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, Reefers, Ulsters, Strong Tweed Parts.

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 DEPARTMENT** a perfect fit every time or no trade.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY:

10 TONS Washed Wool; 10,000 bush. Oats; 10 tons Buckwheat Meal; 5 tons Butter; 2,000 doz. Eggs; 50 tons Fresh Pork;

In Exchange for Goods!

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, Nov. 6, 1879.

JOHN BABBITT,
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER,
has removed to
Store opposite New Post-Office.

ALBION HOUSE

April 15th.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

New Knitting Cottons,
New Hats,
New Feathers,
New Trimmings,
New Corsets, including the New Back Supporting Corset, for which the Subscriber is sole Agent.

☞ Gents' 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., May 13, 1880.

Prorogation of Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued last Friday afternoon, after a session of three months' duration. An immensity of work might have been gone through within that time, but, though there was much speaking, not a great deal of important legislation was done. There was a debate on the tariff, which lasted three weeks, and gave the members the opportunity they desired of making a set speech, but which did not result in anything, did not increase or decrease the government majority, and did not beyond doubt, make clear the position of the country under its working. The tariff is neither the grand success or the complete failure which its friends and foes proclaim it to be. It is still doubtful whether the government will be able to raise sufficient revenue under it to meet their increasing expenditures, and avoid making deficits—but, Sir Leonard Tilley is very hopeful.

The great debate on the Pacific Railway—which was opened by Sir Charles Tupper, in a very sble and exhaustive speech, and in which Mr. Blake, the new leader of the opposition distinguished himself, made clear that the government do not trust to Imperial aid to help them to build the raad, but are determined to prosecute vigorously the work at both ends, west to the "Rocky Mountains," and in British Columbia, and sanguinely hope that the proceeds of the sale of the lands will supply a fund sufficient for the purpose without entailing encreased taxation on the Dominion.

Before the sections of the road, now under way and contract are finished, Parliament will have plenty of opportunities to test the soundness of the calculations of the government, as to the amount of money to be derived from the sale of lands along the line of railway and of revenue from the settlers, and the soundness or falsity of the predictions of those who contend that the prosecution of such a gigantic and difficult work must necessarily plunge the Dominion deeper and deeper into the abyss of debt. The renewing of the charters of the Banks with certain restrictions as to note circulation, and the increase of the issue of Dominion notes, with decrease of gold reserve, and securities, the repeal of the "Insolvency Laws," and the act appointing Sir Alex. Galt High Commissioner of Canada, in London were the chief measures passed, to which if the Senate had not interfered, would have been added the bills to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and to amend the Canada Temperance Act, making necessary for its becoming law in any district, a majority of voters on the voters list.

We suspect that the doings in the Dominion Parliament in far away Ottawa, awaken but slight interest here. New Brunswick is made to appear a comparitively insignificant portion of the great Dominion. Its representatives do not make themeelves much felt in the debates. Sir Leonard Tilley of course is a prominent figure, but he has no strong New Brunswick following, (Col. Domville of the King's County Cavalry being his chief, and also able supporter,) and he is more anxious to establish for himself a Dominion reputation, than to gain provincial eclat. And York we are sorry to say has not been well served this session. The spirit of silence has fallen on our representative, John Pickard, Esq. He was wont to make himself heard once or twice during a session, but the reports of this year contain no notice of a word uttered, or motion made by him. His friends are anxious about him, and are inquiring if the cold shades of opposition have proved detrimental to his vocal utterances. In these days, especially in Parliament, silence is not golden, and York would like to have a representative who has something to say, and is not afraid to say it.

"Stay at home."

Caution after caution has been given to the young men of the Province, who, impatient of the slowness of home, rush off to the States or elsewhere, in a desperate search for fortune. There is no gainsaying, that, to very many life in their native province is monotonous, and seldom cheered by exciting bursts of prosperity, but, still with common industry and prudence it is safe, and may be made pleasant and quite bearable by content and taking advantage of the opportunities of improvement and amusement which offer. Imagination is a glorious fatalty, and life without it would be sterile and dull. But it is a very delusivery guide. It governs the world; statesmen are under its influence when they picture forth the untold wealth lying undeveloped in the soil of boundless wastes, railway and land companies and their agents make use of it to dazzle and make wanderers of people who otherwise might do well enough in their own country rein, and numbers giving free run to it, deceive themselves when they read of the rich lands, the busy times, and the high wages in distant countries, the trouble is, that many have only enough imagination to lead them astray, without effort all that is most pleasing in the picture of the distant land presents itself to their mind's eye in colors most bright and deluding, but they cannot see through them to the blankness and disappointment beyond.

