

**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, OVER-  
COATS, REEFERS, STRONG TWEED PANTS,  
Edinburgh Rubber Tweed Overcoats,  
BUFFALO ROBES, DRIVING CAPS,  
FUR CAPS, GLOVES and HATS.

Trunks in Zinc and Wood  
A full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods,  
All of the above goods will be sold at BOTTOM  
PRICES.  
In our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPART-  
MENT a perfect fit every time or no fee.

**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!  
**THOS. W. SMITH,**  
Fredericton, Nov. 6, 1880.

This space belongs to  
**JOHN BABBITT, Watchmaker and  
Jeweller.**

**ALBION HOUSE**  
April 15th.

**NEW  
SPRING GOODS.**

New Knitting Cottons,  
New Hats,  
New Feathes,  
New Trimmings,  
New Corsets, including  
the New Back Support-  
ing Corset, for which  
the Subscriber is sole  
Agent.

Gent's Tweeds and  
Furnishing Goods.

Grey and  
White Cottons.

Demorest's Fashions for Spring  
and Summer have arrived.

**F. B. EDGECOMBE,**  
Queen Street, Fredericton.

**Maritime Farmer.**

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 29, 1880.

**The Late Session.**

The legislative session is now over. Soli-  
tude and silence reign in the Upper Hall of  
the Normal School, where so lately were  
gathered the chosen representatives of the  
people, the sublimed essences of the wis-  
dom, wit, and eloquence of the Province,  
through which resounded the eloquent peri-  
ods of the Provincial Secretary, where the  
Attorney General by his ever equable de-  
monstrator, and his moderate statements won  
confidence and disarmed opposition, where  
Blair, ever ready of speech, fertile and ex-  
pert in argument, forcible in utterance, not  
once, but many times did "yeoman's ser-  
vice" to his constituents in Fredericton, on  
no little sacrifice to himself as leader of the  
opposition, and which ought long to be re-  
membered in his favor; where Hanington,  
with inexhaustible resources pleaded power-  
fully for every cause he espoused; where  
Lindsay rapid and earnest in delivery, fine in  
argument, ably defended the government,  
and impressed the assembly with his evi-  
dent honesty of intention and his desire to  
conduct his department efficiently and  
economically; and where Adams, not often  
moved to speak, but when he did, in the face  
of his duties and pleasures, his labors  
before the day's session were over, or postponed,  
the citizens with a fair sprinkling of the softer  
sex, on the Speaker's side of the house, and  
some times on the sofas opposite, assembled  
under the pleasant light of the gas to listen  
to the debates, and were gratified by hearing  
a speech from Elder the logical and acute,  
who only needs more warmth and rhetorical  
richness to become one of the first of Cana-  
dian speakers, or from the blunt, downright,  
humorous Barberie, who seemed this session  
to bear on his own shoulders the onus of  
opposition; from the all too fluent Willis,  
who appeared put out for a want of a leader,  
from the legal minded Ritchie, and the statisti-  
cal and catholicum Marshall, or from  
Black with the militiaire presence and of ex-  
clusive agricultural information, or from  
that sterling product of York, his young and  
rising member, and the worthy representa-  
tive of his farmers, Colter—who has by his  
course won many friends and strengthened  
his hold on his constituency, and from several  
other government and opposition lights. It  
was a most pleasing and instructive Entertain-  
ment, not so sunny or grotesque as "H.  
M. S. Parliament," but with a humor all its  
own, and above all money and price.

The session is over; the carriages that con-  
veyed the members from their temporary  
abodes all the distance to the scene of their  
arduous duties are laid up in ordinary, the  
streets have something of a deserted air,  
"the Barker" and "Queen" are no longer  
made busy with the going and coming and  
staying of members, and their fair and bet-  
ter halves, the once so lively tables are now  
mute, the offices are no longer nightly the  
resort of M. P.'s, in slippers, case, or with  
pipe in mouth, or of loungers attracted by  
their genial presence; a sadness has fallen  
over all the accustomed resorts of our legis-  
lators, and no one is sincerely happy that  
they are gone, except the leader of the gov-  
ernment, and it may be the leader of the  
opposition.

