portant. His Honor then read the testimony of Monique Hashie about Annie having a child, but which she (Annie) denied. He then read Stipendiary Magistrate McLaughlin's testimony of her character, who identified her in Court. Daniel Delaney's testimony was the next read who recognized her, and said he knew her father, Henry Pelletier, of Nouville, whose testimony was also read with Duncan Barclay's and Charles Welling's. He would next refer to the hatchet. It made little difference whether Osbornes had a hatchet Oct. 12th or not, but when the girl says a hatchet was there and it can be disproved it is quite important. Caldwell pawned a hatchet; but at what time he does not say. He would now read the evidence of the hatchet. First His Honor read Caldwell's testimony, also Brunswick Burn's, who said there was snow when the hatchet was pawned. His Honor said if this witness (Burns) is correct, that it could not be the hatchet that Annie identifies as the one used. Then Jude Herbert's evidence was read, which stated there was a hatchet there before the 8th of October. Neill McDougall's testimony was read. He says he saw a hatchet there previous to the 12th. Seely Bell had testified getting the hatchet from Caldwell in December, and sold it to Edward McCarthy. This hatchet, His Honor said was no doubt the one in Court, but whether it was at Osbornes' that night may not be very clear. Outside of this there was Jude Herbert and McDougall, who said there was a hatchet there before, and if they concluded the hatchet Philip Caldwell pawned was not there on the 12th, it will be very damaging and contradictory to Annie Parker's statement; but if, on the other hand, they considered the hatchet seen by other witnesses before the 12th was the one in Court, then her testimony is on that point coroborated.

Another point in which Mr. Palmer had said the girl's testimony was not corroborated, was that she had never said the body was in the Scadouc. According to her own testimony she can't say whether she had heard of the hat being found or not. Yet we had the evidence of Edward McCarthy that she said if she were a man she would find the body in the Scadouc. His Honor then read the evidence on this point saying she had told this to several persons. These persons he said, no doubt, would have thrown considerable light on the case had they been brought. He then referred to her keeping back her story from the Sheriff, and they must consider whether her reasons were that, as she says, she did not want to get mixed up in the affair, or whether she gathered the rest of her story afterwards. If the latter, her story must be rejected. Next he would refer to the wagon. It was important to ascertain whether it was at Osbornes' on that Friday night, because if Antoine White went home with his wagon on Friday night Osbornes could not have used it. But if he was in Amherst Friday night and went home Saturday night, it could be used as set up by the Crown. He then read the evidence of White. All the evidence bearing on the wagon was carefully read over. There was no doubt, he said, that White's oysters arrived in Amherst the morning of Friday, 12th, but that if the other evidences were reliable, such as Philip White, Dysart, Lucas and Ward's, there could be no doubt but the wagon was up Cocagne instead of Shediac on that Friday night. Antoine White says he sold his oysters out in the morning, but Mrs. Taylor says in the afternoon; they cannot both be right. Mrs. Taylor gave her evidence rather peculiarly, from what cause he does not pretend to know or say, but they must judge—seeing that there is a discrepancy between them—which one of them is right. His Honor said there was a great point whether the oysters were sold out in the afternoon or forenoon. There was a discrepancy somewhere and they must consider it over faithfully. If they believe Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, one who said the oysters were sold out in the afternoon, and the other who said he saw White next day; then they must conclude that all those other witnesses are mistaken, and that the wagon must have been at Osbornes; and then on the other hand, if they believed the testimony of Dysartt, who saw him go on Wednesday, and White, who says he was gone two nights only, Mrs. Ward who saw the wagon etc., etc., then they must conclude these other witnesses mistaken, and the wagon went up to Cocagne that night, Friday, Oct. 12th, and could not have carried the body to the Scadouc.

The Court adjourned at 4.15.

