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.

This space belongs to JOHN BABBITT, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

ALBION HOUSE

April 15th.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

New Knitting Cottons,

New Hats,

New Feathess,

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 6, 1880.

Dominion Opposition Leadership.

Last week, on Tuesday, Mr. McKenzie rose in his place in the House of Commons, and intimated that he had the day before determined to withdraw from the position of the leader of the opposition. Sir John A. MacDonald expressed a hope that the gentleman who took the place would display the same ability the same earnestness, and the same zeal in what he considered to be for the good of the country, as Mr. McKenzie had shown After the House rose Sir John, Sir Leonard, and other conservatives, shook hands with the ex-leader of the opposition, and were exceedingly friendly and courteous. Mr. McKenzie, who probably felt a little angry and sore, must have been soothed by the delicate attentions shown him by his political foes. His stepping out of his position seemed to be a voluntary act, but it was the result of a strong pressure brought to bear upon him. Able, absolutely gluttonous of work, running much to details, he has the opiniativeness, harshness and dourness of an Aberdonian Scotchman, but is perhaps wanting in the comprehensiveness of view, the facility of sliding from one subject to another, the ability to be all things to all men, the easy good nature and geniality necessary to constitute a successful leader of government or opposition. Yet he has in his day, done great work in both capacities, and his career private and political, has been very honorable to him, and he is still very far from being used up. It seems ungrateful in the party to pitch him over, even for so brilliant a statesman as the Hon. Edward Blake. The two men are diametrically opposite, but it is yet to be proved, that Blake will make the better leader, and marshal his party on the road to victory. That he is a brilliant orator and can make a grand set speech is past doubt. But if we are not mistaken, he is as much wed to his own opinions as Mr. McKenzie is, and he is accused of being, when the mood is on him, very unapproachable by common men. To these who have seen him slouching in his chair, with his slouch hat drawn over his eyes, or with his head resting on his desk, he appeared like one who would make a poor leader on either side of the house, one who could not always be on the alert, and follow a debate with keeness, and be ever ready to meet objections, hurl back charges, or put himself quickly either on the defensive or offensive. But it is never known what is in a man until he is placed in a difficult position, and Blake may realize all the expectations of his warmest admirers. While the Liberals in the Commons have been bringing about a change in the leadership of the opposition, the man who has always been considered the inspirer, the whipper in of the party, has been lying on the lingering bed of pain, his life almost despaired of, struck down by a miserable would be assassin. It is well known that Senator Brown and Mr. Blake do not draw well together. There is the jealousy between them of men of the old and new ideas, one of whom has long enjoyed an autrocratic position, and who hates to see the power falling away from him, the other who is but entering upon the great part of his political career, and is backed by the younger liberal bloods who are impatient of the old party tyranny exercised through the columns of the *Globe*. Had Mr. Brown been up and in his full vigor, would he have been able to keep Mr. McKenzie in his position, and debar Blake? If he had attempted it, would he have produced a split in the party? It is strange that at this very critical time he should have been compelled to lie aside. But it is evident that if he makes a full recovery, of which we are sorry to say there are grave doubts he will have to change his course towards Mr. Blake accept the new organization, if the *Globe* is to continue to be the organ of the party.

The Prospects of Business.

Now that Spring has fairly opened, people here await the rush of business, which has been long anticipated. They are anxious no doubt to test the reality of the prosperity which has so long been spoken of. We sincerely trust that they will not be disappointed, and that they will bask in the rays of the prosperity with which the watchers of the signs of the times say that, this continent is to be gladdened. This time last year the depression of business was universally deplored, it was the standing subject of newspaper comment, and of common conversation. In that respect there is now a decided change for the better, If there is net much now said of the revival of business it arises, it may be, from the fact, that people recognise that is a reality, accept it thankfully, and prefer to say little about it. We came now and then, across speculations as to the prospects of business, as, for instance, the following from the Montreal *Witness*:—

