

NEWGATE.

Gradually the ancient landmarks of London are passing away; among those which will, in all probability, remain but a short time longer is the prison of Newgate. A strange edifice is that which is thus doomed to destruction, with a literature in the shape of a calendar all its own, a collection of plaster casts without rival in the world, with the ancient historical miscreants of the Greenacre, Brownrigg, Courvoisier, and Muller order, with a door—the black portal of which opened only for those cast forth—full of terrible memories, and a history of crime compressed into a hundred years such as few jails could show in a similar period. Newgate is one of the most appallingly interesting structures in the country. It is not exactly the same jail as that which Barnaby Rudge stormed, and in which Fagan spent his last night. If Dr. Dodd tenanted the predecessor of the present prison, and read the sermon which Dr. Johnson composed for him in a chapel which has never been pulled down; still the scenes which have never been witnessed in the dungeons now threatened with removal are thrilling enough for more than passing interest. Here it was that Thistlewood exclaimed; "I shall soon know the last grand secret," here Gov. Wall, after eluding justice for twenty years, was hanged for whipping a soldier to pieces at Guenoc; here Fauntleroy, dressed in black coat and trousers, with silk stockings, and dress-shoes made his best bow to the public and received a bow in return, having just previously confided to a bosom friend the secret of where to buy the best Curacao; and here, in later days, the pirates of the Flowery Land were hanged in one long ghastly row. If it were not that the site upon which the dreaded place stands is wanted for other purposes, it might also be left as a public museum. It boasts many a curiosity. In a yard known as the execution shed lie by the side of the wall the long black uprights and cross pieces of the gallows upon which criminal after criminal was swung. There is also a black triangle, fitted with loops for the hands, the ankles and the knees, of malefactors sentenced to be whipped a horrible object, which sent many an uncomfortable thrill through a garotter's heart. It was upon this instrument, in fact, that the first experiment was ever made in modern days as to the efficacy of the whip in restraining the brutal; upon it also, when the falling arm of Calcraft was found wanting, stalwart wardens from Holloway were first incited to try their skill, and ruffians convicted of robbery with violence learnt the force of the "regulating cat." In this prison are moreover condemned cells, in which many a shuddering pair of man and woman have passed the last fortnight of life, deploring the mistakes and misdeeds which had led up to incarceration and the gallows, there is a strange looking chapel where over and over again "condemned sermons" have been preached; and lastly there are, in the corridors of the prison, the graves of those who, having been hanged in accordance with the law, have been buried within the precincts of the jail, in strict observance of the sentence. All these and many more objects of interest are there to show in Newgate, but with the jail they must pass away. The historical gables may go, like those which encircled the wrists of Mr. Dick Toppin, to the museum of York, or with the triangle and plaster casts of the hanged may be treasured among the city archives. They need not be destroyed, for they possess more than a passing value; the tale of crime during a century.

AN ENGLISH MURDERER FOUND GUILTY.

LONDON, Nov. 8. Arthur Lefroy has been found guilty, at Maidstone, of the murder of Mr. Gould, and sentenced to be hanged.

A previous despatch said: LEFROY'S TRIAL.

Intense interest is taken in the trial of Lefroy, which is now going on at Maidstone, for the murder of Gould, on the Brighton Railway. Sir Henry James presented a case that was pitifully complete. The prisoner kept up wonderfully well as the Attorney General spun the rope and when the Crown witnesses were being examined, and found the keenest of the Treasury lawyers, handed up the victim's watch chain, found in Lefroy's boot, and Lefroy's pocket book, found in a bag along the railway, the prisoner took notes and whispered to his counsel, Messrs. Williams and Forest. Fifteen sharp gentlemen felt the strength of the Crown's case, and it was evident that they did not share their client's confidence. The defence will be twofold—first, that the murder was committed by a third passenger, who, as Lefroy said, when the train stopped, jumped from it and escaped; and secondly, the prisoner's insanity. The latter plea will not be seriously pressed. There will be some hard swearing as to the speed of the train, or if, as the train officials say, a rate of some thirty-five to forty-five miles an hour was maintained, the defence will have to show how their passenger escaped death when he jumped. The evidence of the woman and girl, who saw only two passengers struggling as the train flew past their house must also be explained away. Then there are ugly facts about the prisoner's flight from Wallington on the day of the murder when under the surveillance of the police he was hiding in the Stearny house, the house which he must have known was

