

THOMAS W. SMITH,
Merchant Tailor,
has imported his usual large stock
of Goods for the
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
CONSISTING OF
**SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
FRENCH,
and CANADIAN
CLOTHS FOR SUITINGS**
Heavy English Beaver and
Pilot Cloths,
**IRISH FRIZE, and GERMAN
CLOTHS FOR OVERCOATS.**
READY-MADE CLOTHING in Suits, Over-
coats, Trowsers, Vests, Strong Tweed Tarts,
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 trace.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY:
10 TONS Washed Wool, 10,000 bush. On's
10 Tons Bookbinder's Meal;
50 Tons Butter, 200 Tons Coal;
50 Tons Fresh Pork.
In Exchange for Goods!
THOS. W. SMITH,
Fredericton, Nov. 5, 1879.

Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., April 15, 1880.
The Legislative Buildings.
The Government cannot avoid now coming squarely before the House, and asking for a definite sum for the erection of new Legislative Buildings in Fredericton. After the passage of Mr. Ryan's resolution, they should have considered that the question of the Seat of Government was finally settled. They should have sunk all sectional differences. Unshaken by the threats and comminations of the Sea which has chiefly created and kept alive the agitation in St. John, and having full faith that the sober and responsible element in that city would sustain their action, the members in it who while the question was open voted for St. John, should after it was decided against it, have acted heartily with the members who favored Fredericton, and both united determined to take the responsibility of giving effect to the resolution. If they had acted promptly and boldly, and placed in the estimate a sum for Legislative Buildings in Fredericton, or stated plainly that it was their intention to ask a definite sum for the purpose, they would have saved themselves from having their hands forced by a member of the Opposition.
Tuesday afternoon Mr. Colter moved that a committee be appointed who should consider and report on tenders for Legislative Buildings, to which Mr. Black moved an amendment, that set forth that it is the duty of the Government to ask the assent of the people's representatives to a scheme making such provision for the accommodation of the Legislature as in the judgment and discretion of the Government may be deemed suitable, which was carried by an overwhelming majority 38 to 6, the members of the government voting on the affirmative side. It is, we think, bad policy to hesitate coming to a determination to erect buildings here. Delays are proverbially dangerous. Hesitation indicating trepidation, will tend to alienate some of the supporters of the Ryan resolution. In another article, we say, that when the House on Monday night went into supply the critical part of the session was passed. We may be mistaken.

Hon. Mr. Wedderburn commenced to make his financial statement on Wednesday evening, and was followed by Mr. Blair, and Hon. Mr. Fraser on Thursday, by Mr. Willis and Ritchie on Friday, by Mr. Gillespie and Mr. White on Saturday, and Hon. Mr. Black and Hon. Mr. Landry and Mr. Killam, on Monday, and the discussion was closed by Mr. Wedderburn that same evening, when a few twenty minutes' speech, Mr. Davidson took the chair, and the Hon. Mr. Davidson, with a committee, to grant supply to Her Majesty." The critical point of the session was then fairly passed. The Government felt relieved and assured that they had the House well in hand, and could pass all measures that they had a mind to pass, even to the providing for a handsome amount for the erection of Legislative Buildings in Fredericton, and might look confidently forward to the prorogation in a fortnight's time!
To attempt to give an abstract or an idea of the discussion, would be useless. To speak within Newspaper limits, the "silver-tongued" Provincial Secretary, whose manner of speaking is so copious whose rhetoric is so florid, and whose diction is so smoothly flowing or the facile and redundant Willis, is impossible. All that we can do, is to give a very general idea of the financial condition of the Province. The Opposition made some very general charges of mismanagement, misapplication of accounts, extravagance, and falsification of promises of economical reform against the Government, but they were not successful in giving particular instances of those shortcomings and misdemeanors, and on the whole, their charges fell flat.
The demand of economists now is that the expenditure of the Province shall be kept within its income. The Opposition argued that there should be no difficulty in doing this, as the Province has a fixed income. The Provincial Secretary showed that the government were striving to arrive at a very desirable result, that in the departments economy has been enforced, that in two years the aggregate of reductions had reached the sum of \$788,000, and showed by figures of the estimated receipts \$807,805, and estimated expenditure, \$667,120 of 1880, that the expenditure would be kept within the revenue. But the commercial depression, which was so generally and disastrously felt in 1878-9, weighed on all branches of business, that of lumber included, and unfavorably affected the receipts from the Territorial Revenue, which amounted to \$75,000, instead of \$100,000, as anticipated; then under Education, there had been under according to law an overexpenditure of \$18,850, which was beyond control of the government; then owing to the pressure, the government who did not wish to act the part of credulous were unable to collect the refund of County School loans, amounting to \$21,016, and Lunatic Asylum fees, \$1,500, and \$13,800 had been overdrawn on Eye-Road account; these three latter sums were assets of the Province, and would be collected. These shortcomings of revenue, over and unforeseen expenditures over drawings, had put the balance on the wrong side. In estimating the income of 1880, the Secretary calculated, that owing to the improvement of business, \$115,000 will be derived from the Territorial Revenue, and puts down among the receipts \$10,000, the amount of claim paid by Dominion Government on Emigration account. Both he and the Attorney General confidently expect that the Dominion Government will pay over the long standing Eastern Extension, \$150,000, and that that sum will be available next year. The receipt of the emigration and Eastern Extension claims should we imagine, put the finances on a sound footing, enable the government to pay off all balances and start fair, and with wise economy—curtailing useless or extravagant expenditures, such as telegraphing, stationery, etc., and keep the expenditure within the income.

