PLACIDE WHITE, Shediac, was sworn and said: I know the ter, etc., said Parker came to his office to Osbornes. 1 was in the woods one Sun- swear a child on Alexander Ferguson, but day; the leaves had commenced to fall .- he could not conscientiously take her oath. It was back on our land. I saw Harry and Her reputation for veracity and mortality John Osborne coming along, and Harry were bad as could be. Monique Hachie had a hatchet. They were going in the was the woman who swore that Annie direction of Farmer Atkinson's. One of Parker had a child at her house. Daniel them (I don't remember which) said, "well Delaney saw her discharged from Moffatt's

through by to-morrow at 11 or 12 o'clock. THE MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

This afternoon Annie Parker attended Court and pointed out a man that she said looked somewhat like the midnight visitor. The one she pointed out is one David Allen, of the Parish of Botsford, who has been brought here, but who says he knows nothing about it. Probably he will be sworn. The Court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

MITCHELL J. CAMERON, dence as to the clothing of dead bodies. He said that bodies after they had become rigid were rendered limpy by handling, but he never clothed a body 24 hours after death.

Re-examined-I think two grown women and a very strong boy could carry a large body to the door, but it would be a heavy lift.

MRS. M'CARTHY was then re-examined by Hon. Mr. Hanington. She related the conversations and the story told to her by Annie Parker regarding the murder. She stated that she, with a small sized boy, and Annie Parker carried James Kennedy once, getting him to lie as though dead, without difficulty.

On Friday, 6th inst. FRANK M. CORMEA testified to seeing Harry in September with a rubber on one foot.

E. A. WELSH, Botsford, testified to seeing Harry on the 10th Oct., 1877, with a rubber shoe on one foot. He and Dr. Harrison were in the said it was a lamentable affair. Mrs. Osborne said it will be all right, she cared nothing, but knew all about it; and she did not thank people for coming to her house and meddling with her house or servants. Witness said "Do you mean me?" Mrs. Osborne said "no," but I mean Mrs McCarthy, d-n her. She called my servant girl out and asked her if she was a Roman Catholic and she said yes, and Mrs. McCarthy said well Tim Mc-Carthy was a Roman Catholic too, and you ought to give us all the information you can about it. Witness then told Mrs. Osborne that perhaps Mrs. McCarthy did not wish to commit but exonerate them (Osbornes) and he told her she had better open her doors and let them come in and look. Eliza looked out of the window and said, "Oh, my God, I don't know what's going to come of this yet." I saw a row at the Waverly on the 5th of November. Alexander Tait wanted him to part them. Mrs. Osborne parted them. There was no blood spilt at all.

DAVID ALLEN, sworn, testified he was at the Waverley in November, but was never there at

Dr. Tuck announced the case for the Crown closed.

The Opening for the Defence.

Joseph H. Dickson, Esq., then opened the case for the defence for Harry Osborne. His address contained an elaborate review of the evidence, especially adverting to the contradictions in the testimony of Annie Parker, contending that her story was a fabrication or interwoven story made to suit.

Mr. Dickson then referred to the theory of the Crown. He also referred to the ruined state, financially, of the prisoners, without the funds of the county at their back. He closed with an eloquent appeal to the jury.

His address is highly spoken of.

After dinner Mr. Burk, of Shediac, swore he saw the west bar-room door of the Waverley House open in August and Sept., 1877.

Mr. Palmer proceeded to address the court on behalf of the remaining prisoners. On Saturday Mr. Palmer made his opening address in behalf of the remaining prisoners, commencing with the discussion of some points of law, and afterwards going over the evidence at length. He concluded an address of two hours length by asserting that Annie Parker was an accomplice, a fact which had been denied by Mr. Hanington.

SHERIFF BOTSFORD. the 5th witness for the defence identified the stone produced, and explained the circumstance of his taking the wrong road one night.

Cross-examined by Dr. Tuck-When I heard of the body being found I told the Osbornes in jail. John said: "I don't believe it, but if so he will have his things on, and they can't say I paid my debts with Tim McCarthy's money." WILLIAM TURNER,

farmer, of Dorchester, testified that he was at the former trial. He examined Farmer Atkinson's fence on the 17th of September last, especially the third panel. He continued :- I distinctly observed that the poles were never in their notches, because if they had been, they would have drawn the whole fence out of gear, and the notches look as though a pole had never lain in them. There were two such poles only. In my opinion it never was

Cross-examined—The poles were sticking fast together and could not have been taken down between May and September.