A period of considerable prosperity is we think, about to dawn on this continent and we hope that Canada may have her share. There is last year's splendid harvest, much of which has, as far as Canada is concerned, yet to be moved. The ordinary restriction which protection lays upon our export trade by measurably shutting out return cargoes, will be rendered inoperative by the great tide of emigration which the hard times have caused to overflow from the various thickly-peopled countries of Europe. It is said that every available steamship will be in requisition for moving the world's population westward, and thus breadstuffs, meat, &c., will have the advantage of cheap homeward freights. This advantage is very necessary, seeing that our farmers have lost so much to themselves and the country by holding over their crops, and we hear speculators held up to scorn by the pulpit for holding back till it spoils the world's harvest that should be feeding the poor, but it is the farmers who do most of this, and they generally do it greatly to their own damage. Holding over the crop has not only postponed the return of prosperity, but greatly decreased the blessing. Most of the immigrants will be from England, Ireland and Germany, and with the exception of the use less classes whose natural tendency will be to idle about the cities, the great majority of all that come will be bound for the Western prairies. Most of these will bring enough of money with them to take them to their destination, and many will bring more. Probably the cost to the country of looking after the pauper class will be more than covered by the amount of money actually brought by the well to do. Meantime the movement of population will set money in motion, and we shall, for a time at least, enjoy business activity such as we have not had for many years.

Sugar Beets.

We learn that the Sunbury Agricultural Society have determined to try the Sugar Beets again this year, and have ordered a quantity of the government seed. We are told that the results of last year's experiments by the members of this Society, are quite encouraging, and they are beginning to think that sugar beets will become a valuable crop for feeding purposes, irrespective of sugar making, and we hope to hear that many others will give it a further trial this year. We have not the slightest doubt but that sugar beets will be a valuable addition to our root crop, and as our farmers become more accustomed to raising them, the difficulties complained of now will disappear.

Banquet in St. John.

It must be very gratifying to a public man to receive some recognition for his services. He never feels that, his labors have been appreciated until they are acknowledged in some palpable manner. He may, according to his light, have worked faithfully, thinking but little of his private interests, anxious mainly to promote the public good, and met with nothing but coldness from his friends, and misrepresentation and ridicule from his political foes. It must therefore be an exceedingly pleasing sensation for such a one when his friends gather round him, lift him on the pedestal of admiration, and pay incense to him. So surely must have thought the Hon. T. R. Jones when thirty and one of his admirers—a few among the troop of his friends—gave him a banquet in the Hotel de Dufferin, and placed him in the seat of honor on the right of that genial son of Themis, Dr. F. E. Barker, Q. C., who presided. There is no doubt that the honorable gentlemun was deeply gratified, for did he not liken the unexpected tribute of respect paid him "to a burst of sunshine through a clouded sky!"

It will not do to inquire too curiously why Mr. Jones was banqueted at this particular time, whether it was to do honor to him as a noted member of the Legislative Council, and to give a marked expression of opinion in favor of the preservation of that most important and much abused body, or whether the banquet was a close affair, a tribute paid him for particular services rendered to a particular corporation or body. If it was meant for a recognition of his services as a legislator why was it made non-political, and why were his fellow representatives of the City and County of St. John in the Council and Assembly excluded from it? If it was meant as o tribute of respect to the Legislative Council of which he is so active a part, why of all of its members was the Hon. Robert Robinson the only one present? We are reduced to the conclusion looking at the composition of the company, which included, besides the Honorable Councillor just named Dr. Barker, Mr. Murray Kaye, and Mr. Tuck, the engineer, that it was meant to be a glorification over the defeat of the Grand Southern Railway Bill, and, in support of the St. John and Maine Railway. If so, why was Mr. Jones specially singled out for honor in this case. No one would grudge Mr. Jones some recognition of his services as a public man—and most people would think it well deserved—that no harm could be done by flattering the self esteem of the recipient of the honor, but not a few will laugh at the idea of making a demonstration in honor of Mr. Jones, the occasion of having a slap at the Government, of magnifying the management of the St. John and Maine Railway, and throwing dirt on the e poor Grand Southern. There could hardly be a better way of creating revulsion in favor of that enterprise which many people think has been hardly treated, and which is by no means dead yet.

Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is now apparently conquered. The Ghazies and Ghilzais and other tribes around Ghuzni, have met several successive defeats, and, that city, the most important after Cabul, in the country, and, fallaciously supposed to be a very strongly fortified place, has been surrendered to the British, and the surrounding chiefs have submitted. The question will now be, what is to be done with the country which to a great extent is an arid and rocky wilderness, intersected by dangerous passes blasted by the extremes of cold and heat, and whose inhabitants are treacherous, warlike and intensely hate the British. The Gladstone Government are committed to the policy of their predecessors; though they leave the country to be governed by its Ameer they must hold him subject to the Imperial authority.

