover. Another examination will be made at 3 P. M."

2.30 P. M.—"White House guarded by two hundred regulars and policemen. Doctors will make an examination and report in a short time."

3.25 P. M.—"It is not thought by the President's physicians that he can live twelve hours. Pulse has gone from 60 to 120, and he is vomiting. There is also hemorrhage from the wound."

6. P. M.—"The President has slept a few moments, but is manifestly weaker; pulse, 140 and feeble. He is mentally clear, conversing intelligently when permitted to do so."

D. W. BLISS, M. D.

6.30 P. M.—"The President is under the influence of morphia and is consequently suffering much less pain than he was earlier in the day, but that his condition is critical in the extreme cannot be doubted. He will scarcely survive an hour unless some almost miraculous change takes place in his condition very soon." Another despatch at 7.40 P. M. read: "The President failed a good deal between 4 o'clock and 6, but there has been no perceptable change in his condition since the latter hour. The engine of the special train which is bringing Mrs. Garfield to Washington broke a piston rod, but another engine has been sent and the train will not be long delayed."

At 7 P. M.—"To Hon. C. A, Arthur, Vice President, New York city, Mrs. Garfield arrived at a quarter before 7 o'clock. The President was able to recognize and converse with her, but in the judgment of his physicians he is rapidly sinking."

Two despatches came about 8.30, P. M.:

"The President is again sinking and there is little, if any hope.',

"The President is sleeping pleasantly and is more comfortable. Pulse, 128; temperature, 99, slightly above normal; respiration 22. and more regular."

In the comments with which the various bulletins were received the completeness with which the decision at the polls is respected was amply manifested. Those who swelled the throngs of people eager for news were of all shades of political belief but they awaited reports with equal interest and cheered equally justly every favorable despatch. It was the President of the United States who had been stricken by the assassin.

"BRAVE AND CHEERFUL."

This was especially shown at 10 P. M., when the following bulletin was posted, dated 9.20 P. M.: "The President has rallied a little within the past three-quarters of an hour, and his symptoms are a little more favorable. He continues brave and cheerful. About the time he began to rally he said to Dr. Bliss: 'Doctor, what are the indications?, Dr. Bliss replied: 'There is a chance of recovery.' 'Well, we'll take that chance,' the President replied cheerfully. At this hour he is sleeping."

Again at 10.20 P. M. the throngs who awaited the news were gratified by intelligence that brought forth repeated cheers. The despatch was dated 10.20 P. M. and read: "The President's symptoms continue to prove more favorable and to afford more ground for hope. His temperature is now normal; his pulse has fallen four beats since the last official bulletin, and the absence of blood in the discharges from the bladder shows that that organ is not injured, as had been feared."

SUNDAYS BULLETINS.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 2.45 A. M.—The President has been sleeping much of the time since nine P. M. last night, waking for a few minutes every half hour. He has not vomited since one A. M. He has just taken some nourishment, for the first time since he was brought to the White House. He took some prepared beef.

11.15 A. M.—The President's condition has greatly improved. He secures sufficient refreshing sleep. During his waking hours he is cheerful and inclined to discuss pleasant topics. His pulse is 116, with a more full and soft expression; temperature and resperation normal.

1.45 P. M.—The President continues to improve slowly. There is no inflammation yet. The weather is very favorable, cool and fresh.

3.30 P. M.—The physicians will have a consultation at four P. M., and another official bulletin will be announced then. No change at present.

5 P. M.—Nothing official can be said concerning the President's condition, although it may be said with accurracy that his condition continues to gradually improve. He has natural discharges from the bowels and bladder, without any indications of blood. His temperature and respiration are normal and his pulse is 104. He is now sleeping.

6 P. M.—No appreciable change since the last bulletin. The President sleeps well, at intervals. Pulse 108; temperature and respiration normal.

8 P. M.—Drs. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, and D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia, have been requested by telegraph to come to Washington by the first train for consultation with the attendant physicians, The President's condition at this hour remains favorable.

9 P.M.—The President's condition is unchanged. The rumor circulated on the streets this evening that inflamation had set in is denied by the attending physicians.

10 P. M.—The condition of the President is less favorable. Pulse 120, temperature 100, and reseration 20. He is more restless, and again complains of pain in his feet.

12.30 A.M.—The President's condition has changed very little since the last bulletin. His pulse is 122, temperature 99 8-10 and respiration 20. Some tympanitis is recognized, He does not complain so much of pain in the feet.

MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 7:30 A. M.—Dr. Agnew arrived from Philadelphia on the early train, and reached the Executive Mansion at 5 a. m. He spent the time from that hour until the arrival of Dr. Hamilton, of New York, who reached here at 7 a. m., in familiarizing himself with the progress of the case, as shown by the official bulletins. Upon the arrival of Dr. Hamilton a consultation of all the leading physicians was at once commenced. The result of this will soon be made known in an official bulletin.

8:00 A. M.—Colonel Rockwell, who watched at the President's bedside from 3 till 7 a. m., says the President passed a somewhat restless night, but slept occasionally. He suffered some pain in his feet; pulse during that period ranged fram 112 to 110 at 6:30. His opinion of the President's condition at 7 a. m., seemed as favorable as at midnight. Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Dr. Edson sat up with the President during the night. The consultation this morning was somewhat protracted, and the official bulletin promised at 7:30 is consequently delayed. It is promised soon.

8:15 A. M.—The condition of the President is not materially different from that reported in the last bulletin at 12:30 a. m. He has dozed at intervals during the night, and at times has continued to complain of pain in his feet. Tympanitis reported has not sensibly increased. Pulse, 108; temperature, 99.4; respiration, 19. [Signed,]

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
FRANK H. HAMILTON,
ROBERT REYBUVN,
D. HAYES AGNEW,
Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 11:00 A. M.—The suspense last night among those at the Executive Mansion was relieved somewhat by official bulletins this morning. Postmaster James particularly seemed more hopeful. Windom says he never lost hope, but his anxiety at midnight was intense. "If, he says, "this injuries are to prove fatal it seems to me we should have had more dangerous symptoms last night, instead of a slight improvement we find this morning."

WASHINGTON, July 4, 11:15 A. M.—The physicians relieved the pain in the feet and legs of which the President this morning complained, and which was due to the injury of the nerves leading to the lower extremities. The symptoms were not regarded as dangerous, but the pain, if allowed to continue, might act unfavorably by causing restlessness. The President's condition in other respects has not changed since the last bulletin. He is now resting quietly, and his physicians continue to be cheerful and hopeful. Secretary Lincoln denies saying at 2 a. m., "Hope was dead," though he says his anxiety at midnight was intense. This morning he does not see why the President's chances for recovery are not as good as at any time since he was shot.

SYMPTOMS STILL FAVORABLE.

2:45 P. M.—The Physicians continue to express a hopeful opinion of the President's case. Peritonits has not supervened, as yet, and there are no more indications of it than there were this morning. The condition of the patient is, therefore, although serious is no worse than was to be expected.

5:15 P. M.—The President partook of a quantity of chicken broth a short time ago and has retained it. He is resting about the same as when his condition was last reported.

6:25 P. M.—There is a strong feeling outside the White House that the President's condition is more critical at this time, than it has yet been. This impression rests undoubtedly on the remarks privately made by those who are conversant with the case and whose avenues of information are of the best possible character. No official bulletin will probably be issued at present, and it is held that the physicians in attendance are deferring the bulletin in hopes that a change for the better will occur shortly. The anxiety, which has been very intense all afternoon, has certainly deepened a great deal in the last hour, and in this city, at least, the gravest apprehensions are entertained of a fatal issue.

7.45 P. M.—The President this evening is not so comfortable. He does not suffer so much from pain in the feet. Tympanites is again more noticeable. Pulse, 126; temperature, 101-9; respiration, 24. Another bulletin will be issued at 10 p. m., after which, in order not to disturb the President unnecessarily, no further bulletins will be issued until to morrow morning.

10 P. M.—There has been a slight amelioration of the President's symptoms during the past two hours. There has been no vomiting during that period. His pulse is 124, temperature 101 and respiration 24.

TELEGRAM FROM SECRETARY BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Blaine sent the following to Amos Townsend at Cleveland: "The President's condition has not materially changed since morning. At this hour (2:30) he is suffering less pain. He is entirely calm and courageous. His mind is clear and he accepts whatever fate God may ordain for him, with perfect resignation and with sublime Christian faith. We are profoundly anxious and yet hopeful as to the final result.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION AT NOON.

