Medical.

Vegetine. CONDUCTORS TAKE IT.

Blotches, Pimples, Humors on the Face and Neck Disappear.

A Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism I

MONTREAL, P. Q., Oct. 17, 1879. MR. H. R. STEVENS : Dear Sir-I most cheerfully add my testimonial to the great number you are daily receiving in favor of your VEGETINE. I have been troubled with rheumatism for several years; also with blotches and pimples breaking out upon my face

A friend recommended VEGETINE, and, after using several bottles, I have had no more trouble with rheumatism, and the blotches on my face and neck have disappeared. I have recommended VEGETINE to some of my friends who were troubled with rheumatism, and they have used it with good success, and I will recommend it to all who are troubled in the same way. VICTOR PIGEON, Yours truly, VICTOR PIGEON,
Passenger Conductor Grand Trunk Railroad

Vegetine. Dr. Callier Surprised.

VEGETINE CURED HIS DAUGHTER. CALLIERSVILLE, Chilton Co., Ala., May 15, 1878. Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with nasal catarrh, affection of bladder and kidneys, and is of sorofulous diathesis, and, after having exhausted my skill and the most emment physicians of Selma, I at last resorted to the use of your Vegatine (without confidence), and, to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice, and not as an advertising medium. not as an advertising medium.

Respectfully, T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

Vegetine

Worked Like a Charm-Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas. 75 CGURT ST., ROME, N. Y., July 10, 1879.

MR. H. R. STRVENS Dear Sir—One year ago last my little boy had a breaking out of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, his face being one mattered sore of the worst description. Noticing your advertisement in the papers I purchased two bottles of the VEGETINE, and with the two bottles my son was cured. I never saw anything like the VEGETINE; it worked liked a charm. I have been city watchman at Rome for years. This testimonial is gratuitous.

Yours respectfully, HORATIO GRIDLEY.

Vegetine. Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

WESTMINISTER, Conn., June 19, 1879. Dear Sir - 1 can testify to the good effect of your medicine. My little boy had a Scrofula sore break out on his head as big as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other. under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable VEGETINE completely very respectfully,
MRS. G. R. THATCHER

VEGETINE

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass. and Toronto. Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

THOP BITTERS (A Diedicine, not a Drink,)

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION. WEAR PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUAL THEY CURE

Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sheplessnessand especially Female Complaints. SICOO IN COLD. Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for enything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and tra D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Ill above sold by drugglists.

New Leather & Shoe Store.

The second second second

The Subscriber, having disposed of his tannery, and retired from the business connected therewith, has opened a Leather, Boot, Shoe and ringings Store

SOLE, UPPER KIPP, CALF INSOLE LEATHER, AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER. ON WATER ST. CHATHAM.

(North side, west the Commercial Building,) where he hopes to receive a fair share of the public patronage hitherto given to him. Parties having open accounts with the subscriber are requested to call and arrange the same immedi-Agent for Wilson's Wool Carding Mill, Derby DUNCAN DAVIDSON.

SHOP.

SHEET-IRON, GAS-FITTING.

Granite Ware, Japaned Stamped and Plain.

TINWARE always on hand, which I will sell low for cash. PLOUGHS.

Also, a nice assortment of Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

fitted with PATENT OVENS the inner shells which draw out for cleaning purposes.

Those wishing to buy cheap would do well to

Shop in rear of Custom House. A. C. M'LEAN.

ChathamJuly 22. **COFFINS & CASKETS**

ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND OTHER COFFINS which he will sell at reasonable rates.

WM. M'LEAN, UNDERTAKER. Ch atham, Nov. 1, 1880.

TURBINE

WATER

FOR SALE.

ONE new Leffell Turbine Water Wheel—52 inch, with 8 feet of EXTRA SHAFTING, 5 inch diameter, CROWN WHEEL PINION, PILLAR BLOCK, and STEP.

Chatham, Nov. 1st.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

statement to be believed, even by "the marines' of the party. The "Miramichi Advance" is published at Chat-ham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning time for despatch by the earliest mails of

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Advertisements are placed under classified head

ngs.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the sea-

son, are inserted at eight cents per line nonparell, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each

Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Que-

bec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance." Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Adrance.

Miramichi Lumber Shipments to

United Kingdom and Continent,

Africa and Australia.

ment of the lumber shipments of the

Province, we give the following

statistics of the Miramichi, the last

cargo having gone by the steamer

Malabar, on Friday last. For the

Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co. They are

Shippers.

23,185 м

62,352 " 2.237M

Tons Tons.
Birch. Pine.

199

561 130

45,446 M 295 M 11,515 "

66,371 M 639 M

Deals,
Battens,
can'g Ends
nd Boards.

49,835M 4

9,784" 906" 861" 960" 803" 1,973"

66,371" 639M

as follows:-

71,045

- B. Snowball,

53 26.381 J. B. Snowball,

53 26,029 Guy, Bevan & Co 19 10,757 Wm. Muirhead,

Besides the above the

timber was shipped from Chatham:--

NEWCASTLE.