The following is the telegraphic account of the severest engagements near Ghuzni, between the British and the wild tribes. On the 19th of April the Afghans were observed two miles off—

"The British forces were immediately formed into position and the artillery advanced to the attack, firing with great effect on the enemy, who lined the crest of a hill. But before the attack was developed a desperate charge by 3,000 Ghazies was made along the face of the whole line, enveloping both flanks. The Ghazies, of whom many were mounted magnificently, and led by three men with standards, charged right into the British, and some of them succeeded in getting round the flank of two squadrons of the Lancers, who charged on the main body. A considerable number also got through the line of infantry in the centre, and nearly reached General Stewart and the headquarters of his staff. The action lasted an hour, when the enemy retired, leaving over 1,000 dead and removing as many wounded. The British loss was 17 killed and 120 wounded."

The poor people in the distressed districts are still suffering. Latest accounts state that the distress is as great as ever, and it is feared that it will prove very severe during the coming summer. The last noteworthy event in the relief movement was the arrival at Queenstown of U. S. "Constellation," that gallant ship sent over by our American cousins who are so generous and noble, as the Prince of Wales said, speaking at the Royal Academy dinner last Saturday. The Duke of Edinburgh personally overlooked the transhipping of the provisions brought by the "Constellation on board a number of British gun boats that flew the American colors, the "Imogene," "Valorus," "Hawk," "Goshawk," and "Lively," which were dispatched to the districts where the distress was most severe. The commander of the ship, Captain Porter, was presented with the freedom of the City of Dublin, and he and his officers were overwhelmed with hospitalities. Almost simultaneous with the arrival of the "Constellation" occurred the departure from Dublin for England of the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough who so nobly identified herself with the relief movement, and they received a most enthusiastic ovation from the populace.

Fredericton Manufacture Abroad.

The Finance Minister has more than once stated, that the manufacturers of the Maritime Provinces, those of St. John and Fredericton especially, would find a market in the Northwest and British Columbia. Many have laughed at that, as a far fetched idea. But it may come about, for instance our townsmen Edgecombe & Sons, have just finished a very handsome English dogcart, for Dr. Hannington, late of St. John, which will be shortly dispatched to British Columbia, where the purchaser now resides. Suppose that this cart takes the fancy of some of the British Columbians, it is quite likely that orders will be sent to Fredericton for vehicles of a similar construction. And if this happens to Edgecombe & Sons, why should not similar luck befall other Maritime manufacturers? The dogcart in question, is very light, elegant and chaste in appearance. The body is grounded in blue, pinked off with red, and with blue leather trimmings. It is furnished with lamps and with shafts and pole for a single horse and pair. Nothing handsomer in its way, could be turned out from any of the carriage factories of the Dominion, and we have no doubt but the Edgecombe will make a name in the far West.

Life Insurance.

Previous to the last twenty or thirty years, most of the life insurance business of this country was done with the large English companies; but a gradual change took place, until the largest share has fallen to the American offices. We have taken some trouble to discover the cause of all this, and we do not think there is much doubt as to the reason of our people leaving the one class and taking up with the other.

In the first place, the agents of the American companies have been most industrious in pushing their business; visiting every locality and personally soliciting business, while the agents of the great English companies were content to rely upon the reputation they had earned and waited until applicants came to them. The other point in favor of the American companies was the rate of premium, which was lower than the English charged. This is accounted for by the rate of interest on investments in America being so much higher than in Britain, which enabled the companies to invest the premiums to better advantage.

Had the American companies been as prudently managed as the English, there is no doubt but they would have continued to do the business; but this has not been the case, at least in many instances, as our people know to their cost. The public as a whole are not in a position to distinguish between good and bad offices, and are imposed upon by persistent agents asserting that their companies are good, while in reality they are worthless. This has been done to such an extent and the loss has been so heavy, that many desire to return to the English companies, satisfied that if they do pay a little more they get good value in the extra security. With a view of meeting this desire, and as a consequence of a more intimate knowledge of the country, one of the largest and most respectable of the English companies has determined to make a SPECIAL TABLE OF RATES FOR CANADA. We quote the following from the published card of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company:

"In view of the generally recognized healthy nature of the climate of Canada, and of the higher rates of interest obtainable on funds invested there, the Directors of this Company recently resolved to give insurers resident in that country the benefit of these favorable conditions. Accordingly a NEW TABLE OF RATES for Assurance on the Ordinary Scale of Premiums for the whole term of life has been constructed, and the Company is now prepared to issue Policies on these Rates, which are considerably less than the Rates formerly charged."

