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 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 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.

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS AT

Babbitt's.

A splendid lot of SILVER-WARE just received. Elegant VASES, etc. Jewelry, Watches, Fancy Goods, etc. Prices low.

Fredericton, Dec. 11, 1879.

Albion House

December 11th.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF DRY GOODS.

The subscriber, having made special importations for this season, is prepared to offer

BARGAINS

to all who may favor him with a call.

SANTA CLAUS

has also made the **ALBION HOUSE** his depository for

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

and the prices are extremely low to suit the times.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Opp. Normal School,
Queen Street.

F'ton, Dec. 11.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MARITIME FARMER will be sent to any address or delivered in the city for **One Dollar a year** payable in advance. Acceptable advertisements will be inserted at the rate of six cents a line for the first insertion and two cents a line for each subsequent one until further notice.

☞ All Communications to be addressed to the M. F. Association, Fredericton, N. B.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., January 15, 1880.

City Affairs.

The annual election for Mayor has passed over, and has caused a very slight ripple on the surface of public feeling. It is hard to rouse up the ratepayers to take an active interest in city affairs, and it is generally those who have the greatest stake who are most apathetic. Some are discouraged by the thought that, though they pay six or ten times the amount of taxation that the majority of the ratepayers do, their votes count no more than the votes of those who pay the least. When they are aroused, the question is rather, "who shall govern the city?" than "how shall the city be governed?" It might be thought that what so nearly concerns every ratepayer, in the very sensitive region of the pocket, as the conduct of city affairs with efficiency and economy, would cause them to demand before election days from their representatives in the Mayor's chair and at the Council Board, a strict account of their stewardship during the past year. The election for Mayor, at least, is generally carried by personal feeling. The crowd who stood on the stalls and tables and filled the passages in the Upper Market on Monday morning, were not impelled to gather there out of any concern for the state of the city, but out of hope to hear some spicy interchange of compliments between the two candidates; how Gregory would cut down Fisher and Fisher kick out against Gregory; and how B. Evans, as chorus, would make fun of the whole thing. The time given by the candidates to personal explanations and presentment of personal claims was out of all proportion to the time given to city affairs; these were barely alluded to. The proportion reminded one of old Sir John Falstaff's "haporth o' bread to an intolerable deal of sack."

Some time ago, we stated that many of the ratepayers were dissatisfied with the financial condition of the city, and were of opinion that a reduction of expenses might be made, by abolishing or rather amalgamating some of the offices. It would have been satisfactory to hear Mr. Gregory take up this subject, and give an exposition of the state of the finances, whether they were in a healthy or unhealthy condition, and whether any reduction was possible to be made in taxation and retrenchment in salaries, without impairing the efficiency of any of the city services.

Certainly Mr. Fisher as the opposition candidate, who claims to have a perfect knowledge of city affairs, might have come prepared to criticise severely Mr. Gregory's administration to show where he was faulty and lacking, and where he himself could do better. When Mr. Fisher said that when he sat as Alderman at that Board, a reduction was made in the city taxation, it showed that he has by no means a low opinion of his own ability, and harbored the notion that it was all owing to himself, but those who heard him were not convinced that he would be able to carry out economical reform as Mayor.

What in round figures is the general state of the city's finances? The debt is $111,240, but deducting the assets, which are made up of a small sum of money on hand 31st Oct. 1879, (and not necessarily on hand now) and an amount due on ground rents, and balances of unpaid school taxes, in all $7,571, it amounts to $103,668. The total assessment for 1879, was $32,300, of which $23,831 were collected when the accounts were made up, leaving a balance of $8,468. In the defaulters list for 1879, there are some 760 names, the aggregate amount owed being $9,617, against $2,517 in 1878. For the years 1877, 8 and 9, there is a balance of taxes due the city, amounting to something like $12,000. The interest on Debentures—Steam Fire Engines, Funded Debt, Railway Subsidy, City Hall, amounts to $9,200. The city pays about 20 officers, &c., whose salaries amount to $4,734. Interest on debt and salaries amount to $13,934, which deducted from total assessment, leave $18,366. But included in that sum are $12,500 for schools, leaving $6,094 for keeping up the roads and streets, the fire department, supporting the poor and lighting the city. But things are not so favorable as that, as, owing to defalcations, the total assessment, $32,300, has fallen $8,000, at least, short of requirements, so that only about $24,000 have been available. Such in the rough, as it appears to us in glancing over the Public Accounts, being the state of city affairs, we would have liked to have heard from those who say they are thoroughly versed in them, how they propose to reduce taxation and curtail expenditure. It seems to us that the city is on the verge of difficulties. It has not money enough to keep up the services at the rate at which the assessments are made, and will either have to increase its liabilities by borrowing money, or increase the rate of taxation, throwing the burdens of those who cannot or will not pay, on those who are able, but—not willing—or cut down the several services, and reduce the total assessment. We really think that the candidates for the Mayoralty, on Monday, would have spent the hour alloted to them for addressing the ratepayers more profitably by informing them of the real state of the city finances, than in amusing them with matters mainly personal. We may be wrong, but it seems to us that city affairs need, now, to be narrowly looked after.