The above shipments from New-

castle were made to the following coun

all of which went to Great Britain,

For the above figures relating to the

Newcastle shipments, we are indebted

have increased, there is a material fall-

s. f. deals.

155,379,000

128,723,000

26,656,000

to the Custom Officers for that port.

following being the figures,-

or a little over 17 per cent.

The "Sun" and the Princess

The Sun still labors to show its at

tacks on the ADVANCE in connection

justified by what we said. It is only

such persons as those who control the

as the Sun has done. It says the

the statement. The Marquis, we pre-

Dufferin's administration, would, pro-

"There is one paragraph in the speech,

however, which no one can read unmoved.

cerned. Since, however, His Excellency

has seen fit to allude to the matter public-

ly, and to express his contempt for the

author "whose sex," he witheringly de-

scribes as "doubtful," we have no longer

any hesitancy in doing so. The attack

was most unmanly and all the more vene-

safe from the process of law and the cow-

hide. Had the same scurrillity been

levelled at the wife of the humblest citi-

zen of any community Labouchere would

soon have been made to repent his low

ribaldry, and no one knows this better

sembles Labouchere in many of his

meaner characteristics that he natural-

ly desires people to believe the Marquis

Hence his presuming hint

did not refer to a person so much like

that he is in the Marquis's confidence.

and knows more of his mind than the

editor of the Quebec Chronicle does.

This has been the style of Labouchere

in reference to the Prince of Wales and

other distinguished personages, and we

are not surprised at the editor of the

Sun so closely imitating it. It may

for that kind of work, provided the

Sun's publishers so instruct him. The

continue to engage the great Tory or-

gan's attention for some time, as if that

suit him next week to vilify

The editor of the Sun, so much re-

Princess Louise from Canada

Decrease

99 52101 R. A. & J. Stewart,

21 12044 G. McLeod, 16 7526 D.& J. Ritchie & Co., 6 3105 G. Burchill & Sons,

106 55,894 Great Britain

1 1.103 Australia, 482 United States,

ber was shipped:-

R. A. & J. Stewart, D. & J. Ritchie, & Co.

15 7,878 A. Morrison,

Anticipating our usual annual state

lisher)at the following rates :-

nducements to advertisers.

after 2 months.

If paid in advance,
" " within 2 months

The "Sun", the N. P. and the Lumber It is sent to any address in Canada, the United Trade. States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pub-

We do not suppose that anyone who has read the Sun's attacks on the "lumber lords" of the Province and our rejoinders thereto is misled in reference to the point at issue between us, nor will they fail to understand how Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of Five Dollars an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the fully and utterly the Sun's alleged "facts" were disproved and an entirelyopposite condition of things, from that stated The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circuation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New by it, established as existing. It abused the "lumber lords" of the Miramichi because they objected that the tariff made it more difficult than before to carry on their business, and it selected one gentleman from amongst the rest as an example of "insincerity, duplicity and dishonesty"--as a certain contemporaneous politician would say it-because he had denounced the tariff as injurious to the lumber trade, and yet was doing a larger business than ever before. We at once quoted the official record of the shipments made for five years past by the gentleman referred to. showing that instead of doing more, he had done less business this year by over 25% than last year and that this year's business was 20% under his average of the four years immediately preceeding Chatham ngores we are indebted to We also showed that the case of the merchant who was especially singled out for attack by the Sun, was not an exception, proving by the official record of tonnage employed by each Chatham shipper that there was a falling off in each individual case and a decline all around of 30%.

After meeting and reversing the Sun's alleged "facts" so fully we said,-"We have not the figures for New "castle, but may say they do not make so bad a showing, because Messrs Stewart of that place have increased

their business this year." The intelligent reader will perceive that our object in publishing the figures referred to was not to give a complete table of shipments, but to meet a specific statement made by the Sun-a statement which was the opposite of the truth.

Now, the Sun charges us with suppressing the fact that Messrs. Stewart had increased their business. above quotation from our article proves the Sun to be again indulging in his favorite sin, because we stated distinctly and in plain words "Messrs Stewart of that place have increased their business this year." We could not quote the figures for they were not available until they were made up for the Sun last week by the obliging Custom Officers at Newcastle and also forwarded to

To sum up, the Sun, which started out in the controversy with the assertion that our "lumber lords" had vastly increased their business, now says of the falling off that "there has been a little over ten per cent." Even at the figures admitted-the correct Besides the above the following timfigures, however, being over per cent,-it is quite the reverse of a "vast increase" and, as we said before, we advise the Sun to be sure of its facts first and then to construct its theories.