The North British is so well known that we need not further allude to it, but express our satisfaction that the Directors have concluded to adopt this course, which will be a great advantage to those wishing to effect life insurance, as they can now obtain all the security of a first-class English company without paying more than is absolutely necessary, in fact getting insurance at American rates while they have English security. This Company divides 90 per cent. of the profits among the insured, thus giving all the advantages of a mutual company, without the liability of being called upon to pay more than the regular premium. This is an important feature which we recommend. The division is made every five years, and this year being the close of a term, those who insure before the 31st December participate in the profits.

A Clerical Scandal.

Toronto, which its inhabitants delight to call "the city of churches," has lately been much excited over a grave clerical scandal. The reverend gentleman who has raised the sensation is Mr. A. H. Handford, of the Congregational Church, who a few years ago came from England "under a cloud," and on first arriving in Toronto obtained employment on the *Evening Telegram*, in which capacity he displayed considerable power as a writer. He lived quietly and succeeded in winning back the favor of the denomination, was appointed to the Bond Street Church, and soon became one of the most popular preachers in the city. Within the time he has ministered there his congregation, which is a wealthy one, built a new handsome and costly church. But he did not long, it appears, preserve the walk and conversation becoming a clergyman, and ugly stories got abroad, and he became the cause of dissension among his flock. One account states:—

Some time ago Mr. Thompson, a deacon of the church, withdrew from the congregation, because of some disagreement with the pastor. Being pressed for a reason for his withdrawal, Mr. Thompson made charges of immoral conduct against Mr. Handford. He charges that Mr. Handford, who is a married man, is living in improper intimacy with a lady residing in a fashionable avenue, and with the wife of a gentleman living on Jarvis street. It is alleged that he visits these ladies at unseemly hours, and that he is often seen walking with them at night; that he frequents drinking places, and has for some time past conducted himself in a manner unbecoming a clergymen. As soon as these charges become known a meeting of the deacons was held, and they decided to ask Mr. Handford for a statement. The latter admitted that he had acted indiscreetly in regard to one of the women but denied the charge of immorality. The womens names were made public at the meeting, but are surppressed out of deference to the congregation. Although Mr. Handford denied the charges, they are adhered to by Mr. Thompson, who claims that he can prove what he alleges, To suppress any scandal that might arise, several of the deacons are in favor of asking Mr. Handford for his resignation, and requesting his quiet withdrawal from their midst, but Mr. Handford does not seem inclined to follow such a course.

Angry meetings of the members of the church have been held. But though many resented the imputations cast on their pastor, the Rev. gentleman has not succeeded in making his innocence appear. Commenting on the case the Toronto *Globe* says:—

Eloquent in the pulpit, and still better fitted to shine on the platform, he has, judging from the occurrences and developments of the last few days, made as yet very little progress in the task of rehabilitating himself after a confessed fall from rectitude. Reentering the ministry here after being dismissed from it in England on account of an admittedly grave offence against morality, one would naturally expect a man in his position to be more than ordinary circumspection. He has not done so, and attempts to keep him in his position will be made in vain.

The *Bay Pilot* in a very complimentary manner states that Julius L. Inches, Esq., late Secretary for Agriculture, has been appointed Secretary to the new Provincial Board Agriculture. It adds that:—

Mr. Inches, is a gentleman of large business experience, has a practical knowledge of farming, thoroughly understands the wants and requirements of the Agricultural Societies, and in his relations with them, has always displayed a most courteous and obliging disposition. We hope to see him retain the position for many years to come.

The hearty commendation of our St. Andrews contemporary must be very gratifiying to Mr. Inches, and it expresses exactly what his many friends think. But the statement of the *Pilot* is premature, as the appointment will not be made until the meeting of the new Board in October. We believe however, that a very slight emendation of the *Pilot's* statement the substitution of "will be" for "has been" will convey the exact truth.

The "Farmer" Misrepresented.