On Friday the 13th inst, his Honor said he would next call their attention to, and read the evidence relating to the rubber. Annie Parker had said that Harry wore a rubber on one foot. This is corroborated by other testimony, but whether it has any important bearing on the case, he might leave that for them to determine. His Honor then read the evidence of Wood, Goodall and his wife, Frank Cormea and E. A. Welch, who testified that Harry actually wore a rubber. If they believed these witnesses, it was clear he wore a rubber. He then read the testimony of Warman regarding the boy he saw with a rubber—that it was not the boy Harry. Had Mr. Warman given evidence that it was the boy, instead of giving negative evidence, he could hardly see as, singular a coincidence sait is, that they should attach any importance to it, yet they must draw their own conclusions in the matter. He wished next to refer to the stone. The girl said Harry got a grey stone (giving dimension) round the house. Now it is evident that a person could not be expected to give the color of such a stone unless a black one or a red one, or some such color. Mr. Palmer had said Annie Parker did not tell about the body being in the Scadouc till the hat was found there. This may be, but she could not have had the opportunity of framing the story about the stone, as it had not been found. But if she wished to make her story she might have known about these stones being about the house, and it was for them to well weigh this matter. Mr. Sweeney had given evidence on the stone that he found, what he believed hair and fibre on the stone, and he regretted that these had not been produced that they might know whether it was hair and fibre or not. His Honor then read Sheriff Botsford's evidence that he searched for lime spots on the stone when at the inquest but found none. He further read Govang's and McGinley's testimony. From this he said they must consider whether or not the stone had been tampered with, or whether this was the stone used on that night for that purpose. There was an important fact for consideration on this point, as the stone was found above the place (the "gap") where Annie Parker says he was put in. Dr. Tuck had accounted first that the body had been taken up and placed above, yet he nor Dr. Tuck did not pretend to say it was true. He would now refer to the rope. AnnieParker said Harry asked for a rope and Mrs. Osborne told him up stairs. He then got it etc. His Honor then read the testimony of Annie, Henderson, and others relating to the rope. They must compare the rope cut off the bed cord by Agnes Buchanan and that cut off by Steadman, and if they consider those the same as the rope found the one being three and the other two strand it may be the same rope. He next referred to the coat. She had described McCarthy's coat and must have seen it. If she had just seen McCarthy hang his coat in the hall, would they think she could give such a description of it. Regarding the cutting of the sleeves, Annie Parker had clearly said the sleeves wer cut, and it is evident from her testimony here that was what she intended to say. As she had said once he (Osborne) tried it on and it did not fit, and next time it did. And they could examine the coat and see the sleeves whether cut or not. They must also consider whether a man would be likely (after committing such a crime) to do such an absurd thing as want to wear the man's coat to the very place he was known. He then read Henderson on the coat, also Grattan. He then read Dr. Scott's testimony; also the girl's testimony on the tracks, and which he said was confirmed by Sheridan. A good deal had been said against Sheridan and other witnesses. He has charity enough to believe that people make mistakes in giving testimony, and although people differ in testimony, it might be a mistake; yet the time is come when a person committing wilful perjury should be punished. He does not wish them to think he is referring to any witness in this case. He does not like to hear a counsel say a witness lies. It is a hard thing. If a man calls one a liar, out doors, we may conjecture the consequences, but on the stand he has no privilege. His Honor then read Sheridan's testimony. On one point he said this man was clearly mistaken as they knew the fence could not be seen from the barn. They could think a man wrong on one point and right on another. It was for them to consider whether to throw away part or all of his testimony. If he saw the tracks, as he said, it would in this point confirm the girl's story; but it was strange that no one saw the tracks but those two persons. Mr. White, for instance, did not see them; and His Honor said, the more he thought on this case, the more he got confused—the points are so contradictory. He then read Mr. D. B. White's testimony, and Warman's. Evidence on the wagon was then read, consisting of the Ward's and Farmer Atkinson's. In this, he said, we see how difficult it was to get at the truth. Dickie said he backed his wagon down the "gap." Mr. Tait and Mr. Atkinson, evidently bent on telling the truth, said he did not. He then proceeded to read the evidence of Mr. Hanington as to the moving or disturbing the fence, also Allen's Miner's, Atkinson's and Turner's. Here he said was another very important point, whether a boy like Harry who had only gone to Shediac in August unacquainted as he was with the locality, could it be probable that he could dispose of the body in the way and manner described? Then another very important point was that the fence had to be put up as well as taken down; this they must very carefully consider, and the tracks made in the field there with a wagon containing a load would be large tracks, but which White and others failed to see, and the potatoes in the field too not dug at the time. Then White's statement about the tide being so high that morning is the theory probable that a boy would venture there on a dark night? There were some mysteries in this case that he was altogether unable to decide upon. Then on the other hand how did the girl know the place so well as to go directly to it? There was, he said, difficulty on both sides. True, Mr. Betts had tried an experiment driving down the bank, but it was in open daylight, the man lying down in the wagon and the other not driving but leading his horse down. These things they must be particular to consider.