CHAS. R. MERRICK. Dr. Tuck called His Honor's attention to the fact that when Merrick testified he produced a diary, which was a very important point of the testimony. His Honor also thought this very important. Mr. Palmer agreed with Dr. Tuck and His Honor, but he had not the book and could not produce it. Mr. Dickson then took the book and read the evidence of Mr. Merrick. He first testified to his diary read quotations from it stating that they | did not recognise his voice. were in Shediac Oct. 12th, 1877, with nothing but rum for excitement. He described the place, etc., very minutely, giving business, etc. The diary stated that he wrote a letter, and the envelope is produced and the stamp of "Shed. Oc. 15th, '77" is on the envelope.

STEPHEN J. STURGIS'S EVIDENCE was next read testifying squarely that he was in Waverly House Oct. 12th, 1877. and saw Annie Parker there at different

The next read was the evidence of

GEO. PELLETIER. who testified that Annie Parker wanted to hire with him; said she was his cousin and her name was Pelletier. Then the deposition of

HENRY PELLETIER. father of Annie Parker, was read; and al-The import of their testimony are as fol- sold by all Druggists on the Western Con- demand. lows: Henry Pelletier swears Annie is tinent.

on the above date. I saw Harry was lame, his daughter and contradicting Parker's etc., and that he had a rubber on one foot. evidence in various points. D. G. Mc-Lauchlan, stipendiary magistrate, barris-Dalhousie, for stealing. He never knew Dr. Tuck said that the Crown would be any person called Parker to keep a hotel in Dalhousie, and he had lived there 20 years and knew Dalhousie well.

The court adjourned at 6 o'clock. On Saturday, 7th, Mr. Dickson proceeded to read the deposition of Agnes Buchanan. Her testimony was that she was at Osborne's on the morning of the 13th: saw in the bar-room that the barroom floor had not been scrubbed. She also testified to seeing Annie Parker at Cook's Brook enquiring for Milledge Lockundertaker, Moncton, sworn, gave evi- hart. She saw her take a flask from her pocket and drink. Annie told her (Buchanan) that Mrs. McCarthy was going to make a lady of her if she would say the Osbornes killed McCarthy. (This is the

Mr. Palmer said as this woman was dead he had an affidavit showing she was dead, and that she had affirmed it on her death bed. He would therefore file the affidavit as evidence, if there were no ob-

jections. Mr. Tuck said he should object. A number of depositions of different witnesses were now read, among which were those of Moses Jonah, Alexander Waugh, Thos. R. Tuttle, Duncan Barclay Wm. Warman, John Good, Joseph Mc-Donald, T. W. Bell, A. E. Oulton, and

Annie Parker's deposition at Moncton was then read. One item in it was that Osbornes used the word "mortifiser," also that Mrs. Osborne put powder in the fifth drink; that the wagon the body was taken away in had rungs in the seat (back); also with Osbornes in December. Witness that Eliza cut the coat-sleeves and bound them with black.

MR. PALMER ASKS THE CROWN TO SUPPLY A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE. Mr. Palmer then drew the attention of the Court again to the fact of the prisoners' financial embarrassment, and would apply to His Honor again to supply a witness who had refused to appear without fees. His Honor said he would gladly supply the witness if in his power, but it was beyond his jurisdiction to do so. Dr. Tuck said he did not want the im

pression to be left that he was to blame for not bringing those evidences. It was not in his power to do so. If these people had not the means to supply testimony he, as one, would be willing to subscribe his share to obtain the desired testimony. His Honor: I dare say you would, Dr. Tuck, and so will others.

Mr. Palmer thought it was the Crown's place to prove the prisoners innocent as much as it was their place to prove them

Dr. Tuck said it might be that the law on this point was deficient, but there was no remedy for it. He did not believe in the principles which his learned friend advanced that it was the Crown's place to discredit their own witnesses. Would it have been expedient in the Tichborne case to prove the claimant an honest man when indicted for perjury? It was unfortunate if the prisoners had exhausted all their means. But no provision in the law offered a remedy.

he proceeded to read Annie Parker's deposition at Shediac, Mr. Hanington assisting in reading it. In this deposition she says "I never heard them use the word mortifiser." No wrungs in the wagon seat. I never said Eliza cut the coat sleeves, only that she said she would. JAMES KENNEDY

bar-tender for McCarthy before his death was then sworn. McCarthy used to take \$120, \$130, and \$140 a week generally. His receipts were about the same up to his death. He kept no regular books. He knew of \$40 due Mr. McCarthy.

During the present week a number of witnesses have borne testimony to the good character of the prisoners and among the depositions are the following:-

Moncton, (of Harvard and Edinburgh) tesified to attending Annie Parker for loathsome disease and never received any pay. This was last winter.