We may add that the Sun's misrepresentations of the lumber trade cannot do much harm in this Province where their unreliable character is so well known, but as it goes abroad they are calculated to have a damaging effect Although the Newcastle shipments upon our merchants when they desire to make contracts for future de ing off in the shipments of Miramichi liveries. The Sun is not alone in this, as compared with last year, the this business of over-stating the operations of our lumbermen and. thus, leading buyers on the other side to hold off from making contracts, in the expectation that the alleged in crease in production or shipments will be realised. Last winter the Sun and some of its satellites made a business of overrating the lumber operations going on within the Province and, at least one merchant in the trade at St. John believed in the statements made and the gist of them was, through his agency, embodied in an English Wood Trade Circular. Of course the Company who own the Sun care little for Sun's columns that could drag the Printhis kind of thing. Their purpose cess through the slums of its imaginings is to promote "the hum," to brag about the N. P., to show that Marquis meant deliberately to attack even Sir Leonard Tilley's "wanthe ADVANCE at Quebec. We require ing industry" is "booming", in spite of better and more respectable authority its inherent tendency towards decay, than the Sun before we shall believe and that if the facts do not turn out t be exactly as stated, they can be ex sume, would hardly take the Sun into plained away or lost sight of in the his confidence in such a matter and, in flurry and flourish of an abusive article any case, the Chronicle of that city. or two, written in the stilted, bohemian whose editor wrote the history of Lord style which all good Tories are called upon to admire. The Sun may, in this bably, be in a better position than such matter, turn and twist and wriggle character as the Sun's editor is to every day for a year, but it cannot speak for the Marquis. The Chronicle dodge under or get around, or over the fact that we have exposed it in an attempt to bolster up the N. P. by grave It is in allusion to the health of the Prinand palpable misstatements respecting cess, and the late contemptible attacks of the lumber industry. The readers of London Truth, on the first lady in the both papers fully understand this fact land. We have not referred to this society paper's disgusting and untruthful and we are, therefore, quite satisfied to sneer at Her Royal Higness, because we thought that the less publicity such vil eave the matter in their hands. liany secures, the better it is for all con-

The Woodstock Fire.

It was at first believed by the Mayor of Woodstock, and other leading men that enterprising but unfortunate town, that there would be no need for mous reptilish perhaps, because the per-petrator of it knew full well that he was asking outside aid for the sufferers by the late fire, but, for the reasons set forth below a different course has been found necessary .-

TO THE PUBLIC.

The town of Woodstock has again been visited by a destructive conflagration, which has destroyed more than fifty houses, and driven about seventy families from their homes, just as we are beginning to feel the approach of winter. Hitherto, no matter how much the own has suffered from fires—and we have at least had our share of such calamitywe have never felt it necessary to ask for aid from any but our own more comfortably affluent citizens; but this time we find that, so sudden was the destruction, and so many are there of the actual habitations of our citizens involved, that there are quite a number of persons -who usually are able to provide for themselves and even spare something for their poorer neighbors-who during the coming winter will be much pinched from the loss of what stores they had accumulated, or Marquis and he will be equally ready from lack of employment, if they do not

receive some immediate aid from charita-Marquis of Lorne's aid at Quebee, kind friends who have expressed so much

John, Fredericton, St. Andrews. Stephen and elsewhere. As far as it can be determined about \$2,000 will be required-much of which would be acceptable in the shape of provisions, for the care of which a suitable depot and almoner will be provided by the Mayor and committee.

The committee will feel obliged to th

newspapers published in the cities men-

publicity to this statement. The Mayors of the above cities will equested to aid in the matter, by having ists for donations in their offices, and by aking charge of such donations.

Lists will also be placed in the hands of the following parties in St. John, viz:--T. B. Barker & Sons, J. & A. McMillan. Melvin McLeod, Logan & Lindsav, J. & W. F. Harrison and Simeon Jones & Co. E Byron Winslow, Esq., at Messrs. Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow's office, at Fredericton; and with Messrs. Ganong Bros., at St. Stephen. The Bank of Nova Scotia has kindly ffered to take charge of all deposits at

heir agency in St. John, at the People's Bank, Fredericton, and the St. Stephen's Bank. St. Stephen, and transfer them without charge to the hands of Collector Merritt, Treasurer, who will acknowledge n detail the sums received through the Carleton Sentinel, the Woodstock Press. the St. John Telegraph and the Sun. To our friends in the country we would

say, that any donations which they may wish to make in produce will be received and cared for by Wm. Corbett, at his shop, and any sums of money may be left with the treasurer, Collector Merritt : at the Bank with Mr. Forgan, or at Messrs. Garden Bros.' drug store, in Woodstock, where lists will be kept for a short time. By order of the committee.

R. K. JONES, Chairman Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 15, 1881. When the news of the Woodstock fire reached us here several citizens enquired at the ADVANCE office as to whether outside aid was necessary and were informed that no call therefor had been made. Indeed, the Mayor of Woodstock had telegraphed to Fredercton and other places it was probable that they could bear the loss alone. As, are as set forth in the above call we believe many of the people at the North will respond. We have, in all these Northern towns been, providentially, spared from great disasters by fire for a very long time. There have been some considerable individual losses, it is true, but no general fires, and we should therefore, feel the more ready to aid those who are less fortunate than our selves. Any of our citizens who desire to do so, may contribute through the office of the ADVANCE and their remittances will be forwarded free of charge by the Chatham Agency of the Intercolonial Express Company. Any sum however small will be received and duly

GOOD TIMES :- The Advocate tells its readers that we are enjoying good times under the N. P.. Do they believe it?

acknowledged.

