

**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, Hosiery, 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 DEPART-  
MENT a perfect fit every time or no trade.  
**WANTED IMMEDIATELY:**  
10 TONS Washed Wool, 10,000 bush. Oats;  
10 tons Buckwheat Meal;  
4 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. Ele-  
gant VASES, etc. Jewelry,  
Watches, Fancy Goods, etc.  
Prices low.

**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.  
Fton, Dec. 11.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
THE MARITIME FARMER will be sent to  
any new or delivered to the city for **One  
Dollar** a year in advance. Ac-  
ceptable advertisements will be inserted at  
the rate of six cents a line for the first inser-  
tion 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 8, 1880.  
**The Future of Canada.**  
The future of Canada has been a subject  
of discussion in the New York Herald, and  
was commented upon by the Toronto Globe,  
all of them from the fact that some gentle-  
men—a few Conservative M. P.'s, and a Li-  
beral one, lawyers, merchants, contractors,  
clergymen, to the number of 70, met, the  
evening before Xmas, in the Windsor Hotel,  
Montreal, to dine and formed a Society of  
Political Economy. The Rev. Mr. Bray, an  
Englishman, and editor and proprietor of the  
Canada Spectator, took the chair, and explained  
the object of the Society, which was to dis-  
cuss questions bearing on the status of Can-  
ada in the future—Imperial Federation, In-  
dependence, or Annexation. One of the ul-  
timate Herald reporters sent an account of  
it to his paper, and another of them inter-  
viewed Sir Francis Hincks, and Mr. McMaster,  
M. P. for Glengarry, one of the leading spirits  
in "the Society," who happened to be in  
New York, and from the statements made  
by these gentlemen not a little misrepresen-  
ted by the reporter, the editor cooked up a  
sensational article, *suo more*, to the effect  
that the subject of independence or annexa-  
tion was exciting intense feeling in Canada,  
that the matter would be made a question  
at the meeting of next Parliament.

Sir Francis certainly did not, in his con-  
versation with the reporter, encourage the  
idea that there was any annexation feeling in  
Canada, "although," he said, "there is no  
political question which would cause so  
much deep feeling if the real political leaders  
were in favor of it. At present the country  
is absorbed in its internal affairs, and the  
feeling in favor of separation from England is  
very limited." He gave an account of the  
leading promoters of the "Society of Political  
Economy," which was calculated to hurt  
their feelings. Goldwin Smith was an able  
writer, but impractical, and quite unfit to  
act the role of an agitator; he was going to  
publish a paper, *The Bytander*, to advocate  
annexation; Mr. Perrault, formerly Cana-  
dian Commissioner at the Paris Exposition,  
who holds some absurd ideas that England  
prevents Canada from negotiating its own  
treaties, and thereby hampers its efforts to  
secure its own commercial advantage; Rev.  
Mr. Bray, an English clergyman who owns  
the Canadian Spectator, which has proved a  
financial failure; Mr. McMaster, a young  
lawyer, but quite inexperienced and without  
influence. Mr. McMaster, on the other hand,  
in his interview with the Herald reporter,  
spoke of Sir Francis as an Imperial pensioner,  
a statesman of the old fashioned type, wed to  
his imperial crochets and unwilling to un-  
derstand the will of the rising generation in  
Canada. He thought that it was probable  
that there was a strong feeling in Canada  
in favor of annexation, but he was convinced  
that it was an inconceivable fact that there  
was an earnest and wide spread desire for  
independence in the future. He pronounced  
himself strongly in favor of independence,  
and claimed that it was favored by the mer-  
chants and railway men, and that the ques-  
tion was assuming grand proportions. He  
accused Canadian statesmen (with more  
truth than they will like to acknowledge)  
of holding two sets of opinions, one for private  
and the other for public life; the private  
opinion being the convictions of their hearts,  
and the public, more political mockeries. And  
he challenged Sir Francis to deny that the  
feeling in favor of Canadian independence  
was not lodged secretly in the highest circles  
of Dominion politics.