Blood put on linen and left in water six months would not leave a blood clot. Cross-examined by Hon. Mr. Hanington:-If a person is struck and knocked down by a blow on the head, having been drugged, he would breathe heavy and bleed, the blood vessels being easily rup-

MRS. HARRIET STEEVES,

Carthy on Harris' piatform a year ago in November. She said she laid awake night after night thinking about her husband being in the Scadouc river. She told me another time in the train that she had some trouble with her husband. Mc Carthybought a farm from my husband and never paid anything for it but a bushel of white potatoes. We took it back. To Dr. Tuck.—I lent Mr. Osborne \$500

once. It was eleven years ago that Mc-Carthy lived on our farm. I said nothing to Mrs. McCarthy about the body being in the Scadouc river.

sworn, said : Annie Parker told me she was going to get her pay. She did not say she was sorry. I remember no more.

police magistrate, Moncton, was called and produced Annie Parker's statement which he read. It said that the sleeves were cut etc. It was the statement upon which the witness issued the warrant. Right after | tinent. Annie Parker came to Moncton, she told witness that she went to bed on the evening of the 12th, and about 12 o'clock heard some one talking. She thought it was McCarthy by the conversation, but

cluded early next week.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasent existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower, your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given 892 and 15,437 tons respectively. There country after his own unopposed return. so the testimony of D. G. McLauchlan, results in erery case. You can buy a sam- exports of deals from 3,764,347 standard, The hon. gentleman, and those who al-Monique Hachie, Daniel Delaney, Hugh ple bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses in 1877, to 2,719,724 in 1878. This start- lowed themselves to be used by him for seeking, and to reduce it to the smallest

Special Notice.

The colored address slip on first page denotes the date on which the subscriber should pay. We have placed a good many of our bills in outside hands for collection, a course which ought not to have been necessary, considering the small sum charged for the paper. When each subscriber in arrears is sued in turn the fault will not be ours, but we intend to compel payment where it cannot be obtained by other means. The subscription is one dollar a year, payable in advance | last Monday's issue :and two dollars when payment is deferred. After 1st January next no paper will be

Miramichi Advance.

The shipments of lumber from Mira-

Miramichi Lumber Trade.

nichi to the United Kingdom and Europe for the season just closed, show that the continued dull ness of the wood marmain part of her testimony but not nearly ket abroad has forced our manufactures -as it has also forced others in Canada and elsewhere—to curtail their operations. Indeed, it seems almost a matter of surprise that production was kept up and increased from 1874 to 1877 in the face of a falling market, but those best acquainted with the business appear to believe that each producer counted on his neighbor acting upon the lesson which succeeding sales reports and few acted upon the fact that it was the duty of all to curtail. At last, the inevitable came. Manufacturers had continued to supply lumberers, and as the latter were enabled even to increase their operations in the woods, they succeeded in maintaining fair prices for logs. But, very often, no margin was left to the manufacturer and shipper, in the prices obtained under contract or through the brokers, thus, in time, curtailment of production was forced by the

stern logic of profit and loss.

People are too apt to rail against the prevailing commercial depression without making proper allowance for their own share in bringing it about, and we believe that of all the causes that have contributed to it both in Europe and on this side of the Atlantic, over-production of manufactured goods stands first. The lumber industry is only one of the many that have been over-worked and it has secured its own prostration quite as effectually as any other. Almost everybody is aware of the fact that there has been nothing in the way of increased demand since 1874 to justify any considerable augmentation of the annual supply, yet it is true that in the three years following 1874 there was an increase of some fifty per cent in the quantity of Spruce deals shipped from the Miramichi, while a similar excess characterised the trade from St. John to Quebec. But it is encouraging to know that the past season brought about a change and that the gross stock sent forward was diminished nearly one third; and a still more promising feature is that operations in the woods the present winter are very much curtailed. The shipments from the Miramichi for After Mr. Palmer replied to Dr. Tuck | the past five years have been in round

numbers as follows :-Sup. ft. Deals, Scantling, Boards, etc. Palings. 94,000,000 2,458,000 104,000,000 1,758,000 117,000,000 5.038.000 5,409,000

A paragraph which recently appeared The court adjourned till Monday at 10 season, for not more than 90.500,000 Tracadie, etc. The figures are as fol-

ows:—	
Southwest Miramichi,	50,000,000
Northwest,	14,000,000
Renous River,	7,000,000
Bartholemew River,	2,000,000
Cain's River,	3,000,000
Tabusintac,	4,500,000
Tracadie, Pokemouche, etc.	6,000,000
Bay du Vin River,	2,000,00
Barnaby River,	2,000,00

widow, had a conversation with Mrs. Mc- of the unfortunate business of 1877,

QUBEC LUMBER TRADE

provements have been carried on rather

more largely than for some years. The lane of depression in business has in default, as above stated, know the been long, and the turning we have hopes | Company have placed property of far will soon come, and although we cannot, from indications, expect better times immediately, there is at least, in our opinion, a fair surety of not again experiencing for the rails and other contributions by the some time so dull a season as that now

ments for the season from Quebec having Chatham Branch mare's nest. The been 1,600,000 standard, or about 40,000 ess than in 1877. The stock wintering over at the differ- be decidedly undignifiedent Coves has not, as yet, been made up,

The Chatham Branch Railway and the Local Government.

but is quite ample for requirments.