THE DISSOLUTION of Parliament announced by some of the Government organs as being probable after the coming session, is now denied by them. They had better bring on the elections as soon as possible, for the sooner the Liberals are again restored to power the better it will be for the country,

THE IMPORTED STOCK brought to the Province by the Local Government was sold on Friday last at the grounds of the St. John Agricultural Society. Most of the animals were bought by Agricultural Societies to be paid for out of their next year's grants. Different opinions are expressed in reference to the quality of the stock, but it is doubtless well worth what it costs the

[Continued from first page.]

The Guiteau Trial. Deity down on them. "He uttered Hi voice." say the Psalms, "and the earth melted." This is the God whom I served when I sought to remove the President, and He is bound to take care of me .-Recently a Washington newspaper lithographed a cramped piece of paper I had carried in my vest pocket a week under the title of "Guiteau's Plea." It was times, and I could hardly read it myself, and so told the gentleman I gave it to but he thought he could read it, and took it, as he was in haste. I next heard of it as a lithograph. Owing to circumstances beyond my control, I have been forced to ask Your Honor to assign me counsel and furnish me witnesses. I formerly practised law in New York and Chicago. In 1877, I left a good practice in Chicago and went out lecturing, but I had small suc-

cess. I had ideas, but no reputation. HIS THEOLOGICAL WORK. My theological work, "The Truth," contains "My Theology." It was written during a period of five years and cost me great deal of trouble, and I have no doubt but it is official. It left me in re. duced circumstances, and I have had chance to recuperate my finances since. easily could have made \$5,000 at the law in Chicago in 1877, and worked myself into a splendid position. But I had other work to do. As I know something about the law. I propose to take an active part in my defence. My brother-in-law, George Scoville, Esq., of Chicago, is a true and active friend, but I disapprove of some of his movements in this case. Notably his mixing with "Oneida Noyes" for twentyfive years was the curse of my father's life, and for six years I lived under the despotism he wielded in the Oneida Community. I expressed my detestation of Novesism then. To-day John H. Noves, he founder of the Oneida Community, is an American fugitive on British soil. Noves is a cold-blooded scoundrel.

During my residence in the Oneida Community I, like most of the men in that community, was practically Shaker. * * *

THEORY OF INSANITY.

Mr. Scoville is developing a theory of hereditary insanity which may have an important bearing on this case. Insanity runs in my family. My father had two sisters and a nephew and a niece in an insane asylum. He himself was a monomaniac for twenty-five years on the Oneida Community. He could see no evil in that however, is rather too ridiculous a sympathy for our misfortunes, both in St. was owing to his fanaticism and insanity for justice. I am glad Your Honor is a opened it was with difficulty that he could road depot at half-past eight o'clock, a. it is not surprising that many for a time

St. that I got into the Oneida Community gentleman of broad views, Christian sentimount the steps, although there was no m., an hour before the arrival of the Presisix long and weary years. I was in the Community from 1860 to 1866. Since then I have known and cared nothing for them. One Smith, whom I knew there, tioned and elsewhere, if they will give has taken upon himself to write on this

case, and among other silly and imperti- | President. At the last great day they nent statements he says I was in the habit of connecting my name with the words "Premier to England," &c. These statements are false. My father was a frequent visitor at the Community, but never resided there. He wanted to go, but my stepmother opposed it. I wish this Oneipankers ; with A. F. Randolph, Esq., and da Community business to pass into

> My ex-wife has been summoned by the prosecution. Our marriage was premature. I only knew her ten weeks, and we married on ten hours' notice. She was poor girl. She had been unfortunate, and I had no business to have married her. We were married in 1869, separated in 1873 and divorced in 1874 without issue was practising law then, and we lived at hotels and boarding houses. I have known little about her since 1873. understand that she married well, four years ago, and is living in Colorado.

to be a gentleman and Christian.

LIFE IN JAIL. I have been in jail since July2. I have borne my confinement patiently and quietly, knowing my vindication would come. Twice have I been shot at, and came near being shot dead, but the Lord kept me armless. Like the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace, not a hair on my head has been singed, because the Lord, whom served when I sought to remove the President, has taken care of me. I have been kindly treated by the jail officials. and coming in, and I have been cut off financially by my inspiration, and I am | tion. going to ask them to contribute to my defence. I have no right or wish to ask my lawyers to work for nothing. There are hundreds of persons who are and will be benefited financially by the n administration. They are all indebted to me for their position, from the President