The Market Case.

The judgment delivered by the learned Chief Justice, in the case of "Edwards," City Treasurer, *vs.* "Jones" relating to the establishment of the lower Market as a free Market, is very full and complete, and shows great research. It is too lengthy to publish in full. The following is the decision on the several points raised.

1. I decide that the grant from the Crown to the Justices of the Peace, for the County of York, (1817), established a Market.

2. I decide that it having established a Market, it is one over which the City Council have control, so as to regulate it.

3. I decide that it is a Free Market, and the City Council cannot impose tolls on the sale of articles therein.

4. I decide that the City Council have no power to close the Market.

We are authorized by the Chief Justice to say, that he gave judgment on all the points taken before him on the argument, and there was no point submitted on the argument upon which he has not given judgment, as stated in the *Reporter* of 7th January.

The case was argued by Mr. Rainsford, on behalf of the County, and by Mr. E. L. Wetmore and Mr. C. W. Beckwith, on behalf of the city.

St Paul's Church.

Fifty years ago, when the rear of the city presented a much more rural aspect than it does at present, on a lot on a field on the corners of George and York Streets, a church of modest dimensions was being erected. This was the first, and only Presbyterian Church in Fredericton, until the erection of the Free Kirk on Brunswick Street, and that owing to the union of all the Presbyterian bodies in Canada, is now disused. Previous to 1829-30, adherents to the Presbyterian faith, possessed no church or regular ministration, but the neucleus of a congregation, was wont to meet in the old Tank House, which stood on the site of the City Hall, when the services of clergymen could be engaged. Mr. Howden, a lay preacher, used to hold forth with much acceptance there. The erection of St. Paul's was proceeded with, pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Presbyterians held on February 17th, 1829, and William Taylor, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Aitken, Thomas C. Everett, and Jas. Willox, with James Taylor as Secretary, and Thomas R. Roberton as Treasurer, were appointed a committee to carry it into effect.

The lot on which the church was built, was the property and the free gift of William Taylor, whose energy and liberality did much to form and sustain the church, and the memory of whose good deeds is kept alive by the tablet on the right of the pulpit, the only memorial stone in the sacred building.

Fifty years ago and more, the Scotch were a prominent element in the society of Fredericton. "James Taylor & Co." were a most flourishing firm of lumberers and ship builders. The father settled in the city soon after the landing of the Loyalists in 1783, and his sons, William, James and John in time, became partners in the business. Besides the store, which stood on the site of Martin Mackey's, and the mill and shipyard in the upper part of the city, they owned the mill on the Nashwaak, which afterwards passed into the hands of the famous firm of Robert Rankine & Co., who, besides their establishments in St. John, Miramichi and Bathurst had one in Fredericton, and then came into the possession of Alex. Gibson, Esq., whose means and energy have made it produce wonderful results. The Taylors were public spirited and liberal men, and formed the centre of a Scotch Society. And William for some years represented York in the Legislature. The same in spirit with them was old Mr. Peter Fraser, a general merchant, much respected in his day and generation. Five years before the erection of St. Paul's, 1825, the Taylors, with Mr. Fraser, were instrumental in organising the St. Andrew's Society in Fredericton, which formed a bond of union among the Scotchmen of Fredericton, which numbered among its members some of the foremost and ablest men of the city, and whose hospitalities on the 30th of November, for a long course of years, are still remembered. Fifty years are a short period in the life of a city, but what changes innumerable gradually come about in the course of half a century! The places of those who were the life and soul of the Society, and long the main stay of the church know them no more.