The Grand Southern Railway.
Last week the chief interest centered in the Legislative Council. The upper hall of the Lower House was deserted for the lower room of the Upper Body, and members postponing consideration of the financial position of the Province, crowded in, among the ladies and general public, to listen to the debate, to continue and extend the time of the charter to the Grand Southern Railway Company. Had no unfortunate fire occurred to inflame sectional feelings, had no other measure of importance been introduced, still the session of 1880 would have been noteworthy from his bill alone. Never, within our recollection, has any bill excited such strong feeling, never has greater, more persistent untiring effort and influence been brought to bear, to promote or defeat a measure, than was brought against the Grand Southern. The debate in the Lower House where it passed, 24 to 16, was tame indeed, to that in the Upper House, where it was defeated 11 to 5. No one imagined that the discussion in the Council would have been so keen and prolonged, that the supporters of the Bill would have been driven to fight it step by step, or to strive to evade defeat, by many ingenious, or not ingenious devices, even to surrendering claim to the remainder of the subsidy, \$290,000. That Hon. Messrs. Young and Hibbard would strongly support the bill, and that Hon. Messrs. Jones and Lindsay and Hamilton would be its doughty opponents, was expected, but many supposed that the Council would allow it to pass without much further remark; but it happened that particular attention was drawn by the Press, to the action of the Legislative Council, the members found that they would have to debate the bill in the glare of the public eye, they felt that something was expected from them, that they would justify to those who doubted it, their usefulness. Under the circumstances, it is not extraordinary that the bill was thrown out, that no weight was attached to chief argument in support of it, that it would be an act of bad faith towards the Company, to refuse them an extension of time, a concession which the Legislature has invariably granted to other Railway Companies in the Province, under similar circumstances, or that no impression was made by the powerful pleadings and pathetic appeals of Mr. Hibbard in the interest of the Company and the contractor, and on behalf of the poor people along the line, who are dependent for their livelihood on the work going on.
The debate in the Legislative Council, will be a memorable one. None who listened to, and were instructed and amused by it, are likely to forget it soon. Decidedly there is life and fight in the old body yet, and chiefly among its oldest members. It might be objected that at times, the Council did not present the appearance of a grave deliberative body, that some of the members were too frequent in their interruptions, that the scriptural quotations, spoiled in the rendering, were not in good taste, that serio comic allusions to "the better land," "the hereafter," were out of place, and that it was exceeding the licence of debate, for the chief promoter of the bill to accuse the majority of those opposed to it, of being possessed by the devil, or as he put it, "of the spirit which blessed the lips of the Garden of Eden."
Through the Bill has been thrown out of the Legislature, the people of the Province have not heard the last of the Grand Southern Railway.