The late session though very remarkable  
in one way, was not for its legislation re-  
markable. The fire on the night pre-  
ceding the opening Thursday in February,  
disarranged all calculations, upset all oppo-  
sition schemes, and interfered with and mar-  
red the governments programme. The com-  
bative feelings aroused by the antagonism  
between the city by the Sea, and the ancient  
capital, on the Seat of Government and  
Court questions, had an unsettling effect on  
general legislation, and indisposed members  
to settle down to the consideration of im-  
portant but less exciting matters.

The late session, as for the people of  
Fredericton, who watched with deep concern  
the efforts made by a certain section of the  
people of St. John, to tear away from their  
city the rights and privileges it has enjoyed  
for a century, and which had grown to be  
almost the essential of its good standing and  
well being, was a very anxious one.

But people would never know how great  
is the pleasure of mental relief, if they did  
not undergo anxiety, and the session of 1880  
will always be remembered with satisfaction  
as one during which a burning question was  
extinguished. But the late session was not  
barren in legislation. His Honor the Lieut.  
Governor last Friday morning gave his  
assent to 53 Acts; fourteen of them were St.  
John and Portland bills, and a number were  
merely local measures, but after deducting  
these several are left of some provincial im-  
portance, such as the Act passed in consequence  
of the repeal of the Insolvency Laws, to  
amend the laws relating to arrest imprison-  
ment, and examination of debtors, the Act  
creating a new Board of Agriculture, and the  
one for the better preservation of the  
records of horse pedigrees, &c. But the late  
session will not be judged by the quantity or  
the quality of its legislation, and it is to be  
hoped that its deficiencies in this respect will  
be made good by the labors of that of 1881.

**A Terrible Storm.**

The storm which last week swept over the  
State of Missouri, and made its force felt  
along tracks in Illinois, Wisconsin and Ar-  
kansas, was terrifically violent. The cyclone  
was thus described:—  
It was a frightful looking black cloud  
lined with fleecy white, funnel shaped, and  
moving like a screw propeller with wonder-  
ful velocity, destroying everything in its path,  
which was about half a mile wide. House  
were blown from their foundations, cattle,  
hogs, horses, and poultry were whirled into  
the air a great distance. The noise of the  
storm, the crash of the houses, and the cries  
of the terrified people made a scene of horror  
never to be forgotten.

The storm in Missouri swept in a circuit of  
fifty miles around Jefferson City, it struck  
the town of Barrettsville, and then passed  
down the valley toward North Mevan, des-  
troying nearly every building on its track,  
and reduced Marshfield a beautiful little town  
of 800 inhabitants, to a waste of desolation.  
Of two hundred dwelling houses, not more  
than twenty were left standing, and few of  
these were uninjured. Of the eight hundred  
inhabitants, seven eighths were rendered  
homeless, destitute, and subjected to terrible  
suffering. Nearly a hundred were killed  
out-ri.

A telegram of 20th inst., from St. Louis,  
thus described the situation in Marshfield:—  
It was more easy to-day, and will improve  
as the people become more calm. The dead  
are being buried as fast as possible, and car-  
casses of dead animals coffined, and there  
have been eighty-one coffins used, and there  
will probably be four or more deaths to-night.  
Six have died since last night. The wounded  
embrace nearly all the town. Fifty are  
seriously hurt and a good many dead.  
There are a great many dead children  
and negroes whose names cannot be  
learned. A great many wounded are so  
scattered they cannot be found. Abundance  
of provisions and shelter will be furnished.  
Many think the wounded will have to be  
taken away from here to some place where  
they can receive better treatment.