Two years after the formation of the church, which was opened by the Rev. Mr. Souter, it was incorporated by charter in 1832, and the gentlemen already named were the first trustees. Before its incorporation the Rev. Ebenezer Johnston ministered in the church during the summer of 1831, after it, the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, A. M., who came out from Scotland on the application of the Trustees to the Rev. Dr. McGill of Glasgow was inducted on the 4th of November, 1832. It was a time of political excitement in the Province. The representatives in the Assembly were full of grievances against the family compact, and demanded "the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue." Sir Arcbibald Campbell, was governor. He was a Presbyterian, and sometimes attended the church, but withdrew his presence and support, on account of a misunderstanding with the pastor, over a soldiers marriage. In Dr. Birkmyre, who was a clergyman of much learning and talent, and firm character, the brusque and choleric old "militaire," found, one, no doubt, who was as able, as determined to uphold the rights and dignity of his office. Dr. Birkmyre went home to Scotland in 1842. It was a memorable time in the history of the Church of Scotland; it was on the eve of the great disruption, (which took place the next year,) when vast assemblies at which clergymen from all parts of the country were present, in the great Hall at Canon Mills, Edinburgh, to listen to the heads and lights of the movement, Chalmers, Candlish, Cunningham and Guthrie. About that time there were many vacancies in the established churches in Scotland. Dr. Birkmyre found one, resigned his charge of St. Pauls' and did not come out again to New Brunswick. His successor, after an interval of a year, during which the congregation had the opportunity of hearing most of the prominent Presbyterian ministers in the Province, and some outside, was the Rev. John Brooke, afterwards by conferment of the degree from Kings College, Dr. Brooke, D. D. At the time of his call, Dr. Brooke was officiating in the parish of New Richmond, Lower Canada, on the borders of New Brunswick. He was inducted on July 11, 1843, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Wishart, preached. Mr. Wishart, an eloquent and earnest preacher, who held original and novel views, fell afterwards under the ban of orthodoxy. For a quarter of a century, from 1843 to 1868, Dr. Brooke attended to the duties of his charge unaided. A man of sound learning, he was a good representative, of the cultured moderate established clergy; his pulpit ministrations were thoroughly orthodox in form and tone, and his exhortations were marked by directness and vigor. He was frequent in his visitations, and in communication with the members of his congregation he was kindly and pleasant. He must have had, (we fear we must speak in the past, as the venerable pastor of St. Paul's is now unequal even to the performance of the lighter duties of his office,) a peculiar gift for tying the knot matrimonial, for, it is said, no clergyman in his time, in the Province, has married so many couples, and those who solicited his services often belonged to other denominations.

For eleven years, from 1868 to 1879, a number of changes occurred in St. Paul's it was a period of transition, and towards the latter part of it especially, was marked by the uncertainty and dissatisfaction, which often characterise such a time. There was a succession of assistant ministers up to 1874, when the last Rev. S. Halley resigned. In that year Dr. Brooke intimated his desire to retire from the active duties of the church. After an interval of two years, during which many clergymen of the Province, and from different parts of Canada, ministered for a short time in the pulpit of St. Paul's, the Rev. Wm. Caven of Tilsonsburg, Ontario, was inducted as Dr. Brooke's colleague and successor in April 1876. After holding it for exactly two years, the Rev. gentleman resigned his charge in April 1878. It is unnecessary to state the reasons which induced him to take the step. Again the church was launched on the sea of uncertainty, until the time of trial and trials came to an end, it is to be fervently hoped, by the unanimous call given to the Rev. A. J. Mowatt. With the induction of the Rev. Mr. Mowatt, [an account of which, and of the pleasant meetings which followed it, is given in another column] an new era commences for St. Paul's. He is Province born, being ushered into the light of day in the Harvey Settlement, he was educated we believe, at the Grammar School, Fredericton, studied for the ministry in the Presbyterian College, Truro, and has held a charge in a church in Windsor, N. S. He is in the very prime of life and strength, and appears to be master of a forcible, direct, familiar style of preaching. The preacher, (as a class,) has fallen on difficult and exacting days; days in which knowledge is increased, knowledge that unsettles the mind, and makes men captious and critical, and almost unable to listen with the faith and docility of mind, which his message and warnings demand. He must have clear insight, deep convictions and great earnestness, if he would carry his congregation along with him, but the people must not set up impossible models of perfection before their eyes and quarrel with their pastors because they do not come up to them.

