

Mr. Scoville furnishes the following to the public:—The trial of Guiteau is fixed for November 7. The short time allowed makes this appeal to the public necessary. He attempted to lecture on religious subjects through several northern states. It is believed there are many people in that connection who can, if they will, furnish evidence of his insanity. Will they not do so in the interests of patriotism, justice, humanity and mercy?—patriotism, because, if he is hung as a sane man, it will be eternal blot on our history; justice, so that it may not be said hereafter that he, being denied by heaven of the guidance of reason, was put death contrary to all law, human and divine; humanity and mercy that should prompt laying aside passion and deal with this case in Christian charity. If any person knows of facts bearing on the case will he not furnish me information? None will be called on to testify unless it seems to be important to a just defence and fair trial.

A Washington special to the New York Post, says Mr Scoville is becoming discouraged. He saw Guiteau on Thursday morning and found him arrogant and unreasonable. Mr. Scoville thought he might be himself discharged from the case. Guiteau says he thinks there will be no difficulty in getting an acquittal, it time can be had sufficient to allow people to calm down and take a dispassionate view of the facts.

The Herald says a lawyer who has known Guiteau for years visited him yesterday and says the assassin is either insane, or totally irresponsible, or simulates madness with more remarkable precision than any one he has seen. It is probable Mr. Scoville will appeal for a continuance of the case at least thirty days.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has written to Mr. George Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, that his professional engagements so occupy his time that it would be impossible for him to conduct the assassin's defence. At the same time he says: "I hold it to be a part of the duty of my profession that no lawyer within the circuit where he practices ought, without good cause, to refuse to stand for a man whose life is in danger before a court of justice, whether his personal belief might be that the accused was innocent or guilty; and, of course, the amount of compensation in the case ought not to become a make-weight in the question."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—In the Guiteau case this morning Judge Cox decided it was clearly in the discretion of the Court to allow expenses for a reasonable number of the witnesses to be paid in the same manner as Government witnesses. He will decide in Chambers as to the number of witnesses to be allowed. The Judge deferred the assignment of counsel until after consultation with Mr. Scoville.

THE "JEANETTE" SEARCH.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" prints a letter of Mr. P. B. Jenkins commenting on the probability that the Hudson's Bay Company will ask to send a small body of men down the Mackenzie River to search for the "Jeanette" crew. He says:—"I think it possible that in the summer, 1881, the 'Jeanette' made her way north through the fortunate opening in the ice ring which encircles the polar region into comparatively mild quarters, and that she is now on her way home, or being provisioned for three years; that she will spend another winter there."

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

The London Daily News says: "If the story which is going the rounds of the Parisian press be true, there is now living in France an old woman who is no less than one hundred and fifteen years of age. She was twenty-three years of age when Camille Desmoulin sprang upon the table or the Catae Foy and distributed the green tights which were the first badges of the new-born revolution, so that she witnessed the whole revolutionary drama with eyes that were quite old enough to appreciate its magnitude. From the quiet provincial life she was able to watch the struggle between the Girondins and the mountain, and to see the fall of the Montagnards themselves and the triumph of the White Terror. A whole procession of Kings and Emperors has passed before her no less numerous and imposing than the shadowy Roman rulers who flitted before the eyes of Aeneas, or the visionary monarchs who were so unwelcome to the gaze of the Ithaca of Cawdor. She was a child when Louis the well beloved died, she was a young woman when Citizen Capet ascended the scaffold on the date then described as the second Pluviose, she has followed the rise and fall of two Napoleons, and is now living under her third Republic. If she paid during her long life close attention to contemporary politics, she ought to be able to contribute some valuable pieces of justification for future historians of modern France, as the whole revolutionary period has passed since she came of age."

The circulation of the blood has been demonstrated by the microscope, and the proof of the circulation of Hesterbrook's Pens is that they are found everywhere.

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, all intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest labor—our noblest heritage"

CARBONEAR, NOV. 4, 1881.

THE BALLOT.

Secret voting at elections may, in some countries, be exceedingly unadvisable. Where the people generally are independent in worldly wealth; and where, by consequence, there can be no ledger, no undue influence, brought to bear upon them, it would be insulting to some extent, to ask them not to vote openly, as becomes free British subjects, for the man of their choice. In such communities, again, there usually exists a healthy public sentiment, even in the midst of political excitement; and to this sentiment it is right and proper that electors be amenable. The privilege of the franchise may be absolutely free in theory; but in practice, the person possessing it is responsible to public opinion, to the welfare of the state, and to the great underlying laws of morality that ought to moderate all human actions. A vote is a trust rather than a right; it is committed to one for the good of the country, rather than owned by him as he owns a dog or a gun which he may destroy as he sees fit, regardless of the wishes of others. Hence,

it is, that ordinarily speaking, voters ought to be made responsible as far as possible for the manner in which they discharge their trust; and hence, also, it is that in a general way, voters cannot be made responsible by any other means, than by an open record of their suffrages. Then they come under the cognizance of at least the public sentiment of the community, in which they happen to reside.

