on the above date. I saw Harry was lame, etc., and that he had a rubber on one foot.

PLACIDE WHITE,

Shediac, was sworn and said: I know the Osbornes. I was in the woods one Sunday; the leaves had commenced to fall.—It was back on our land. I saw Harry and John Osborne coming along, and Harry had a hatchet. They were going in the direction of Farmer Atkinson's. One of them (I don't remember which) said, "well boys."

Dr. Tuck said that the Crown would be 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,

undertaker, Moncton, sworn, gave evidence 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 16th Oct., 1877, with a rubber shoe on one foot. He and Dr. Harrison were in the Waverly at the time. Had a conversation with Osbornes in December. Witness 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 McCarthy 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 night.

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 down.

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 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 times.

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 also the testimony of D. G. McLauchlan, Monique Hachie, Daniel Delaney, Hugh Dysart, Mrs. Mary Ward and John Ward. The import of their testimony are as follows: Henry Pelletier swears Annie is his daughter and contradicting Parker's evidence in various points. D. G. McLauchlan, stipendiary magistrate, barrister, etc., said Parker came to his office to swear a child on Alexander Ferguson, but he could not conscientiously take her oath. Her reputation for veracity and mortality were bad as could be. Monique Hachie was the woman who swore that Annie Parker had a child at her house. Daniel Delaney saw her discharged from Moffatt's Dalhousie, for stealing. He never knew 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 bar-room floor had not been scrubbed. She also testified to seeing Annie Parker at Cook's Brook enquiring for Milledge Lockhart. 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 main part of her testimony but not nearly all).

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 objections.

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 McDonald, T. W. Bell, A. E. Oulton, and others.

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 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 impression 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 guilty.

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.

After Mr. Palmer replied to Dr. Tuck 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.

The court adjourned till Monday at 10 a. m.

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:—

DR. J. D. ROSS,

Moncton, (of Harvard and Edinburgh) testified to attending Annie Parker for a 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 ruptured.

MRS. HARRIET STEEVES,

widow, had a conversation with Mrs. McCarthy on Harris' platform 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. McCarthy bought 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 McCarthy lived on our farm. I said nothing to Mrs. McCarthy about the body being in the Scadouc river.

FRANK TAIT,

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

JOSEPH WORTMAN,

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 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 did not recognise his voice.

It is hoped that the case will be concluded 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 away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

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 12, 1878.

Miramichi Lumber Trade.

The shipments of lumber from Miramichi to the United Kingdom and Europe for the season just closed, show that the continued dullness of the wood market 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 continued to impress upon the trade 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 the past five years have been in round numbers as follows:—

Year.	Sup. ft. Deals, Scantling, Boards, etc.	pcs. Palings.	tons Timber.
1874.	94,000,000	2,458,000	4,362
1875.	104,000,000	1,758,000	3,026
1876.	117,000,000	5,038,000	4,085
1877.	150,000,000	5,409,000	3,081
1878.	106,000,000	3,100,000	66

A paragraph which recently appeared 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 season, for not more than 90,500,000 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, Tracadie, etc. The figures are as follows:—

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,	2,000,000
Barnaby River,	2,000,000
	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 of the unfortunate business of 1877, 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.

QUEBEC LUMBER TRADE

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 bottom 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 the wide spread ruin we almost daily see chronicled in the newspapers of this continent.

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 of the many dependent on their daily labour for food and shelter, the precariousness of which has been much increased 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 improvements have been carried on rather more largely than for some years.

The lane of depression in business has been long, and the turning we have hopes 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 some time so dull a season as that now ending * * * * * *

In the season of 1877, up to the 30th September, the exports were 275,855 tons 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 129,892 and 15,437 tons respectively. There was also a corresponding decrease in the exports of deals from 3,764,347 standard, in 1877, to 2,719,724 in 1878. This startling decrease in the import on the other side still makes the offering in excess of demand.

The enquiry for spruce deals appeared more active than for other goods, the shipments for the season from Quebec having been 1,600,000 standard, or about 40,000 less than in 1877.

The stock wintering over at the different Coves has not, as yet, been made up, but is quite ample for requirments.

The Chatham Branch Railway and the Local Government.

The St. John *Sun*, which appears, just now, to be in the confidence of the New Brunswick Government, said in last Monday's issue:—

It is understood that the Local Government entered suit against the President 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 President a gentleman who is one of the three large stockholders in the Company, and he is, perhaps, the only one who is said to have paid nothing on 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 law-suits mean and how it comes that the chief offender in the matter of non-payment 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 put together for the stage they would make one of the most successful farces of the day.

