

THOMAS W. SMITH,

Merchant Tailor,

has imported his usual large stock of Goods for the

FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

CONSISTING OF

SCOTCH, IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, and CANADIAN

CLOTHS FOR SUITINGS

Heavy English Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
IRISH FRIZE, AND GERMAN CLOTHS FOR OVERCOATS.
READY-MADE CLOTHING in Suits, Overcoats, Revers, Ulsters, Strong Tweed Pants, Edinburgh Rubber Tweed Overcoats, BUFFALO ROBES, DRIVING CAPS, FUR CAPS, GLOVES and HATS.

A full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods. All the above goods will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

In our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT a perfect fit every time or no trace.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY:
10 TONS Washed Wool; 10,000 bush. Oats; 10 tons Black-wheat Meal; 5 tons Butter; 2,000 doz. Eggs; 50 tons Fresh Pork;

In Exchange for Goods!
THOMAS W. SMITH,
Fredericton, Nov. 6, 1879.

JOHN BABBITT,
Watchmaker & Jeweller.

ELGIN, WALTHAM AND SWISS WATCHES, IN Gold and Silver Cases.

JEWELRY, Silverware AND FANCY GOODS
Clocks in Great Variety.

Fairchild's Celebrated Pens and Pencil Cases.

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES in Gold and Steel Frames.

ALBION HOUSE,

Nov. 6th, 1879.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

Every Department is now stocked with choice and reasonable goods, comprising many novelties in

DRESS MATERIALS,
Mantle Cloths,
Dress and Mantle Trimmings,
LADIES' FUR MUFFS AND CAPS,
GLOVES, Hosiery, Corsets,
&c. &c. &c.

Millinery & Fancy Goods,
LADIES' and GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LUMBERMEN'S GOODS,
Cotton Warps, &c.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN Dress Tweeds, Cottons, and Berlin Wool Goods.

DEMAREST'S reliable paper patterns.

Op. Normal School,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Fredericton, Nov. 6, 1879.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 6, 1879.

Thanksgiving Day.

To-day is the appointed Day of Thanksgiving for the reasons set forth in the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation.—It having pleased Almighty God of his great mercy, to crown the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and to bestow upon the people of this Province manifold and great blessings during the current year. It is becoming well for the people to set apart one day for such a purpose, to stop for a short breathing space, amidst the hurry, bustle, preoccupation, cares and pleasures of life, to review the situation, and to return thanks for the goodness and bounty which sustain them. Thanksgiving is a good old custom; it had its rise in the pre-scientific era, in the days when men, generally, were more reverent, and devout, more impressed by a feeling of the supernatural in life, more stationary and contented with their lot, than they are in the present time, when materialistic and evolutionist theories, which rob life of its sanctity, are rife, when knowledge is spread abroad on the wings of the press, when the ends of the earth are brought together by the agency of the telegraph, and men are made restless by the facilities for running to and fro on its face, that are offered by the railway and steamship. Far be it from us to say that the faith which sustained our forefathers is dead; but more than in their days, there is a disposition to doubt the efficacy of the prayers of the church, to avert drought or deluge from the land, or the power of any public supplication or thanksgiving to move or propitiate the eternal cause of all things.

The virtue of Thanksgiving depends altogether on the spirit in which it is offered. To the people who have an abiding faith in a superintending providence, in the fatherly care of God, who have a steadfast belief that to their prayers and intercessions the destroying showers are stayed, and the fruiting sunshine burst forth, who look upon an abundant harvest as the result as much of their faith as of their labor, thanksgiving is natural, and the spirit which offers it, is its great reward. Offered in any other spirit, it is a mockery.