The Herald, which has a peculiar facility  
in jumping to wished for conclusions, claimed,  
in an editorial paragraph, 21st inst., on  
the strength of Mr. McMaster's statements,  
that independence (with annexation to fol-  
low soon, of course,) was ardently desired  
by the whole people of Canada. Another of  
its reporters interviewed the Hon. David A.  
Ross, ex-Attorney General of Quebec, who  
is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and  
more encouragement was received from him.  
Mr. Ross said that the independence and  
annexation feeling was not very prevalent in  
Quebec, but was gaining ground, taking root  
in Montreal and Toronto; it had a hold on  
Ottawa, but there the question was spoken  
of in whispers. He claimed that the intro-  
duction of the N. P. tariff had been the first  
step towards independence, and that the  
next would be the abolishment of the local  
legislature, and the consolidation of a strong  
central government, and that it would be  
desire to do so. The natives of Ontario  
made a prominent question at the next ses-  
sion of the Dominion Legislature. Mr. Ross'  
further statements went to show that Canada,  
having attained independence and established  
free commercial intercourse with the United  
States could easily slide into annexation.

If it had not been for the New York  
Herald, which is nothing if not sensational,  
we would have heard nothing of the inde-  
pendence and annexation feeling in Canada.  
There always has been among a few in Can-  
ada, a desire for annexation. We can all  
remember that about twelve years ago, when  
the Gladstone Liberal Government was in  
power in England, that independence was  
powerfully advocated, and even encouraged,  
by the Governor General, Lord Lisgar. He  
would be a bold man, who—remembering the  
changes which have taken place in a few  
years, and knowing how variable is public  
sentiment, how quickly a revulsion would set  
in were a liberal government, with a cold in-  
dependent colonial policy, again in power in  
England,—would say that independence with  
its corollary annexation, will not again be-  
come subjects of open and free discussion.  
The Dominion may, in time, grow too pow-  
erful and populous to remain in a mere sub-  
ordinate position; its statesmen and people  
may be forced to the conclusion, that both  
for its interest and honor, it is expedient  
that Canada should assume the position  
of an independent nation, with its political  
and responsibilities, and claim the right of  
making treaties, entering into alliances, and  
choosing its own chief ruler, and of being re-  
presented abroad by accredited ambassadors,  
and in the meanwhile, she is safest, most se-  
cure, under the aegis of the British Crown.  
Looking at the political state of our repub-  
lican neighbors, where force and fraud govern  
the elections, where the will of the people,  
who are supposed to rule, is misdirected by  
caucuses and professional wire pullers, where  
there is a continual political turmoil, where  
parties are fiercely and bitterly opposed to  
each other, where the future is uncertain, no  
friend of the Dominion would counsel annexa-  
tion. "Better to bear the ills we have,  
than fly to others which we know not of,"  
of which we can have a shrewd guess.

**Dandling the Rag Baby.**  
The delusion, idea, mania, call it what you  
will, that it is possible for a country to grow  
rich and prosperous, by an unlimited issue of  
unconvertible paper money, has a fast hold  
upon many minds. History, from the time  
when the experiment of issuing irredeemable  
paper notes, was first, we believe, tried on a  
large scale, during the French revolution when  
the Directory issued illimitable assignats  
down to the years, after the American civil  
war fails to convince them, that the drain upon  
the credit of the country gradually and surely  
destroys it, and, that the bits of money,  
though they bear the government stamp, be-  
come depreciated, and all but worthless. In  
France, at last, so extreme was the deprecia-  
tion that it took a fearful assignat to pur-  
chase the commonest article. Of course wood  
did not mean to say that greenbacks ever fell so  
low, but there is little doubt, that they de-  
creased very greatly in value, which was  
shown in the increased prices of all articles,  
and that if their circulation had been ex-  
panded, instead of being restricted, financial con-  
fusion would have ensued.

Those who read the papers attentively,  
must see that among ourselves there are some  
who are fond of dandling the rag baby, who  
have their pet currency ideas, and see in  
them the secret of prosperity for the country.  
In the Dominion government there is one  
member, if there are not more, who cherish  
theories of founding the circulating medium  
of the country, on its lands, property, credit,  
and of building all its great public works by  
unredeemable and unlimited paper money,  
and last session, we know that Mr. Wallace  
introduced some resolutions with that ten-  
dency. The government organs dealt with  
the matter rather tenderly. Knowing some  
of the working of the paper money, the gov-  
ernment, they probably knew that they  
tended to subsidize, if we may so say, "the  
national policy," with some scheme of a  
"national currency."