APPEAL FOR HELP. I confidently appeal to them and to the public at large to send me money for my defence. The money can be sent quietly by express (withholding the name if you wish to) to George Scoville, Washington, D. C. It will be sacredly used for my defencs. Certain politicians seem perfectly willing to fatten at the public crib on my inspiration, but they pretend to be horrified out of their senses by the late President's removal and want nothing to do with me. They say I am "a dastardly assassin." The word "assassin" grates on the mind, and yet some people delight in using it. Why am I an assassin any more than a man who shot another during the war? Thousands of brave boys on both sides were shot dead during the war, but no one thinks of talking about an assassination. There was a homicide-i. e., a man was killed. But in my case the docors killed the late President and not me. so that there is not even a homicide in this case. The President was simply shot and wounded by an insane man. The man was insane in law, because it was God's act and not his. There is not the first

element of murder in this case.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MURDER. To constitute the crime of murder two elements must coexist :- 1. An actual homicide. 2. Malice-malice in law or malice in fact. The law presumes malice from the fact of the homicide. There is no homicide in the case and therefore no malice in law. Malice in fact depends on the circumstances attending the homicide. Admitting that the late President died from the shot, which I deny as a matter of fact, still the circumstances attending the shooting liquidate the presumption of malice either in law or in fact. Heretofore political grievances have been adjusted by war or the ballot. Had Jeffersen Davis and a dozen or two of his co-traitors been shot dead in January, 1861, no doubt | were excused, but the rest were disqualiour late rebellion never would have been. I am a patriot. To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot. Washington was a patriot. Grant was a patriot. Washington led the armies of the revolution through eight years of bloody war to victory and glory. Grant led the armies of the Union to victory and glory, and to-day the nation is happy and prosperous. They raised the old war cry, "Rally round the flag, boys, rally round the flag," and thousands of the choicest sons of the Republic went forth to battle-to victory or death .-Washington and Grant by their valor and success in war won the admiration of mankind. To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot because I had the inspiration and nerve to unite a great political party to the end that the nation might be saved another desolating war. I do not pretend war was immediate, but I do say emphatically that the bitterness in the republican

party last spring was deepening and deepening hour by hour, and that within two or three years or less, the nation would have been in a civil war. In the presence of death all hearts were hushed; contention ceased. For weeks and weeks the heart and brain of the nation centred on the sick man at the White House. At last he went the way of all flesh, and the nation was a house of mourning. To say I have been misunderstood and vilified by nearly the entire American press-nay. more, by nearly the entire American people-is a true statement. But Providence and time rightens all things, and to-day, by the gradual change of public opinion, I am justified in passing with laudable contempt the continual venom of certain newspapers. Let the newspaper change from "Guiteau, the assassin," to "Gui-

teau, the patriot." AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

I appeal to the stalwart and liberal press of the nation for justice. I appeal to the republican party, especially the stalwarts, of whom I am proud to be one, for justice. I appeal to the President of the United States for justice. I am the man that made him President. Without my inspiration he was a political cipher, without power or importance. I was constantly with him in New york last fall during the canvass, and he and the rest of our men knew that we had all that we could do to elect our ticket. Had General Hancock concern and no good out of it. He kept his mouth closed on the tariff or had thought Noves a greater man than the the Morey letter been delayed a week. Lord Jesus Christ. He was rational Hancock certainly would have been elect- Wilson Guiteau. When handcuffed and A committee of some of the more enough outside of the Community idea. ed. Then no man could tell what would ADVANCE, however, will, no doubt, prominent citizens, with the Mayor at On that he was a lunatic. He would have happened to the Republic. I am manifested much fear, as there was a contheir head, have therefore determined to ask for assistance, which, they know will get greatly excited in discussing that, more than glad that President Arthur is siderable number of persons in the hall- intended there should be no failure in the cluding Mr. Corkhill said, be cheerfully granted, both from those of and look and act like a wild man. All proving himself a wise man in his new way and quite a crowd outside. As he accomplishment of the crime for which he pretentions party's existence depended our own citizens who have escaped dam- this time he was a good business man. position, and I expect he will give the passed through the crowd several jeers had been preparing. Returning he took that fatal shot were felt throughout the pretentions party's existence depended our own citizens who have escaped dainon suppressing us. That it secured the Marquis of Lorne's aid at Quebee,

Mar

when a boy. Once, under Noyes' influ. ment and clear head. I count myself fortu, overt demonstration. Still it needed only dent. After reaching the depot he went ence, it was impossible to get away, and I nate, indeed, that my case is to be tried a good opportunity for some crank to try to the news stand and left certain papers, lingered there in the greatest distress for before so able and careful a jurist. I to kill Guiteau. Among those in the learned associates for justice. I beg they go slow in prosecuting this case, that they do no injustice to the Deity, whose servant I was when I sought to remove the late and all men will stand in the presence of the deity crying for mercy and justice. As they act here, so will be their final abode hereafter. Life is an enigma. This is a strange world. Often men are governed by passion, and not by reason. The mob crucified the Saviour of mankind, and Paul, his great Apostle, went to an ignominious death. This happened many centuries ago. For eighteen centuries no man has exerted such a tremendous influence on the civilization as the despised Gallilean and his great Apostle. They did their work and left the result with

> the Almighty Father. The speech was written in a cramped position in my cell. ANOTHER DAY PASSED IN OBTAINING