People who live on the Miramichi, as well as a very large number of the general public, know all that is to be known in reference to the affairs of the Chatham Railway. With exception of the President of the Executive, it is believed 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—obtained a gift of rails from the Dominion Government, by which they escaped having to put their hands into their pockets 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 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 good faith, and he opened and has operated the road in a manner that is creditable to his enterprise and public spirit. No man could be expected to carry so great a responsibility for other people any longer than was necessary in justice to all the interests involved, and the Company, being unable to pay the mortgage, was glad to have its interest in the road sold thereunder. It was just at this juncture that the Government suddenly aroused itself to the necessity of protecting the interests of the Province in the matter. By a remarkable coincidence a new Surveyor-General from Miramichi had, about that time, been taken into the Government. Simultaneously, too, a public journal, very friendly to the new Surveyor-General, published a statement to the effect that the mortgagee had been guilty of "disreputable transactions" in connection with the road and it promised to publish documents by which the charge would be proved. Then, the Surveyor-General gave out that it was his zeal in the public interest that had obliged the Government to take action in the matter, and he also gave out that the public accounts showed the mortgagee to have received some $20,000 from the Dominion Government for some transaction in connection with the Chatham Railway. It was also quietly given out that the Surveyor-General, having required his Government 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 and inconvenience which the whole County would thus suffer could all be charged to the "disreputable transactions" of which we have all heard so little of late.

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 get out of the difficulty as easily as possible. 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 $24,000!*" Now, the plaintiffs in this suit, headed by the largest stockholder in default, as above stated, know the Company have placed property of far greater value than $24,000 in the road. 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 country *after* his own unopposed return. The hon. gentleman, and those who allowed themselves to be used by him for a purpose that was as plain as it was abortive, might as well do as Davy Crockett's 'coon did—come down at once, before they are squarely fired at over their Chatham Branch mare's nest. The situation is growing so ridiculous as to be decidedly undignified.

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 Montreal 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 what may, to speak definitely within bounds, be called vigor. It was as pleasing 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 parted her lips as her feet, nimblest of all, stepped to the quick requirements of 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 to withstand the British advance in force, and have twice suffered defeat and serious loss. The men fought bravely, it is admitted, and such artillery as they had was well served, but depending on the strength of their positions their commanders remained on the defensive and allowed themselves to be outflanked, and so forced to retreat, leaving 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 victory, after which the important positions of Peiwar and Khotal fell into his hands. It is admitted that the Afghans fought bravely, but it is now pretty evident that owing to the want of military skill and to their inferiority in weapons, they cannot even hold their strong places, and that their only chance is in desultory an irregular warfare, for which their country and themselves are peculiarly adapted. It is now said that owing to the success already achieved, the British troops may be ordered to march on Cabul before the closing in of winter, but this would probably prove a rash and dangerous undertaking. The difficulties of the advance must increase every day, and the defeats sustained by the Afghans have not been such as to break their spirits and prevent their harrassing the enemy on its march, attacking convoys, and rendering the work of supply exceedingly difficult and costly."

Parliament had to be called together in consequence of the Afghan trouble, although Lord Beaconsfield had, at first, declared that course unnecessary. Public opinion, however, to which rulers, now-a-days, must respond much more readily than in former times, caused him to change his mind. It seems that, in this case, the holding of a parliamentary session was not demanded by any practial necessity, as all that was required was being done quite as effectually and properly by the Ministry. There seems to be an ultra peace party in Great Britain, however, whose policy, if adopted, would soon destroy both themselves and the prestige of the empire, and it is to satisfy these that parliament is summoned. Lord Lawrence, who has been principally instrumental in stirring up public sentiment in favor of summoning parliament 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 men of the nation and the confirmation of whatever the Government has done or has decided to do.

Dismissals from Office.

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 different 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 the "American system." The Halifax *Reporter*, which is the most reliable expoenent 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, says:—

"Upon the important question of dismissals from office we have differed widely from our contemporary, the *Herald*, which laid down principles so broad that were they acted upon the 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 *Reporter* is to minimise the evil of office-seeking, and to reduce it to the smallest possible dimensions, believing that by so doing gain will accrue to the country, while the Liberal-Conservative party will hold that honorable position in the 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 independent assertion of political opinion on the part of the officials of the Dominion of Canada and Nova Scotia, prepared to introduce the American practice to "the victors belong the spoils." We cannot consent to such a policy, and propose doing all we can to prevent the spread of the office-seeking contagion.

"With the men now at the head of public affairs in the Dominion, we believe 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 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 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.

"Low Neck and Short Sleeves."

A great fuss is being made in Canada society 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, 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, always kicked against such incumbrances 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 without unmentionables, why should not the softer sex as a matter of compensation, be allowed to grace the court of a daughter of Royalty from the south of the Island with a little deficiency of 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 of thing, but, we venture to say that they would gaze in rapture on ballet-dancers, who, as we all know, wear a combination of the regulation dress of male Highlanders and court ladies. By a little stretch of the imagination—a 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, 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 so attractive, and replied "never—since I was weaned". Similar will, no doubt, be the admiring comment of the gentlemen who are privileged to attend Royal receptions in the Dominion where much of the reputed despair of Flora McFlimsey will be saved the fair daughters of Canada, who may find themselves as she did three months after her finery was received from Paris.

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.

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 laid before it.

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—Moncton *Times*.