Last week the Toronto Mail treated the  
question of fiat money, irredeemable cur-  
rency, very gingerly; it by no means de-  
nounced it as a fallacy, and only said that  
the time had not come when such an experi-  
ment could be made. But the Mail had an  
object in mentioning the matter, which was  
to prepare the minds of its readers for some  
measure to amend the Act, empowering the  
government to raise the maximum of notes  
issued by them on the security of specie and  
debentures, which now stands at \$12,000,000,  
and for all excess over which issue the Re-  
ceiver General is obliged to hold dollar for  
dollar in specie. It holds that there is a  
general opinion among Conservatives, that  
the government circulation is hardly suffi-  
cient for the business needs of the country,  
the total currency being \$35,000,000, of  
which \$23,000,000 are Bank, and \$12,000,000  
Government note, circulation. If the  
government bring down a measure such as  
is indicated, it must be looked upon as a sort  
of concession to the inconceivable paper men;  
as the Mail puts it, "the more conserva-  
tive of the progressive party would gladly  
welcome, and those who are more advanced  
who gladly accept a reasonable increase in  
our currency." An increase of the maxi-  
mum of the well secured circulation by the  
government would be a benefit to the  
business men of the country, but, neverthe-  
less it is dandling of the Rag Baby.

**Extraordinary Longevity.**  
A correspondent writing from South Rich-  
mond, sends us some interesting particulars  
regarding one of the eldest residents in Irish  
settlement, or any other settlement. John  
McKee was born in the county of Donegal,  
Ireland, on the 2nd of February, 1777, and is  
consequently now close on 103 years of age.  
He went to Richmond in the year 1814,  
where he took a farm on which he has lived  
ever since. He has enjoyed good health  
during his long life, and his fair to live  
some years longer. Our correspondent does  
not tell us, whether Mr. McKee has been a  
total abstainer, and a non-smoker, whether  
he has during his protracted existence, re-  
frained from the seductions of whiskey and  
the duden, but he does tell us that he has  
lived a good life, a good neighbor and honest  
man, the esteem of all who knew him,  
has raised a large family, and that now, in  
his patriarchal age he finds himself in good  
circumstances, and with a "troop of friends."  
He is still smart upon his feet, and as straight  
as most men, and is able to move about and  
attend to a number of chores around the  
house and about the farm. Last fall, he, for  
a bed, reaped ten dozen sheaves in half a day.  
Our correspondent tells "a remarkable in-  
stance" in Mr. McKee's life. Before leaving  
Ireland, when he was young, he was named  
as the subject in the lease of a property under  
what is called a life lease, and every year he  
has to certify that he is still alive.

It is not often one comes across such a well  
authenticated case of extraordinary longevity.  
Noted that Mr. McKee has got into such a  
strong habit of living, and has turned the cen-  
tury, he will likely go on for a score of  
years longer, and we hope he may, if he has  
a desire to do so. The natives of Ontario  
made a prominent question at the next ses-  
sion of the Dominion Legislature. Mr. Ross'  
further statements went to show that Canada,  
having attained independence and established  
free commercial intercourse with the United  
States could easily slide into annexation.

Tuesday's Telegraph contained two very  
interesting letters bearing directly and indi-  
rectly on the settlement of the country, one  
from Mr. Chas. H. Lugin, (with an illustra-  
tive map,) on the farming lands of the  
Upper St. John and the Restigouche, the  
other from Mr. George Parker, of Cole's Is-  
land, (whom the editor in his letter persis-  
tently calls Mr. Taylor, as if the man did not  
know his own name) on our Great Northwest  
with comparisons between it and New Brun-  
swick, much in favor of the latter.  
We do not know, but, that the perusal of  
the letter of Mr. Parker, who set out from  
New Brunswick last April, in search of his  
farm on the Bayne river, but could not reach  
it in consequence of the country on the route  
to the settlement being submerged under six  
feet of water, and not likely to subside till  
July, will do as much to determine our young  
men to settle in their native Province, as Mr.  
Lugin's with its picturesque description of  
the fine farm lands lying in a fertile state  
between the St. John and the New Brun-  
swick Railway, and the Restigouche and the  
I. C. Railway. Mr. L. computes that there  
are 300,000 acres of Crown Lands in Carle-  
ton, Victoria and Madawaska, now available  
for settlement, besides a million acres owned  
by the New Brunswick Railway Company,  
which he thinks might be purchased at the  
rate of a dollar per acre. He thinks that it  
will be the duty of the Dominion Govern-  
ment to purchase these lands, and promises  
to give, in another letter, his reasons for ar-  
guing that to this conclusion. We certainly  
think, that the Dominion Government, in its  
anxiety to further the development of the  
Northwest, should not neglect so fine a field  
for settlement, as the lands between the St.  
John and Restigouche offer. They are com-  
pactly to be sold to suit \$30,000,000, a  
population which would add immensely  
to the rank of Canada.