On Saturday morning His Honor referred to Philip White's evidence about the wagon, that he paid money to Eustache Melanson, and went home with Antoine White on Friday night, Oct. 12th. Eustache Melanson's testimony was also read, in which he produced a book with Philip White credited with the money Oct. 12th. He read Patrick Hickey's evidence, and then his deposition before Squire Deacon, calling attention to difference in his statements. Here he said it was half an hour from the time he saw the wagon go up the road till he heard the wagon drive back. But before Squire Deacon had said it was two hours. His Honor then read the evidence of Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Cole about hearing the sound of the wagon These people no doubt, thought they heard a wagon, and whether they heard one or not is a matter for their consideration, and also whether the wagon going fast as they said it sounded, would make a noise like that going over soft potato land and grass land. He would next refer to the question of the treemen, whose evidence he read, and which stated that they were there. His Honor said if this was true, it greatly disagreed with Annie Parker's testimony. Campbell and Andrews said they played euchre with the treemen. Best was called to prove that it was Sturgis instead of Osborne that was with Harry after beachnuts. If the entries in Myrick's diary are correct then it shows that they were actually there at that time, and if theirs with McDougall's are true, then it was the eleventh October they came to Osborne's and stopped till the next week. If they were there it does not prove that Osbornes did not commit the deed, but is one of those circumstances in the case they must carefully consider. He said there was a discrepancy in Grattan's and Henderson's testimony as to the words used by Osbornes. They must consider if Osbornes would talk freely about Timothy McCarthy's coat if they had committed the murder. All this was for them to consider.

Regarding McCarthy being at Osbornes' at 12 o'clock that night, his Honor said Nickerson was the only witness. If they considered this they must see that it depended on the truthfulness of Nickerson's evidence.

Linkletter His Honor said had represented himself as talking with John Osborne on a certain day in Moncton, and with Mrs. Osborne the same day. He would not say Mr. Linkletter was mistaken, but there was evidence showing that John Osborne was in Dorchester on that certain day. The jury would remember that Annie Parker said she scrubbed part of the floor the morning of the 13th. Campbell said it was all scrubbed the morning he referred to. Nickerson then had said he was there on the morning of the 13th and it was scrubbed all over. Tait also says it was not scrubbed the morning of the 13th when he was in with Alexander Waugh, but when in about 12 o'clock it was scrubbed. This, His Honor said put a different face on it. Agnes Buchanan also says it was not scrubbed that morning. The evidence of those witnesses was then read. They must recollect Annie Parker denied the conversation said to have taken place between herself and Agnes Buchanan, but they must judge which one to discredit. True, they had only seen one of them on the stand, which they must also consider. Then Mr. Holstead contradicted Mr Foster about some conversation between them which Mr. Foster denied. If Mr. Holstead is a man of veracity, which no doubt he is, and considering the fact that Mr. Holstead made a memorandum of it the same night, it looked very probable that the conversation actually took place. He then read the evidence of Placide White about seeing Harry and John Osborne in the woods going towards the Scadouc with a hatchet. Then Adam Tait said one Sunday he saw Sturges, one of the tree men, and Harry going after beechnuts. If the treemen were there as they say, then the only Sunday they were there was Oct. 14th, and that would be the day that Tait saw Harry and Sturges. The testimony of Mrs. Larette, Hogan and Thos. Ward was next read. Referring to Ward saying that Mrs. Osborne said Annie Parker was not a proper girl for a young man to keep company with, a person, he said, would be apt to think they would send her away. He then read the evidence showing that John Osborne was in Dorchester 16th, 17th, and 18th January, the day Linkletter says he talked to him in Moncton (17th). Mrs. Porrell's testimony, her husband's and Chip Smith's in contradiction of Mrs. Porrell's were next read. His Honor said he would finish the medical testimony on Monday morning. There was no need of reading it as the main part of it was about blood, which they all agreed existed on the parts mentioned, and the only consideration was to determine how it got there. The court adjourned at 6.

[*Continued on 3rd page.*]

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* and *two* dollars when payment is deferred. After 1st January next no paper will be sent out of the office unless the subscription is prepaid.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1878.

New Brunswick Deals in Liverpool.