You see, the *Times* man was out with Mr. Domville and got intoxicated over the honor—or something stronger—and, hence, the above annihilation of space.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received their **FALL AND WINTER STOCK** of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS and now offer them at prices to suit the times. Genuine bargains are offered. *We mean all we say.*

LADIES' SHAWLS & SACQUES,

Exceedingly low.

PRESIDENT & CORDED CLOTH FOR SACQUES.

GREY AND STRIPED VIENNA CLOTH,

Quite new, for Ladies' Ulsters.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!

Our Stock is now complete in this line including some nice French fabrics.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

English and Canadian make, in White, Blue and Grey.

RUGS, COMFORTS & QUILTS.

Winceys! Tweeds!! Winceys!!!

A large lot and good value.

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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.
BLACK VELVETEEN & SILK VELVET CHENILLE, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and ORNAMENTS, LADIES' CHEMISES AND NIGHT DRESSES, &c.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

LADIES' SOUTH SEAL SETTS.
BALTIC SEAL SETTS AND MUFFS.
These are a splendid imitation of the South Seal and not half the price.
LAMB SKIN SETTS and other cheap kinds; FUR CAPS in great variety; LADIES AND GENTS' LINED GLOVES AND MITTS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

REEFING JACKETS, SHOOTING COATS, SACQUE COATS, OVERCOATS & CARDIGAN JACKETS, PANTS & VESTS, KNITTED WOOL LENDERS & DRAWERS, WOOL SCARFES, CASHMERE MUFFLERS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

LADIES' BOOTS

We offer very cheap.

It has always been our aim to give satisfaction to our customers and we are now disposed to offer goods still lower to suit the hard times.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BAZAR GLOVE FITTING PATTERNS.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

New Advertisement.

1878. DECEMBER 1878.

NEW GOODS.

6 CASES PLAIN DRESS WINCEYS:
2 cases BLACK LUSTRES;
1 case COLORED DRESS REPPS;
1 case PRESIDENT CLOTHS;
1 case ITALIAN CLOTHS:
2 cases PROMENADE SCAFS;
2 cases BUTTONS, Assorted;
1 case I. R. BRACES;
1 case UMBRELLAS;
1 case GREY CANADIAN FLANNELS;
2 bales ULSTER NAPS;
1 bale TAILORS' CANVASS;
2 bales WHITE BLANKETS;
4 BALES BED TICKINGS;
4 bales BLUE and BROWN DENIMS;
2 bales GREY SHEETINGS, 72 inch;
CANADA TWEEDS in Great Variety; CANADA SHIRTS and DRAWERS, all Grades.

☞ We beg to call the attention of the City and Country Trade to the above, and solicit the inspection of intending buyers before placing their orders elsewhere.

EVERITT & BUTLER,
Commercial Block, Canterbury Street, St. John.

NOTICE.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on

Tuesday, the Twenty-Fifth Day, of March next,

at 12 o'clock, noon, at Letson's Weigh Scales, in the town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the ninth day of November, A. D. 1878, in a cause therein pending, wherein Alexander Loggie is Plantiff and James Morrison, Hellen Morrison and Janet Morrison, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the said Plaintiff's bill and in the said Decretal Order pursuant to the provisions of the Forty-ninth Chapte of the Consolidated Statutes, as follows, namely:—All that piece, part, or parcel hereinafter described of a Lot or Tract of Land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, on the north side of Burnt Church River, which said lot of land was granted by Letters Patent to Joseph Benoit and is distinguished in the said Letters Patent as the Sixth Tract, containing by estimation two hundred acres more or less, and is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit:—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 parcel of the said lot or sixth tract hereby conveyed or intended so to be, is described as follows, viz:—Beginning at a stake standing at the Northerly 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 West according to the course laid down by the original Grant, making allowance for the difference of variation, one hundred and forty chains or to the rear of the said sixth tract; thence South eighty degrees, West fifteen chains, or until it meets the north-east angle of Lot number 5, granted to Alexander Loggie, thence South ten degrees 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 the stake at the place of beginning.

Also:—The whole of the island of upland known by 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 containin: about three acres, more or less.

Also:—All that Lot or Parcel of Land which was granted by Letters Patent to one Alexander Loggie and by him conveyed to William Morrison, situate lying and being on the North side of Burnt Church River in the aforesaid Parish of Alnwick described on the original Grant as Lot number five and abutted and bounded as follows, viz:—Westerly by Lot number six granted to James Anderson, Northerly by vacant Crown 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 by estimation seventy-five acres, more or less.

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

RICHARD CARMAN,
Barrister.

A. H. JOHNSON, Piffs, Solicitor,

FOR SALE

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1000 BUSHELS OATS.
450 BRLS. POTATOES,
100 DO. TURNIPS,
150 DO. APPLES, "Baldwins and Greenings," choice winter Fruit
100 DO. NO. 1 LABRADOR HERRINGS.
50 DO. PORK.

GEO. ROBINSON, Chatham.