**The Presidential Contest.**

The astounding, unexpected turn which the  
British election took, has done much to dis-  
credit political prediction. The powers  
which control human events appear to de-  
light in stultifying human foresight. Seeing  
how far astray political seers were in their  
confident calculations in favor of Beaconsfield  
and his spirited foreign policy, and against  
the Liberals, they will be more  
chary we imagine, in hazarding predictions,  
as to the result of the next great political  
event which is to come off this year. We  
mean the Presidential election. The astu-  
tious are at fault when they survey the var-  
ied situation in the United States, and at-  
tempt to come to a definite conclusion, after  
closely weighing the chances for or against a  
Republican or Democratic victory. The  
difficulty arises from the fact that neither of  
the parties which divide the country, can  
unanimously fix on a candidate who will be  
their standard bearer in the conflict. The  
Republicans are in hot dissension among  
themselves. Grant, who has a strong sup-  
port, is looked on with disfavor, if not sus-  
picion, by the moderate section of the party,  
who hold that his election for a third term  
would be a dangerous precedent, and who re-  
call with disgust the vile corruption which  
characterized his administration. Grant it is  
believed, by help of the votes of the Republi-  
can delegations from the Democratic States,  
and of the "instructed" delegations from  
New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, will  
carry the nomination in the convention, which  
will meet soon at Chicago, but he will fail  
to secure the united enthusiastic support  
of the party at large. Rather than submit  
to have Grant thrust on them by the work-  
ers of the machine, they will rebel and peril  
the chances of victory for their party. Should  
Grant be nominated Republican candidate at  
Chicago, it is asserted that the members of  
the Republican party who desire to be free  
and independent in their choice, will declare  
unequivocally, if driven to the alternative,  
that they will even prefer a third candidate  
to a third term.

In the event of a double Republican nomi-  
nation, who is likely to be the candidate in  
opposition to Grant? A number of names  
of possible Republican candidates are men-  
tioned, the chief being Blaine of Maine. Sher-  
man of Ohio, Edmunds of Vermont, Hoar of  
Massachusetts, and Washburn of Maine.  
Blaine or Sherman, were Grant dropped,  
would secure the support of the extreme  
section of the party, but either would be ob-  
jectionable to the independent and the choice  
would likely fall on some respectable and  
objectable candidate—either on Edmunds  
or Washburn. Unless the split in the Re-  
publican party, which now appears imminent  
is avoided, it is difficult to see how they can  
avoid defeat, unless the Democratic party  
should also be divided and nominate two  
candidates. Up to this time no candidate  
has come or been put forward, on whom the  
Democrats as a party are agreed to cast their  
votes. Tilden who wields so powerful an  
influence in the State of New York, and who  
is well known possesses a barrel of money  
has been much spoken of. The way he was  
choused out of the Presidency four years ago,  
gives him a sort of claim, but though he has  
managed to have delegates from New York,  
chosen at the late Syracuse convention, who  
are favorable to him, and will advance his  
cause at the Cincinnati Convention, at which  
the Democratic candidate will be nominated,  
it is not thought that he can carry the whole  
party with him. Jewett of New Jersey, a  
great railway man, is spoken of as his sub-  
stitute. Randal of Pennsylvania, and Bayard  
of Delaware are mentioned, but cries are  
raised against all the three. The man who  
would be most likely to consolidate the party  
for the contest, is Horatio Seymour, a veteran  
statesman of moderate opinions and unsta-  
ble record; but the question is will he be able  
to secure a nomination against the influence of  
Tilden and his "b'ral"?