The falling off of wood imports into Liverpool during the past year has been very considerable, still the record at the end of November is not an encouraging one. It is true that stocks are, generally, lighter than those of last year, yet consumption has been startlingly small. We, in New Brunswick, are more interested in our own woods than in those exported from other places, although the supply of the latter has no small influence on the demand for our staples, so while we would like to hear of Quebec pine being quoted low in stock, spruce deals affect us so directly as to make them our first consideration. The stock of "New Brunswick, etc., Spruce Deals" held in Liverpool on 2nd inst., according to Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine's circular, was 18,998 standards against 18,135 standards on the same date last year; the stock of New Brunswick pine deals was 2,620 standards against 4,721 standards at the corresponding date last year. This condition of affairs remains, notwithstanding the fact that the import into Liverpool during the same period of 1878 was 375,128 pieces less than the corresponding period of 1877. There need be little wonder, however, over the comparatively large volume of stock on hand, when the figures representing the consumption for the month of November 1878 are compared with those of 1877—the former being 3,756 standards, against 10,922 standards for Nov. 1877—showing no less than 14,332,000 superficial feet of a diminution for the last month of 1878 as compared with the same period last year. No other American wood that is extensively used was in such poor demand, comparatively, for the month of Nov. 1878, which seems to indicate that the present disposition of our merchants to curtail operations is judicious, though it must bear hardly on the people generally.

Our Claims on account of Crown Lands.

We feel almost like congratulating the St. John *Daily News* upon the improved tone and fairly argumentative character of portions of its leading article of 11th inst., in which it undertook to defend the speech of Mr. Blair, M. P. P., against our criticisms. The *News'* two columns embraced several references to matters not discussed by us, so in replying, we will deal only with some points which may seem to be properly taken and with some others which ought not to appear in behalf of any public man in the Province.

In the first place, the *News* is entirely mistaken in assuming that our motive in criticising Mr. Blair's utterances is to "weaken the strength of the Opposition in the Northern Counties." We do not know who the gentlemen are who compose the Opposition side, for there is a new House and when such remarkable changes in the *personnel* of the Executive as have occurred are considered, it would be difficult to place even all the leading men properly. We shall judge both Government and Opposition by their works when parties are well defined and, in the meantime, shall criticise the acts or utterances of individual members of the Legislature as they seem to deserve, independently of party considerations. And, in this connection, we may suggest that the *News* will best serve its party by dealing more fairly and decently than it has done in the past with this journal and others which, though they may not wish to lead any party, still venture to exercise their right to express opinions respecting public men and public affairs.

Coming to the subject of debate the *News* thus explains for Mr. Blair:—

The reference to what is called the North Shore lumber interests was made by Mr. Blair in this connection. He was drawing attention to the apostacy of Messrs. Adams & Co., and said that certain demands were made by Mr. Adams upon the Government before he would accept the Surveyor Generalship, one of which was that he should have exclusive control of the patronage of his department.

From this fact and also from the circumstance of Mr. Adams having boasted of the terms he had exacted from the Government, Mr. Blair argued that the department was to be administered in the interest of the lumber operators at the North. He naturally presumed that Mr. Adams would not attach so much value to this concession, and would not have sought it without a purpose, and he could not believe that it was for the mere sake of exercising the patronage itself for his own glorification that he sought to divest his colleagues of the voice which the Government, as a whole, had previously exercised in the appointment of the lumber scalers. It seemed clear that Mr. Adams hoped thereby to strengthen himself and his Government with influential lumber operators. Moreover, the very spirit of the demand involved the idea that the management of the Crown lumber lands of Northumberland was a local interest. It was against the recognition of such a principle that we understand Mr. Blair to have declaired himself hostile, and it was not against allowing the lumber operators of Northumberland any privilege they desired consistant with the public interests and fair play to all.

The *News*, having thus explained the thoughts which induced Mr. Blair to argue that the North Shore did not have any claims to the consideration of the Government which the Legislature ought so respect, next proceeds to insinuate that "assurances have been "given to [North Shore] lumber operators that they will be allowed to "reap some advantages under Mr. "Adams' management. which they "have not heretofore enjoyed." These advantages are thus set forth by the *News*:

We have heard it hinted that possibly the officers whose duty it is to ascertain the quantity of lumber cut by the different operators may be led to understand that they will have to court the favor of these operators to retain their offices. The influence of the operators is not inconsiderable, and they are Mr. Adams' friends, or, if not so now, may become so. If this suggestion should be near the truth, we can preceive that a very lax system of scaling must grow up, and, as a consequence, a very serious loss be inflicted upon the public revenue.