DUCT OF THE PRISONER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1881. There were scarcely a hundred persons in front of the court building when the van containing Guiteau arrived from the jail. Along the route there was nothing noticeable, though here and there some person would gaze intently after the van which he knew contained Guiteau. As on yesterday, so to-day the trip was speedily made. Two deputies hung on

the van, while two mounted policemen rode some distance in the rear. Upon reaching the building Guiteau was taken into the Marshal's office, where he remain. ed until the Court opened at ten o'clock. The reporters, members of the Bar and more prominent citizens who had been and have no complaint, save that my admitted took their seats. When the letters have been intercepted going out | main door was opened, the crowd made a general rush for seats on the platform.

until recently, from reporters and news- requiring the efforts of three officers to papers, which I consider illegal and im- maintain order. Guiteau did not enter pertinent. Certain parties, whom I need for ten minutes, during which time the not name, have been greatly benefited spectators showed a good deal of expecta-CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER. Guiteau at once sank into his chair.

wiped his mouth with a white handkerchief as he did yesterday and began to arrange paper for writing, first nodding to Mr. Robinson, one of his counsel. As he was in the act of beginning to write, Mrs Scoville touched him lightly on the arm. Turning quickly his head he seemed pleased to find his sister and brother present, and shook their hands. A deputy marshal approached Guiteau and told him he must remain quiet, as the conduct of the day previous would not be tolerated. Guiteau promised to comply with this demand. The prisoner was more cheerful in his appearance, and not as much disconcerted as yesterday. He did not seem to be at all frightened, his face being calm and more intelligent in its expression. In fact, his manner and entire look were very diffierent from the day previous that many noticed and commented upon the change. There was at least nothing to show a perturbed state of mind in either

brother, the prisoner did nothing to attract SUGGESTIONS TO HIS COUNSEL,

his expression or action. Outside of a

little conversation with his sister and

During the cross-examination of talesmen for the jury Guiteau several times requested Mr. Scoville to ask certain questions, and frequently made suggestions which he deemed absolutely necessary. He especially objected to any one as a juror who believed him insane, and insisted that Mr. Scoville should challenge any person who held such an opinion. H said that he did not wish this to be made an issue, but preferred the trial to be the merits of the case. Mr. Scoville humored the whims of Guiteau, and whenprisoner before doing so.

ever he accepted a juror consulted the EMPANELLING THE JURY. Of the seventy talesmen drawn to-day from the box, the defence peremptorily challenged three and accepted four, one of the latter, Ralph Wormley, being a colored plasterer and formerly a well known republican politician in the District of prosecution challenged one, three or four fied by reason of their opinions, which they said, would render it impossible for them to give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial. The cross-examination of talesmen by Mr. Scoville was conducted ingeniously and excellently. Nearly every person examined made some remark that caused general laughter and even Guiteau smiled several times at the witty answer. John P. Buckley said he could not do the prisoner justice, and was, therefore, declared disqualified. John Lynch, a white man, when asked by the Judge as to the character of the opinion he had formed on the matter said :

"I think the prisoner ought to be hung or burnt. There is nothing in the United States to convince me otherwise."

MERRIMENT EXCITED.

A good deal of laughter was elicited by L. C. Bailey, a colored man, who in defining his opinion said he believed Guiteau was crazy. This caused Guiteau to laugh, as he seemed to receive it in the nature of sarcasm. Much amusement was caused by the answers of Mr. Dade, a typical colored gentleman of the old school. Dade wore a puffed bosom shirt and across his right shoulder hung carelessly a gray toga. With thorough composure of manner and a wooden toothpick in one corner of his mouth, he answered shrewdly and wittily every question propounded. He was the second colored man challenged to day by the defence, the other being Mr. Howard, who was too ignorant to tell whether he had any opinion. ADDITIONAL JURORS ACCEPTED.

The four additional jurors accepted today are Mike Theeran, an Irish grocer, who says he has never worked for, nor earned a cent from the Government; Samuel Hobbs, a native of Maryland, aged sixty-three and a plasterer by trade; George W. Gates, aged twenty-seven, a native of Washington and a mechanic in the government navy yard (Mr. Gates testified to-day that one of his uncles was insane), and Ralph Wormley, the colored plasterer already mentioned. It is believed that the remaining three jurors will be secured from the seventy-five talesmen to be drawn to-morrow.

THE RETURN TO JAIL. Immediately after the Court adjourned, Guiteau was conducted to the Marshal's private office, where he conversed with Mr. Scoville, Mrs. Scoville and John

appeal to the District Attorney and his hallway was Bethard, who wanted to shoot Guiteau at the time he was arraign-Going outside of the hall Bethard said as Guiteau passed by :-

"Oh, how I wish I had a pistol!" The crowd clustered around the van prisoner, who crouched in the dark vehicle. The horses were put out at full speed, and in a short time the prisoner was safely landed at the jail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16th. This morning Guiteau behaved in seemly manner, suggesting to his counsel questions respecting the intelligence, etc., of jurors. After recess, however, when Mr. Scoville expressed his disapproval of certain documents having been made public by the press without his consent, Guiteau was quite violent, claiming he was present in the dual capacity of prisoner

and counsel. JURY-MARKED CHANGES IN THE CON-The business of completing the jury from the talesmen who were summoned developed some strong sentiments against

> the prisoner. One said, when examined as to ualification by Judge Cox :-"My opinion is such that no evidence

whatever will change it." Another said :- "There is nothing under the sun that can change my opinion. Again came the emphatic answer :- "My opinion is unchangeable, and I know that no evidence will modify it."