The Ottawa correspondent of the St. John *Telegraph* who signs himself M. in one of his late letters, makes reference to the MARITIME FARMER, but is all astray in his statements regarding it. The said correspondent for some reason or another,—malice envy or all uncharitableness—is possessed by a bitter hatred of Sir Leonard Tilley, and not the slightest dependence is to be placed on what he says, when he speaks of the National Policy. N. P. enrages him as a red rag maddens a bull. He at the last election aspired to represent a great agricultural county in the McKenzie interest, and appears to have become soured from hopes disappointed. He has been in bitter opposition ever since, and so powerful is his prejudice against the Finance Minister, and the tariff, that he cannot admit that there is a word to be said in their defence, and without any other assurance but his own desire that it should be so, assumes that every body in the Province is as blindly opposed to them as himself, and that there has been no change of opinion regarding the N. P., since 1878, when certainly the great majority of the constituents pronounced against it without knowing exactly what it would be or how it would turn out. He is exceedingly confident that were the government to go to the people on the N. P., it would be routed at the polls by a vast majority. But he or no one else can speak for the people of the Dominion, or for the farmers of New Brunswick, and say exactly what they would do in the event of the N. P., being submitted there. Recent experience in elections prove that the people are prone to take extraordinary kinks, which neither the acutest political stratagists can prevent, or the keenest political seers can forsee. We do not pretend, as the said correspondent insinuates, to speak for the farmers of New Brunswick, though we claim in speaking of questions which effect them, we do so in their best interests.

We would not have thought that the remarks of the said correspondent were worth notice, if he had not made some absurd and erroneous statements regarding the FARMER. When he speaks of its political editor delighting in the same initials as Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, he proves that he knows nothing whatever of its management. That remark just shows his foolishness. But when he says that the FARMER is controlled and managed in the interest of Ontario manufacturers, that its political editor is inspired "by manufacturing proprietors, whose interests and utterances are alike, hostile to the great agricultural class in New Brunswick," he states what is absolutely and glaringly false.

It is certainly an original idea to publish a paper professedly in the interests of one class and to conduct it for the benefit of another. But its absurdity is its best refutation. The FARMER is owned by an Association in our midst, the interests of whose members one and all, are bound up with the welfare of the Province, and the prosperity of the great agricultural class in New Brunswick, and it is inspired by no outside influence inimical to it.

Weights and Measures.

Last Saturday, May 1st, the Act making compulsory the adoption of the Dominion Standard of Measures, the Imperial gallon and bushel came absolutely into force, the extension of time, duirng which the old standard—the Wine gallon and Winchester bushel given by the Act of 1879, would be tolerated having come then to an end. The "Imperial" gallon is one-fifth larger than "the Wine," and the "Imperial" bushel, which contains eight gallons is three per cent larger than "the Winchester." People in trade, who use liquid or dry measures will be subject to rather serious penalties if they neglect to obey the law, as the following excerpt from the Act of 1879 shows:

Sec, 20. Every contract, bargain, sale or dealing made or had in the Dominion of Canada for any work, goods, wares or merchandize, or other thing which has been or is to be done, sold, delivered, carried or agreed for by weight or measure, shall be deemed to be made and had according to one of the Dominion weights and measures ascertained by this Act, or to some multiple or part thereof, and if not so made or had shall be void, except only when made according to the metric system; and all tolls and duties charged or collected according to weight or measure, shall be charged and collected according to one of the Dominion weights or measures ascertained by this Act, or to some multiple or part thereof.

* * * * * *

Any person who sells by any denomination of weight or measure other than one of the Dominion weights or measures, or some multiple or part thereof, and any public weigher or measurer who uses any weight or measure, or who uses, in any certificate as to the weight or measure of any article weighed or measured by him, any other than one of the Dominion weights or measures, or some multiple or part thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for any such sale, weighing, or certificate.

Riot in Quebec.

There was a renewal of the riots between the two sections of the Ship Laborers' Society in Quebec, on Tuesday last. A gang of laborers belonging to the Union Canadienne, were forcibly prevented from unloading the Quebec portion of the cargo of the newly arrived ship "Lake Winnipeg," by the other section. A violent row ensued, several shots were fired, two men were reported wounded, and a number of the Union Canadienne men were obliged to place themselves under police protection, in order to reach their homes. In consequence of the riot, the "Lake Winnipeg" sailed for Montreal, taking the Quebec portion of the cargo with her, which will have to be sent back by the Northern Railway.