But cases arise, in which popular sentiment is opposed to the voters deliberate convictions. Cases also arise in which a monstrous ledger influence overshadows the free expression of enlightened public thought, drives men by open voting to record a suffrage for candidates and measures they abhor, and for governments and institutions they know to be injurious to the country. The representation in Parliament becomes thus conferred to a class; and that class, small as it may be numerically, may have private and personal interests utterly at cross purposes with the general good. Legislation becomes a monopoly; and all monopolies in the long run become unjust and tyrannical. The franchise is indeed conferred by statute on a certain large portion of the population; but in practice a considerable part of that large portion is bound hand and foot in the meshes of a monopolist's net. They have a vote; but they fear to deposit it as their conscience dictates, or their convictions claim. They become mere mouthpieces unwilling, mechanical instruments in the hands of a few persons, on whom energy or success or fortuitous circumstances have chanced to lavish abundance of this world's gear. The case of Ireland is signally to the point. While open voting prevailed in that country, the landlords coerced tenant voters almost at will. The result was that many of the Irish M. P's were not members for the country, but for the Landlords alone; and it very frequently happened, that Landlord's private interests unjustly crowded every other consideration out of sight. The present Land Act would never have been passed if open voting were in force in Great Britain at the last election.

England and nearly all her colonies have adopted the ballot system and find by experience that it works well. The various states of the neighboring republic in America have done the same with the same results. This, of course, is the strongest recommendation possible of the ballot, for it is the proof, of all proofs the best, that, namely, which arises from a series of facts. It creates a presumption in favor of the system, to see particularly two such communities as those which are represented at Ottawa and Washington,—communities in which undue influences as here represented had no resting place at all—unanimous on the point in question. Have we here less to guard against than they had there? Is our open voting attended by fewer untoward incidents than theirs was? Is there any local reason of overwhelming moment why this ancient colony should retain a

policy which progressive neighbors on every side have wisely rejected? Or, on the contrary do not facts here persuade the thoughtful that, if secret voting became a necessity elsewhere, it has become very desirable here also? We invite expressions of opinion from the public generally.

SUPREME COURT ON CIRCUIT.

The Fall term of the Supreme Court on Circuit, was opened at Harbor Grace on Saturday the 29th October, Mr Justice Hayward presiding. The Grand Jury having been called and sworn, choose Robert S. Munn, Esq., as foreman, after which his Lordship addressed the Jury at considerable length, referring in a pointed and forcible manner to the various subjects affecting the general welfare of the country. His Lordship had great pleasure in congratulating the Grand Jury, and, through them, the community, upon its freedom from crime of such a character as to require the adjudication of this Court, presenting as it did such a pleasing contrast to the state of the criminal docket during last Spring's term.

His Lordship also referred very earnestly to the Newfoundland Railway project, now happily undertaken in this Island. It could not be denied by any reflecting person that, with our increasing population and perceptibly declining fisheries, especially as the past years fishery has fallen considerably below what might have been reasonably anticipated, we cannot expect to procure from the sea alone, means adequate to the support of the colony. Here His Lordship spoke in a most lucid manner of beneficial auxiliary to the fisheries that would accrue to a large portion of our population in the shape of labor and during the construction of the Railway, and the almost certain prosperity that would attend the country generally, upon its completion, by the development of those sources of wealth which the Island is known to contain. His Lordship then referred in terms of great approval to the establishment of several factories in St. John's, such as those for the manufacture of Soap, Candles, Tobacco, etc. In alluding especially to the Tannery, His Lordship said that, if the hides of our native cattle and the skins of our sheep could be exported by us, manufactered by foreigners at a considerable expense, reshipped to our country under Custom House duty and resold to us in the shape of boots and shoes, with a profit to all concerned, he considered the establishment of tanneries in Newfoundland would be attended with a large measure of success to those who might invest capital in the enterprise.

The Grand Jury then retired and after a short time came into Court thanking His Lordship for his congratulations on the present total absence of crime. The Grand Jury reported having visited the goal and found all clean and in good order, but begged to bring before the notice of the Court the unfitness of the arrangements of the prison for the accommodation of prisoners for a lengthened term in as much as they are calculated to affect health. After His Lordship had assured the Jury that their presentation should be forwarded to the proper quarter for consideration, there being no cases ready for trial the Court adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the Court was opened, but there still being no case for trial, was adjourned from day to day.

THURSDAY, Nov. 3.—The Court opened to-day at eleven o'clock.

Biggs v. s. SMITH.