**The New British Ministry.**

Within a week the transfer of power from  
the Conservative to the Liberal party, from  
Beaconsfield to Gladstone, has been made.  
On Thursday last the Earl waited on the  
Queen in Windsor Castle, and placed his  
resignation in her hands, and advised Her  
Majesty to call on Lord Hartington. We  
suppose that the present generation will  
never know the inner history of the few days  
which followed. It may be disclosed in the  
memoirs of some of the parties who took  
part in it years hence. Can there have been  
no foundation for the rumors which were  
sent flying abroad, regarding the slight cast  
on Lord Hartington, on his visit to Windsor,  
and the deep repugnance evinced by the  
Queen, to accept Mr. Gladstone as the for-  
mer and leader of the new Liberal adminis-  
tration? It is difficult to believe that the  
Queen, deliberately commanded that the  
usual courtesies shown to statesmen called to  
the Castle, should not be extended to Lord  
Hartington, or that she showed bitter hos-  
tility to Mr. Gladstone. Imagined it can  
easily be, that Her Majesty deeply felt the  
defeat of her favorite Minister, and that she  
did not look forward with pleasure to ren-  
ewing intimate political relations with a resur-  
rant minister who she does not count on the role  
of her personal friends, and it is inconceivable  
that the constitutional monarch would stand  
out against the well understood wishes of a  
majority of the people, and utterly refuse to  
accept Mr. Gladstone as their leader. How-  
ever, whatever repugnance there may have  
been in the Queen's breast, and among some  
of the members of the moderate section of  
the Liberals, to accepting Mr. Gladstone,  
all adverse feeling and opposition have been  
overcome. He has been received with enthu-  
siasm in royal and official Windsor, and is now  
the accepted political leader of the nation. In  
the new ministry Mr. Gladstone, will be  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord  
of the Treasury; Earl Granville, Secretary  
of State for Foreign Department, Marquis of  
Hartington, Secretary of State for India, H.  
C. E. Childers, Secretary of War, Lord Sel-  
borne, Lord High Chancellor, W. E. Forster  
Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Northbrook,  
First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Kimber-  
ley, Secretary of State for the Colonial  
Department, Sir W. O. Vernon Harcourt,  
Secretary of State for the Home Depart-  
ment, Hon. John Bright, Chancellor of the  
Duchy of Lancaster, Hon. J. Straindhill,  
President of the Local Government Board,  
Duke of Argyll, Lord President of the  
Council.

**Disaster at Madison Square Garden.**

On Wednesday evening 21st inst., a dis-  
aster occurred in a building in the Madison  
Square Gardens, New York, where a Fair  
was being held, and which would have been  
continued during the rest of the week, but  
for the terrible accident. About half-past  
nine when parties were dancing in an ad-  
joining room, there was a crowd of people in-  
specting the pictures in the Art Gallery.  
The walls of the gallery were seen to crack,  
and the Superintendent of the Fair, Mr.  
McKay being apprised of the fact, gave  
orders that the gas should be turned off, at  
the same time requesting the people to leave  
the room, on the pretence that the heat was  
injuring the pictures. An account says—  
Many protested, that they had paid  
admission, but meanwhile the gas lights were  
being slowly turned down and the visitors  
left. At this time pieces of mortar were  
falling from the ceiling and the action of the  
dancers in the adjoining room caused the  
floor to vibrate and the walls to shake  
ominously. McKay was turning to leave  
the room when he heard a succession of  
sharp reports, and saw the outer wall go out.  
The roof fell at once. As the walls fell the  
Seventh Regiment was passing down Fifth  
avenue on dress parade. The news of the  
calamity reached Col. Clarke, and he halted  
his command, and started out to take of their  
orders and do what they could for the  
disaster. Jay Gould was seen in Delmonico's  
strangely excited, enquiring whether his son  
had been hurt. The following were killed:—  
Mrs. W. H. O. Hegeman, Miss H. M. W.  
Willett, Maria Connelly, nursemaid to Mrs.  
Hegeman. Wm. M. Dilston, one of the  
managers of the approaching dog show,  
Mrs. W. H. O. Hegeman, Miss H. M. W.  
Willett, Maria Connelly, nursemaid to Mrs.  
Hegeman. Wm. M. Dilston, one of the  
managers of the approaching dog show,  
Forest and Streets. One report says half the  
pictures in the art gallery are ruined, but  
that the thirteen bronzes were not seriously  
damaged. Another report says when the  
ceiling fell, the ceiling and the floor caught on  
the upper part of the frames, which protected  
the canvas in most instances.

**The Cricketers have a meeting to-night**

at 8 o'clock in B. Battery Club Rooms, for  
the purpose of organization.