We come continually across cases of persons who have left the prouince to their bitter regret, to seek fortune in the States. The following paragraph is an extract from a letter of a former resident of Woodstock to his friend the editor of the *Carleton Sentinel* is germane to the matter.

"Leaving Woodstock, April 5th, by way of Grand Trunk Railway, I reached Denver Sunday night, April 11th. I have done no work as yet; the place is over-run with men who cannot get a job. This is a large place and there are lots of work for men who have a good trade, such as stone masons or brick layers. and it is a good place for men who have plenty of money; but for a laboring man he can do nothing here, for there are three men here for every job, and at Leadville there are at least ten men for every job. My advice to any one who has not plenty of money is to stay away from here, for there is more money brought to Denver and Leadville than will ever be brought away from, or made at either of these places. There are thousands of Province boys here who, if they could, would go back at once, and I would be one of the number most any time. Four thousand persons registered their names at the hotels in Denver last week, and there were many others who could not get in.—There are lots of tramps, and shooting and killing is going on day and night. If you can make a living in New Brunswick don't come here for God's sake. I tell you one and all stay at home."

DE LESSEPS AND HIS CANAL SCHEME.—De Lesseps is hard at work furthering his Panama Canal. At a dark seance at the Vaudeville Paris, on the 6th he demonstrated the wonderful advantages of the Canal by means of magic lantern or sterotypes. The gas was turned off and views of the Isthmus and incidents of the lecturer's visit to America exhibited. The lecture was very interesting, and the large audience was delighted. Yet when the gas was turned up a great many were still in the dark as to the financial prospects of the enterprise. He announced that he had just signed a definite arrangement with contractors for the works, and concluded by hoping the audience would subscribe as enthusiastically as they attended his lectures.

Death of Hon. George Brown.

At two o'clock on Sunday morning the Hon. George Brown, died—forty days—from the time he received the fatal wound in his struggle to disarm Bennett, the discharged *Globe* employee—days of pain, and the struggle of a powerful constitution to resist the lethal assault of collapse and utter unconsciousness. Within a few days of the end, while symptoms of strength remained, his friends seemed not to despair of his making a rally and a full recovery, but they deluded themselves and hoped against hope. A power, an individuality has passed away and friends political opponents unite in sorrowing over his untimely departure.

Mr. Brown was a native of Edinburgh, and was born in 1818. His father, Peter Brown, Esq., left that city where he did business, as a merchant, for New York in 1838, and afterwards removed to Toronto. In 1844 George Brown founded there the *Daily Globe*, and upon that paper he expended his best force and made it a power in Upper Canada, a welcome visitant to every Grit household. Conservatives might look with anger and dislike on the *Globe*, and testy politicians like the Hon. Isaac Buchanan might say that "the rumble" of the editor was out of all proportion to his "gumption," but still the paper grew and its circulation extended with the growth and expansion of the Province. Upper Canada, now Ontario, may well grieve over the death of the founder and editor of the *Globe*, and Toronto will do well to honor his memory by some lasting monument, for during the thirty-six years of his active life he most powerfully advocated its interests, and it is to him mainly, that, "representation of population" was made, what may be called the cardinal principle of confederation, which insures to it, the greatest, most prosperous, and growing British Province in the Dominion predominance for all time to come.