We submit that the *News* does itself no credit by indulging in such implied charges of intended wholesale corruption and rascality against those who are carrying on the largest and most respectable industry of the country. But although that paper assumes to speak for the Opposition we must refuse to believe that it fairly represents the ground on which its party would start to deal with that industry, the character of whose enterprising workers is thus impeached. The people of the North Shore who are in a position to form correct judgement of the matter, know very well that even if it were the disposition of Mr. Adams to do wrong for the purpose of maintaining himself in office, the lumber operators are, as a rule, gentlemen who are capable of seeking the protection of their interests by means more intelligent and elevated than the encouragement of dishonesty among scalers, and from our knowledge of the latter, as a class, we think the *News* would find them far more ready to resent attempts to bribe them to do wrong, than it seems to imagine.

What we contended against in Mr. Blair's speech was the assumption that it was just to tax one section of the Province almost exclusively for the benefit of the Province as a whole. It may suit representatives of certain counties to assert that the Crown Lands of the Province, wherever situated, belong to the whole people and should be administered for the general benefit, but we proved in our previous article that the practical recognition of that principle was a comparatively new thing. We also claimed that the Northern people should be treated with the same consideration in connection with those Lands as were the people of York, Carleton and Victoria.

It must be remembered that during the period when the greater part of the Crown Lands were being given away to private companies, the amount of revenue collected from the whole area was very trifling indeed. It was a mileage tax of eight dollars only. Local interests caused the members of the Legislature representing York, Carleton and Victoria Counties, for instance, to band themselves together, and, with aid from others who were friendly, they induced the Government to ignore the general interests, which Mr. Blair now advocates so zealously, and give up over a million acres of land to enable the Counties named to secure the benefit of a railway. It cannot be denied that if it were not for the fact that York, Carleton and Victoria thus secured their local railway, all the splendid lands now in possession of the Company who own that work would belong to the Province and be contributing to our territorial revenue. This would enable the Government to raise the same amount of money now derived from Crown Lands at a very much reduced rate, and afford relief to our lumber interests from taxation which, in the bad condition of the lumber market abroad, is crushing them almost to ruin.

Mr. Blair and the *News* appeal to the representatives of the legislature, generally—most of whose counties' lands are in private hands—against the just claims of the smaller number of counties, whose interests are being handicapped by oppressive taxation, which was never levied when the burden would have been equally distributed. Their appeal is to selfish interests against those who are too weak to obtain fair play unless the majority are generous enough to be just.

The *News* asks what we "want done with these lands." In 1876 we appealed to the Government not to commit the Province to the Grand Southern and Central Railways, and said we thought the people of the Miramichi would, for the time, hold their Valley Railway claims in suspense for the general good. Our reason for making the appeal was because we saw that the revenues of the Province were barely sufficient to provide for existing and established services, without the load of debenture liability involved in the construction of the railways referred to. The issue of more railway debentures plainly meant either new taxation or the withdrawal of needed support from such services as the ordinary roads of the country. The Government did not choose to take our advice, but, with the approval of the *News* and other big papers, went on with the Grand Southern road until they have now issued $120,000 worth of debentures, the interest on which, $7,200 per annum, has been provided for by increasing the stumpage on the Miramichi 33⅓% above what it was before the Grand Southern liability was assumed.

Everybody now knows that our estimate of the Grand Southern scheme, as a worse than useless one—made several years ago—has been verified to the letter. It is abandoned in a half-finished state, and Miramichi lumbermen are required to pay the interest on the debt it has made for the Province. We now say that as Miramichi lumber operators are obliged to submit to such heavy Provincial taxation, they are entitled to the Miramichi Valley Railway, which will enable them to cheapen their operations by the facilities it would afford for placing supplies in the lumber woods. Miramichi operators pay much more annually to the Crown Lands department than the interest on the Valley road subsidy would amount to and it is only just that they should not be discriminated against as they have been. Mr. Blair and other public men know that the stumpage charged by the Rivere du Loup Company is neutralised by the advantage which that Railway affords operators in the transportation of supplies, and it is only just that Miramichi lumbermen should have equal facilties afforded to them.

The Ratepayers of the Province will, no doubt, soon have to face the reality of direct taxation for the maintenance of their ordinary roads, and it is, therefore, the interest of the people of Northumberland to do all in their power to secure the Valley Road, in order that they may, in that way, be compensated for the new burden when it is placed upon them.