But coming down to the special causes of thanksgiving. The people of the Province have great cause for gratitude in the abundant harvest that has been garnered with little loss, and in that, they were not visited by the heavy summer rains, which have half ruined the labors of the farmers in Great Britain and on the Continent. They have reason to feel thankful that they have been able to bear up against the depression of the hard times with little deprivation, generally, of personal comfort, and that they are now, able to look forward with confidence to brighter and more cheerful times, which are now even at the door. Looking at things from a business point of view, the long dark lane has been passed, and emerging on the open, people see a cheerful prospect before them. Everywhere they look, they see signs of reviving confidence and business. If some, here complain that the revival has not reached them, they wait in hope. When the sun rises it does not at once flood the land with the rays of warmth and light, some spots are longer in the grey mist than others, but, long before noontide, they too will be right with his glory. The sun of prosperity rose first in the United States, it has touched several points in the Dominion, and spread over the waters to the shores of the Mother Country, and soon, it is to be hoped, it will cheer every nook and corner of these great countries.

One cannot take up any American paper without feeling how different its tone with regard to business now, to what it was less than a year ago. The feeling is one of confidence, and of expectation that a period of unexampled prosperity is at the very threshold. In early spring one or two branches of industry showed some signs of betterment, particularly that of iron, but it was not until the bounteous harvest—sufficient for the wants of the people of the United States, with a grand surplus for other needs,—was secured, that the tide of revival really set in; that confidence, letting loose the spirit of enterprise and unlocking the coffers of capitalists, was established. "The bounteous Mother Earth" who sustains us all, and who does most to make people prosperous and happy, whatever the form of their government or the bent of that government's policy.

Farmers have sold their produce at good prices, and have bought largely from merchant and trader, and their demands have given an impetus to the manufacturers, and caused an increase of imported goods from abroad, capitalists have invested in new manufacturing enterprises, and in new railways; railways have had their carrying capacity tested to the uttermost, and their rates, as those of freights have been raised. There are very few classes which have not felt the beneficial effects of the reviving prosperity. But there are particular facts which better than general statements, prove the reality of the revival. We do not here allude to the enormous amount of gold that has been received in New York in payment for wheat exported to Great Britain and the continent, but to the state of the exchanges as shown in the reports of the clearing houses of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and New Orleans. These reports show a very large increase of business in the second week of October, ranging from 70-4, and 74-25 cent, in New Orleans and New York, to 24-5 and 21 cent in Cincinnati and St. Louis, higher than they were in the corresponding week of last year.

In Great Britain also the tide has turned. There is better feeling prevailing business circles. Even the farmer is not so despondent as he was three months ago. There is immense activity in the iron trade, and the article has risen greatly in price. The furnaces of the vast works of Cyfarthfa, in Wales are again lighted, the shipsyard in the Clyde are busy "as nailers"; there is life in Staffordshire, and other homes of the coal trade, and the cotton mills of Lancashire are again in motion. Even the holders of shares in tin mines in Cornwall, who for a long time have been sunk in despair, see prospects of rich dividends. Turning to our own Dominion, returns from the great centre of business, in Toronto and Montreal, show an improved feeling; prices of most articles are stiffening, and merchants are encouraged, and becoming venturesome. While rejoicing at the improved prospects of business, from the press of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, comes the warning cry, to avoid the rash speculation that has worked so much ruin in the past. Seeing that it is the abundant harvests, which have more than anything else caused the revival of business in Canada and the United States, which have acted favorably on the business of Great Britain, it is meet that there should be "Thanksgiving."

Exhibition of 1880.

The largest and most influential meeting ever held in the Province, on Exhibition matters, so far as we can remember at present, was held in St. John on Monday afternoon. A large number of the most prominent Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and in fact a good representation of the intelligence of the city being present, and by their presence and timely counsel declaring their intentions of making our next Exhibition worthy of the Province. With the assistance of such a body of earnest workers, there can be no doubt of success.

The Mayor occupied the chair, and the members of the City Council, Municipality of St. John, Town Council of Portland, and between fifty and sixty other gentlemen were added to the Committee appointed at the former meeting.

An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen—

The Mayor, James Harris, Ald. Magee, Richard Thompson, Jas. A. Clark, Geo. F. Smith, J. B. Hanna, Sheriff Harding, Ald. Jones, J. S. B. Devereux, J. H. Parks, C. H. Fairweather, Samuel Grothers, Harris Allan.