This action was brought to recover seven pounds as payment for fish delivered by plaintiff to defendant on Labrador. Defendant claimed that fish amounting to this sum was due him by plaintiff's servant for goods sold and delivered to the latter. The Court ruled that as plaintiff was unaware of any debt having been contracted by his servant with Smith, and that as the former was indebted to the master in the above amount, and had helped him put off his fish to Smith in payment on his master's account, that judgment should be entered for Plaintiff. Mr. Emerson for Plaintiff, Mr. Morrison for Defendant. Case of Fogarty and others withheld for the present.

Local and other Items.

The past week, His Worship, I. L. McNeil, Esq., has been very busy, as has also been some of the supplying merchants, owing, we believe, to the complete failure of the Labrador fishery. Many poor men were trying to secure something for their wives and families by selling fish which should have gone to pay their account. Of course the case is hard of a man coming home after his summer's fishery without the second barrel of flour to the credit of his account. But the law in any case should not be violated, and were such a state of things allowed to exist, it would be impossible to carry on the fishery, and prove ruinous both to supplier and supplied, for in the first place, suppliers would lose all confidence in the men, and the men would find it impossible to get supplied, thereby causing the fishery business to be a failure on all sides. At present there are several in prison with severe punishment for this offence which we hope will teach them a lesson. While coming down hard on the men for violating the law, we also see a fault on the part of the merchant, viz; that the men have not been treated according to the general rule of the fishery, that they have not been allowed in many instances food enough to maintain their families both last year and the year before and they were partly thrown adrift, or, in other words sent out to bush. This is what caused the present state of affairs, and the merchants as well as the men, are to blame. It is our opinion that if merchants do not allow the men supplied by them the common necessities of life, whether the fishery be good or bad, the fishers men will provide for themselves and the merchants will suffer, no matter how strict a punishment may be inflicted upon them. If this state of affairs continue to exist, in time, legislation will have to take hold of the matter and make a provision to protect both supplier and supplied, or inflict a heavy punishment on parties buying stolen property.

We have heard of late much gossip concerning the very severe punishment in certain fish stealing cases, inflicted by his Worship, I. L. McNeil, and for the information of those concerned we publish the following item, which will prove to them that the law may inflict much heavier punishment than those fire-side lawyers are aware of. Fish stealing in this country is becoming as great an offence as sheep stealing was in Ireland. This sentence, which was passed by Judge Prowse, makes it plain to every person that to steal a fish or a quantity of fish is a serious offence.

LARCENY OF FOUR CODFISH.—Richard Taylor 24, fisherman, Damers Hill's Lane, was charged with the larceny of a quantity of fish, the property of Penny Brothers, of Carbonear. It seems that the tallyman on Messrs. Baile, Johnston & Co's wharf observed the accused making off with twenty one cents' worth of the staple article, and gave information which led to his apprehension. Taylor couldn't prove an alibi, or anything else in extenuation of his guilt, and the Court therefore decided to punish him to the extent of three months' imprisonment with hard labor.—Telegram.

Our friend of the Advocate, who is a pleasant good natured and harmless bachelor, committed a very great error when he brought us to order concerning Mr. Vennor's weather predictions. He charges us with making use of his information, and giving the Telegram credit for it. Now, Mr. Advocate, we must take the liberty to inform you that you are wrong, as the news was telegraphed to Mr. McKay as public news not to you. Mr. McKay was the only person entitled to credit, for he was the real authority. You say "such a glaring inaccuracy is altogether inexcusable." Well, sir, we did not intend excusing ourselves, for the information to which you refer, we never received from your journal, and up to the present we are doubtful whether it appeared in your journal or not. You boldly asserts that the item never appeared in the columns of the Telegram. Now, this is a base falsehood, that we cannot excuse, and when you next make an effort to advertise Mr. Vennor do so without trying to get others to do it in your name.

By the arrival of Capt John Kenneally, yesterday morning, from Labrador, we had the pleasure of seeing all our Labrador fleet once more safely anchored in our harbor, with the exception of the Guide and Aurora, which vessels were lost early in the season.

On Monday operations at Harbor Grace survey. A under Mr. surveying the town and H

Thor Nickle of the ill-fated here this morning Curlew. Dur with him just we elicited th of the terrible was a fore-at tons, and was 1880. She h Captain McA the 24th ultim this port boun of coal. Eve enough until t when the stro had been blow a hurricane, a thick showers er was put un sail and, as crew did not until 4 o'clock 26th, when la crier on the lo ou d.ok at the was immediate vessel round, in a few mi heavily and t her. Our in more of what most immedia he found his water. Whi himself float high up in th safely on a sl he recovered t the level land thing of the nate shipmat or assistance he began to the terrible f Nickleson the renee, about of the disaste ed in a state before daylig

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BEFORE John More fined \$2 or 7 Edward E furious drivin George Kit fined \$1 or 3 Thomas S and disorderly James Jac and disorder and ordered damage to C Henry Pil derly, fined \$ goal.

By The French on Wednesday The insurgent retreated sou It is stated