The St. John Sun, which appears, just now, to be in the confidence of the New Brunswick Government, said in

It is understood that the Local Govsent out of the office unless the subscrip- dent and Directors of the Chatham Branch Railway Company some time ago, and the latter have been required to show cause why they should not pay up their stock to the extent of \$24,000, or a sum equal to the amount of stock held and paid for by the Province. The suit is rather an interesting one. Hon. C. N. Skinner, who is acting for the Government, has nearly completed the interrogatories in the case, which will be forwarded to defendants' attornies some time this month. William Wilkinson, Esq., of Miramichi, and C. W. Weldon, Esq., are acting for the Company. The result of the Government's action will be watched with a large degree of interest.

The central fact that the Government, as well as the general public, know exactly all about the non-payment of stock by the Chatham Railway Company robs the above subject of a good deal of its importance. There are some features of the matter which, however, are interesting and one of them is this, that the very Government, which is bringing the above suit, has for its continued to impress upon the trade President a gentleman who is one of the three large stockholders in the Company, and he is, perhaps, the only his stock. People will seek to have their curiosity satisfied, and it is not a matter of wonder that they are anxious to know what all the reputed fuss and the chief offender in the matter of nonpayment of stock is also chief of the plaintiffs who seek to make him and his associate-stockholders pay up. The Government in its public capacity virtually says, "our President has cheated

'the Province, he refuses to act honest-"ly by it and we must force him and 'a few less culpable offenders, by legal process, to do what is right." And the defaulting stockholder sits in the Executive Council and solemnly says, "ah-men!" If the materials were out together for the stage they would make one of the most successful farces

in good faith, and he opened and has

creditable to his enterprise and public

spirit. No man could be expected to

carry so great a responsibility for other

justice to all the interests involved, and

the Company, being unable to pay the

it promised to publish documents by

take action in the matter, and he also

gave out that the public accounts show-

ed the mortgagee to have received some

\$20,000 from the Dominion Government

for some transaction in connection with

quietly given out that the Surveyor-

General, having required his Govern-

ment to stop the sale of the Company's

interest by an injunction, would oblige

the mortgagee, in his own interest, to

cease operating the road, and the loss

County would thus suffer could all be

charged to the "disreputable transac-

But the little plan did not work out

in accordance with the expectations of

these eminent public benefactors and

purists of the Local Government and.

now, they are studying how they may

sible. It is amusing to observe, there-

fore, the expression of the Sun, speak-

ing for the Government-"the Presi-

"dent and Directors, have been required

"to show cause why they should not

pay up their stock, to the extent \$24,-

"000!" Now, the plaintiffs in this

suit, headed by the largest stockholder

greater value than \$24,000 in the road.

the "high horse" on which the Hon.

inconvenience which the whole

of the day. general public, know all that is, to be known in reference to the affairs of the Chatham Railway. With exception of lieved that the local stockholders paid quite as large a proportion of their subscriptions as did those of any Company who ever built a railway in New Brunswick. Besides this the Company-not the New Brunswick Government-ob-

tained a gift of rails from the Dominion Government, by which they escaped having to put their hands into their oockets to the extent of \$25,000 or \$30,-000 more than they had already paid. After all this was done operations on the road were at a standstill and the whole enterprise would have fallen

through, but for the fact that one of the Directors, after every other attempt 4,362 to get means to carry on the work had failed, consented to advance his private means to finish it, taking a mortgage on the Company's property, as provided in the Act, for his security. The mortgagee carried out his undertakings

in a good many Canadian papers stated that it took 200,000,000 feet of logs to supply the Miramichi mills, but the above figures show such is not the case. In any event it is not probable that our mills will be very much pushed next feet will be put in the river this winter. We arrive at this conclusion after a careful estimate of the operations on the main river and tributaries. Tabusintac.

90,500,000 It is quite evident, therefore, that the lumberers and manufacturers of the Miramichi have determined to do their share towards preventing a repetition which, to use a common phrase, knocked the bottom out of the deal market in Great Britain. The stocks which are being wintered are sufficient for the earlier demand of next season, so that such orders as may come in can be satisfactorily filled, but it is gratifying to realise that even should the market rally our shipments of next year must fall below the usual average.