The St. John Globe office has sent out a  
New Year's Card, handsomely executed in  
gold and silver, designed, engraved and  
printed by Chas. Row, which bears a world  
of meaning on its face. Across it, with gold-  
en lines run "the emblems of the year," and  
"and pendant from their small peak  
entitled "Government patronage." The  
"St. John Globe" is represented, resplendent  
above the Western Hemisphere, and the  
golden "Sun," the head on top of the "Tele-  
graph" pole, and the Cock on the wind vane,  
all turn with a solemn glance in the direc-  
tion of "government patronage." On the  
left hand corner two naked little boys slide  
down a hill of ice, in a red toboggan, one of  
them bearing a flag, on which is inscribed  
"A Happy New Year." The whole is en-  
closed within a handsome gold border.

**The Market Cash Before the Courts.**  
—His Honor the Chief Justice, gave judg-  
ment in the County Court House Market  
Case on Monday. He held, that the  
plaintiff's grant, a market was established  
at that place; that the City could control the  
Market by regulation, but had no right to  
impose tolls there, and that the Market in  
question was therefore a Free Market.  
Mr. H. B. Rainford, Jm., appeared for  
the defendant, Mr. W. M. Beckwith  
and E. L. Watson, for the City.  
This decision of the Chief Justice, will  
set at rest the excitement regarding market  
tolls that have taken up so much atten-  
tion of late.

Some people have noticed that heat from  
stoves and furnaces passes readily from north  
to south or northwest to southwest, and that  
only in very still weather will the heat pass  
in the contrary way. Rooms lying to the  
south and east of another room with a stove  
in it are easily warmed, but rooms to the  
west or north cannot be heated nearly so  
well. This is probably owing to the air in  
rooms following the direction of the wind  
outside, which will blow from the north  
usually. Some of our readers might  
see considerable in fuel by arranging stoves  
in accordance with the above suggestions.

**GRIP'S CARTOON THIS WEEK** is more than  
usually striking. A young traveller dressed  
a la mode is standing upon his trunk and  
registering at Father Time's Hotel, as Mr.  
1880, and valet, which said valet is rather a  
luxurious individual, with a dilapidated hat,  
labelled "hard times." The *Bytander* in  
the office looks up at a series of pictures upon  
the wall, and depicts the transition of the  
times at different nations in Europe  
and America. This and several other good  
bits with some clever articles upon current  
topics make *Grip* a very welcome visitor.

**The Situation in South America.**  
It is now nine months since the forces of  
Chili occupied the so-called disputed terri-  
tory, which is not only one of several dis-  
tricts in South America which are claimed  
by two or more sovereign States. There are  
unsettled boundary questions now pending  
between Peru and Chile, between Peru and  
the Argentine Republic, as to the  
ownership of Patagonia, between New-  
Granada and Ecuador, and between Venez-  
uela and Colombia. What General Miller  
marked out the limits of the liberated  
Republic upon the map with the point of  
his sword, the map was probably imperfect,  
and perhaps his weapon had been blunted by  
long service in the field. At present a  
primitive plan for carving up a continent has  
been the occasion of much blood and diplo-  
matic correspondence. Bolivia is a large  
inhabited territory for her extent, and an  
outlet to the sea the great liberator allowed a  
narrow strip of her territory to cross the Andes,  
and furnish her with a short 200 miles of  
coast between Peru on the north and Chile  
on the south. Near the mouth of this  
strait, on ordinary maps, or all the territory  
south of the twenty-third degree, has always  
been claimed by Chile, and the claim has  
been fortified by a revolution in 1825, when  
Peru, between which State and Bolivia a  
secret alliance had been formed three years  
ago. Early in April the Chileans threw an  
anchor into the sea, and a fleet of warships  
and transports on the coast, and took pos-  
session of Cobija, Santa Barbara, Manilla,  
and Calama, which still further to the  
north, have been pending the entire posses-  
sion of Bolivia was under the Andes. These  
forces have never been attacked, and Chile  
holds the territory still.