A resolution was passed, directing the Executive Committee to confer with the Government, as to the financial arrangements, and also to communicate with the Dominion Government, with a view to making arrangements to get the use of the Drill Shed and Barrack grounds every year, and erecting a large addition of a permanent character, to the present building. After some other business of a routine character, the meeting adjourned, to meet again after the Committee interviews the Government.

The directions given the Committee to endeavor to effect arrangements for a permanent addition to the Drill Shed, are most important, and we hope every exertion will be made to carry out the suggestion. St. John is very much in want of permanent accommodation for exhibition purposes, and it is a most difficult matter to deal with. The want of suitable ground within the city limits, has always been the great trouble, and we do not know of another lot that is large enough for the purpose, and this one could never be got before. We hope it can now, and we see no reason why it cannot be made to do its duty in the double capacity as proposed. For Exhibitions it would only be required a short time, once a year, and the Military can, no doubt arrange to meet the necessities of the community.

It has always been an objection to spending large sums on exhibition buildings, that so little use could be made of them, except during the short time of an Exhibition, the amalgamation of interests now proposed would do away with this objection, and be the means of providing St. John with first class accommodations, at a cost within their means.

The last Act of the West Winchester Tragedy.

On Friday morning last, Clark Brown, the West Winchester murderer, was led from the room in the Cornwall gaol, where he was confined after his sentence, to the courtyard, where he expiated his double crime on the Scaffold. The Browns were well known in Dundas county, where their farm which was the finest in it, was situated. The father was accounted a well to do man, and he was very indulgent to his family, particularly to his favorite, and his eldest son, Clark. Clark himself was a young man of good ability, and fair education, and though inclined to be gay was never dissipated. No one seems to have had any suspicion that there were dissensions in the family, that there was any bad feeling between father and son. As far as the outside world knew the family lived happily enough together. The farm was burdened with two mortgages. The last of \$1,700 was placed on it, without Clark's knowledge. When told of it by his uncle, he was suffering from pains in his head, and the news greatly depressed him, and as he said, caused him to lose control of himself. In the confession wrung from him by the agony of his remorse at the Coroner's inquest, and in the written confession which he handed, sealed to the clergyman, before the fatal deed, he declared he had no motive whatever for committing the dreadful deed, he had not revolved it in his mind. A sudden impulse drew him from his bed on the night of September last, he went down to the yard, armed himself with an axe, and on his father answering his rap at the door, struck him repeatedly, and finally dispatched him, as he was struggling on his knees over the threshold of the room to which he had fled. Roused by the horrible uproar, Clark's sister Adeline came into the room, and her, in his homicidal frenzy, he horribly mutilated. In his last confession, he declared that he alone did the murder, and his "dying request" was that no suspicion should rest on his mother or "his darling wife."

The awful tragedy created intense excitement in the county around West Winchester and the execution drew crowds from many parts to Cornwall on Friday morning, and they were forced to satisfy their morbid curiosity, by gazing on the gloomy walls of the gaol. Only seventy persons were admitted within the precincts of the courtyard. When summoned for execution, and when passing from the cell to the scaffold, he was much agitated, but at the last moment he grew still and composed. Death came quickly after the bolt was drawn. He was exhumed by the last of his confession. He adhered to the last to his declaration that he had no motive for committing the crime, but it is certain that he must have nursed feelings of revenge against his father, and allowed his wrath to master his reason. Most deservedly he suffered the last penalty. In the long list of black crimes committed in America this year, his stands pre-eminent in wickedness.

The Legislative crisis in Quebec was solved last Friday. Lieut. Governor Robitaille refused M. Joly an appeal to the people, chiefly on the ground that one dissolution had already been granted him, that in a house of his choosing he found himself in a minority of six, and that it was against the public interest that the Province should be subjected to the excitement and expense of frequent general elections.