In its review of the year's business the Quebec Chronicle, referring particularly to

the lumber trade says:-The oft-repeated opinion during the late years of commercial depression, that the pottom had been reached, has proven fallacious, and caused disaster to many of that opinion, and it can even now safely be said that the end is not yet. The wise discrimination, however, of our merchants and producers has averted in a great degree little of late. he wide spread ruin we almost daily see chronicled in the newspapers of this con-

This experience of low prices and insecure markets, curtailment of operations, and repression of energies capable and ambitious of doing a large business, is indeed a lesson; as is also the more sad experience get out of the difficulty as easily as posof the many dependent on their daily labour for food and shelter, the precariousness of which has been much increased It is hoped that the case will be con- this season by the smallness of the fleet of ships (our main dependence) at this port, and the absence of manufacturing industries in our midst. Some mitigation of the general dearth of employment is to be observed in the fact that building and im-

In the season of 1877, up to the 30th September, the exports were 275,855 tons and stern justice will be satisfied. of white, and 36,319 tons of red pine; but up to the 30th September last, the exports were only 145,963 tons of white, and 20,-882 tons of red, showing a decrease of 129,- Surveyor-General went through the was also a correspondin decrease in the

more active than for other goods, the ship- they are squarely fired at over their situation is growing so ridiculous as to

Dancing that was Dancing

The correspondent of the New York Sun, who probably gathered his ideas of dancing from the Havanese or in those affected circles where "square dances" are considered vulgar, appears to have been somewhat surprised at the execution of a Scotch reel at the Monernment entered suit against the Presi- treal St. Andrews Society's Ball, where the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, together with other distinguished people, gave a specimen of honest dancing. The Sun correspondent thus describes the scene.

The dance was a Scotch reel, and the hopping and spinning were something extraordinary. The motion, while no doubt decorous to those familiar with it was scarcely staid; and, moreover, the participants were urged on by the constant chorus of peculiar sharp cries from the bystanders and from one another, which were wild and unctious beyond anything that you would be willing to suspect. These cries, of course, and, indeed, the very nature of the dance itself, served to provoke a constantly increasing simulousness among those who took part, and after a little while both the Governor-General and the Princess were throwing their feet about with bounds, be called vigor. It was as easing as astonishing to behold her Royal Highness engaged in this exhilarating recreation, hounded on the while -that is a proper term to express the nature of the vociferations-by the cries of a flushed and enthusiastic circle of onlookers. Her eyes were as bright as her diamonds, and a charming smile arted her lips as her feet, nimblest of one who is said to have paid nothing on all, stepped to the quick requirements the riot. The Governor-General was not less enthusiastic in pursuit of the dance and stepped lightly, with precision, and very high.

It is quite probable that the writer of the above could not dance a Scotch reel to save his existence. If his education in the art were more perfect than his wonder at good dancing shows it to be, he would have treated the above performance in a different way, altogether. The Afghan War and Parliament.

There is no little activity on the part of the British forces in their efforts to teach the Ameer of Afganistan that he will not be allowed, by coquetting with Russia, to endanger Great Britain's interests on her Indian frontier. The situation of affairs on the battle ground itself is thus given in the Freeman :-

"The Afghans have twice attempted People who live on the Miramichi, as to withstand the British advance in well as a very large number of the force, and have twice suffered defeat bravely, it is admitted, and such artilery as they had was well served, but depending on the strength of their posithe President of the Executive, it is be- tions their commanders remained on the defensive and allowed themselves to outflanked, and so forced to retreat, eaving behind them artillery and stores, the loss of which for them must be irretrievable. As General Browne forced one body to abandon Ali Musjid, by sending a strong force under General Macpherson to attack the position in the flank and rear, so at Peiwar Pass, General Roberts turned the Afghan position at Peiwar and gained a great ictory, after which the important positions of Peiwar and Khotal fell into his ands. It is admitted that the Afghans fought bravely, but it is now pretty evithey cannot even hold their strong places, and that their only chance is in desultory an irregular warfare, for which their country and themselves are the British troops may be ordered to march on Cabul before the closing in of winter, but this would probably prove crease every day, and the defeats susoperated the road in a manner that is tained by the Afghans have not been such as to break their spirits and prevent their harrassing the enemy on its people any longer than was necessary in ficult and costly.

Parliament had to be called together in consequence of the Afghan trouble, mortgage, was glad to have its interest although Lord Beaconsfield had, at first, in the road sold thereunder. It was declared that course unnecessary. just at this juncture that the Govern- Public opinion, however, to which ment suddenly aroused itself to the rulers, now-a-days, must respond much necessity of protecting the interests of more readily than in former times, the Province in the matter. By a re- caused him to change his mind. General from Miramichi had, about of a parliamentary session was not dethat time, been taken into the Govern- manded by any practial necessity, as ment. Simultaneously, too, a public all that was required was being done journal, very friendly to the new Sur- quite as effectually and properly by the veyor-General, published a statement Ministry. There seems to be an ultra to the effect that the mortgagee had peace party in Great Britain, however, been guilty of "disreputable transac- whose policy, if adopted, would soon tions" in connection with the road and destroy both themselves and the prestige of the empire, and it is to satwhich the charge would be proved. isfy these that parliament is summoned. Then, the Surveyor-General gave out Lord Lawrence, who has been principalthat it was his zeal in the public inter- ly instrumental in stirring up public much of the reputed despair of Flora est that had obliged the Government to sentiment in favor of summoning McFlimsey will be saved the fair daughparliament will have the satisfaction, such as it is, of knowing that he has succeeded. The result will be the incurring of whatever expense is involved in in the calling together of the wise the Chatham Railway. It was also men of the nation and the confirmation of whatever the Government has done

Dismissals from Office.

or has decided to do.