We hope the above will assist the *News* in understanding why we differ from Mr. Blair's doctrine in reference to Northern Crown Lands claims, and also enable it to comprehend that they are so just and substantial as to render its little aspersions on the character of our operators and scalers unworthy of being employed in their discussion.

So far as the present Surveyor-General is concerned we are not in his confidence and have no knowledge, whatever, of his views in reference to the matter under discussion. He was once the lieutenant of the editor of the *News*, when the latter led the Opposition, and that paper may base its presumption of his readiness to truckle to our lumbermen on special knowledge obtained in privileged conclave. If so we have to express regret over the low level on which men of considerable political pretensions are capable of working. We sincerely hope, however, that the *News* is mistaken in its estimate of the Surveyor-General's appreciation of the office he holds, and, also, that it does injustice to the sentiments of the public men for whom it professes to speak.

Dalhousie Railway.

On Saturday last a meeting of the people of Dalhousie took place in the Court House of that town, the object being the promotion of the Dalhousie Branch Railway. The chair was occupied by Wm. Montgomery, Esq., H. A. Johnson, Esq., acting as Secretary. The discussion of ways and means, probable cost, and prospects of the enterprise was earnest and intelligent, the manner in which it was carried on showing that the people had not only become fully alive to their necessities in the matter, but were able and determined to grapple with them in a businesslike way. Money was subscribed to defray the expense of a preliminary survey, the making of which was ordered to be placed in the hands of Alex. Stewart, Esq., C. E., and it was arranged that he should commence operations during the present week.

A sufficient number of gentlemen came forward to show that the stock subscriptions required could be readily raised among a class of men of undoubted ability to pay. The following committees were appointed, viz.:—Hon. Wm. Hamilton, M. L. C., J. C. Barbarie, Esq., M. P. P., T. F. Kenney, Esq., M. P. P., to confer with the New Brunswick Government as to terms of Subsidy, etc., and G. Haddow, Esq., M. P., and Wm. Montgomery, Esq., to confer with the Dominion Govt. on the proposed connection with the Intercolonial. The meeting adjourned until the first Saturday in January when it is expected that the Committees will be in position to report in such a manner as to place the scheme on an established basis from which the promoters can operate successfully in securing their objects. This road is one of those provided for in the Subsidies Act of 1874. It will be a very short one and, therefore, the amount of Provincial aid required will not be large. It will be a very great accommodation to a large number of the people of Restigouche and the means of encouraging their enterprise in many ways, besides supplying the direct and paramount necessity of railway communication between the town of Dalhousie and the Intercolonial. The principal Restigouche business men like those of the Miramichi have special claims on the Province for railway aid, inasmuch as they contribute largely in the way of territorial revenue to the Provincial Treasury. The people of the northern section of New Brunswick will look to the Government for the consideration to which they are entitled in such matters, and which has been so lavishly bestowed in other parts of the Province, and we feel assured that any Government which does not fairly meet such reasonable Railway schemes as that of the people of Dalhousie will fail in its duty.

The Chatham Railway.

The St. John *Sun*, which persists in misquoting the name of this paper, gives the public the benefit of a column article in reply to our remarks of last week on its former paragraph in reference to the dealings of the Government with the Chatham Railway matter. The *Sun* says:—

"The *Advance* must see that the Government cannot be blamed for stepping in to enquire how it happened that a railway towards which the Province had contributed $24,000 was about to pass out of the control both of the Province and the Company,—the Province, of course, having the largest stock interest in the concern. They had a right to "arouse" themselves and discover the meaning of a single stockholder grasping the entire undertaking, and to find out, if possible, whether this stockholder had paid up his stock, or to prevent a stockholder, who had not paid for his stock, from swamping the interests of the Province which *had* paid its stock up, to the tune of $24,000."