**Sir Charles Tupper and the Pacific  
Railway.**

The speech of Sir Charles Tupper on the  
Pacific Railway (of which a verbatim report  
of 14 columns appears in the Ottawa Citizen)  
was a remarkable effort. It is a noteworthy  
contribution to the, now voluminous litera-  
ture on the subject, and will often be refer-  
red to in after years. It is marked by a calm,  
dispassionate, courteous, and even good  
humored tone, and is very free from the bit-  
ter personalities, the harsh invective, which  
has sometimes saturated Sir Charles's parlia-  
mentary eloquence. He made clear one or  
two points. He showed that to the great  
national undertaking, the construction of a  
railway from Lake Superior to the Pacific  
coast, both parties were equally committed.  
The McKenzie Government might have with-  
drawn from, refused to go on with the work,  
when it came into power in 1874, when the  
Pacific Railway was generally an odious and  
scandalous subject, and when it might have been  
abandoned with least loss to the Dominion;  
but, having taken hold of it, and commenced  
operations on certain sections, and shown,  
after proclaiming that it must be carried out  
to follow the conservative government and  
build it through a grant of money and lands,  
with aid of grants of money and lands, which it  
did in 1880, but did not succeed in getting an offer  
and made enormous preliminary and sub-  
sidy expenditures, they are precluded from  
arrogating the present government on their  
Pacific Railway policy. In fact, the Mc-  
Donald Government stand now more un-  
hampered than their predecessors. The Mc-  
Kenzie Government in defence to the sug-  
gestions of Lord Carnarvon, agreed in order  
to pacify British Columbia, to build the Es-  
quimaux and Nanaimo Railway, to expend  
not less than \$2,000,000 a year on the rail-  
way works within the Province, and to have  
the railway completed and open for traffic  
from the Pacific to the western end of Lake  
Superior on or before the 31st of December,  
1880.

The Senate relaying them so far by throw-  
ing the Bill embodying the agreement with  
regard to the Railway in Vancouver  
Island, but they were morally bound by the  
Carnarvon Treaty, and would be if they were  
in power, constrained to endeavor to carry it  
out, and have the railway completed in 1880.  
But Sir Charles showed the present govern-  
ment while acknowledging that they are  
bound to carry out engagements with British  
Columbia, are under no such moral obliga-  
tion. They will push through the part  
of the railway in British Columbia, between  
Kamloops and Yale, a country abounding in  
agricultural and mineral resources; with all  
convenient speed, but they have not stipulated  
to finish it within a certain time, or to  
expend a certain sum, or to have re-  
served themselves power, should necessity  
arise to stop work on it for a time altogether.  
With regard to the time within which the  
railway must be completed they are perfectly  
free. The government will be guided by  
the principle that the prosecution of the work  
must not entail on the people of the Domi-  
nion great additional taxation. They will  
push through these portions of the line, (the  
distance between Lake Superior and Burrard  
Inlet is 1,950 miles,) which are all necessary  
to open up the Northwest, and which are  
most likely to make return for the expendi-  
tures upon them. These are the 700 miles  
from Lake Superior to Red River, and west  
from Lake Winnipeg, which it is expected,  
will be completed in 1882, and the section to  
Jasper Valley, the dividing point just beyond  
the foot of the Rocky Mountains, 100 miles  
of which are already actually under contract.  
Looked upon with the most sanguine spirit,  
and with the best disposition to make as  
light as possible of the difficulties and costs  
in the way of its construction, the Pacific  
Railway is a truly gigantic undertaking,  
one under which the country would break  
down if it were attempted to build it on  
money borrowed on the credit of the Domi-  
nion, and to complete it within a fixed term  
of ten years. Sir Charles showed that the  
government had no intention of prosecuting  
the work in a reckless spirit, but are deter-  
mined to proceed with it only as rapidly as the  
absolute necessity of going on with the work,  
of not repudiating engagements with British  
Columbia, of completing as speedily as possible  
the fertile lands of the Northwest would be  
made a better, than a barren wilderness to the my-  
riads in the world seeking new homes, and  
of not burdening the Dominion with increased  
debt, demand. The speech of Sir Charles  
repays perusal; he has mastered the political  
history of the Pacific Railway, he is perfectly  
familiar with all the details of the work  
he is profoundly impressed with its vast im-  
portance, and is very confident that enormous  
an enterprise as it is, there are no great  
difficulties in the way, and that it can be con-  
structed without increasing the debt of the  
Dominion from the proceeds of the lands in  
the fertile railway belt. And no one can read  
it with attention without catching something  
of his sanguine spirit, and being imbued  
with a little of his confidence regarding it.