Mr. Brown was not a statesman *par excellence*, or a fine speaker, but he was a most powerful party man, an able argumentative, voluminous and trenchant writer, and could infuse his passions and prejudices into the breasts of his readers. His true seat and place of power were the editoral chair and sanctum, and he made himself much more felt as "the man behind the curtain," as the hidden mover of the machine, than as a legislator in his place in Parliament. There was something impracticable in his temper; he never was seemingly, able to subdue his own individuality, he did not possess the gifts of a successful leader of men in open arena, and never was able to work long in unison with colleagues, hence he was looked upon as a govermental impossibility. In the fierce political days in the United Canadas, when parties were so evenly divided that deadlocks were of common occurrence, he was called upon in 1858 to form a Grit Government, which he did in conjunction with Hon. A. A. Dorion, but he had to face a not friendly Governor-General, and a House where he could not command a certain working majority, and so, before some of the members of his Government, who were still seeking re-election, were by his side—he was met by a vote of want of confidence and defeated, and on asking a dissolution from Sir Edmund Head was refused, and after five days of worry, anger and disgust was compelled to resign, and see the well mated pair, the British and French Canadian leaders, McDonald and Cartier reassume their seats on the Treasury benches with, metaphoically and vulgarly, their tongues in their cheeks. This Governmental movement is known in Canadian political history as "the double shuffle." There is not the slightest doubt that the impossibility of carrying on Government in the Canadas led to the adoption of Confederation by leaders of both parties as the best way of getting rid of their difficulties. The Maritime Provinces were brought in to keep the peace between them. To all who believe that Confederation has been a mighty boon to the B. N. A. Provinces, and that under it they have prospered greatly, and are advancing to a greater future, the part which Mr. Brown, laying aside all differences and grudges took, in unison with the chiefs of the Conservatives, in bringing it about, will seem worthy of a statesman, who placed country before party. He drew away from the coalition, certainly, before the B. N. A. Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, but, if he had not at first heartily joined in framing the scheme and recommending it to the country, Concould hardly have been carried. He took no prominent part as a legislator in the Federal Parliament after Confederation. He was defeated in South Ontario in the general election of 1867. He was called to the Senate in 1873, but he did not seem to be at his ease in, or to be much in accord with that august body. He probably felt that he was shelved, and was not satisfied with his position. In 1874 he went to Washington on behalf of the Empire and Canada, as joint plenipotentiary with Sir Edward Thorton, the British Minister, to negociate a commercial treaty with the United States Government. It does not require to be said that his mission was unsuccessful, but it is possible, that, he may have done something to open up the way for a renewal of reciprocity which may come when the impossibility of annexing the Canadians, their ability to hold their own and extend their trade, and the greater advantage of freedom of trade, compared with a war of tariffs, strike the majority of the people across the border.

Mr. Brown took the deepest interest in agriculture, and the *Canada Farmer* founded by him in 1853 holds a high place in the estimation of the farming community in Ontario and the other Provinces. He did much to promote the breeding of pure bred stock, and "Bow Park Farm" will remain after him a standing memorial of his enlightened energy in that direction. Mr. Brown had reached his grand climateric, was sixty-two years of age, was in the fullest possession of his faculties and great energies when he was struck down by a poor creature, besotted with idleness and deranged by drink. A long life of work and influence seemed, previous to that unhappy occurrence, and while hope buoyed up his friends (the circle of whom seemed to include the whole Dominion) to lie before him. But it cannot be denied that his full day was on the wane, and that he could not, if he had survived have exercised the influence on his party, and on political affairs generally which he did when McKenzie was his henchman and the trusted Grit leader, and before the star of Blake was in the ascendant, who is supposed to be the exponent of the broader ideas with which the younger members of the Liberal party are embued.

With Mr. Brown the old order of things which he governed dies; he leaves no one behind with a masterful will like his own, to bring personal influence and personal views to bear on political events, and in all likelihood his organ, the Toronto *Globe* will in the futnre loose much of its peculiar force and power, though by virtue of its long establishment, its immense circulation, its unequalled printing facilities, and its enterprise, it must continue to be a leading newspaper.

"The manner of his taking off" encreases the sorrow felt universally over the untimely death of the great journalist, the legislator, the senator, the public spirited citizen, the large, kindly man. His faults are forgotten, and in the presence of death, all bitter feelings and antipathies are quieted and shamed. Political foes join with earnest adherents in heaping eulogy and kind words on his grave. But the merits and failings of a man like the Hon. George Brown, the real worth of his life's work, what he did to promote the best interests, the happiness, prosperity, the political stability of a young country like Canada, with its diverse populations and religions cannot be rightly estimated now, when all the most generous emotions of human nature are roused in contemplating the strong man basely struck out of his career. The attempt to depict George Brown as he lived and acted must be left to the historian of a latter day; the final summing up has already been made by the unerring Judge.

Grand Falls

Has the village of Grand Falls a great future before it? will it in time become the resort of our own people during their short summer vacation, draw tourists from the States, and grow to be a watering place which will attract even fashionable frequenters of Niagara, Newport, Saratoga and Long Branch? If it does, as wonderful things have happened before, both in the old and new world. Obscure places having some natural advantage, as a spring of water, which on the strength of its detestable smell and taste was credited with possessing marvellous medicinal qualities, have sprung into fame and become centres where the idle wealthy sought a new distraction, and hypochondraic invalids invigoration. And, surely the quiet village on the St. John possesses great natural attractions in its grand scenery,—in its beautiful Falls rainbow arched in the narrows of the river, and their steep beetling tree crowned crags, in the wonderful wells, and "coffeemill" which beautiful by day, assume a wondrous weird aspect in the glimpses of the moon,—besides being a centre from which the angler may make excursions, and cast his flies in the trout enlivened brooks, streams, rivers and lakes within easy reach. We are glad to see that the American Sportsman's Journal *Forest and Stream* had a very appreciative leading article on Grand Falls in its last issue giving minute direction how it may be reached from Boston, which will draw the attention of many who are now debating with themselves where they will spend the summer, to it. The article which is signed "Salmo Fontinalis," and written from Rapid de Femme, is a capital advertisement, and we hope that it will be followed by a stream of tourists from the States, who will take the route from McAdam to Woodstock by the New Brunswick Railway to the Falls, or better, who will come via steamer from Portland to St. John, and pass through Fredericton. The writer who, (if we mistake bears a name much honored in New Brunswick,) commends the excellent accomodation to be obtained at "the Barker House," and other Hotels, and is altogether inclined to be complimentary to our capital.