was wanted to clear up the mystery. The answer of the defence to this is that prior to the Gould occurrence it had come to Lefroy's knowledge that two warrants which had been granted against him about eighteen months previous, at Bowstreet, were still in force. In order to evade the execution of these warrants Mapleton went to Australia, and shortly after his return to England, changed his name to Lefroy. It is contended that he feared this fact would have been made known had he stopped to answer any charge which might have been made against him in respect to the Gould tragedy, and this apprehension, coupled with his conviction of his guilt, in regard to the passing of the Hanoverian medals on the morning of the day, offers, the defence maintains, sufficient explanation of the course he thought fit to take. How the defence hope to destroy the evidence of the pawn-brokers that Lefroy redeemed his pawned revolver just before he got on the train is not known.

It will be remembered that Gould was found on the Railway track, dead, that Lefroy got out at a station, bleeding, and said he had been assaulted; but the jury have found that he robbed and threw Gould out of the carriage window. The execution of Arthur Lefroy has been fixed for the 29th inst. Lefroy's solicitor is preparing a memorial asking for respite for the prisoner on the ground that his father and grandfather died insane, and that he himself was insane when he murdered Gould.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Reliable Remedies.—In wounds, bruises, sprains, glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills much assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders, whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional disturbance and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfectly has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparation.

AGENTS FOR HERALD

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents, allowing us to send in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.

- Briggs—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher, Bay Roberts. Mr. G. W. E. Hierarchy. Bell's Cove—Mr. M. Moore. Little Bay—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office, Little Bay. Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts. St. John's—Mr. Joseph Rendell. Milton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr. King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy. Bonaville—Mr. P. Templeman. Carleton Place—Mr. A. Gardner. Bay de Verde—Mr. James Evans. Collier—Mr. Heern. Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy. Harbor Main—Mr. E. Murray. Salmon Cove—Mr. Woodford. Holyrood—Mr. James Joy.

NOTICE.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies fourpence.

All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in not later than Wednesday evening.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Onest labor—our noblest heritage"

CARBONEAR, NOV. 25, 1881

A Very Useful Measure.

Sir William Whiteway will, during the next Parliamentary session, be in a position to do an immense benefit to the people of Newfoundland. The general elections will come off next year, which ought to be a powerful motive in his mind to make the opportunity available. He has successfully carried his railway policy against an influential opposition that would, at any time, sacrifice public to private and merely personal interests. An unbiased and free vote of the electorate would, for this reason alone call up an overwhelming majority of the electorate in sup-

port of his Government. But the difficulty is that, as matters go, the vote of the electorate is not absolutely free. It can, under the present system, be coerced and diverted altogether from the purposes nearest at heart to the public at large.

Sir William, however, has it in his power, if his friends in the legislature continue steadfast, to make the vote free, and thus secure another lease of authority for himself and them for the public good. The Ballot can be introduced; and no measure will be more beneficial if carried, or more effective in conciliating the confidence of the community. It must be introduced sooner or later,—the genius of the colony cannot wait long for the event—and he who takes time by the forelock and introduces it at once; comes into possession of a vantage ground that will for a long time to come defy the assaults of opponents. The next session again will, in any case, be succeeded by an appeal to the country. It is therefore the proper time to introduce a change into the election laws. It is not always that good laws are popular in the beginning. The public mind not unfrequently requires to be educated up to a certain advanced standard, before it perceives the desirability of an amendment in legislation. Some of the best and most valuable measures in the British Statute Book were decried at the time with much virulence, even by the best meaning of men. But in the very nature of things, the BALLOT law does not come under that category. It is popular from the first; it grows in popularity, it continues for ever to take a firmer and still firmer hold of the people. It has never been repealed where it was once established. No legislative assembly has ever attempted to restrict its operations. Any effort made to amend its provisions tended simply to render it more perfect in working and more sacred in permanency. What happened before will happen again, and what happened in England and her colonies generally, will happen in Newfoundland also. To run counter to a tendency which is every where common and daily growing stronger in the best regulated political communities, may be evidence of obscurity, but it certainly is not evidence of statesmanship.