The church of St. Paul's in 1830, was a more modest structure, than it is at present, and it is condemned now as small, old-fashioned, uncomfortable, and decidedly behind the times. In fifty years, even the Presbyterian mind, has advanced in its ideas of church architecture, and has revolted from the bare whitewashed barn style, with hard seats and penitential pews, once so common. Presbyterians, as well as people of other denominations, delight to see beauty and comfort in their churches, spacious and elegant proportions, warm and well toned colors, and easy cushioned seats. St. Paul's was built after the design of William Taylor by Mr. Fitzpatrick. The pulpit with its sounding board, which was much admired at the time, was the work of Mr. J. D. Robinson. The tower and bell were added in 1834. Six years afterwards the church was enlarged, the old gable end with the pulpit was thrown back, and an additional thirty feet were inserted by Mr. Joshua Dunn. The addition was made in Dr. Birkmyre's time, and it was found unnecessary to close the church. Since then a new vestry house has been built, and the church itself has been repainted. But it will hardly stand more improving; with its pillars intercepting the view of the pulpit from most of the aisle pews, which compel a large part of the congregation to turn their backs upon the clergyman, and with the galleries, with their stiff and uncomfortable seats, so placed, that the sitters have to twist themselves to obtain a view of him, the internal arrangements are radically defective. It would never pay to modernise the interior; when the number of members and adherents of the church so increase that more pew space is demanded, a new St. Paul's must take the place of the old.

In this issue we commence a new serial story, and have given somewhat more than the usual allowance of space to the opening. Our readers will find in "Barriers Burned Away," a work entirely different from the ordinary novel, and yet more than ordinarily exciting and interesting. We advise that the numbers of the MARITIME FARMER, containing this story, be carefully preserved. They will be in great request bye and bye.

Destiny and Design.

BY FRANK H. RISTEEN.

Man is variable and subject to impulse, the victim of imagination and of unrealized projects—a combination of contending principles. He is not as many have said the creation of misplaced regard nor of frustrated intention, neither the child of destiny nor the moral deposit of decaying centuries. He is the object of design, the outgrowth of primordial law exercised and still being exercised to its highest capacity and for divinest purpose.

What that purpose is, and whether man's free moral agency, subject alone to the mandates of the uncontrolled will has thwarted the design and desire of the great architect, are questions that strange, to say, have for ages engaged the attention of everyone, I suppose, to a greater or less extent. Life, like a mountain torrent, takes great cataractine leaps, roars around jagged rocks and 'neath gloomy crags, bubbles and sparkles in the smiling sunshine, creeps in furtive shades, murmurs dreamily across unopposing plains, and grows sedate as the voice of the ocean, into whose bosom it must ere long glide, tells of a new and untried existence. The present one is an age of progress and it behoves us as Christians, the mediums of all moral improvement and social advancement, to discriminate between intellectual progress and speculation. Granting that there is a need for individual effort to ascertain and assign to their true position philosophical deduction from undeniable hypothesis, and mere well framed theory, it is also certain that cogitative man can only arise to a perfect comprehension of his position actual and relative in the moral universe, and his obligation to the Great Designer by a proper and well-conducted process of reasoning upon his liabilities to failure, his theological stumbling blocks, the purposes and highest object of his existence, as well as a correct knowledge of the difference existing between legitimate and acquired hope, between religion inspirate and formulative.

Design, deep laid, far reaching, ultimate aimed, must have been the primal cause of man's creation, else he degenerates into a mere ornament, the compliment of certain physical machinations or arrangements—the balance wheel simply of animate existences—a conscious and hopeful unrealism—a thought a shapeless tendency. Now design and destiny are two very much mangled and misused terms that have, *per se*, very little of resemblance in actual, or lingually derived meaning.

The ultimate destiny of snow and ice in this country is to melt, when the thermometer is accomodating; yet it would be absurd to say that the design, in the existence of such, lay in their capacity for this chemical dissolution. Very many wordy disputes and religio-comic discussions might, were this fact patent to people of different creed or no creed at all, be settled or avoided entirely. Design emanated from God—a co-existent attribute, not an idea nor sensation. Destiny lays in the hands of man, and is by him produced to ends of infinite satisfaction or discomfort, or alternate peace and disquietude. There is but one way (and it a very superficial one) to consider man as the offspring of destiny, and the child of historical evolution. We are reminded very often by men with great beliefs, but with brains too confined to contain them, that if such and such an occurrence is to take place in the future, "why it *is*, and always was to take place,"—is therefore predestinate.