Grand Falls will be kept well before the public, and if we are not misinformed, the Directors of the New Brunswick Railway are taking steps to make its advantages as a summer resort, and its picturesque scenery, widely known, by pen and pencil in phamplet form.

Indian Deficit.

The sensation of the day in England is the discovery that there is a deficit of four millions sterling in the Indian budget, the Finance Minister, Sir John Strackey having in his estimate of expenditures, underrated the cost of the Afghan war to that amount. This fact so damaging to the financial calculations of the Minister, coming immediately after glowing accounts of the prosperous state of the Indian finances, has aroused the greatest indignation, and the most searching investigation is demanded, and it may go ill for those who have been parties to what some consider an attempt to deceive the nation as to the cost of the war. The military authorities in India it is said, wishing to make the Afghan bill light, and things as pleasant as possible, gave the Finance Minister an estimate of the expenses which he might have known was absurdly below the actual expenditure. The upshot will be that the Imperial Parliament will be obliged to vote the four millions from the British Treasury, to make good the Indian deficit. This revelation of hocus pocus in the manipulation of the Indian finances, will tell against the late government, and disgust the people of Great Britain and India with the Afghanistan affair, for rightly or wrongly, it will be believed that they knew that the war was entailing an expense upon India, which it was unable to bear, and which they, unwilling to acknowledge, endeavored to cover up.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary in the Gladstone Administration, and Member for Oxford, has been defeated on going back for re-election. His Conservative opponent, Mr. Hall, polled 2735 votes to his 2681, leaving him with a minority of 54. It is a very unusual course to contest the re-election of a member who has accepted office, but Sir William's general bearing provokes antagonism, he is not popular with his own party, and is hated by his opponents. He alone of the Liberal leaders predicted an overwhelming defeat for the Beaconsfield Government, and the Conservatives generally will feel a malicious satisfaction at his defeat. Another seat, however, will be found for him. This blow to the pride of his Home Secretary will not distress Mr. Gladstone, for Sir William is no devotod follower of the great Liberal leader. Besides Mr. Gladstone has already enough trouble of his own. The attack he made on the Emperor of Austria, and the foreign policy of the Empire in some of his speeches in Scotland caused much feeling in Austria. He has written a despatch in apology to the British Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, admitting that he used language when free from office which he cannot justify, or will not stand by now that he is a Minister, and that he made his charges and statements on secondary information. The apology and confession are rather humilating and cause the Jingo journals to ask is Mr. Gladstone the man to uphold the honor of England?

We have received the May number of that really spicy monthly review, "The Bystander," which takes for its motto, "not Party but the People." All the events and topics of the day are noticed, and criticised in an independent but strongly liberal spirit. From its pages the reader gains a very good idea of what is passing in the political, literary and religious world, at home and abroad. Eight articles are given to Dominion matters, in and outside Parliament, and it need not be said that the editor does not endorse, the Pacific Railway policy of the government. United States affairs are briefly discussed. "The Bystander" has not, like most people, been able to decide who are to be the Republican and Democratic Presidential candidaies. English affairs are treated of much more fully, and in sympathy with Gladstone, liberalism, and industrialism against Beaconsfield, imperialism, and militarism. We have not space to give the full table of contents, and must content ourselves with saying that it presents a number of articles, which will repay perusal. "The Bystander" ought to have a large circulation.

London Firemen.

About the middle of last month, what the London *Telegraph* calls "a devastating conflagration," took place in one of the busiest thoroughfares of the metropolis of England. We refer to it in order to show how coolly and in what a business like manner the brass helmetted heroes, "without fear and without reproach," risk their lives in the performance of their duty, and we are sure that the way they rescued the helpless mother and her children, out of the fiery jaws of death, will raise admiration in the breast of our own firemen, and emulation should they ever be called upon like perilous service. It is their thorough discipline and knowledge of what to do at critical times, which gives them the cool confidence to face dangerous service, before which undisciplined courage would recoil or fail in futile and frantic efforts.

