

wagon; his face was towards Point Du Chene.

Q. How could his left side be up and his face towards the Point?

A. His body and face is not all one.

Mr. Palmer remarked to witness that her story was twisted, and witness said "I don't make any stories."

Mrs. Osborne walked right in the wagon, putting the shoulders of the body down on the wagon before she got in. No one else got in till the body was all in. Mrs. Osborne was on the right side. (His Honor frequently cautioned witness to answer and not to be saucy.) Osborne tried the seat on one side. A fortnight before the 12th he tried it on, when the cleaves were too long. A week after it was a fit. Mr. Palmer then read her statement before Mr. Wortman. Witness said she said it, and what she saw she had represented as hearing. (Mr. Palmer read at length Annie's solemn declaration, some of which the witness acknowledged, and some she says was a deliberate lie.) I said I did not know where the body was. That was not true, because I did know. I never said that I did not know where the body was.

The cross-examination closed at 11.40 a.m. and Dr. Tuck proceeded to re-examine the witness. She did not know of a reward being offered for the body when she conversed with Flukes. She saw Eliza only once after having a row with Harry. Eliza said she and her mother were the most devoted ones ever living. Witness said she would leave and go to St. John. Mr. Osborne said for her to stay until Osborne got well, and told witness she better leave when her month was up.

The Court adjourned at one for dinner, to meet at 2.30 p.m., in order to allow the St. John election case to be tried before His Honor the Chief Justice; but on account of his being too busily engaged in the Osborne case, the argument on the preliminary objection in the Tilley election case was postponed until the thirteenth day of December next, at Fredericton.

The Osborne case was resumed at 2 p.m. Mr. Palmer applied to have witness subpoenaed for the defence.

Dr. Tuck said he did not know what the County of Westmoreland would do in the matter, as they had refused some bills already ordered by His Honor. His Honor said he would consider it.

Annie Parker led the stand at 3 p.m. parently in good spirits. Dr. Lucius C. Allison was next called. He said the state of McCarthy's brain, when the body was found, was caused by violence. He said he had examined the various supposed blood stains, and the wagon and boards of the bar room floor were produced. The Court adjourned at 6 p.m.

On Thursday, the 21st, Dr. Allison continued his medical testimony.

In the afternoon of Thursday Mr. Palmer produced a number of witnesses for the defence, arguing in favor of the witness. Dr. Tuck did not cross-examine any, and he opposed this because the evidence Mr. Palmer claims as false, he (Dr. Tuck) claims to be disproved.

On Friday, 22nd, the first witness called was a new witness, JOHN SHERIDAN.

He testified he was in Shediac at Farmer Atkinson's on the 20th Oct. 1877. He stated: On Sunday, the 21st, he was down to the shore of the Seaside about nine o'clock. He went from the barn down by the gap. There were a few poles across the gap. He saw wagon tracks as if they had come down the bank and into the water as far as he could see, and he saw a pole or two yards below the gap, and went up through the gap. He did not notice whether there was a single or double track. He saw the track again in the water and on the shore. He was down to the shore in search of fowl.

On his cross-examination, witness drew a plain showing the fence, gap, shore, etc. In reply to the Hon. Mr. Justice, he stated he was never subpoenaed before in any court, but had related the facts, a year ago last January.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1878.

"Wild Cat Railway Schemes"

It is a little significant and, we presume, may be accepted as an indication of "how the wind blows" in the region of the St. John Telegraph office, to find that journal alluding to "Wild Cat railway schemes," just at the time when the promoters of lines in which the North Shore is interested, are endeavoring to make arrangements to forward their schemes. No paper was more enthusiastic than the Telegraph when negotiations connected with the St. Martins and Upland and Grand Southern Railways were pending, although nine-tenths of the people who were interested in the subject felt that the latter road could never be anything but an incubus to its owners and a monument of provincial rivalry folly. Before the Province was fully committed to the Grand Southern we pointed out the unpromising character of that undertaking and after showing that the condition of our provincial finances would not justify the assumption of the debt of the Province in its construction, proposed that the operation of the Subsidies Act in reference to it and all other lines, save the Richibucto Branch, be suspended. The Government, however, made the contract with the Grand Southern and then took an advice, save and except in the matter of the Kent Railway. It seems that the policy was to ignore the North Shore altogether in the distribution of railway favors, but to extort the last cent out of our leading industry for the purpose of securing money to meet the obligations assumed on account of railways in other parts of the Province. Against all this the Telegraph had not a word to say, but when the North Shore only seeks the same treatment that has been accorded to other sections of the Province that paper, which never ceased to chant the praises of all Southern Railway enterprises, begins to throw cold water on "Wild Cat Railway Schemes."