WASHINGTON, July 4 12 M.—No material change in the President's condition. Dr. Agnew, an eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, says that, in his judgment, there are some features in the President's case that are extremely encourageing. Among these is the fact that his kidneys and intestines are entirely uninjured, and capable of performing their function. The liver is lacerated to some extent, and the large nerves leading from the spine to the lower extremities have been so injured as to cause the pain which the President refers to in his feet. The stomach however, retains nourishment, and the patient is slowly gathering strength to meet the secondary inflamation when it occurs. As yet there is little evidence of it, and nothing to indicate that it will be of extraordinary strength or severity. Dr. Agnew regards the President's condition with much hopefulness.

12:20 P. M.—Secretary MacVeagh understands that the following is the opinion of Dr. Agnew: "The President's condition, I regard as extremely critical but not without hope."

Secretary Blaine sent the following to the representatives of the United States in London and Paris: An important consultation was held this morning, at which Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Hamilton, of New York, able and skillful surgeons, were present. The result was not encouraging, though the conclusion was that recovery is possible. We do not give up hope. Dr. Bliss, in a conversation on the President's condition at noon, said that while the case is still critical there is every reason to hope for his recovery, and considering the nature of the wound, the situation is as favorable as it possibly could be. Regarding the crisis, the Doctor said, if the President passes through to-day without loosing strength, it will be exceedingly encouraging. The crisis, however, cannot be definitely fixed, as there may be a change at any time. The Doctor said the examinations confirm the opinion that the ball is located in the neighborhood of the liver. The President's, diet consists almost exclusively of milk and lime water which he has retained very well. He vomited slightly early this morning. The Doctor in conclusion said: "We all know the President is in an exceedingly precarious condition but there is very good grounds for hopes of recovery. Mrs. Garfield is bearing the trial most nobly. Her fortitude has assisted us in our work very much, indeed. With her continued aid and the President's vitality, we hope for favorable results. Of course we cannot venture to form opinions, hence we aim to bulletin the facts as they appear from time to time for the purpose of permitting the public to draw their own conclusions through the aid of the medical fraternity."

Dr. Pomerine, an eminent surgeon of Ohio, who served as a surgeon to Garfield's regiment during the war, saw the President this morning, and expresses the opinion that the next twenty-four hours will determine whether the case will prove fatal or not.

2 P. M.—No material change in the President's condition since the last official bulletin.

TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 8:30 A. M.—The President has passed a comfortable night, and his condition this morning is decidedly more favorable. There has been no vomiting since last night at eight o'clock, and has been able to retain the liquid nourishment administered. There is less tympanites and no abdominate tendencies except in the wounded region. Pulse 114, temperature 100, respiration 24. Signed by Doctors.

BLISS,
BARNES,
WOODWARD,
REYBURN.

7:20 A. M.—The physicians announce that should the President's condition continue as it is at present, no further bulletins will be issued until one p. m.

11:50 A. M.—The President's symptoms continue favorable. All reports to the contrary are unfounded,

12:30 P. M.—The favorable condition of the symptoms reported in the last bulletin continue. There has been no recurrence of vomiting. Pulse 110, temperature 101, respiration 24. The President lies at present in a natural sleep. No further bulletins will be issued until 8:30 p. m., unless in case of an unfavorable change.

1:45 P. M.—The President's symptoms are as favorable as at the date of the last official bulletin. He has just had natural and perfectly normal movement of the bowels, unaccompanied by any unfavorable indications. He has taken no anodynes since ten o'clock last night, and his condition is regarded by the attending physicians as very encouraging.

4:15 P. M.—The President's pulse has fallen to 104, and he is resting quietly.

7:30 P. M.—The President's pulse remains at 104, and there are no unfavorable symptoms. He is resting quietly.

8:30 P. M.—The condition of the President continues as favorable as at the last bulletin. His pulse is 106, temperature 100-9, and respiration 24. No further bulletins will be issued till to-morrow morning, unless in case of an unfavorable change.

11 P. M.—The condition of the President throughout the day has been such as to give great encouragement to his physicians. The nourishment, which he has taken at intervels, has been assimulated perfectly and has noticeably increased his strength. He has slept frequently and with apparent refreshment, and the decrease in his temperature and pulse has relieved all present apprehension of serious inflamation. The transient and unfavorable reaction, which caused so much uneasiness last night, between six and nine o'clock, and which it was thought might occur again to-night, has not thus far taken place. The favorable symptoms of the day have continued throughout the hours of evening which hitherto seemed the most critical, and this fact is thought by his attending physicians to indicate a substantial gain. At 11 p. m., the President is quiet and comfortable, and his symptoms are as favorable as at the date of the last official bulletin.