It is gratifying to the public at large to know that the cry set up immediately after the late Dominion elections, by a number of hot-headed politicians and rabid party papers, for the dismissal of persons in government employ, on diftions" of which we have all heard so ferent pretexts, is gradually growing weaker. It is a still more gratifying fact that the clamor is being hushed by the influence of those who practically have the dismissing power. In fact, no member of the Government, so far as we have learned, has given any encouragement to the policy which the howling irresponsibles would have established, while the influential Liberal-Conservative journals join with the independent press in discouraging "American system." The Halifax Reporter, which is the most reliable exponent of Government sentiment as well as public opinion on this subject, in Nova Scotia, in a reply to the Herald, an ultra-Tory journal of the same city,

It will be argued by the lawyers that "Upon the important question of dismissals from office we have differed Company, are in equity, an offset against widely from our contemporary, the the \$24,000 stock paid by Government, Herald; which laid down principles so broad that were they acted upon the What a come down that will be from Civil Service would be decimated, and scores of efficient, honest officials removed. The Herald's policy has a direct tendency to multiply the number of office-seekers. The policy of the Re-Dysart, Mrs. Mary Ward and John Ward. will relieve the worst case. Positively side still makes the offering in excess of so doing gain will accrue to the country, ortive, might as well do as Davy Crockett's while the Liberal-Conservative party the honor-or something stronger-and,

public sentiment of the country which it deserves to hold, both because of its comparative freedom from a lust for office and public emoluments and from its more elevated and generous principles. The Herald would degrade the party into a howling set of office seekers prepared to destroy the Civil Service, prepared to visit with vengeance every inependent assertion of political opinion on the part of the officials of the Dominion of Canada and Nova Scotia, prepared to introduce the American prac-

We cannot consent to such a policy, and propose doing all we can to prevent the pread of the office-seeking contagion. "With the men now at the head of public affairs in the Dominion, we be ieve the principles we have advocated respecting dismissals from office will be carried into practice. Knowing that we shall win on that arena, we are not inclined to enter more vigorously than

tice to "the victors belong the spoils."

we have done into the controversy." No one who is familiar with our political system, and at the same time desires to see the public service in competent hands, can advocate a policy which would make political partizanship the only safe guarantee of tenure of office. So long as officials are competent and careful in the discharge of their duties their private political creed ought not to be considered at headquarters. Should any official actively interfere in political contests against the party in power he ought to pay the penalty of his what may, to speak definitely within rashness, but the proof of such active interference ought to be well established -it ought not to depend on the mere assertion of excited and envious partizans, nor yet on rumors and bogus evidence worked up by office-seekers for the purpose of serving their own selfish purposes. The more carefully the Government of Canada guards itself against making dismissals save for just cause the more highly it will be respected both at home and abroad. 4.40---

"Low Neck and Short Sleeves."

A great fuss is being made in Canada ociety circles as well as by certain newspapers because Col. Littleton has, in his official capacity as regulator of upper-ten dry goods, given notice that at "Royal receptions" the ladies dresses should be worn decollette. Of course, the possessors of shapely shoulders, in the main. approve of an order which is so well calculated to reveal the naked truth at Rideau Hall. Our fair sisters, who would not, perhaps, make pretensions as models for busts of Venus, will, of course, exclaim, "the bare idea!" but they must all remember that if they had attended a reception by mother Eve at her beautiful surburban country seat near the Euphrates, at the time when fig leaves were considered an innovation in the fashion plates of the day, and serious loss. The men fought they would have been obliged to have presented a much more nudatorious appearance. Why, it is only a few years since the insignificent sum of twenty-five cents covered the expense of a presentation-suit for a gentleman at the Royal court of the Sandwich Islands!-of which sum fifteen cents were generally invested in a cane, eight cents in head-gear and the balance, we believe, in corn plasters. And we can appeal, with confidence, to our Highland friends, who, although their ancesters' predatory excursions generally furnished them with ample stock out of which to provide themselves with fabrics in abundance, dent that owing to the want of military always kicked against such incumbranskill and to their inferiority in weapons, | ces as pantaloons. Now, if those of the sterner sex who grace the halls of Mac Cailean Mor, at the north end of the Island, can, with propriety, appear withpeculiarly adapted. It is now said that out unmentionables, why should not wing to the success already achieved, the softer sex as a matter of compensation, be allowed to grace the court of a daughter of Royalty from the south of a rash and dangerous undertaking, the Island with a little deficiency of The difficulties of the advance must in- wardrobe at the upper portion of the person. Of course, there will be those who may say "it is too low", that they'll not "bare" it and all that kind march, attacking convoys, and render- of thing, but, we venture to say that ing the work of supply exceedingly dif- they would gaze in rapture on balletdancers, who, as we all know, wear a combination of the regulation dress of male Highlanders and court ladies. By a little stretch of the imaginationa little further tucking up and cutting down-one can picture the softer sex in ultra-fashionable society presenting an appearance similar to that of the female shell-vendors of Guatamala, markable coincidence a new Surveyor- seems that, in this case, the holding whose only dress is a circular shelf for their wares with a hole in the middle in which they stick their bodies. Even these, however, wear shoulder straps. It was, we believe, at a "swell" ball that a wit, whose name has gone out of our memory, was asked by an enthusiastic on-looker if he ever beheld woman