If we are to have the opposition of St. John to the Miramichi Valley Railway and if the Telegraph has determined to oppose it, we ought to have the benefit of at least their candor on the subject. It is easy for the Telegraph to sneer at our railway schemes, but if a comparison is to be made between them and those of other sections which have received its ardent advocacy, it will be difficult to understand how that journal can expect to come out of the controversy with much credit for its consistency.

Caution Needed.

We learn that a petition is being circulated for signatures and presentation to the Fisheries Department, asking that the building of shanties on the ice at Northwest Bass fishing grounds be prohibited. While we believe the matter is one calling for regulation, we hope the Department will not prohibit absolutely, as it will have the effect of preventing a good many poor persons who do not own shore rights from pursuing their accustomed fishing.

Our Settlement Lands.

It is gratifying to know that there appears to be an awakening interest in the subject of our Settlement Lands. The St. John Telegraph says it has constant inquiries as to how people should act in order to avail themselves of the Labor and Free Grants Acts, and as many requests for blank forms. It seems that such forms were provided by the late Surveyor General but they being exhausted, new ones have not been furnished. The Telegraph says these should be provided and also a plain statement of instructions to applicants, not only giving copies of Acts and of blank forms of application, but pointing out the best farming lands, their extent and character and showing the applicant how to proceed. Our contemporary goes on to say:—

"One reason why a plain printed statement is necessary is that the terms of the Acts do not seem in all cases to be insisted upon. There are no payments now made under the Free Grants Act, nor is the making of roads in all cases required, and when it is the operation is rather slow. By far the best way would be for the Government to give up all wild-cat railway schemes, and make the roads for the settlers. The lots could be charged with the cost, the repayments on account of which might be extended for a considerable series of years and carry interest. But when a few poor straggling settlers, who have to sit down and make roads through the forest, the work is so great that only stout hearts and brawny arms can face it. In fact our modes of procedure in this respect have been only fitted to show how not to do it. How rapidly the country would be settled if only good roads were made in the hands of the Government or the good lands owned by Railway Companies, in advance of the settlers! The people would actually flock into their lands and they would soon be all taken up."

Sketch of the Marquis of Lorne.