MIDNIGHT.

Information, just received from the President's sick room, is that the favorable symptoms are still maintained.

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 9 A. M.—The condition of the President is still improving.

Amendments to the Game Law.

The following are the full texts of several amendments to the general game law, which were passed by the lass legislature and have been approved by the governor:

A supplement to an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating lo game and game fish, approved the third day of June, 1878, changing the time for the hunting and killing deer, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, pheasants prairie chicken.

That the first section of the act to which this is a supplement shall be so amended as to read and be as follows: That no person shall kill or pursue in any part of this state, any elk or wild deer, save only from the first day of October in any year, to the 31st day of December next, following. No person shall at any time kill any fawn, when in its spotted coat, or have the fresh skin of any such fawn in his or her possession. No person shall pursue any elk or wild deer with dogs in any part of this state, or shall kill in the water any elk, or wild deer or fawn, which have been driven thereto by dogs. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each elk, wild deer or fawn, so killed or pursued, or trapped, or fresh elk, wild deer, antelope, or fawn skin, had in his or her possession, and may be proceeded against in any county of the State wherein he may be arrested, having the same in his or her possession; and provided also, that any dogs, pursuing elk, or wild deer, or fawns, may be killed by any person, and any constable or other town official may kill any dog that habitually pursues elk, wild or deer fawns, and the owner of such dog sshll be liable to a penalty of ten dollars, for each elk, wild deer or fawn killed by such dog.

That section twenty-five of the act to amend and consolidate the several acts relative to game and game fish explanatory of the same, approved June 3, 1878, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"No person shall by any means or device whatsoever, catch or kill in any of the waters of this state, any black bass, green bass, yellow bass, willow bass, rock bass, Lake Erie or grass bass pike or pickerel, or wall-eyed pike commonly known as Susquehanna Saalmon, between the first day of January and the first day of June, nor shall catch, or kill any of the said articles of fish at any time during the year, save only with a rod, hook and line. Any violation of this section shall subject the offender to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence; provided, this section shall not apply to the waters of Lake Erie, except in the ponds on the island or peninsula forming the north and east shores of the harbor of Erie.

That no person shall at any time catch, take, kill or have in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any speckled trout or California mountain trout for sale less than five inches in length, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fish in any stream in this commonwealth for a period of three years in which brook trout have been planted by the fish commissioners of the state, under a penalty of twenty dollars as provided for in section thirty-six of act of assembly approved June 3, 1878; provided public notice has been given of said planting at the time in any newspaper published in the county where said streams are located for the period of three weeks.

That it shall be unlawful for any perperson or persons to take, catch or kill any shad in the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers from sunset on Saturday till sunrise on Monday of any week during the run of said fish from March 15 to June 25 of each year, but fishing shall be permitted for said fish from Monday at sunrise till Saturday at sunset of each week during said time with seine or seines, net or nets, not less than four and one-half inches in the mesh, measured from knot to knot diagonally; that if any person or persons violate the provisions of this section during the close time any fish warden, constable or sheriff of any county in satd commonwealth is hereby empowered to arrest the offender or offenders on sight and confiscate all seine or seines, net or nets, boats or boats of any kind, and implements of fishing outside of any enclosure used in connection with the same, and sell the same at public auction and appropriate the proceeds less expenses to the school fund of said district where the violation occurs; and the same penalties of forfeiture shall apply to any person or persons who shall employ or use in any way whatever any gill or drift seine or seines net or nets at any time, and in addition to the forfeitures aforesaid the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding $50 and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than three months or both or either at the discretion of the court trying the same.

That section third of the act to which this is a supplement to read as follows: No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his possession after the same has been killed, any hare, commonly called rabbit, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year under a penalty of $5 for each and every hare or rabbit so killed exposed for sale or had in his possession. No person shall hunt or cause or permit the hunting of hares or rabbits with a ferret or ferrets under a penalty of $10 for each and every hare and rabbit caught and killed by means of a ferret or ferrets.

All acts or parts of acts which are inconsistant with this act be and the same see hereby repealed.

Approved June 10, 1881.

HENRY M. HOYT.

To amend part of an act entitled an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish.

That section fifteen of the act entitled an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game and fish, approved June 3, 1878, which provides as follows namely: "No person shall kill, catch or discharge any firearms at any wild