Does the *Sun* not know that the Government had a member as well as another representative of its stock on the Board of Directors and that these had acquainted it with the fact that the mortgage was given? If the *Sun* will enquire in quarters where the revelation of the facts is not feared, it will learn that members of the Government were very glad indeed when the Mortgagee stepped in and saved the Province from having on its hands a useless work representing a liability of $67,000—as glad as the same gentlemen and others would be if they could now have the Grand Southern Railway similarly dealt with. It is true the mortgage was not signed by the Government representative, but it was well understood that the instrument was as binding without that signature as with it. Is the *Sun* informed of the fact, also, that the Mortgagee plainly declared that he only wanted satisfaction for his mortgage and would not bid upon the property to the extent of a dollar beyond his claim under the mortgage? Why could not the Province step in and buy the road if it believed it so valuable a piece of provincial property? Some persons may think it a safe time now for a paper, in the interest of the Government to talk about the "grasping" stockholder, who had not paid his stock, but, in this section of the Province, where the people are aware of the fact that the Mortgagee had put some $25,000 of his private means in the road at the time the mortgage matured, will not see either virtue or honor in the Government's behaviour—especially when the gentleman at its head, a $10,000 stockholder, never paid a single cent of his obligation. We say, and can readily prove that the Government knew all about the non-payment of stock as well as the mortgage, just the same as the other stockholders did, and its action in the matter of the injunction was a transaction involving a breach of faith for the purpose of warding off the immediate effect of technical irregularities to which it was all along a principal party. We said last week:—

"It will be argued by the lawyers that the rails and other contributions by the Company, are, *in equity*, an offset against the $24,000 stock paid by Government, and stern justice will be satisfied. What a come down that will be from the "high horse" on which the Hon. Surveyor-General went through the County after his own unopposed return."

The *Sun*, which appears far too ready to suspect undue "inspiration" in such matters, at once jumps at the following conclusion:—

"We judge from the above that the *Advance* is really stating the reply which Mr. Snowball makes to the demand to "show cause" etc. Mr. Snowball's answer is that although he has not paid his stock, he has put on the railway old rails and rolling stock to the amount of the stock subscribed and paid for by the Provincial Government."

So far as we are aware Mr. Snowball, as Mortgagee, does not claim one dollar on account of the old rails, nor did we consult him on the subject before the appearance of the article in our last. We can, therefore, afford to allow the *Sun* to follow—without our criticising it as it deserves—any example or model its taste may suggest in discussing this or any other matter with us. If, however, its years were not as tender as the character of some of its arguments it would, probably, remember a debate in the Legislative Assembly in April last, in which both the present and late Attorneys General enunciated precisely the doctrine which we put in the lawyers' mouths as above. The Attorney General was thus officially reported—[See Daily *Telegraph* and *News* of April 19th 1878.]

"He [Hon. Atty.-General] showed how the Chatham Branch Railway Directors, through their influence with the Dominion Government, obtained some $25,000 worth of rails, and he took it that those rails would have had to have been paid for by the Company out of their own pockets had they not got them in this way, and he would be prepared to defend the Government *on the proposition that the rails stood the Company in lieu of money*, and the Government could not claim for itself an advantage because of the loan which really was a piece of good fortune, of which *the sole advantage belonged to the Chatham Branch Railway Company, and which placed the Company in the same position as if its Stockholders had expended $25,000.*"

In view of the above, by the Attorney General—the legal adviser—of the Government which brings the suit referred to, we think we were justified in saying last week:—

"It is amusing to observe, therefore, the expression of the *Sun*, speaking for the Government—'the President and Directors have been required to show cause why they should not pay up their stock, *to the extent of $24,000!*'"

We pass over some attacks of the *Sun* upon Mr. Snowball, (who spent $25,000 of his private means on the road, *besides* obtaining the rails) for they are not argument, nor do they add either force or dignity to the article under notice. It is interesting, however, to observe that the price paid to that gentleman for "slabs and other refuse" delivered at the Junction, as now stated by the *Sun*, was two dollars per cord. The same paper asserted, a few months ago, that it was four, or four and a half dollars. So much for the *Sun's* knowledge of and respect for the truth in matters of public concern. Respecting the *Sun's* closing paragraph we may remark that we agree with the axiom that private ends ought to always be subordinate to public interests, but that paper and those for whom it speaks in this matter will, sooner or later, be made sensible of the fact that no amount of sophistry, in which the cloak of "public interest" is borrowed to cover political and private inconsistency and wrongdoing can avert the deserved exposure which such conduct on the part of public men deserves.

The Governor General's Oath.

A good many papers have been discussing the oath which His Excellency, the Governor General took on assuming his official position. One declaration was as follows:—

"And I do declare that no foreign prince, prelate, state or potenate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority or authority, gubernatorial or spiritual within the Realm, and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian, so help me God."