It is to be hoped for the credit of the ancient capital and its good name as a port, that the Mayor and Police will sternly do their duty, and energetically prevent the renewal of the disgraceful scenes which were enacted last year.

Prof. Youmans Concert.

On Tuesday night, the stage of the City Hall presented a very pleasing sight. Tier above tiers sat over a hunored juveniles, boys and girls, in black and white, blue and pink, and altogether natty and gay attire, and with animated faces. Among the large audience, the parents friends and guardians of the young people, thoroughly entered into the spirit of the entertainment. Bursts of applause and laughter followed each spirited chorus, dramatic recitation, duett, and comic part song. The whole performance showed careful drill on the part of the master, and aptitude, and a inborn love of song on the part of the pupils. We think that the Professor might repeat it with success.

PERCHERON STALLION.—The Percheron Stallion "Prince Imperial," was brought from Woodstock to this city on Monday last. We are informed that the Government intend offering this horse for sale by auction in St. John on Thursday, 13th inst. "Prince Imperial" is looking very well; those who have had charge of him have done their work well. We hear there are several localities desirous of obtaining this horse, and it is probable a good price will be obtained. The advertisement will be found in another column.

The C. T. A.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, there was a discussion on the Canada Temperance Act, and an amendment, moved by Mr. Boultbee, providing that the Act shall not be declared in force unless there is a clear majority of votes on the voters lists polled in favor of it, was carried 96 to 73. It is evident that this amendment was not moved in the interest of the temperance people, and was, on their behalf, strongly opposed by Sir Leonard Tilley. We suppose that the mover of the amendment has found that in some districts where the C. T. A. has been carried, the majority in favor of it has only been a majority of a small portion of all the voters; the friends of the Act under the influence of enthusiasm have rushed to the polls, while many who were opposed to it or did not like to vote against it, or were simply careless, held back. The mover's object is to obtain a majority vote, and prevent the Act being carried through indifference. But when a measure of so much importance as the C. T. A. is before a district for acceptance or rejection, it behoves all its friends and foes to be alive, and if it is carried, through the backwardness, doublemindness or indifference of its foes, they should not be favored by the law. Of course the amendment, if it passes the Senate, will have no retrospective effect.

Since the above was written, the Senate rejected the amendment by a large majority.

The St. John "Globe."

John V. Ellis, Esq., has through the columns of the *Globe*, announced that he has resumed the editorial management of that paper, and that MR. R. O'Brien will discharge the duties of city editor. Mr. Ellis is no doubt in a proper state of mind to carry on a healthy opposition to the government, which ousted him out of the comfortable berth of the Postmastership, a place which he well earned by services to his party. But it is certain that he will not descend to reckless mistatements, or intemperate vilification of the party in power, but will preserve that even balance of mind for which he is noted. The *Globe* won many friends in Fredericton, by the very fair way it treated the Seat of Government Question, and we are sure that under his management it will continue to have a hold upon its people.

The Bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister which passed the House of Commons, was stopped in the Senate, where a motion, moved by Senator Dickey, to postpone consideration of it until next session of Parliament was carried 33 to 31. Of the New Brunswick Senators, Hon. Messrs. Odell, Wark and McClellan voted against, and Hon. Messrs. Botsford, Boyd, Deveber, Ferguson and Lewin for it. Messrs. Glasier and Muirhead did not vote. With such a narrow majority against it this session the passage of the bill through the Senate next year may be considered certain.

Mr. Nelson Campbell was in Albert lately, and has come back much pleased with his descent to the coal and plaster mines, which he explored under the guidance of Mr. Osborne. He has placed on our table two very beautiful specimens of Albertite and calcium (which shown in black and white the mineral resources of the country), which he dug up himself, at depths of 1,460 feet, and 300 feet respectively. He thinks a visit to the mines will repay all trouble, and is much pleased with the courtesy extended by the managers, Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Thompkins.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. John W. Wasson, Postmaster at Lower Prince William.

Marriages.

At the Brayley House on the 29th ult., by the Rev. E. Evans, Frederick S. Nason to Henrietta Bunker, both of Lincoln, Sunbury Co.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 22rd ult., by the Rev. George Howard, Thos. F. Barker, Esq., of St. Mary's York County, to Mary B. Harding of Maugerville, Sunbury County.

Deaths.