But destiny itself is the offspring of our actions and existing circumstances, and so resolves itself into a creation for whose construction we are directly responsible, and whose component parts are the product of our inconsistencies.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR,—The subject to which I wish to refer does not relate to farming, but nevertheless is a very interesting one to Farmers. As matters now stand, the charge for education is a very important item in our direct taxation, and in many districts is felt to be onerous. Last winter, owing to the demand for potatoes, a great deal of money was circulated in the country, and our engagements could be more easily met. This season matters are quite different, and when one's liabilities begin to creep ahead of his available assets, the question naturally arises, where could retrenchment be affected? I am not making any complaint of "our whistle," but am only enquiring whether we are not paying too much for it, and if some one who has access to the statistics would inform us how much per head we are paying for the education of our children, he would afford a subject of interest to many others besides.

ENQUIRER.

Sunbury, Jan. 9, 1880.

News of the Week.

They are going to try tea growing in the United States; an estimate for the establishment of an experimental tea farm, has been submitted to Congress, and it will probably, be located in South Carolina. Hitherto every attempt of culture within the latitude where it is expected tea will grow, has been successful.....The township of Wallace, County of Perth, Ont., has long it would appear, had the reputation of lawlessness. It is a farming community, but the farmers and their sons vary the monotony of their agricultural labors by rows and riotous proceedings. They are strongly Protestant, and deeply tinged with Orange feelings and prejudices. There is a band amongst them who have gained the subriquent of the "Wallace lambs," because their proceedings are anything but lamblike, peaceful and gentle, just as to compare great things with small, General Kirk's troopers in the soul trying times in Scotland when the Covenanters were hunted on the hills, shot, thumbscrewed and booted, were called "lambs" for their rough vigor and pitiless ferocity. Since September the Stratford and Huron Railway from Listowel, in the township Wharton, on Georgia Bay, has been under construction. The people of Wallace presumed that they had the sole right to profit by the construction of the road within their bounds, and quarrelled with the band of navies under a foreman named Murphy, who were working on the Gowantown cut. One day lately the lambs appeared with the avowed intention of "clearing out the Dogans," attacked "Murphy and his gang," at a disadvantage, maltreated them, invaded the hotels where they lived, nearly killed a sick man, and burned the contractors tools. Every impediment was placed by the magistrates and the people of the township, in the way of the officers of justice who sought to apprehend the offenders. When the work on the railway is resumed, it must, the Toronto *Globe* says, 7th inst., proceed peacefully even though loaded rifles and fixed bayonets should be necessary to uphold the right of an employer to hire what labor he chooses.....The thoughts of the Czar are said to be tending to war. Half the Russian army on a peace footing, is distributed along the western frontiers of his Empire, and the talk in the military coffee houses in Kieff, Podolsk, and other garrison houses on the Austrian borders, turns on war with Germany and Austria. Along with the warlike rumors come denials which make the situation appear dubrious. The tone of the German press has been defiant lately to Russia, and offensive to France which is suspected of a leaning towards it. The papers have been discussing the state and position of the respective German and Russian fortresses on the frontiers, calculating the time (nine days,) which it would take to moblize the army, and move it towards the eastern frontier, and boasting that if the Czar attacks Germany, he will find it a trifle more arduous task to win success than he did when he invaded Turkey; and they have been threatening France with Bismarck's dire displeasure, if she even as much as encourages Russia to break the peace, and enter on new adventures. The Pope is reported to be exceedingly anxious in mind over the present condition of Europe and has sent instructions to all Bishops to do their utmost for the preservation of tranquillity.....Capt. Thomas Price, of the firm of Price, Shelton & Price, Summerside, has been guilty of very heartless conduct. While attending the Artillery School in Quebec, last winter, he fell in love with the daughter of Major Fraser, of Battery B. proposed and was accepted. His marriage with Miss Fraser took place in Summer, in Quebec, and was chronicled as a fashionable event in the papers. On the morning after the wedding, the Captain hurriedly departed for the Island, with the seeming substantial excuse, that his father had just died, and that his mother was in a dying condition. His obstinate silence after reaching Summerside, provoked suspicion, led to inquiry, and elicited the damming fact, that in 1875 he was married to Margaret Hewitt, by whom he has had two children, and who was then living. On the 9th inst., he was brought to Quebec in custody of a detective, charged with the crime of bigamy. He will be made to pay the price.....In a new Hall on Catherine Street, Montreal, erected at the cost of Sir Hugh Allan, on the 8th inst., a grand Fancy Ball took place, at which between 300 and 400 first people of the city took part.....A letter from Roger, "Thomas Castro," the Tichbourne Claimant, and A. 1139 Portsea convict establishment, Portsmouth, supposed to be written by himself in his "cold and lonely cell," is in circulation in England. Its tone is heroically resigned. He does not expect justice either from a Conservative or Liberal Government, or from the whole bench of Judges, and declares were he returned for Notingham, or anywhere else at the general election, he would not disgrace his conscience by sitting in an assembly with those who have robbed him of his estates.....The Czarina is reported to be dying; the Queen of Spain has had epileptic attacks, brought on by the shock that the attempted assassination of Alfonso by Gonzales, inflicted on her..... Mayor Ray of St. John received, last week, telegrams from the Mayors London and Dublin, stating that distress was increasing and aid was urgently requested, and has made public notification that he shall be pleased to receive any contributions to the relief fund of Ireland from the citizens of St. John and adjoining communities. Late despatches state that in the south and along the western shores in Cork, Kerry, Meyo, deep distress prevails and fears are entertained that in certain districts the horrors of 1848, the year of famine, will be repeated. Some of the Bishops blame the government for refusing to institute public works to give the starving people employment. Later accounts state that the government have determined to institute works of relief.....There was a flying rumor on the 11th inst., that the illness with which Prince Bismarck is continually afflicted, may, it is feared, turn out fatally. But as there was the next day a report to the effect, that he and Prince Gortschakoff had resumed their diplomatic quarrel, there is we suppose, nothing in it.....There were rumors in London last Sunday, that the government had received alarming news from Afghanistan. South Africa appears also, to be still unsettled. Fears are entertained that the Boers will rise and make a fight for their independence. Arrests of some of their leaders have been made.....The situation in Maine is becoming involved, and excitement again runs high, Governor Garcelon's term of office has come to an end, and the State is now virtually under military rule, General Chamberlain being in command. The Fusionists, have succeeded in organising both branches of the Legislature, and the President of the Senate, James D. Lamson, acts as Governor *pro tem*, so that, the conspirators have all the advantages accruing from official power, and the possession of the governmental machinery. The Republicans finding that their action in withdrawing from the State House in Augusta, on the opening of the Legislature, has not prevented the Fusionists from organizing both chambers, and determining not to be left out in the cold, quietly assembled in face of the protest of *pro tem*, Governor Lamson in the State House on Monday evening, and organized a Legislature, with ninety members in the House, and nineteen in the Senate. They passed orders to submit the question of the legality of their organization to the decision of the Supreme Court, which it was expected would come together on the 14th, yesterday, and then adjourned until Saturday..... Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, in his sermon on Sunday, speaking from his experience as a Missionary priest in the States, solemnly warned his hearers against annexation.—The system of Government obtaining in Canada was, he said, the best in the world, and the people should retain it, by every means in their power. Had Ireland such a Parliament and Government as Canadians have, he exclaimed in eloquent hyperbole, instead of being as she is the mendicant of nations, she would be the richest and most prosperous nation in the world, and her people happy, contented and loyal!