One person said :- "I am satisfied the prisoner's guilt, and it will have to b proved that he is not guilty before I would change my opinion." Three talesmen were positive as to

what disposition should be made of Gui teau. One said his opinion was such that othing save the rope should be used. Enoch Edmundson, upon being examin

ed, said :- "No amount of torture is to great for the prisoner." Allison Naylor, a livery stable keeper,

said :- "No amount of proof can remove my opinion, but that the prisoner should be hung." Of course these remarks were made

ander oath, and in presence of the jury, the Court and the spectators. It is said that such opinions as these expressed in Court are calculated to arouse

the populace to violent measures. After such opinions as were given in the court room, it is not to be wondered that the crowd to-day booted and yelled derisively at Guiteau when he was brought from the court building and conducted to the van. There is an opinion among some that while the people are anxious to let the law take its course and believe Guiteau will be convicted, there would be great danger to the prisoner were it to be sus pected that the plea of insanity could be

established or the jury disagree. After a recess of half an hour, during which many persons, especially ladies, with lunch baskets, prepared for the occasion, remained in the room, the Court was called to order, and on motion of Dis trict Attorney Corkhill, the jury was

sworn as a whole, as follows :-John P. Hamlin, restaurant keeper. Fred. W. Brandenburg, cigar dealer. Henry J. Bright, retired merchant. Charles J. Stewart, merchant. Thomas H. Langley, grocer. Michael Sheehan, grocer. Samuel F. Hobbs, plasterer. George W. Gates, machinist. Ralph Wormley, (colored), laborer. W. H. Brawner, commission merchant

Thomas Hemlein, iron worker. Joseph Bather, commission merchant. On motion of District Attorney Corkhill, the Court adjourned until to-morrow in order to allow the jurors to arrange their usiness matters.

A reporter of a commercial agency had occasion to request the signature of one of the jurors. The juror was so excited by the trial that he could hardly sign his name legibly. His hand trembled violently, and he seemed very much agitated. The jury is regarded as a good one. Mr. Davidge, for the prosecution, and Mr. Scoville, for the defence, say that this is evidently one of the best juries that was ever empanelled, and that it was surpris-

ing such could have been so easily secured. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17th. This morning there was an eager rush

on the opening of the Court for places by all sorts and conditions of people, st there was an evident restraint upon all and no unnecessary crowding. The prisoner upon being brought in appeared somewhat nervous and endeavored

to address the Court. He was, however. prevented from doing so, Mr. Scoville aiding in the work. As soon as he had sat down he said to the latter gentleman-"You sat down on it and you ought to be kicked, I would not trustRobinson with a ten dollar lawsuit. He hasn't got

brains enough; one or two blunderbuss lawyers will ruin my case." Of course this could not be heard except by those who were very near Guiteau. When he demanded to address the Court

many persons smiled, while others were astonished and hardly knew how to interpret the prisoner's conduct. Some said he was surely demented; others that he was shamming madness. From the time that Guiteau first interrupted the Court, he was watched with intense interest by the spec-

District Attorney Corkhill opened the case for the prosecution, referring to the fact that this was the second time President of the United States had been murdered, to the duty of the jury and the circumstances of the crime. On this point

"No words can faithfully depict the

cenes of that fatal July morning. It was bright and beautiful, and as the morning sunlight gilded the dome of the Capitol its rays fell upon a city adorned with all the luxuriant loveliness of summer leaf and flower. The President, wearied with official care, was specially joyous at his approaching vacation. His official life had been one of anxiety and labor, but on this occasion he was bright with hope for the future. He was on his way to join a convalescent wife at Long Branch, and then

e said,-

to visit the college from which he had graduated and to join with comrades of his student life in a reunion in the halls of his alma mater. It was to him an ap proaching season of great pleasure, and he started from the Executive Mansion, in company with the Secretary of State, for the depot, buoyant and glad. Early on the morning of July 2 last, the prisoner at the bar made preparations for the murder. Breakfasting at the Riggs House he took the fearful weapon he had previously obtained, and going to the foot of Seventeenth street, away from residences and beyond observation, he planted a stick in the soft mud on the river bank where the not his love for the country or any convicled out of the building to the van, Guiteau | tide had gone out and deliberately prac. | tion that the President's policy was en-

with a letter addressed to Byron Andrews, a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and a package addressed to Mr. Preston, of the New York Herald, and then went into the closet, earefully extend his weapon, placed it in his pocket, returned and went outside to the pavement, had his boots blacked, and then to avoid the swift vengeance of an outraged communenough to reach the ears of the trembling ity, which he properly feared, engaged a carriage to take him, as he said, to the Congressional burying ground, this point being near the jail, and then entered the waiting room to wait for his victim. All unconscious of this preparation for his murder. President Garfield, in company with Secretary Blaine, arrived at the depot and for a few moments remained in the carriage in conversation. While thus occupied the assassin stood gazing at them. waiting and watching for a favorable opportunity for the perpetration of the deed. "The President and Secretary of State alighted from the carriage. With his usual courtesy President Garfield hesita-

ted a moment on the step to acknowledge the salutation of the policeman at the door, and then entered the depot. He had gone but a few steps when the assassin. lurking in the rear, stepped up behind him and, pointing his pistol with deliberate aim, fired at his back, the first shot no doubt doing the fatal work. The President shuddered, staggered and attempted to turn, when another shot was fired and he fell bleeding to the floor unconscious. The horror that seized upon every one may be imagined, but no words can describe it. The ball from the assassin's pistol had entered the middle of the back of the