The Exhibition.
We have much pleasure in being able to inform our readers that the Exhibition will be held in St. John in October next. The Government has determined to make a very liberal grant towards the erection of permanent buildings, which, with the assistance from the City Council and private subscriptions, will enable the Agricultural Society and Citizens' Committee to proceed with the work immediately.
The buildings will be erected on the Drill Square, in close proximity to the Drill Shed. The Dominion Government have given a lease of the grounds for Exhibition purposes at a nominal rent, and will also give the use of the Drill Shed during the time of the Exhibition.
Two plans of the main building have been submitted, but we are not sure which has been adopted, either will do very well, and the Drill Shed affords ample accommodation.
The Intercolonial Railway passes alongside these grounds, and the large deep water terminus of the road, is immediately outside of the fence. It is impossible to have better accommodation, either by land or water. A dozen Steamers can lie at the wharves, irrespective of the state of the tides, and goods or stock can be taken from thence into the yard or buildings with the greatest ease, and without the annoyance of passing through crowded streets.
The water company's pipes are laid into the yard, which will afford an ample supply of water at any point.
The Drill Shed is lighted with gas, so no doubt the new building will be.
The situation is as convenient as we could expect in any city. Three of the main street lead directly into the grounds, which are enclosed with a high fence, affording ample protection.
The grounds are dry and hard, having been prepared for drilling the troops.
We think St. John is fortunate in having obtained such an eligible site, and we trust that no time will be lost in proceeding with the work. It is of the utmost importance that the buildings should be all completed in good time. In every Exhibition we have held, we have been unfortunate in not having the premises ready in time. We trust this will not be a matter of complaint this time. It is a great drawback, when heavy articles cannot be placed some time before the opening.
There is no reason why this may not be the best Exhibition ever held in the Province, and we hope that both the Agriculturists and Mechanics will now go with a will and determination to surpass all former efforts. It is useless to go on spending large sums of money in this way, unless we make some progress.

Quebec's Grand Review.
QUEBEC, April 7.—So far it is thought that the following will be the troops present at the grand review in this city in celebration of Her Majesty's birthday on 24th of May next, in the presence of the viceregal party, and probably of H. R. H. Prince Leopold and the two sons of the Prince of Wales:—The Quebec squadron of Royal Canadian Hussars, 8th Royal Hussars, 6th Battalion and Quebec Field Battery, numbering altogether about 800 men; B Battery, Quebec, and A Battery, Kingston, numbering 300 men; the Fusiliers, two battalions of Prince of Wales' Rifles, Victoria, Field Battery and Cavalry of Montreal, numbering 2,000; the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ontario's 50th Regiment, and the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and most probably the Queen's Own, of Toronto, 600 strong, and the Kingston cadets, both of which corps are said to be very anxious to come, and are only awaiting the Government's permission. Besides the above, the county battalions of the Provinces are desirous of attending, as well as the cadets of the Montreal High School and of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. A Battery is expected to be here for the 24th, and to remain here permanently, B Battery returning to Kingston in its place. As the 24th occurs on Monday, the Montreal troops will arrive here on Sunday morning and attend the review on the English cathedral square.
The 62nd Batt., St. John, has been chosen as the New Brunswick complement to take part in the Review. It is now recruited to its full strength, and is in the course of active drill.
Parnell appears to be jubilant over the result of the elections. He telegraphed, 11th inst., to a paper in Chicago, that—
"Our party has gained nine seats from the Whigs and Tories, while a marked improvement has been effected in its personnel. Forty of our ablest men have been replaced by determined and zealous workers. We expect a good land bill will be introduced and passed immediately. We also anticipate an early passage of the local government measure, as well as the household franchise bill."
Four of those who won places at Ottawa last fall on the Wembleton Team for 1880, have refused to go, their names are Trooper Langstroth, Lieut. Flinn, Capt. Todd, and Pte. Shaw. Their places in the team have been offered to the following waiting men: Pte. Graham, Ont. Capt. Curran, N. S., Pte. Heuston, Manitoba and Sergt. Sutherland, Ottawa.

Deaths.
In this city, on the 13th inst., John Saunders Esq., son of the late Hon. John S. Saunders, aged 50 years.
Brown's Household Panacea
Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieve RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.
It cures pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, and ALL AGES, and IS THE GREAT BELIEVER OF PAIN. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" should be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water (sweetened, if preferred), taken at bedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD, 25 cts. a bottle.
RECOVERING.—Dr. Brown's friends and patients will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his recent injuries, and is able to be out and to attend to his large practice.

SPRING
1880.
JUST RECEIVING:
10 Cases
NEW GOODS.
New Dress Goods,
Black Cashmeres,
Alpacas,
Brown Hollands,
White and Grey Cottons,
Grey and White Cotton Sheatings,
Cretones and Furniture Prints,
Printed Cottons and Piques
Balance of Stock arriving daily.
DEVER BROS.
Fredericton, April 1, 1880.