We direct attention to the essay on "Destiny and Design." The writer raises questions which have engaged and perplexed the mind of man ever since he began to wonder "how he came to be on the earth," why he is placed here," and whither he is going." The old old question of necessity and freewill underlies destiny and design. In one sense, the design of the creator in forming man, includes his destiny here and hereafter. He saw the end from the beginning, and man, impelled by necessity, runs a predestinated course from the cradle to the grave to the viewless beyond. If destiny is taken to mean not condition predetermined—fate, but the part that men play on earth, as beings of passions, reason and conscience, and conscious of a freedom to act morally or immorally, righteously or unrighteously, justly or unjustly, then it may be said that men are makers of their own destiny. Each man is the architect of his own fortune, and responsible for his acts. He is free to a certain extent, but he is pressed around by limitations. The Turk bows his head to fatal necessity to "Kismet," and thinks that all the calamities which overtake him from his indolence and unregulated passions are the will of "Allah," but the Christian acknowledging an overruling and controling providence believes that he is, on earth, part worker with God himself, and that he can, by subordinating his passions to conscience and reason, strive, to fulfil His will.

For the year 1880, this city should have a Council composed of good business men, and men of sound judgment and discretion. The city finances, the temperance question and the matter of the markets will have to be well looked after, and all three will require to be handled by men of tact and firmness. The business people have an especial interest in having men in the new Council, who will be competant and willing to look after their interests. It will be wise for them to come to some mutual understanding and unite to elect men of the right stamp.