**Great Hull Fire.**

On Wednesday 21st inst., the town of Hull  
was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Hull  
is an offshoot of Ottawa, and reached from  
the capital by the Suspension bridge below  
the Chaudiere Falls. It is chiefly inhabited  
by the poor class of French Canadians, who  
find employment in the lumber mills on the  
river. It stood on a rough, hilly rocky site,  
and the houses were of the poorest descrip-  
tion, wooden frames resting on rough stone  
foundations, without cellars or garden patches.  
Many times it has been predicted that it  
would be swept by fire, and the feeling  
that it was destined to suffer, prevented In-  
surance Companies from taking risks. The  
houses were, generally owned by the work-  
ing people themselves, so their loss was com-  
plete, as after the destruction of their homes  
there was no insurance money to come in to  
help them to rebuild. Great as the calamity  
—the destruction of six to seven hundred  
houses extending a mile in length, and over  
400 yards in breadth, the rendering of 4000  
people homeless, and the loss of property  
valued—estimated between \$75,000, and  
\$275,000.—was, it might have been, but for a  
fortunate chance much greater; if the wind  
had not veered round from the quarter from  
whence it was blowing, the fire would have  
consumed the great lumber yards and mills  
spread into the city. It may be imagined that  
the citizens of Ottawa viewed with sympathy  
and uneasiness the progress of the fire, and that  
senators, ministers and members were drawn  
from Hull to view the grand scene.  
Writing on the night of the disaster the  
Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail  
says:—  
To-day, Hull, the last addition to the roll  
of Quebec cities, was devastated, and thou-  
sands of its inhabitants rendered homeless.  
Lumber, which has been its creator, has  
proved a potent agent in causing its destruc-  
tion. The very abundance of wood for  
building purposes and for fuel led to an utter  
disregard of ordinary precautions against a  
great fire. This lumbering centre was a  
veritable tinder bed, requiring only a spark to  
kindle a conflagration that spread with  
emitted to-day from a cottage chimney and  
falling upon the roof of an adjoining dwelling  
it flashed into a blaze which swept away  
fourty acres of built up and demolished houses,  
which yesterday sheltered three thousand  
industrious working people. More than one  
third of the whole city is literally in ashes.  
Never probably, was the destruction so com-  
plete as this. The frame buildings having been  
built on their foundations. For four hours the  
flames burnt furiously, being swept rapidly  
under a north-west wind from the centre of  
the building area to the eastern limit of the  
existing frame buildings, the Corporation  
hand engine, and Ottawa's magnificent  
engine, the Conqueror, were brought forth  
long as any buildings remained in their  
onward march.

**Tree Planting—A Suggestion.**

We earnestly trust that no time will be  
lost in making preparation for replacing the  
broken trees in the avenue leading past the  
Cathedral. We counted twenty-three of  
them, which should be replaced immediately,  
in order to have a uniform growth through-  
out, and the beauty of the avenue preserved,  
instead of being disfigured by the dry sticks  
which now look so ugly. The expense would  
be but a trifle; the protecting frames being  
there now, nothing would remain to be done,  
but to remove the dead stumps and substitute  
live trees at thirty cents a piece.

**REDEUX EXPENSES.—Says the Chatham  
Gleaner:**

We believe that the Queen's pri-  
orities, at thirty cents a piece and fifty cents  
for every copy of the Gazette on the mail list.  
Now it appears to us that a considerable sum  
of money might be saved to the Province if  
the list was revised. On the list are a great  
many names of magistrates who are deceased,  
and yet the Gazette is mailed regularly to  
their late address. This has been going on  
for many years, and it is evident if names of  
persons who have passed away were struck  
off, quite an amount in unnecessary expendi-  
ture even in this matter would be prevented.