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.

Report on Canals.
We have received the Report of the Chief Engineer of Canals, John Page, Esq., an imposing looking pamphlet of 502 pages. It was prepared under the direction of Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals, who was desirous of submitting a comprehensive view of the enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, etc., to Parliament. Nothing has been left undone to carry out the request of the Minister, and the result is a very complete description of the different works along the line of Canals, of the progress made, and what yet remains to be done to complete them. It is illustrated by large maps of the Welland and Lachine Canals, and plans of bridges, and enlarged locks, etc. The information given is detailed and clear. The Report is one that no bridge builder and machinist contractor can afford to be without, and we direct the particular attention of such to it, and to the Dominion Government advertisements in another column.
Few people we imagine, have any conception that the enlargements means in some sections of the stretches, the construction of a new line of Canal, or of the enormous amount and difficulty of the work they entail. In the main line of Canadian water communication between Lake Erie and Montreal, a distance of 375 miles, there are seven stretches of Canals, having in the aggregate a length of about 703 miles, on which there are 53 locks. The Canals are being enlarged and new constructed, and the shoals are being cut down and the river bed deepened, so as to allow the passage of vessels drawing fourteen feet of water. When the work of enlargement is completed, and it is now far advanced, vessels of a 1,000, and even of 1,500 tons burden will be able to sail from Chicago and all the Western Lake ports, richly freighted with the grain of the West and North-west, and come up the Gulf, and into the cities on the coast, and across the ocean, and vessels of a like burden will be enabled to carry from the harbors of Nova Scotia, coal to the towns and cities on Lake Ontario, without breaking bulk or stopping. The benefit which will be conferred on Canadian commerce, by the enlargement of the Canals, will more than compensate for the immense cost of the work.

Emigration.
If people of the old Provinces of Canada will emigrate, it is well that they should emigrate to lands within their own Dominion. In the great majority of cases, we believe that those who have given way to the impulse for change, would have done better if they had remained in the locality where they were born and brought up, and in the case of farmers on the lands which they have worked. But when discontented with monotonous work and slow returns, when their imaginations are excited by glowing descriptions of fertile countries far away, (for distance always lends enchantment to the view,) when their competence and wealth can be gained without extraordinary fortune, or excessive labor, when the spirit of restlessness takes possession of them, and they go, it is exceedingly desirable that in changing their homes they should not change their country, their flag, or their allegiance. The numbers who have allowed themselves to be deluded by their imagination when they have heard the great West spoken of, and been betrayed by the prospectuses of emigration bureaus, are incalculable. The advantages which the Great West of the United States offer, are subject to so many disadvantages—as variable and unhealthy climate, isolation, want of pleasant neighborhood, general lawlessness, and roughness of surroundings, and of remunerative markets for produce raised, and the great cost of living, neutralizing to the mechanic and worker, the high rate of wages, that discontent, aggravated by home sickness seizes on the unfortunate victims to the emigration craze, and their lives become a burden to them from disappointed hopes and vain regrets. There are constantly paragraphs to be read in the papers telling how people who had gone out from some of the Provinces in high hopes, have become disappointed and disenchanted. Among others we take the following from the Toronto Mail:—
"A Prince Edward Islander, who was recently deluded by a number of others into going to Colorado, writes to the Charlottetown Examiner warning others from following his example. He says that he has been subjected to storms and severe frosts, contrary to the published reports, and that the rates of wages said to be paid to mechanics are altogether fictitious. For instance, instead of bricklayers earning from \$4 to \$6 per day and masons \$5, these classes are unable to work more than half time owing to bad weather. Times are dull, and the region overworked with labor looking for work, many being willing to labor for their board. The mines of Colorado, writes the Charlottetown Examiner, were rarely remunerative. Of upwards of 3,600 men sent last year, only 300 are paying, and it is estimated that there is \$200 sunk for every \$100 realized."
And this from the Carleton Sentinel:—
"One or two parties who left here last fall for the United States have recently returned disgusted with their experience of the West, and glad to get back to their native land."
And read what the Boston Traveller of the 9th says:—
"Of the thousands who are rushing to Colorado this spring, a large proportion of those who remain until November will wish for no means to get home with their families. It is inevitable that persons who abandon their native place should experience some pain and regret. If they must leave their homes, they should go where they are least likely to feel that they are banished from their country, that they are 'strangers in a strange land.' Though we believe it is far better for the Dominion generally that the