PROPOSED MUSIC CLASS.—Mr. Holland Snow of Woodstock, a vocal music teacher of fine reputation, proposes organizing a duet and juvenile singing class here. He will be happy to meet all persons interested in the parlor of the Brayley House, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The January number of the *Canadian Monthly* came to us very late this month. Its contents are as follows:

"A Christmas Carol," "Canadian Life in the Country Fifty Years Ago," "Jean Ingelow and her Poetry," "Stanzas for Music," "Charlotte's System," a Story, "Greetings," a Poem, "The Dairy of Samuel Pepys, Esq.," "To the New Year," "The Fallen Leaves," "New Year's Eve," Burns and Ferguson," "Ballads of Fair Faces," The Future of Morality," "In a Studio," a Poem, "Under one Roof," "The Higher Law," Round the Table," Book Reviews, and The Month's Scrap Book, a new feature, published by Rose Belford Publishing Co., Toronto.

DELICATE WOMEN, *Palefaced, Sickly* Children, the Aged and Infirm, alike, are benefitted by the Strengthing and Blood Making Power of "Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron." It stimulates the circulation, improves the Appetite; and removes all impurities from the Blood. It is the *best* medicine you can take to give you *lasting* Strength.

The HORRIBLE, UNSIGHTLY, BLOTCHES and PIMPLES, and the SALLOW, COLORLESS COMPLEXION can be QUICKLY and EFFECTUALLY replaced, by a CLEAR HEALTHY skin. The remedy is CERTAIN and EASILY PROCURED, and is simply "Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron," taken according to directions. Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 cents per bottle; 6 for $2.50. For sale by all druggists.

St. John Market Reports,

Corrected to date by a special reporter for THE MARITIME FARMER.

☞ *All quotations are duty paid, unless otherwise stated; and, it should be understood, represent Wholesale Prices. In the making up of small orders higher prices have to be charged. As quotations represent dealers selling prices, farmers would have to take less for round lots of produce.*

APPLES.			
Nova Scotian, per bbl.	-	$2 75 to	$3 15
Gravenstein, per bbl	-	3 75 "	4 00
APPLES, DRIED.			
Am. Sliced, per lb,	-	0 06 to	0 08
" quarters "	-	0 05 "	0 08
Can. " "	-	0 06½ "	0 08
BEANS.			
Canada, white, per. bush.	-	0 00 to	2 00
BREADSTUFFS—FLOUR.			
Canada Spring Ex. "	-	nominal.	
" Fancy, "	-	6 70 "	6 80
" Strong Bakers,	-	6 75 "	7 50
" Choice Extra "	-	6 80 "	7 00
" Sup. Ex. "	-	7 00 "	7 25
" Patent Process,	-	7 50 "	8 50
CORNMEAL.			
Kiln Dried per brl.	-	3 40 to	3 45
OATMEAL.			
per, bbl,	-	5 25 to	5 40
CHEESE.			
New Brunswick, per lb.	-	0 00 to	0 12
Nova Scotia Factory, per lb.	-	0 00 "	0 12
Canadian, per lb.	-	0 00 "	0 12
GRAIN.			
P. E. I. Oats, per bush.,	-	0 00 to	0 00
New Brunswick Oats, per bush.		0 35 "	0 36
Heavy Feed, per ton,		19 00 "	21 00
Bran, " "	-	16 00 "	17 00
Corn, per bushel	-	0 80 "	0 90
PRODUCE.			
Butter, New Dairy, per lb.	-	0 16 to	0 18
Eggs, Fresh, per doz,	-	0 17 "	0 18
Beef, Side, per lb.	-	0 04 "	0 06
Mutton, per lb.	-	0 04 "	0 06
Chickens, per pair,	-	0 30 "	0 40
Turkeys, per lb,	-	0 12 "	0 14
Potatoes, Coppers, per brl.	-	0 80 "	0 90
" Early Rose "	-	0 70 "	0 80
Onions, per bbl.	-	3 50 "	4 50
Buckwheat Meal, per cwt.	-	1 65 "	1 75
Pork, fresh per lb.,	-	0 05 "	0 05
PROVISIONS.			
Lard	per lb.	0 10½ to	0 11
" American. tubs,	"	0 10½ "	0 11
Domestic Beef	per brl.	10 00 "	12 00
" Pork	"	11 00 "	12 00
" Hams, per lb.		0 11 "	0 13
" Shoulders "	-	0 08 "	0 10
Mess Pork, American	per brl.	16 50 "	17 50
SALT.			
Liverpool, per bag,	-	0 48 to	0 50
Table, "	-	0 85 "	1 20
Turks, per bushel,	-	0 28 "	0 80
Dairy, extra fine bulk in bbls.	-	2 25 "	2 50
" " 10 lb. bgs in bbls.	-	0 11 "	0 12

Marriages.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Clarke, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Geo. H. Bailey, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Miss Annie McKay of Kingsclear, York County, N. B.