The fire occurred in a house on High Holborn, occupied by a firm of card makers and stationers. The London *Telegraph* says:

It was shortly after seven o'clock when the flames were discovered, and in a very startling manner, by a little boy, son of the timekeeper, who is allowed, with his family, house room on the premises. This man, whose name is Parsons, was absent at the time, he having gone on a message to one of his employers at Beckenham. His wife and seven children were in their rooms at the top of the house, 210, High Holborn. The young family consists entirely of boys, the eldest, Edwin, being only ten years of age, and the others ranging downward as follows: Frederick, aged eight; Harry, seven; Sidney, five; Ernest, three; and Arthur, two; the baby, Lewis, being about a twelvemonth old. Mrs. Parsons, a young woman somewhat over thirty, had undressed the two youngest children, except the infant, who was asleep, and had put them to bed, when she heard the bell of the front door ringing. It had been sounded by a young gentleman, nephew of the principal partner, who, being a volunteer, had come to the business premises for the purpose of changing his clothes. Knowing who the visitor was likely to be, Mrs. Parsons told one of her elder sons to go downstairs and open the front door; but he had only gone a few steps from the front room when he came running back, with the alarm, "Mother, the house is on fire!" Hastily gathering all her children together, and catching up the youngest in her arms, the affrighted woman made an attempt to descend the stairs, but was driven back to the chamber on the third floor, which by this time had filled with smoke. She closed the door, and flung up the window, screaming for help. Meanwhile the flames had been perceived from various points, a general alarm had been raised, and a crowd had assembled in the street below. One of the fire stations is close at hand, and scarcely five minutes had elapsed before a steam engine was in front of the house, and had begun to play. Nor was the fire-escape from Hart-street, Bloomsbury, many seconds later in making its appearance, though to the terrified mother the time seemed, as she saidin telling her story, an age. While standing at the open window the density of the smoke, even there, almost overpowered herself and the children; and she thought the baby was dead in her arms. The fire was rapidly gaining ground, its roar being now audible, and the danger of the imprisoned family increased as the moments rolled on. A scene of the most painful excitement was at the same time enacted in the street; and when the machine was being speedily wheeled to the spot, its advent was hailed with shouts of delight. With all skilful expedition, it was planted against the front of the house by firemen Metcalf and Reuby, who, with a third comrade, named Davis, ascended the ladder, the two lower men taking their places at regular intervals, while another stood on the second or third rung from the ground, ready to receive the rescued woman and children. Not too soon was aid thus afforded to the now almost stifled family; for when the brass helmet of the foremost fireman had reached the window-sill, flames and spark-laden clouds of smoke were seen above the roof. Amid the cheers of the crowd, child after child was handed down the lofty ladder, the mother holding her baby to the last. She kissed it, scarcely believing at the moment that it lived, before relinquishing it to the care of the fireman; and, having seen all her little ones rescued, she was herself brought down in safety.

Terrible Murder.

A horrible murder was, about the middle of last month, committed in Rue de Grenelle, Paris, which is characterised as one of the most atrocious crimes of modern times. The list of such is very long. It has been sometimes said, that crimes of a revolting character are more common in the old, than in the new world, and more frequent in France than in any other country. But such a theory will hardly stand investigation. Even in a young country like Canada the most brutal murders have been all too frequent, and it was only two or three weeks ago that a deed of outrage and deadly violence was prepretrated in Lower Canada, bad enough to make demons blush with shame. But still it would not be easy to parallel the act of the young savage ruffian Meneslou as recorded as follows:—

A monster, named Menesclou, only twenty years of age, enticed into his room a little girl of four, whose parents live in the same house, by offering her a bunch of hlacs, and, after outraging the unfortunate child, murdered her and cut the body into no less than thirty-seven pieces. The parents of the little girl, named Dou, were out at the time the crime was accomplished, and on returning home were dismayed at not finding their daughter. Their suspicions fell on the murderer, as his bad character and idle, restless temperament were well known; however, as he stoutly denied any knowledge of the child's whereabouts, they had to give up the search until the morning. A smell of burning flesh then attracted the attention of the neighbors, and, on the police authorities being sent for, they summoned Menesclou to open his door, which he did after some hesitation, and admitted the officers. A hasty search soon ended in the discovery of part of Louise Deu's body in the stove, and other pieces were found scattered about the room. The murderer had the two arms of his victim in his pockets. Menesclou, after a vain attempt to escape, was seized and conducted to goal, the efforts of a large body of police being necessary to shield the prisoner from the hands of an infuriated mob, who had heard of his abominable act, and were eager to tear him pieces. The criminal has made a confession, and states that after committing the murder he hid the body in the mattrass of his bed until the next day, and actually slept through the nigh on the corpse of his victim. When his parents, who slept in the same room, had gone to their work he began to dissect the body with a razor and a penknife, hoping to succed in burning the pieces during the day. The arrival of the police, however, interrupted his plans. Menesclou has been a ne'er do-well all his life, and was frequently guilty of acts of violence towards his parents. On one occasion his mother had to go to the hospital to be treated for madness brought on by the blows of her son. His father sent him to sea, but the discipline on board ship had not the effect of improving his character. The Prefect of Police has sent 300f to the distracted parents of the unfortunate girl, who are very poor, and a subscription is being got up in their aid. The parts of the body have been collected and placed in the Morgue to be photographed.