In this city, on the 28th April last, Carrie Maud, daughter of Loretta and Israel E. Smith, aged 1 year and 4 months.

At Stanley, York Co., on Saturday, May 1st, John Douglas, Sr., in the 93rd year of his age, The deceased was one of the earliest settlers in Stanley, and was universally beloved and respected by a large circle of friends and neighbors.

New Advertisements.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$2,000 ON REAL ESTATE. Apply to WILSON & QUINN.

F'ton, May 6, 1880—tf

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

Millinery, Millinery, Millinery.

R. M. McDONALD

is now shewing the latest novelties in

ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN STRAW AND CHIP HATS, BONNETS, &C.

ALSO:

Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments.

TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS in all the newest shades.

Millinery Work done by Experienced Milliners.

R. M. M'DONALD.

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.

TIMOTHY and CLOVER.

ON HAND:

30 Sacks Clover Seed,
30 Sacks Timothy Seed.

at lowest rates.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

May 6, 1880.

TO LET.

THE House on Queen Street, opposite the Brayley House, at present occupied by Dr. Currie; also, the two stores or offices in same building, occupied by W. C. Brown, J. P., and Miss Davidson. Also, the lower flat of the House on Campbell Street, occupied by Mr. Geo. H. Simmons. Possession given 1st of May.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

F'ton, March 18, 1880—tf.

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.

PEOPLE'S HOTEL.

Nearly opp. the New Post Office,

QUEEN ST., - FREDERICTON.

THE subscriber having fitted and furnished the House formerly occupied by MR. JOHN MOORE, is now prepared to accommodate the public with a first-class Country Boarding House. The House has been newly painted and papered throughout. The Furniture is new.

MEALS may be had at any time by giving a few minutes notice.

There is good STABLING and a large yard connected with the House.

Parties having parcels may feel safe in leaving them.

☞ Come and see us, we know you will come back.

PRICES as low as the lowest.

J. A. LYNCH, *Proprietor.*

F'ton, May 6,—3 mos.

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 fine 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 bsrrils 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 Colt'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.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and debts due by the late firm will be paid by C. W. Beckwith at his office, City Hall.

Fredericton, April 30, 1880.

CHAS. W. BECKWITH, *Barrister-at-Law.*
GEO. B. SEELY, *Barrister-at Law.*

May 6—1 in.

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.

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,

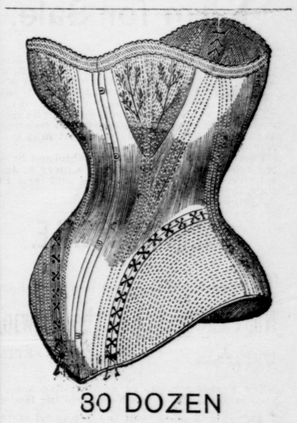
Cretones and Furniture Prints,

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

PERCHERON HORSE

PRINCE IMPERIAL

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

THE imported Percheron Stallion "Prince Imperial," will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on the Market Square, in the city of ST. JOHN, on

Thusrsday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock,

noon. Prince Imperial is 8 years old, and was imported from France in 1875. His stock is very promising, and is much admired in Carleton County, where he has been kept during the past four years.

The purchaser will be required to give a bond, with sureties, to keep the horse in the Province for three years for stock purposes.

Terms of Sale: 75 per cent. cash at time of sale, the balance on 1st October next, secured by approved endorsed note.

JULIUS L. INCHES, *Secretary for Agriculture.*

OFFICE FAGRICULTURE, F'ton, May 3rd, 1880. 1 in

REFRIGERATORS.

Just received from Montreal:

6 NORTH STAR REFRIGERATORS.

This well known Refrigerator is made of the best material, and put together in a substantial manner. Its shape gives commodious space to the apartment for provisions, while its internal arrangements are simple, suitable and convenient. For sale by

JAMES S. NEILL.

F'ton, May 6, 1880.

Milk Pans, &c.

To arrive from the Hamilton Stamping Works:

50 DOZEN Milk Pans, assorted from 2 to 14 quarts,
1 doz. Dish Pans,
4 " Wash Basins,
6 " Tin Oilers,
3 Toilet Setts,
3 doz. Flue Stoppers,

For sale by

JAMES S. NEILL.

F'ton, May 6, 1880.

MONEY TO LOAN

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

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

April 29, 1880.