The C. T. A. Sustained.
Early on Tuesday afternoon no one, who had been anxiously expecting them, required to be told that important news affecting the temperance and liquor interests, had just been received, for the large blue flag floating triumphantly in front of the T. R. C. building told the tale. That morning after a long period of suspense, the decision of the Supreme Court of Ottawa on the case argued before it, to test the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act, was given. It reverses the judgment of the Bench of New Brunswick, and maintains that the Canada Temperance Act is "intra vires," of the powers of the General Parliament. The decision was not quite unanimous, as one of the five judges took ground that the act infringed in the powers of the local legislature, but it has established beyond cure, evil or doubt, that the Canada Temperance Act is the law of the land, and one which it is obligatory on the authorities to enforce without fear of favor.
The interregnum of uncertainty, of paralyzed power, unlicensed license, which has endured for eleven months, has come to an end, and all legal objections to it being cleared away, the law is left to its working and to the care of its friends and upholders. There is no doubt that the enthusiasm in favor of it, will be hot for a time, but if it is to be successfully operative, it will have to be enforced with unceasing vigilance.
We copy the *Sent* telegram, giving the decision of the Judges:—
"The Supreme Court met this morning and gave judgment upon the Canada Temperance Act. Chief Justice Ritchie held that the Act is within the scope and authority of the Dominion Parliament. He argued the case from the Trade and Commerce clause of the Union Act of 1867, and declared that the Local Legislature has no power to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors. The Dominion alone has. He was of opinion that the appeal should be allowed. Justices Fournier, Taschereau and Wynne concurred. Justice Henry dissenting, on the conclusion of the other, holding that the powers of the Local and the Dominion are of limited extent, and that there must be express authority conferred by the Imperial Statute of 1867 upon the Dominion Parliament. He dealt with the general question of prohibiting, especially in view of the fact that the specific power of licensing is by the Statute conferred upon the Local Legislature. The five judges took the decision of the Court room to bear the decision of the judges."

Fire in Moncton.
On Tuesday night a disastrous fire swept a portion of Moncton. It broke out about ten, and was not brought under control until eleven in the morning. It commenced in the rear of the dry goods establishment of McSweeney Brothers on Main Street, caught Duffy Block in which were the flour and general stores of A. J. Babang & Co., and the A. C. Jones & Co., destroying both buildings, and spread to Duke Street, consuming the Dalshunt and Davis taverns, McSweeney Bros., had in different Companies, \$14,000 insurance on their stock, and \$5,000 on their shop and fixtures. Babang & Jones & Co., were partially insured. Dalshunt had \$1,750 on his building, and saved all his stock and furniture, as did Davis, but the building occupied by the latter was uninsured, and Miss Wilburn the owner suffers a loss of \$2,000.
SEED WHEAT.—Sheriff Temple has brought from his farm in Gloucester County a large lot of very excellent "Fife Wheat," which he offers for sale. Our farmers should take advantage of this opportunity of procuring a supply of this excellent variety of seed. We think it the best kind for our climate. It is hardy, yields well and makes excellent flour. Orders may be sent to the Sheriff in this city, or if forwarded to us, we will see that they are attended to.

Inspection Invited.
Goods sold at
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
A. A. MILLER & CO.
Fredericton, April 18, 1880.
GROSS, N. B., April 8, 1880.
Messrs. John Richards & Son,
Agents Citizens Insurance Co.
GENTLEMEN,
Having a day received from you as agents of the "Citizens Insurance Co.," of Montreal, One Thousand Dollars, the amount of Insurance on School House destroyed by fire on the 24th March last, we desire publicly to thank you for the promptness with which our claims have been paid.
Yours respectfully,
ALFRED SEELY,
E. M. PATTERSON,
H. A. LOCKAY,
Trustees District No. 2, St. Mary's.

SHOP TO LET.
THAT SHOP situated on Queen Street, at present in the occupation of C. STRANGE, BLACK-SMITH, Esq.,
Apply to
FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Fredericton, April 15, 1880.
NOTICE.
I HEREBY caution any person from purchasing a Note of Hand for \$8, 76 cts by me on the 24th of February, 1880, to Thomas W. Smith, of Hainesville, Parish of Bright, York Co., no value having been received therefor.
GEO. A. CLARK,
Lower Hainesville, April 15.