Among our obituaries many will be sorry to read the announcement of the death of Dr. Henry Ward, who for a long time was resident of Fredericton, and was identified with the society of the place. He removed to the States several years ago, and at last settled in Newark, New Jersey, where he died.

IMPORTS.—During April, merchandise to the value of $15,519 was entered for consumption at the Custom House, Port of Fredericton—the duty on which was $3,693.91. Upon comparing this statement with the figures for the corresponding period of 1879, a considerable revival in trade would seem apparent. In April, 1879, the regular imports were valued at $14,201—on which $3,264.34 duty was levied.

Bismarck and Hamburg.

A difficulty has arisen between Prince Bismarck and the representatives of Hamburg which proceeds from the fact that the political boundaries of Germany do not coincide with the Customs frontier. The free city of Hamburg has one vote in the Federal Council and three representatives in the Reichstag, but levies its own Customs duties, and in commercial matters treats the territory embraced in the Zollverein as that of a foreign State. For this privilege the city pays to the general exchequer a larger sum ($500,000) in proportion to its population than is paid by the members of the Customs Union. It appears that Bismarck has resolved to incorporate in the Customs Union a territory commercially subordinate to Hamburg, without consulting the city according to the terms of the Imperial constitution. As Hamburg is the greatest port of Germany, and imports for the general use one-half of all the foreign commodities consumed by the Confederation, it is evident that there are strong reasons for including the city in the Zollverein. Bismarck has made the preliminary move in his usual style of frank and cynical brutality, hoping, perhaps, that the angry protestations of the free city may give him an opportunity to go further than he proposes at present. Lubeck and Bremen, two other important ports, are also outside the Zollverein at present, though politically incorporated with Germany. Such an anomalous condition of affairs can hardly be allowed to continue, and the day is probably not distant when the free cities will be forced to resign their privileges, as Frankfort was compelled to do in 1866.—*Toronto Globe.*

SUFFERINGS OF CATTLE ON SHIPBOARD—The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says a report has been presented to the Board of Trade on the subject of the sufferings endured by beasts conveyed in merchant steamships. Official enquiry is being made into several conspicuous cases of hardship during the transatlantic passage, and it is probable that the enquiry will result in a suggestion to extend to the conditions of cattle transportation the sections of the Merchant Shipping Act which provide for an official investigation of wrecks and casualties.

Bogus Dominion Bank one dollar notes are still in circulation. The points by which the bogus bills can be detected are:—The paper is lighter and has a greasy appearance; the red ink numbers are smaller and ragged on the edges, as though printed with poor ink; the word "one" on the lower side of the bill has a daubed appearance and the word "note," printed in smaller type, immediately under the word "one" is printed "noto."

According to the London *Daily News* of April 20 a number of very superior Canadian cattle were landed at Liverpool on the 17th ult. from the steamship *Brooklyn*. They were shipped by Messrs. Frankland, Thompson, & Flanagan, of Toronto. They fetched in the Liverpool market the extraordinary price of $225 each. Many of them were prize winners in the Dominion, and had all been bred and fed at the Guelph Model Farm.

FINANCIAL.—At the Government Savings Bank, Fredericton, during the month of April, there was placed on deposit the sum of $5,230; withdrawals during same period, $6,840.29.

Deaths.

In this city, on Sunday evening, 9th inst., Mary Ann, relict of the late Charles Long, Esq., in the 73rd year of her age.

On Thursday morning, the 6ih instant, at his residence in Newark, New Jersey, Dr. Henry Ward, for many years a resident of this city.

At St. Mary's, of Diphtheria, April 13th, Sarah Cynthia, aged 10 days. And at Douglas, May 3rd, Mabel Kate, aged 5 years and 2 months, children of Alfred and Maggie Haines.

At Lawrence Station, on the 5th inst., Eliza, beloved wife of John Kitching, aged 58 years, a native of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England.