The following sketch of our new Governor General will be read with a more than passing interest:— His early boyhood was mostly spent at Inverary Castle, his ancestral home, and here he obtained his first training as a sportsman. At an age when most lads have been barely relieved from the restraints of the nursery, he was a keen fisherman and clever sportsman, dividing his leisure between whipping the mountain streams and tramping the heather-clad moors, wary in the use of the rifle and true in his aim with gun and fly. The ruder accomplishments of the English gentleman did not, however, render him insensible to the refinement and courtesies of existence, and it has been said that the graceful countenance displayed by the Marquis of Lorne when a mere boy was more marked, and such as frequently engaged the attention of strangers. In the sumptuous palace of the Sutherlands used to assemble the foremost men in the State, in every form, in literature, in art, in every vocation of life. The young Lord of Lorne was accustomed to meet under his grandmother's roof all who took an active part in the government of the day. William Ewart Gladstone, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Somerset and such representative men as Whewell, the mathematician and erudite Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Motley, the historian; Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh; Drs. Guthrie and Norman McLeod; Tennyson, the poet laureate; Richard Owen, the distinguished paleontologist; Arthur Penryn Stanley, Charles Kingsley, Panizza and others too numerous to mention. As a matter of course these gatherings of the learned and great were not without their influence upon the Argyll and Sutherland children. They were instructed, as it were, in the Whig creed, much as other children are trained to drink from a cup or eat from a platter; and while, all unconsciously, they imbibed the pure water of Liberalism, from the very fountain source, they were taught as well to appreciate the inestimable value of learning. Until twelve years ago the young Lord pursued his studies at a home under the tutelage of a Sumbian pastor, Schmidt by name, who instructed him in the Latin and Greek verbs and the ancient classics. Neither his father nor mother had much respect for public schools, but after much earnest thought and consultation they decided to place him at Eton when he reached his twelfth year. While at Eton he and his brother did not live with the other boys, but had a furnished house of their own, presided over by a Mr. Lampey, who had been private Secretary to Lord John Russell, and was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Prime Minister Gladstone always looked in upon the boys when in their neighborhood, and from him they naturally received many hints which were of use afterwards. While at Eton he was an industrious student, and was also decidedly proficient in all athletic sports. In fact, he was "good at all things, poor at none, and superior in many," to use the words of an old writer. The late Prince Consort asked him one day whether it was his intention to compete for the prize annually given by the Prince and now perpetuated in his name for proficiency in the modern languages. This reward is very highly esteemed by Etonians, and generally brings to the front a formidable body of competitors. At once young Lorne resolved to try for the prize, and applied himself with such much energy to his studies that he went in and won it triumphantly in the face of many of his seniors. At Eton he met as school-fellows the present Lord Rosebery, the Hon. George Howard, nephew of the late Lord Carlisle, the Lyttons, Lord Newry and others now well known in the higher circles of English society. In the intervals between school work he was not unfrequently a visitor at the home of the Queen's mother, the late Duchess of Kent, and there used to take part in those delightful social gatherings of the young, in which the late Prince Consort was wont to show the warmest interest. The Queen herself would often receive the Argyll boys in her own home-circle, and would question them as to their progress at college and upon the books they were reading. After leaving Eton, Lorne entered the University of St. Andrews, at Edinburgh, and afterwards studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards took the continental trip, without which no English gentleman's education is considered finished. In 1866, he took a trip through this country and the tropics. Upon his return he published a book, describing his trip, which was well written and quite interesting. In 1868 he was elected to Parliament from Argyll, and when Mr. Gladstone assumed the Ministry, the father of the Marquis was made Secretary of State for India, and he became his private secretary. At this time began the affection, following many years of intimate friendship, which resulted in his marriage to the Princess Louise. Lord Lorne had known the Princess from childhood. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the two had grown up together. In age there was little difference between them; in temperament almost none. Both were highly accomplished and fond of following the higher purposes of life, devoted to literature and art, energetic in well doing and desirous of walking the world with a higher aim than is ordinarily to be found among those who have their dwelling in kings' palaces, and each may add as well to the list of the dispartants contending that the captain of the Sarmatian would think it more prudent to come into smooth water rather than run the risk of remaining on a doubtful and dangerous coast on a stormy night. In a short time, however, all doubts were set at rest by the official announcement telegraphed from the Admiralty that

of the highest culture of the English nation, and has many varied accomplishments. In literature the Marquis has had considerable success, while in politics he is among England's leading Liberals. The Marquis was born August 6, 1845, and consequently is now in his 34th year. The Princess was born March 18, 1848, and is now in her 31st year. They were married on March 21, 1871.

King-Killing.

The recent attempt to assassinate the King of Italy, attracts public attention to similar attempts made a short time ago upon the Emperor of Germany and the young King of Spain. These events, following each other so closely, are calculated to awaken more than ordinary interest in Europe. Opinion appears to be divided in reference to the motives of the persons who have attempted the crimes. They have each professed to be simply king-killers, without anything particular of a personal nature to complain of in connection with those upon whom they have used the knife or pistol. They belong to the so-called Socialist organization, but, unlike Watt Tyler, they aim at the overthrow of kings by the stealthy stab or shot, rather than by rebellion in the open field or behind the barricade. The sentiment of all civilized people will justify punishment for such offences that will, in good time, dispel the spirit which suggests them.

Our New Governor General's Arrival.

It was expected that the entry of the Sarmatian, having on board our new Governor General and the Princess Louise, into Halifax harbor, would be signalled by a grand naval pageant. The ships went out of the harbor last Saturday morning to wait in the offing for the honored vessel, but owing to unfavorable weather returned. Meantime the Sarmatian had been carefully piloted to the entrance of the harbor. The Telegraph's able correspondent writes of the arrival as follows:—

Now on the left is made out the tower of the light on the point of Redoubt looming blackly out of the thick darkness beneath the light from Meagher's Beach lights up the tossing waves on the left. Right ahead is the light upon Georges Island, beneath which the Sun shone in a most brilliant way. Slowly the great ship feels her way up through the fog and darkness, creeping along as it were by inches till at last

THE WELCOME TRAIL OF THE ANCHOR CHAINS.

as they are paid out, greets the ears of her tired sea-sick passengers and the Sarmatian is safely anchored in Halifax harbor.

WAITING FOR THE "SARMATIAN"—HER ARRIVAL.

All day Saturday the work of preparation went on vigorously despite the heavy rain in the forenoon