PAINTING. PAINTING.
WM. LOCKHART,
formerly of the firm of SMITH & LOCKHART, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has established his Paint Shop in Mr. Dunn's Building, above the Bank, of Hainesville, Nova Scotia, and is prepared to undertake and execute all kinds of painting, including House Painting, Glazing, Paper Hanging, Whitewashing & Coloring, at the shortest notice.
Orders left at the Shop or at Jackson Coleman's No. 1 Blue and White Starch, will be promptly attended to.
Fredericton, April 15, 1880.
GEO. HATT & SONS,
ARE just receiving per S. S. California, from London, their first shipment of English Groceries for the season as follows: Coleman's No. 1 Blue and White Starch, Mustard in Kegs and Cans, Worcester Sauce, Mace, Mixed Chow Chow, Lionelli, etc.
Morton's Mixed Pickles, Harvey Sauce, Corn Meal, Arrowroot, Tapioca, etc., and a large stock of Groceries, including Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Eggs, Cocoa, Flour, Cream Tartar, Nutmegs, Macaroni, Mocha, Java, Plantation, Ceylon, Rio and Java, Biscuits, Soda, etc., etc.
LOWEST PRICES.
Fredericton, April 15.

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.

The Financial Statement.
The session has been a most extraordinary one. It has been distinguished by political confusion and paralysis of party spirit. On the principle that, one fire drives out another the fire that partially destroyed the old Legislative Buildings all but extinguished the flames of Opposition in the breast of Mr. Blair and his followers. How very differently would the session have proceeded had the members sat in the old Me. The Government would have been met at once with an expression of want of confidence, and been hotly attacked for their financial and general incapability. Whether it has been saved by fire is a question, which can only be answered by those who absolutely knew the relative strength of parties before the unfortunate, or fortunate event took place. The country may be congratulated that it has, after being afflicted by two long debates on the Seat of Government and Corsets removal question, escaped the infliction of one on a want of confidence motion. At one time things looked threateningly; but fortunately restraining influences were brought to bear on the leader and leading men of the Opposition, so that, not even the objections of the editor of the *Sent* who cracked his whip, and did all in his power to incite an attack on the Government, were of avail to break the political peace.

Demorest's Fashions for Spring and Summer have arrived.
F. B. EDGECOMBE,
Queen Street, Fredericton.

WANTED!
AT the UNIVERSITY of NEW BRUNSWICK, WICK, a Man and his Wife, competent in all the position of Steward and Stewardess of the University.
For particulars apply personally to the President of the University.
E. H. WILMOT, Registrar,
Fredericton, April 15, 1880.
—Rep. Week. Tel. In.

TO RENT.
A COMMODIOUS Flat of House on King St., opposite Methodist Church.
Possession given 1st of May.
Apply to
G. S. CLARKE,
Albion House,
April 15th-1880.

Flow Prints.
On hand, Small & Fisher, Connell Bros. of Woodstock, and C. B. Records of Moncton, Woodstock and Land Sides always in stock. Frost & Woods' prints, land sides, and sole plates for their steel plates constantly on hand.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS,

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
Tenders for Rolling Stock.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of TUESDAY, the 20th APRIL, 1880, to immediately supply of FOUR LOCOMOTIVES.
Drawings and Specifications may be seen and other information obtained, on application at the Mechanical Superintendent's Office, Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N. B.
By order,
F. BRAUN, Secretary.

United States & Montreal.
1 DOZ. 8 x 12 Cherry Rustic Mosaic Frames; 2 doz. 10 x 14 Cherry Rustic Frames; 2 doz. 16 x 20 Cherry Rustic Frames; 200 doz. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 5 1/2 x 6 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 7 1/2 x 8 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 8 1/2 x 9 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 9 1/2 x 10 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 10 1/2 x 11 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 11 1/2 x 12 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 12 1/2 x 13 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 13 1/2 x 14 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 14 1/2 x 15 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 15 1/2 x 16 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 16 1/2 x 17 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 17 1/2 x 18 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 18 1/2 x 19 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 19 1/2 x 20 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 20 1/2 x 21 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 21 1/2 x 22 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 22 1/2 x 23 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 23 1/2 x 24 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 24 1/2 x 25 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 200 doz. 25 1/2 x 26 1/2 Mosaic Tiles; 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