At Robinson, Bury, P. Q. on the 31st ult., at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Woolrych, W. Allan Ramsay, Engineer in Chief of the Canada Central Railway, Western Extension, to Florence E., youngest daughter of Lemuel Pope, Esq.

Deaths.

In this city, on Tuesday the 13th inst., Mildred, relict of the late Rev. Richard Weddall, Methodist Minister, in the 74th year of her age.

At Douglas, on the 10th inst., of Consumption, Millie, youngest daughter of the late Oliver Lawrence, aged 19 years.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, being a majority of the subscribers to the memorandum of Association of "The Maritime Farmer Association," such being now duly incorporated under Chapter 98 of the Consolidated Statutes, by the name of "THE MARITIME FARMER ASSOCIATION," hereby call a meeting of the said Corporation for the purpose of organizing the Corporation, such meeting to be held at the office of the Maritime Farmer, Inches' Building, Fredericton, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

E. B. Winslow,	Johnston & VanMeter,
Julius L. Inches,	S. F. Shute,
F. J. Morrison,	T. G. Loggie,
James S. Neill,	A. Lipsett,
William Wilson,	John Mackay,
T. Clowes Brown,	Fred. B. Edgecombe,
Thos. Temple.	

January 8, 1880.

GREAT

CHEAP CASH SALE OF DRY GOODS

BANKRUPT PRICES

The large and new stock of Dry Goods in

A. A. MILLER & CO.'S

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL,

have been marked down, and for the next THIRTY DAYS will be offered at

BANKRUPT PRICES.

Fredericton, Jan. 15, 1880.

1880.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

St. John, N. B.

Thankful for the favors of our wholesale customers, both in New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, we shall endeavor to retain their custom by the strictest attention to orders, by constantly keeping a complete assortment of

Hardware,
Cutlery,
Paints,
Oil,

AND

JOBBING GOODS

and selling at

Lowest Market Rates

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.

January 15, 1880.

TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGAR, MOLASSES.

WE ARE HOLDING a very choice stock of **GROCERIES,** which we offer to the trade at a low figure.

Pickles, Starch, Soda, Rice, Spices, always on hand.

HARDING & HATHEWAY,

17 and 18, SOUTH WHARF,
St. John, N. B.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

A DIVIDEND of Three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half-year ending on Wednesday the 7th inst., will be payable to the Stockholders at the Bank on or after Monday the 9th February next.

S. W. BABBITT, *Cashier.*

January 10th, 1880.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted into partnership my son, MR. CHARLES L. RICHARDS. The Insurance and Railway Ticket business will hereafter be continued under the name of

JOHN RICHARDS & SON,

for which a continuance of the large patronage hitherto so kindly bestowed upon me is most respectfully solicited for the new Firm.

JOHN RICHARDS.

Jan. 7—3ins.

WANTED TO BUY!

A DWELLING HOUSE and FREEHOLD LOT in this city. Send written description of building, with location and price and terms to

"ALPHA,"
Care Maritime Farmer.

Fredericton, Jan. 8, 1880—2

MUNICIPALITY OF YORK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the COUNTY COUNCIL of the above Municipality will be holden at the County Court House, in the city of Fredericton, on the **THIRD TUESDAY** in January next.

Dated the 29th day of December, A. D. 1879.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD, JR.,
Sec'y-Treas.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property

Near the Mouth of the Keswick,

Bright, on the Road leading to TRIPP SETTLEMENT.

The Farms consists of seventy-five acres of good land, on which is a New Dwelling House.

☞ Price made to suit the depressed state of the times, and terms of payment reasonable.

T. CLOWES BROWN.

Fredericton, Jan. 8, 1880—tf

To Richard Long, Herbert Long, and George Coulthard:

TAKE NOTICE, that in pursuance of a power of sale, contained in a Mortgage from the said Richard Long to the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Saint Thomas' Church, in the Parish of Queensbury, dated the second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred and forty dollars, and interest, in two years from the date thereof, the lands and tenements hereinafter mentioned, will be sold, either in one lot or in separate lots, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for non-payment of the principal and inter