At Manners-Sutton, on the 7th inst., after a lingering illness of consumption, Margaret A., daughter of Timothy and Margaret Stack, aged 24 years.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF

York Co'y Teachers' Institute,

will be held in the

Temperance Hall, Fredericton,

ON

Thursday & Friday, May 20th & 21st.

First Session at 10 A. M., THURSDAY, 20th,

A practical and varied Programme has been arranged, and a cordial invitation to be present is extended to all members of the profession in the County of York.

Teachers from other Districts will be welcomed as visitors.

ELDON MULLIN,
Sec. pro tem.

Fredericton, May 12.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY!

CITY HALL, - - FREDERICTON.

MR. J. W. YOUMANS

respectfully announces that he will give

A GRAND

FAREWELL CONCERT!

On Monday Evening, May 24th,

By nearly 150 voices.

IN addition to stirring National and Patriotic Songs and Scenes, Mr. Y's beautiful, moral and instructive Juvenile Cantata, "Festival of the Rose," or "A Day in Arcadia," showing that "The Good alone are Great," Grecian Scenes, Crowning of the Floral, Nalad, Wood-nymph and Fairy Queens.—40 Shepherds and Shepherdesses in gay attire.—Flora with her "Sprites of the Mountain and Green," Pages, Maids of Honor, Heralds, Messengers, Village Peasantry, &c., &c., and while in the very height of enjoyment, a "Real Live Yankee" makes his appearance and takes part in the animating Festival—Song and appearance of "The Prince," &c., &c. "The Festival" is pronounced, when properly carried out, to be one of Mr. Y's best, and is especially appropriate to the day and occasion. See the Programme, which will be issued in a few days, containing full particulars.

Tickets to body of Hall, 25 cts; Gallery, 35 cts. For sale at Hall's Book Store, and at the door. Concert to commence at a quarter to 8.

Fredericton, May 13, 1880.

980 bush. Seed Oats!

THERE shall be seed time and harvest while time remains upon the earth.

ELY PERKINS

has in store for the people 980 bus. SEED OATS. Also, Clover and Grass Seed,

May 13, 1880.

12th May, 1880.

The subscribers offer for sale:

PERUVIAN Guano, Land Plaster;
Cumberland Superphosphate;
Reed's Superphosphate;
Ground Bones, Bone Meal;
Poultry Bone, Sheep Dip;
Tomlinson's Butter Powder;
Aromatic Compouud for Poultry;
Prickly Comfrey Roots and Plants;
Snowflake, Burbank's Seedling, Early Ohio, Peach Blossom, } Seed Potatoes,
Red and White Clover;
Draining Tiles—various sizes—and a large assortment of

Field and Garden Seeds.

JARDINE & Co,

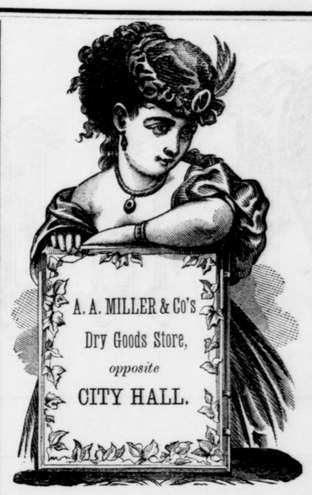
St. John, N. B., May 12, 1880.

ANOTHER CAR LOAD!

ELY PERKINS

DESIRES to say to his first-class customers everywhere, that another car load of that **GOOD FLOUR** is here for them. Also, a large stock of OATS and CORNMEAL to arrive.

F'ton, May 13, 1880.



A. A. MILLER & Co.

are now openig their

NEW SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS

imported direct from the best markets in England, United States and Canada.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Goods sold at

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Fredericton, April, 8, 1880.

IMPORTANT

To All Who Wear Clothes!

J. R. HOWIE

CALLS the attention of all who wear Clothes to his

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CLOTHS,

Comprising the latest Novelties and Best Makes.

A FULL LINE OF

ENGLISH WORSTEDS,

in the latest patterns. A large variety of choice patterns of

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

A few very Choice Patterns in

FRENCH GOODS

A full line of

English & Canadian Tweeds.

Always on hand a full line of the Best Quality of **TRIMMINGS.**

Employing a large staff of experienced workmen, I am prepared to fill orders promptly in the **LATEST NEW YORK STYLE.**

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

JAS. R. HOWIE,

Merchant Tailor & Clothier,

QUEEN STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO BRAYLEY HOUSE.

Fredericton, May 6, 1880.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have this day entered into a Professional Co-Partnership, under the name and style of

BECKWITH & JORDAN.

OFFICE - - - City Hall.