**EXPLANATION.—We are requested to state  
for the information of the Chatham Gleaner,  
that the Royal Gazette is supplied to Magis-  
trates for \$1 a year, not \$2.50 and that no  
Gazettes are sent to deceased Magistrates; for  
as soon as one dies, or leaves the Province,  
the nearest Postmaster intimates the fact to  
the Publisher, when the Gazette is immedi-  
ately stopped. The publisher of the Gazette  
is therefore not answerable for papers that  
may remain in any Post Office unclaimed for—  
nor is it likely there are any such cases. It  
may be as well to add, that the Gazettes sent  
to Magistrates were formerly charged \$1.50;  
but within the last few years the price has  
been reduced to \$1.**

**Currency and Bank Resolutions.**

In the House of Commons, the Finance  
Minister, on the 15th, submitted the long  
talked of currency and bank resolutions.  
There does not appear on the face of the  
currency resolution anything to justify the  
alarm of those who affected to see in the  
determination of the Government to increase  
the issue of Dominion notes, the entering of  
the thin edge of the wedge of an incon-  
vertible currency. It would be a very dan-  
gerous power to put in the hands of Govern-  
ment—that of issuing currency at will for  
the construction of new works, or to meet  
temporary embarrassments or deficits. But  
no such power is asked by the Government.  
The resolution runs as follows:—  
"That it is expedient to provide that the  
amount of Dominion notes issued and out-  
standing at one time may be increased to  
twenty million of dollars, provided that the  
Finance Minister shall always hold for the  
redemption of such notes an amount in gold  
or in gold and Dominion securities, guaran-  
teed by the Government of the Dominion,  
equal to not less than twenty per cent of  
the total amount of such notes out-  
standing, and that at least fifteen per cent  
of the total amount of such out-  
standing notes shall be held in gold; and  
that the receipt to be published by the  
Finance Minister under the eighth section of  
the Act 31 Vic, chap. 46, shall show dis-  
tinctly the amount so held by him in gold  
and guaranteed securities respectively."  
The trade of the country will, no doubt,  
easily absorb the additional amount of cur-  
rency, and the public credit will not be  
shaken thereby. Danger may come, if the  
Government, encouraged by the success of  
the additional issue, comes again before Par-  
liament and ask for another 10 or 20 million  
year after year, and with the aid of a sub-  
vent majority, flood the country with paper,  
which the trade of the country will not ab-  
sorb.

**Deaths.**

In this city, on the 27th inst., of Consump-  
tion, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev.  
Jacob Gunter, and wife of Elias Shepherd, in  
the 43rd year of her age.  
In this city, on the 28th inst., at the resi-  
dence of Hatt, Esq., Bonnie Hatt, aged 1  
year and 7 months, only child of D. B. H.  
and S. Belle Torrens.

**Balance of Stock ar-  
riving daily.**

**SEEDS**

**TOMATO:**  
Large Red, Yellow Plum,  
Trophy, Excelsior, Wonder.  
**CABBAGE:**  
Early York, Late York,  
Drumhead, Winingstadt, Ozheart,  
Flat Dutch, St. Denis, Mammoth,  
Brunswick, Marblehead, Foter-  
ler's Imp., Cauliflower,  
Early London, Lenor-  
mand, Half Early  
Paris.  
**MELON:**  
Citron, Ice Cream, Water.

**WILEY'S DRUG STORE**  
Opp. Normal School.

**FRESH SEEDS.**

**G. L. ATHERTON & CO'S**  
is the best place to buy  
**FRESH FIELD AND  
GARDEN SEEDS**  
Old and New Varieties, and  
all Good and Fresh.

**G. L. ATHERTON & CO.**  
2 doors below the People's Bank,  
Queen Street, - - Fredericton N. B.  
April 29, 1880.  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
I AM authorized by the Government of New  
Brunswick to sell on  
**SATURDAY, MAY 1st, at 10.30 A. M.,**  
a lot of Old Furniture, Stoves and Stove-Pipes,  
Gas Fixtures, Gas Brackets, Book Cases, Tables,  
and sundry other articles. Also, 70 or 80 cords  
Good Merchantable Hard Wood, in 10 cord lots.  
**TERMS:**—Good approved notes at 4 and a  
month will be taken for all sums over Twenty-  
Five Dollars. All cash in hand. Cash  
The wood must be taken off the premises one  
week after sale.  
**GEO. A. PERLEY,**  
Auctioneer.  
From April 29, 1880.