President, about three inches to the right of the backbone, inflicting a fearful wound. which resulted in his death after nearly three months of pain and suffering, and here the story of this crime might legally

The District Attorney proceeded to define the law of murder, and next developed the prisoner's motive for the crime as fol-

"One year ago the 11th day of the present month the prisoner addressed to Hon. William M. Evarts, then Secretary of State, the following letter :-NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1880.

DEAR SIR-I wish to ask you a question. It President Garfield appoints Mr. A to a foreign mission does that supersede President Hayes' commis-sion for the same appointment? Do not all foreign Ministers appointed by President Hayes retire of March 4 next? Please answer me at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at your earliest convenience. I am solid for General Garfield, and may get an important appointment from him next spring. Yours very truly, CHARLES GUITEAU. "At this time, over a year ago, it will

be seen he had in his mind an application for and expectation of receiving an office under the approaching administration. In pursuance of that hope, the prisoner came to this city on the afternoon of the 5th of last March, no doubt believing that he would receive at the hands of an administration he supposed he had assisted in placing in power, such recognition as according to his own opinion of his merits, he deserved. He was outspoken, and earnest in his demands, and in his various conversations seemed to feel confident of

"From his own letters it is evident that during October and January he had written to President Garfield, calling attention to his services in the campaign and soliciting an appointment. On the 8th of March he addressed a letter to the President, calling attention to his desire to be appointed to the Paris Consulate. On the 11th of March he wrote Secretary Blaine

the following letter :-

MARCH 11, 1881 In October and January last I wrote General Garfield touching the Austrian Mission, and think he has filed my application and is favorabl inclined. Since then I have concluded to apply for the Consul General at Paris, instead of the Austrian Mission, as I prefer Paris to Vienna. spoke to the General about it and he said your i forsement would help it, as it was in your department. I think I have a just claim to your help or the stren th of this speech [a speech was enclosed] which was sent to our leading editors and orators in August. It was about the first shot on the ed General Garfield

appointed through Mr. Evarts, and I presume he has no expectation of being retained. I will talk with you about this as soon as I can get a chance. There is nothing against me. I claim to be a gentleman and a Christian. Yours, very respectfully, CHARLES GUITEAU.

"He followed up this communication by persistent personal appeals, and by writing notes and letters, urging in various ways his claims for this position. Not only did he besiege the Secretary of State and the officers of the department, but the President and the officers of the Executive Mansion. Generally treated with courtesy and kindly dismissed, his wants and necessities became more persistent and determined. On the 8th of March he commenced writing to the President. stating his reasons why the position should be given him, and urging in various ways his claims for the place. When his application reached the President, he was politely referred, as were all other applicants for similar appointments, to the Department

of State, the recommendation of which was usual for positions of the grade he sought. He frequently saw the Secretary of State, and had various conversations with Mr. Hitt, the assistant secretary, in which he urged his claims upon their attention. Wearied of his importunity the Secretary of State on Saturday, the 14th of May, according to the prisoner's

statement in writing, said to him :-"Never speak to me again on the Paris Consulship as long as you live."

"On the following morning he wrote to the President, informing him of Mr. Blaine's statement, and saying he was satisfied Mr. Blaine was endeavoring to run the State Department in the interests of his own candidacy for the Presidency in 1884, and appealing to the President direct for an immediate order for his appointment. During this time he continued to visit the Executive Mansion and urged and insisted on an opportunity to see the

President." "Finally it became necessary, in order to avoid his presumptuous intrusion, to prohibit his entrance into the White House. Soured and indignant at this treatment, disappointed and enraged, on the 23rd of May he wrote President Garfield a letter in which, in the light of the fearful tragedy which followed, it needs no discerning eye to detect the threat of the murder. This is the first premonition

of the conception of this crime, -GENERAL GARFIELD-I have been trying to be your friend. I do not know whether you appreciate it or not, but I am moved to call your attention to the remarkable letter from Mr. Blaine. which I have just noticed. According to Mr Farwell, of Chicago, Blaine is a vindictive poli tician and an evil genius and you will have no peace till you get rid of him. This letter shows

Blaine is a wicked man, and you ought to and the republican party will come to grief. Mr. Corkhill went on to show how deliberately the murder had been planned and executed for revenge over a refusal of office for which the prisoner was unfitted. and how it was this unworther motive and

It cannot be forgotten that the effects of