The above is, doubtless, stronger in its wording than it ought to be and it is also capable of being clothed with a meaning different from that in which the people generally understand it.—Canada is, of course, entirely in accord with Great Britain on the subject of "foreign intervention" in civil matters while the people are, rightly, believers in the freest toleration of all religious beliefs. There is also a strong sentiment—or something stronger than sentiment—which accords to gentlemen governing in spiritual matters within the different religious bodies, a certain precedence on state occasions. The motive with which such recognition is extended is in order that public respect for religion may be thus declared and those who are its duly appointed Ministers publicly honored. Such ministers have spiritual superiority, power and authority whether the earthly head of their church be at Canterbury, Rome or Constantinople and to say otherwise is incorrect. The above-quoted paragraph therefore, seems mischievously out of place in the official oath of the Governor-General.

REPORTED that the Provincial Government is about to enquire what has become of Mr. Greene, who has abandoned his contract on the "*Grand* Southern Railway." Here is a chance for another delegation and a new batch of "just expectations." Horace Greeley's funeral escapade will be a trifle compared with the cost of efforts to *unearth* Greene, if the reported programme should be carried out.

DEATH OF PRINCESS ALICE.—Princess Alice, second daughter of Her Majesty, the Queen, and wife of the reigning Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, died of diphtheria at Darmstadt on Saturday morning last. She was born 25th April, 1843, and was, consequently, in her 36th year. She had seven children, of whom two are dead. Great sympathy is felt for the Royal Family, and especially for the Princess Louise who is the only member greatly separated from the remainder.

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CHRISTMAS 1878!

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FOR THE MILLION!!!

—THERE WILL BE A—

LARGE AND CHOICE DISPLAY

—OF—

ENGLISH, GERMAN, & AMERICAN

TOYS, GAMES,
DISSECTIONS, PUZZLES,
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—IN GREAT VARIETY, AT—

J. B SNOWBALL'S!!

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

From WEDNESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, to the end of the Month.

EVERY THING IN THE COLLECTION MARKED LOW TO SUIT THE DEPRESSION IN TRADE

An Early Inspection is Invited.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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Begs leave to announce that his Stock of FRESH AND FASHIONABLE FURS for this Season stands unrivalled in this Market in regard to QUANTITY QUALITY and PRICE.

THE STOCK CONSISTS PRINCIPALLY OF

Ladies' & Misses' Real & Imitation Seal Caps, the "Lorne" Shape (a Novelty and Very Stylish.)

LADIES' ENGLISH CONEY, BELGIUM SEAL, MINK

—AND—

South Sea Seal Muffs and Boas.

GENTS' CONEY, SEAL, BEAVER, & MINK CAPS,

(VARIOUS STYLES.)

GENTS' FUR GAUNTLET GLOVES.

RACCOON AND BUFFALO COATS,

VERY GOOD.

BUFFALO ROBES,

Lined & Unlined. (Prices Lower than for Years past.)

IT IS ADMITTED that a SET OF FURS is unquestionably the Choicest and Most acceptable Christmas Gift that can be Presented.

ALL FURS WILL BE OFFERED BY ME DURING THIS MONTH

At Remarkable Low Prices FOR CASH.

CHATHAM, 19th Dec. 1878.

FOR SALE.

OIL of Lemmon, Peppermint and Cloves.
ESSENCE of Lemon, Cloves, Almond, Vanilla, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Pineapple and Strawberry.
PEELS Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel.
SPICES Cloves, Cinnamon, Caraways, Corlander, Allspice, Ginger.
FOR PUDDINGS, &C.: Macaroni, Sago, Tapioca and Arrowroot.
SEASONING Sage, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram.

ALSO: AN ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE PERFUMES

—AND—

TOILET SOAPS.

J. PALLEN, & SON.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

I HAVE just received a large Stock of

W. C. McDONALD'S

TOBACCO,

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid,

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE IMPORTED.

Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS,

Water St., Chatham.

CHRISTMAS

CARDS,

Note Paper and Envelopes.

At the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE, Chatham.

HOLIDAY REQUISITES,

THAT WILL BE USEFUL

THE YEAR ROUND,

MAY BE HAD AT

JAMES GRAY'S,

George St., Chatham,

EVERY FACILITY IN THE WAY OF

SMALL HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Indispensable in the Kitchen,

AND WITHOUT WHICH THE

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

NEW YEAR DINNERS

MUST BE POORLY PREPARED.

Call and see the Useful and Fancy

TIN WARE, WIRE GOODS, ETC.,

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