Hon. M. Chapleau was called upon by the Governor to form a new administration. It is composed as follows:

Hon. J. A. Chapleau—Premier and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Hon. Jos. Robertson—Treasurer.
Hon. J. B. Rose—President of the Council.
Hon. L. O. Loranget—Attorney General.
Hon. W. W. Lynch—Solicitor General.
Hon. E. J. Flynn—Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. E. Paquet—Provincial Secretary.

Immediately after the announcement of the formation of the new Ministry the Legislative Council passed the Supply Bill, bringing the long deadlock to an end. At three in the afternoon Governor Robitaille prorogued the session of the Legislature until 1st December.

M. Chapleau's friends think he has formed a strong coalition government; his opponents that he will only produced "confusion." Time will tell.

Northampton.

Communications.

Kingsclear.

To the Editor of the *Maritime Farmer*:
Sir—Your correspondent has been informed that the Trustees of Spring Hill District are repairing the school house. This is no doubt a very prudent undertaking as the building needs it very much. It is the opinion of your correspondent that it would be wise to build a new house and put it in the centre of the district and not to put any more expense on the old one. Spring Hill school house is really a disgrace to the place. In a flourishing settlement like Spring Hill and where the farmers are all wealthy, they should build a house that would be a credit to the place instead of a disgrace.

LOCAL FANTASIE.—A social dance was held in the Kingsclear Agricultural Hall on Thursday evening last. In attendance there were a number of young ladies and gentlemen from Spring Hill and vicinity. About twelve o'clock they had a supper, and all seemed to enjoy themselves over the hot tea, coffee, and other refreshments which were so carefully prepared. Bryson's Band supplied the music, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till about two o'clock.

APPLE STRALING.—Some of the young men heard at a hot not far from Spring Hill, went out the other evening with the intention of stealing apples. On their arrival at the orchard everything was calm; but they were in the act of picking the apples they were started by the sound of a gun. Each fellow jumped for his basket and ran for the road, and there they were met by a party who resembled the Zulus very much. The poor fellows were glad to get off by giving up their apples and promising never to be caught in such a scrape again.

Oct. 28th, 1879.
Northampton.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
Sir—I had lately the pleasure of visiting the Rev. Mr. Brown, Eq., of Greenbank, Northampton, who has lately earned the reputation of being one of the progressive farmers of Carleton County. He pays much attention to the breeding of pure-blooded stock, sheep, swine, and has, this year, been very successful in his field operations. His favorite breed is the Short Horn. The sire of his small herd of the full bloods is the fine looking white bull, "Agricola," which was purchased from G. H. Cochrane, Stanstead, Quebec, and which attracted notice at our Provincial Exhibition of 1875. Lady Ann the 3rd, is a fine specimen of the pure bred Short Horn cow, and her stock in Agricola let show, when young, remarkable weight for their age, and exhibit in marked manner the points of first class animals of that breed. Besides "pure bloods," Mr. Brown possesses several excellent three-quarter and "half bloods." His half bred bull calves, of which he has several, are well worth the inspection of farmers who are in search of blood to improve the common stock. In show, Mr. Brown has a number of pure bred Leicesters; whose long soft legs, good form, and fine countenances are quite attractive. He has also a number of half blooded Cotswolds, a very excellent stud, sheep, swine, and has a number of number of lambs to go to different parts of the United States. In swine he successfully breeds Yorkshires, Plymouth Rocks are his favorite cow; from 42 hms he obtains in the month of April 150 dozens of eggs. He has this season raised 2200 bushels of potatoes, 450 of roots, 1200 of oats, 150 of wheat, 120 of buckwheat, and 20 of barley. It is not to be wondered that his success is well worthy of being brought before the notice of the people of the Province; and I am sure that all who wish well to the farming interests, will hope that success will continue to follow his endeavors at progressive farming.

Yours, etc.,
OBSERVER.