> THE "ULTRA VIRES" QUESTION. -A despatch of Monday last to the Telegraph says the point raised that Ontario Courts have no right to try Dominion election cases has been considered so pertinent that it will be carried to the Supreme Court for decision.

was received from Paris.

The Queen's Speech.

A despatch dated Dec., London, 5th., says:-Parliament was convened to-day. The Queen's Speech read in the Lords was unusually short. Her Majesty regrets that she has been compelled to summon Parliament at a date earlier than usual, but the action of the Ameer of Afghanistan compelled her to send an expedition into his territory, and she has taken the earliest opportunity of calling Parliament together and making to it the communication required by law. The papers on the subject will be laid before Parliament. Assurances from all foreign Powers are friendly and she has every reason to believe that the arrangements for the pacification of Europe made by the Treaty of Berlin will be satisfactorily carried out. The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be submitted to the Commons. She proposes that, after full deliberation upon the matters which have led her to anticipate Parliament's usual time of meeting, and after a suitable recess, it should proceed to the consideration of various measures for the public benefit, which will then be

MIXED :- Jas. Domville, Esq., M. P. for Kings returned home from Montreal on Friday. A paragraph in Saturday's paper which was intended to convey this information, by an error read that Mr. Domville was still in the Upper Provinces

You see, the Times man was out with The enquiry for spruce deals appeared 'coon did-come down at once, before will hold that honorable position in the hence, the above annihilation of space.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

J. LOGGIE & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of Staple

SACQUES Exceedingly low.

PRESIDENT & CORDED CLOTH FOR SACQUES. GREY AND STRIPED VIENNA CLOTH, Quite new, for Ladies' Ulsters.

DRESS GOODS!!

BLANKETS!

RUGS, COMFORTS & QUILTS. Winceys!!! Winceys! Tweeds!!

A large lot and good value.

KNITTED WOOL GOODS, In Neck Shawls, Costume Shawls, Squares, Crossovers, Jackets, Clouds, Scarfs, &c., &c. HOSIERY GLOVES, AND QUILTED SKIRTS.

MILLINERY Latest American styles of

LADIES' FELT AND STRAW HATS, SILK PLUSH AND TRIMMING SILKS, all shades.

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FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

LADIES' SOUTH SEAL SETTS. BALTIC SEAL SETTS AND MUFFS. AMB SKIN SETTS and other cheap kinds; FUR CAPS in great variety; LADIES AND GENTS' LINED GLOVES AND MITTS.

& CARDIGAN JACKETS, PANTS & VESTS, KNITTED WOOL LENDERS & DRAWERS, WOOL SCARFES, CASH-MERE MUFFLERS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! LADIES' BOOTS

It has always been our aim to give satisfaction to our customers and we are now disposed to offer SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BAZAR GLOVE FITTING PATTERNS.

> A. J. LOGGIE & CO. GRAY'S SYRUP OF

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THROAT AFFECTIONS.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND

GRAY'S SYRUP cures the worst forms of Coughs

GRAY'S SYRUP cures Sore Throat and Hoarseness.

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GRAY'S SYRUP relieves all affections of Throat.

GRAY'S SYRUP is superior to any medicine offered for all the above complaints.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

CHRISTMAS!

COME ONE! COME ALL!! AND SEE THE

GREAT STOCK OF

X'MAS PRESENTS,

Also, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES VASES,

just opened out at

STREET'S DRUG STORE.

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes-in Shell,

Also, Games, consisting of

The Magic Mirrror,

Also, - A variety of Card Games - such as Authors,

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Old Maid, &c., &c. All of which will be sold chear

The Wolf and the Hippopotamus,

Remember the place-

Newcastle, Nov. 19, 1878.