Fredericton, May 1st, 1880.

CHAS. W. BECKWITH,
Barrister-at-Law.
DANIEL JORDAN,
Barrister-at-Law.

May 6—1 mo.

WILSON & QUINN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c

Accounts Collected, and Loans Negotiated.

OFFICE - - Cor. Queen and Carleton Sts., FREDERICTON, N. B.

WM. WILSON, WM. A. QUINN.

F'ton, May 6.—3m.

SEELY & McMILLAN,

BARRISTERS, &c.,

SANDS' BUILDING, 77 PRINCE WM. ST.

St. John, N. B.

(Opposite Messrs. Barnes & Co.)

GEO. B. SEELY, T. H. McMILLAN.

St. John, May 6, 1880.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$2,000 ON REAL ESTATE. Apply to

WILSON & QUINN.

F'ton, May 6, 1880—tf

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE security in Carleton or Sunbury Counties. Apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

April 29, 1880.

Sugar Beet Seed.

SUGAR BEET SEED imported by the Department of Agriculture will be for sale at the same places as last year, and at this office.

JULIUS L. INCHES.

OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURE,
Fredericton, May 6, 1880. 1 mo

SHOP TO LET.

THAT SHOP situated on Queen Street, at present in the occupation of C. STERLING BRANNEN, Esq.

Apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Fredericton, April 15, 1880.

SPRING

1880.

JUST RECEIVING:

10 Cases

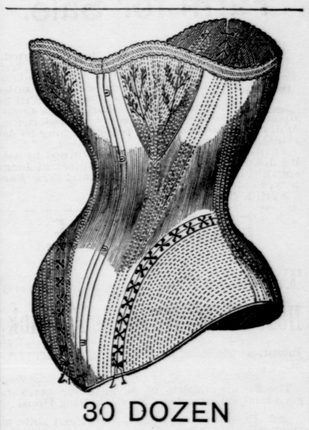
NEW GOODS.

New Dress Goods,
Black Cashmeres,
Alpaccas,
Brown Hollands,
White and Grey Cottons,
Grey and White Cotton Sheatings,
Cretones and Furniture Prints,
Printed Cottons and Piques.

☞ *Balance of Stock arriving daily.*

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, April 1, 1880.



30 DOZEN

NEW CORSETS

AT

LOGAN'S.

Woven Corsets.
Abdominal Corsets,
Double Busk Corsets,
Spoon Busk Corsets,

THE NEW

ADJUSTABLE HIP CORSET

is adjusted by a semi-circular lacing over the hips, thus avoiding the disagreable and painful side-stiffening, which is found in many corsets now in use.

MAIDS' CORSETS AND **CHILDREN'S BANDS,**

STAY BUSKS

to suit all of the above.

THOS. LOGAN,

opp. Normal School,

F'ton, May 6, 1880—tf

MODEL WAREHOUSE!

JAMES HODGE,

THE proprietor of the above Establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the following stock of Goods in his line at his old stand next door below the "Reporter Office":—

500 BBLS. Fletcher's Superior Flour,
200 barrels White Buns "
200 barrels Paradise "
150 " City of Fredericton "
150 " White Pigeon "
100 " Howland's Choice "
100 " Buda "
100 " Moncheland "
200 " Cornmeal,
100 " Oatmeal,
50 " No 1 Scotch Ref'd Sugar,
25 " Granulated Sugar,
50 hhds, Barbadoes Molasses,
30 bsrrdls do.
100 boxes Black Tea (English);
50 caddies "
50 boxes Challenge Tobacco,
30 half-boxes "
10 boxes Florence Tobacco,
57 caddies Birdeye "
20 " Little Sergeant Tobacco,
20 " Sailor's Solace "
50 barrels Mess Pork,
25 " Beans,
1200 sacks Salt,
100 " Fine Salt,
25 barrels Bay Herring,
100 half-barrels "
5 barrels No. 1 Mess Shad,
400 boxes Smoked Herring,
50 kegs Soda,
500 lbs. Cream Tartar,
30 boxes Pepper,
25 sacks Rice,
120 boxes Coll's best Soap,
25 " Candles,
150 " Layer Raisins,
30 cases Matches,
50 dozen Pails,
25 " Brooms,
50 Quintals Codfish,

These Goods will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

F'ton, May 6, 1880. JAMES HODGE.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to Wilmot's Building opposite the Normal School, where he is prepared to attend to all his old customers, and as many new ones as will favor him with their patronage.

His stock is large, comprising Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Men's Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at his usual low prices.

Custom Boot making done as usual.

DANIEL LUCY.

F'ton, May 6, 1880.