DEPARTMENT.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr. Balance.	Cr. Balance.
Schools	\$12,000 00	\$14,234 10	\$2,234 10	
Support of Poor	2,529 00	2,542 49	\$13 49	
Roads and Streets	2,529 00	2,506 43	23 57	
Fire Department	3,962 37	1,746 45	2,215 92	
Administration of Justice	3,341 18	3,179 54	161 64	
Public Works	588 15	467 18	120 97	
Street Lamps	1,163 38	990 88	172 50	
Steam Fire Engine Debentures	559 00	613 98	64 98	
Funded Debt Debentures	2,000 80	1,237 46	763 34	
Railway Subsidy Debentures	4,943 00	5,955 73	1,012 73	
City Hall Debentures	5,136 81	3,416 33	1,720 48	
St. John Relief Debentures	247 42	247 42		
Exhibition Building Debentures	4,391 77	4,371 35	20 42	
Ordinary Revenue Debentures	3,670 15	6,425 28	2,755 13	
Cash	48,441 57	48,492 57	50 00	
Totals	\$95,077 10	\$95,077 10	\$6,284 36	\$8,284 36

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

SPECIAL LOTS.

White Dress Shirts, White Dress Shirts, Blue Flannel Shirts, Blue Flannel Shirts, Grey Flannel Shirts, Grey Flannel Shirts, Wool Undershirts, Wool Drawers, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Bows, Ties, Braces, Socks, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, &c. as Cheap as the Cheapest, at
C. H. THOMAS & Co's,
GENT'S FURNISHING STORE.

Fredericton, November 6, 1879.

CONTEMPLATED

CHANGE IN BUSINESS!

ABSOLUTE AND FINAL SALE!

The subscriber has decided to make a change in his Business, and in order to accomplish that object he has commenced a
Clearance Sale!

OF HIS WHOLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS!

and will continue the same until the whole stock of

WOLLENS,
Silks, Cottons, Velvets, DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Jackets, FURS, MILLINERY,
&c. &c. &c.

IS DISPOSED OF.

ALSO:
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HEAVY WINTER COATS,
Reefers, Pants and Vests,
At Less than Cost.

People who want CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call and examine.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

This Department is thoroughly stocked with Cloths of the very best quality and will receive special care and attention.

A PERFECT FITTING GARMENT is made here at once.

No Goods charged at the Reduced Prices.

P. MCPRAKE,
Fredericton, Oct. 6, 1879.

FOR SALE.

World's Great Britain, Tons, 5,500, 128
Sailing ships, 105,000, 2,555,575
Steamships, 4,021,890, 2,555,575

The mother country has, therefore, almost 45 per cent. of the tonnage of the world under her flag. The number of craft tonnage in this remarkable composition is 1,024 sailing vessels and 5,507 steamers.

—*Monetary Times*.

NEW GOODS

Now in Stock.

- 5 gross Essence Lemon,
- 5 " Essence Peppermint,
- 5 " Roseine Dye,
- 10 " Assorted Dyes,
- 2 " Sturgeon Oil Liniment,
- 2 " Wilson's Cherry Balsam,
- 1 " French Magnetic Oil,
- 2 " Wilson's Pills,
- 1 " Worm Stick,
- 5 " Johnson's Liniment,
- 2 bbls. Ground Redwood,
- 2 " " Logwood,
- 2 " Sulphur,
- 2 " Epsom Salts,
- 2 " Ground Fustic.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,
Druggists, Opp. City Hall.
Fton, Nov. 6

JACKSON ADAMS,

CABINET MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER
(near County Court House.)
Queen Street, - - - Fredericton.

Where may be found a stock of
Furniture of all Descriptions.

Also, a full line of
GASKETS AND GOFFINS,
IN
Rosewood, Walnut and Cloth Covered.
Robes & Shrouds,
Crapes & Gloves.

Orders from the Town and Country will receive prompt and careful attention.
November 6, 1879.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,
And Amending Act.
JOHN B. GILL, Plaintiff,
and
JOSEPH G. GILL, Defendant.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has been issued to meet the claims of FRASER & WINSLOW, British Building, Saint John Street, Fredericton, on a bill of exchange dated 22nd day of NOVEMBER, 1879, and to appoint an assignee if they see fit.
November 6th, 1879.
E. BYRON WINSLOW, Assignee.