What the colony has a right to expect is, that the Government of the day will rise above personal and private considerations and regard the whole people as possessing claims which ought not to be thrown into obedience by the narrow wishes of a comparatively few individuals. The rights of an entire community, not the isolated claims of a few of its members, constitute the question. Every man who has a vote has a right that his vote be freely given; and the Government is in duty bound to secure that this exercise of freedom be not unduly impeded. The people generally in the case of Newfoundland, demand that the Government fulfil its duty in this respect. Are there any valid or even plausible reasons why there should be delay? The BALLOT system is not more expensive,

or more combrous, or more difficult of execution than the present method. It has been introduced elsewhere in electorates very similar to ours, with excellent effect. It secures perfect liberty; it destroys undue intimidation; it leaves in tact every fair means of instructing, or even of arousing, the public conscience; it is the most popular possible of all possibly available enactments, and it will obtain for the man who introduces it, a lasting place in the affections of the entire population. We recommend it to favorably—or rather impartial,—consideration. It requires no eulogium; for in present circumstances, it is its own eulogium, view it as we may.

Correspondence

(To the Editor of Carbonear Herald.) Carbonear, Nov. 24, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—

It is an old adage that "patience is a virtue," but I fear that "patience" will be a grievous injury to us if we are soft enough, slack enough, or even patient enough to wait until the real winter weather sets in to know the "Reason Why," a proper survey is not made. It is my opinion, Mr. Editor, that the survey made is nothing more or less than a mockery, and I think I would be safe in saying that undue influence has been exercised in the matter, I cannot for the life of me, see what induced the surveyors to adopt the line surveyed. It would appear to me a matter-of-form. Why did they not survey the Valley, which is, in every sound opinion, much easier, as it is level and convenient? What about the sleepers, this too, seems suspicious? Yes! I am half convinced there is some wrong, and I wish to sound the trumpet of warning through your valuable medium. For me, who thus unask'd have dared to tell My country what her sons should know too well."

BYRON.

Now, our member is not doing his duty, and he should not be allowed to remain silent while all this is going on. If he allows the Railway to pass us by without visiting us his effigy ought to be burnt on the spot where the surveyors completed their God-blessed survey, which they thought would satisfy the easy led people of this town.

"Oh, ye rulers who rule unjustly. Will your day not soon end."

This mystery must soon be unveiled, as it certainly is a mystery, which at present none but John and his satellites can fathom; but they will find that it is not deep enough and that its shallowness soon exposes it. What will the people of the district of Bays-de-Verde and Trinity say when they are informed that their wishes have not been acceded to, and what will the people of this district say when they hear that they are, as usual, left out in the cold, but just for the present. Now is there even common sense in this expression. Just for the present may mean a long time, are we not of sufficient importance, or is our weight on the Assembly floors not sufficiently felt that we may get a full and fair explanation of what the present in this case means. Do it mean a year, or twenty? Was it just for the present Carbonear was omitted from the speaker tender; surely, they did not know the result of the survey would be so unfavorable, and that it would be impossible to build the road on the survey they were about to make, and now completed with that result, if so they are prophets instead of plagues. Now, had they made their survey in any other direction they would have found it possible, but they must have been looking for an impossibility instead of a practical line of Railroad. From my experience of my native country, Mr. Editor, which is not the least limited, I would assert that the Syndicate will find it impossible to lay 100 miles of rail in any portion of this country if they have found the 7 or 8 miles to Carbonear an impossibility, for there is no other portion of the country which offers less obstacles of nature than this do; but of course I cannot speak of mercantile obstacles which have been thrown in the way. The people of this town cannot be galled by those so-

called obstacles, as there are many in Carbonear who have time and again traversed that level slope of land which the surveyors took good care not to survey, or even mention. Mr. Editor, can you propose any means by which we could prove the injustice of this survey and unearthen the monopolists of our sister town, and again remind them that Carbonear can as well today stand out for its rights and privileges as it did forty years ago.

Yours truly,

ANOTHER VOTER.