Perfumery Stands, Jewelery Cabinet, Silver Thimbles—in stands,

Paper Weights.

CHRISTMAS!!!

Advertisement. RED SPRUCE GUM. DECEMBER 1878 The Great North American Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LCSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS and

NEW GOODS.

CASES PLAIN DRESS WINCEYS :

2 cases BLACK LUSTRES;

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2 cases BUTTONS, Assorted; 1 case I. R. BRACES:

1 case GREY CANADIAN FLANNELS 2 bales ULSTER NAPS :

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2 bales WHITE BLANKETS; 4 bales BLUE and BROWN DENIMS 2 bales GREY SHEETINGS, 72 inch;

ANADA TWEEDS in Great Variety; CANADA

We beg to call the attention of the City and ection of intending buyers before placing their

EVERITT & BUTLER, Commercial Block, Canterbury Street, St. John. NOTICE. EOUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the Twenty-Fifth Day.

of March next. so attractive, and replied "neverat 12 o'clock, noon, at Letson's Weigh Scales, in the since I was weaned". Similar will, no doubt, be the admiring comment of the ler of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the gentlemen who are privileged to attend therein pending, wherein Alexander Loggie is Plantiff and James Morrison, Hellen Morrison and Royal receptions in the Dominion where probation of the undersigned Barrister, the mort ters of Canada, who may find themselves as she did three months after her finery provisions of the Forty-ninth Chapte of the Conlidated Statutes, as follows, namely :- All that or Tract of Land situate, lying and being in the and, on the north side of Burnt Church River, which said lot of land was granted by Letter Patent to Joseph Benoit and is distinguished in the Westerly by Lot No. 5, granted to Alexander Loggie, Northerly by vacant Crown Lands, Easterly by Lot No. 3 granted to Lewis Robicheau, and Southerly by Burnt Church River, and the part or Stock of DRY GOODS. parcel of the said lot or sixth tract hereby convey viz :- Beginning at a stake standing at the North erly part of the marsh about five chains from Burnt Church River on the dividing line between the said sixth tract and Lot number three, granted to

Lewis Robicheau, thence North ten degrees Wesaccording to the course laid down by the original Grant, making allowance for the difference to the rear of the said sixth tract; thence granted to Alexander Loggie, thence South ten egrees East along the dividing line between the said sixth tract and the said Lot number 5, until it meets the Northerly edge of the marsh in front thereof and from thence following along the Northerly edge of the marsh in an Easterly direction to Also :- The whole of the Island of upland known the name of Robicheau's Island, situate, lying and being on the front or Southerly part of the marsh on the front of the said Lot or sixth tract and containing about three acres, more or less granted by Letters Patent to one Alexander ituate lying and being on the North side of Burnt per five and abutted and bounded as follows, Westerly by Lot number six granted to Lands, Easterly by a Lot known in the original Grant as the sixth tract, granted to Joseph Benoit, Southerly by Burnt Church River and containing

A. H. Johnson, Plffs, Solicitor, FOR SALE

Dated the 5th day of December, A. D., 1878.

RICHARD CARMAN.

ON CONSIGNMENT. 1000 RUSHELS OATS.

450 BRLS. POTATOES,

100 DO. TURNIPS.

Greenings," choice winter Fruit

50 DO. PORK. GEO. ROBINSON, Chatham,

his residence. able for warehouse, factory, or other similar pur-Also, for sale-a quantity of seasoned PINE BOARDS, first quality. Apply to W. M. KELLY.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he has re-ARGYLE HOUSE,"

(nearly opposite his old stand.) where he is now shewing a very large and varied In many Goods the value offered is unsurpassed A special lot of DRESS Goods from 5 cents per yard

upwards. GREY, WHITE & PRINTED COTTONS (very low.) BLACK COBURGS, BLACK LUSTRES, BLACK CASHMERES, and FRENCH MERINOES,

(20 per cent under value.) LADIES' HATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., (wonderfully cheap.) An excellent stock of Cloths, in

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, etc. and a splendid lot of CHEAP TWEEDS for Boys ear. These goods are worth special notice

Ready Made Clothing, Also: -All that Lot or Parcel of Land which was in suits, for Men, Youths and Boys or Coats Pants, or Vests separately, at less than ever before offered. A splendid lot of FELT HATS, in Direck The above, with many other leading lines, will be

lot of cheap FURNITURE, in Bedsteads, Chairs,

WM. MURRAY, TO LET.

150 DO. APPLES, "Baldwins and THE TWO-STOREY BUILDING owned by the subscriber, situated on Wellington Street near 100 DO. NO.1 LABRADOR HERRINGS. It is 42x32 feet and in good condition; it is suit-