**NEW CARPETS**  
in all the Latest colorings and  
designs.  
Tapestry Carpets from 55 cents to  
\$1.00 per yard,  
Brussels Carpets from 90 cents to  
\$1.50 per yard.

**JOHN McDONALD,**  
**TEACHER WANTED.**  
THE Trustees of No. 1 School District, Stanley,  
are desirous of engaging a School Class Mat-  
ter, April 29, 1880.  
E. SPEER,  
Secretary to Trustees.

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
ON REAL ESTATE security in Carleton  
or Sunbury Counties. Apply to  
**FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,**  
April 29, 1880.

**THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—**

William Lawlor, whose tender was the lowest for  
the new Legislative Buildings, has left for  
Chatham, taking with him the necessary  
papers for his securities to sign. Work will  
probably be commenced next week.

**Jay Gould now ranks high among New  
York millionaires.**

He is estimated at \$25-  
600,000, and bids fair, if he lives ten or fifteen  
years longer, to double his present for-  
tune.

**A London despatch of the 28th inst., says,  
it has been decided to allow a certain number  
of commissions in Queen's Regiment of  
Ireland, to be competed for by gentlemen cadets  
studying at Royal Military College at Ottawa,**

**THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE  
NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE**

was held in the Grand Masonic Lodge, St. John, on Tues-  
day, and adjourned after one day's sitting.  
There was a large attendance of the officers  
and past officers and members of the Grand  
Lodge. Most Worthy Grand Master,  
Hon. Robert Marshall, read his annual ad-  
dress and congratulated the brethren that  
peace and harmony prevailed throughout the  
jurisdiction, and was re-elected to his high  
position for the ensuing year. Past Master  
A. F. Street, of Fredericton, presented his  
commission as representative of the Grand  
Lodge of Arkansas.

**At a meeting of the vestry of Christ  
Church, held on the 27th inst., Chief Justice  
Allen and Wm. Carman, Esq., were elected  
delegates to Synod, with Messrs. E. L. Wet-  
more and John Richards, Esq., substitutes,  
and Dr. Brown and H. B. Rainsford, Esq.,  
delegates to the Diocesan Church Society.**

**Mr. McCullough of Australia, who lately  
gave \$35,000 for the cow Duchess of  
Leeds, has just purchased for Berkeley Duke of  
Oxford, bought them to replace two valuable  
Oxford bulls, which the sanitary authorities  
of Melbourne killed by giving them poisonous  
food in quarantine.**

**O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenians have  
called a convention of Irishmen to meet in  
Philadelphia, June 25, to devise means for  
raising \$500,000,000, sending 100,000 rifles to  
Ireland, and raising the revolutionary flag.**

**SPRING**  
**(1880.)**  
JUST RECEIVED  
**10 Cases**  
**NEW GOODS.**  
New Dress Goods,  
Black Cashmeres,  
Alpacas,  
Brown Hollands,  
White and Grey Cottons,  
Grey and White Cotton  
Sheatings,  
Cretones and Furniture  
Prints,  
Printed Cottons and Piques.

**DEVER BROS.**  
Fredericton, April 1, 1880.  
Balance of Stock ar-  
riving daily.

**SEEDS**  
**TOMATO:**  
Large Red, Yellow Plum,  
Trophy, Excelsior, Wonder.  
**CABBAGE:**  
Early York, Late York,  
Drumhead, Winingstadt, Ozheart,  
Flat Dutch, St. Denis, Mammoth,  
Brunswick, Marblehead, Foter-  
ler's Imp., Cauliflower,  
Early London, Lenor-  
mand, Half Early  
Paris.  
**MELON:**  
Citron, Ice Cream, Water.

**WILEY'S DRUG STORE**  
Opp. Normal School.