[Our correspondent Another Voter, wants to know if we can propose any remedy. Though always a supporter of the Blackman Syndicate and its railway scheme as far as it went, we are inclined to suspect that there is something which is not quite business like, in connection with our survey. Of course as an independent journal we are supposed to give expression to our views freely and frankly, as well as to give publication to the views of others. Another Voter informs us in a private note that it is Hon Mr. Rorke's opinion that the contract will not be fulfilled unless the road to Carbonear be built. Now, we are quite of a different opinion and we would ask Mr. R. how any company could contract to build a road over a portion of country of which they know nothing or had not even a temporary survey to refer to. Oh! Mr. Rorke you don't catch the Yankee like that. If there were anything it was nothing more than a promise, I can assure you there was nothing binding, and it was only until after Mr. Blackman's last visit to St. John's that anything definite was decided on concerning the branch in question, and even then it was not positive, nor neither is it yet, if the people will allow themselves to be baffled out of it. The Carbonear branch has been an after-consideration all through, and who is to blame for it. Will Mr. Rorke inform us? With regard to a remedy, what we propose is this, that you, and a half-dozen other voters, call on the Hon. John Rorke, and talk to him like a father to a negligent son. Ascertain from him whether it was from his negligence or the unimportance of this ancient and loyal town, that it was at first omitted from the survey. Fully and freely discuss the late survey, and if it be what it is stated to be, have the Hon. John Rorke to put on a surveyor, who will not be influenced by anything but justice. Let Mr. Rorke be responsible for the expenses of the survey, if he neglected the first one. We do not mean to say for a moment that the surveyors acted contrary to the interests of Carbonear, but we cannot refrain from giving expression to general opinion.] —ED. HERALD.

Loca and other Items.

We have to-day to apologise for the non appearance of this paper on Friday owing to office repairs and cleaning preparatory to commencing our winter's labor.

We notice in the Main Mining Journal, which is an authority on Mining matters, an article to the effect that Mr. Isaiah S. Emery, of that city and Judge D. W. Donthitt, now of New York, but formerly of Nevada, has secured control of prospecting licenses to a large tract of land covering many square miles in what are believed to be the richest mineral districts of this country. These licenses were held by Messrs. James Brown and John Steer, of St. John's, and comprise forty in their own right together with a large interest in thirty-three others; and as each of these licenses gives the right to search for minerals over an area of three square miles. It will be seen that the right of prospecting seventy-three areas or nearly 220 miles of mineral land. This land is mostly located on the Western or French Shore of the Island, between Cape John and Cape Ray, and all are situated on the east coast with, in nearly every case, commodious harbors near at hand. The French Shore is known to be especially rich in minerals, and all the above

areas have been indications made. It is the intention of these licenses to be paid in capital purpose of sent to explore a. Wherever a v. ered the licen. changed for a company orga.

We have been ago that a lar. discovered in. a Mr. Hogan. partment, wh. tions comm. Samples exh. quality, and. near future to. article equal. Sydney qual. their inducem. ment and S. branch to this. much traffic b. regions, not. Rock Hill les. Baddock's go. spoken of co. Cove, Fresh. Cove, of whic. posit is prob.

It is with a. announce the. Esq., M. H. Trinity, and. ed fellow cit. of the old a. of Job Broth. The intelli. event which. on Tuesday. had arrive. his way to. ment at Rou. here last ev. The deceas. Friday even. indisposed d. had to be la. mentioned. medical ass. hand, he gre. venting on t. We re. bereaved fut. ceased our s. pathy in th.

By adv. Bay, we a. thera is. that local. have died. doctor has. ordered th. for a few.

Andrew. assault, and. on its merit. Queen vs. admonish.

Madrice. stealing a t. Queen vs. J. monished.

Queen vs. and disorde. Queen vs. monished, b. Clemence. nedy, assau. \$1.25. Thomas. obstructing. remove obst.

Queen vs. drunk, adm. Queen vs. \$2 or 7 days.

MARRIED.—the 9th inst. by the Rev. land, to Eliz. of John Lou. land Cove. At Little. the Rev. W. McVicar, M. ond, C. B. daughter of J. Isian Cove. At the Br. inst., by Re. Ryan, Assista. to Sarah J. Oliver, Gull.