During the summer and early Autumn  
the hot sun, the hot winds, the hot  
armies, but a series of successes by the  
Peruvians on the sea, and notably the  
brilliant and destructive career of the  
Huascar, the Peruvian iron-plated man-of-  
war, the little republic of Chile, the  
organization, and the people were determined  
and patient. Meantime the Allies had  
been fortified by a revolution in 1825, when  
Peru—under the Prud, the Peruvian  
President, at Arica, and the other  
150 miles further south, in the vicinity  
of Pisagua and Iquique, the support of the  
dismantled Peruvian fleet, and the  
for many years furnished the Republic with  
a considerable proportion of its revenue.  
At last the superiority of the Chilean navy  
asserted itself, the Peruvian fleet was swept  
from the sea, and the Chilean transports  
were free to carry an invading army up  
the coast. Something like 16,000 men set  
out from Antofagasta and landed at Pisagua.  
The success of this expedition had been  
decisive. After the gallant storming of the  
heights of Pisagua, a second victory was  
gained near Mount San Francisco, and the  
Chilean reports give the details of a  
triumph at Tarapaca which places this en-  
tire district at the mercy of the invaders,  
and virtually annihilates the allied army.  
The division of Prado is too far away to  
render any assistance, and the Peruvian  
who seized the Huascar and commanded her  
during her brief little unpleasantness with  
Her Majesty's vessels, the Amethyst and  
Shah, has a revolutionary muttering,  
and in La Paz, and a general spirit of defection  
among the Bolivian troops. Altogether,  
there is nothing in the military situation to  
prevent a Chilean army from landing at  
Callao and marching upon Lima, as was sug-  
gested as a probability in these columns more  
than a month ago. The Allies have no  
revenues and no credit, while Chile can com-  
mand the sea and money for long struggle.  
Her bonds in European markets are now  
quoted at better prices than our own securities  
were long after the surrender of Lee.  
Her paper currency, of which she has made  
up the bulk of her money, is now at par,  
while exchange on Peru is less than 14 cents.  
Her troops are well disciplined and thor-  
oughly equipped, and they have displayed ex-  
cellent fighting qualities in all these recent  
engagements. The same characteristics of  
perseverance, enterprise, and industry, to-  
gether with the higher moral qualities of  
integrity and respect for authority and re-  
verence for law which have given her suc-  
cess. The same characteristics of the family  
of nations, are now apparent in the patience,  
economy, and organized steadiness with  
which she is conducting the war. The  
great political corruption and utter lack  
of national honesty which characterize the  
Governments of Peru and Bolivia, together  
with the lazy, thriftless and unstable habits  
of the people, and the want of energy in  
contest an unequal one, in spite of the per-  
sonal bravery of the Allies and their great  
superiority in numbers. Stable institutions,  
honest government, discipline and credit will  
tell in the long run.

**News of the Week.**  
The exports of deals from New Brun-  
swick in 1879, 151,374,775 sup. feet, were  
smaller than they have been since 1872, in  
which year they amounted to 140,643,000.  
But in 1872, 80,000,000 sup. feet of boards  
planks and scantlings were exported, making  
the total amount of sawn lumber exports  
greater by 40,000,000 sup. feet than they  
were in 1879. If the exports of last year  
were small they were more than sufficient  
to meet the demands of the market. Lately,  
however, lumber has looked up. In the  
early part of December, the stock of deals  
in St. John amounted to 42,000,000 sup. ft.,  
which, it is expected, will be sold before  
spring at profitable rates. The shipments  
to Europe from St. John in December in  
1879, 9,534,170 sup. feet, were 688,175  
more than in 1878. The most Reverend  
John Baptist Scamella, of Gibraltar, has  
been chosen by the Pope, Papal Delegate for  
Canada and Newfoundland, in succession to  
the late Monsignor Conroy. Henry F.  
Parley, who has commanded the New Brun-  
swick Engineers, formed in 1825—since  
1874, has been obliged to give up the  
company, as, by the order closing the office  
of the Department of Public Works, he is  
transferred to Ottawa. On Friday night he  
took farewell of officers, non-commissioned  
officers and men, and was presented with  
their photographs in a handsome frame  
..... It was asserted in Washington, 27th  
inst., that General Butler was the god of  
evil outside the machine who wanted  
Governor Garcelon to count in his friends the  
Fusionists. The Fusionists were thrown  
into a great state of consternation, the day  
before, by the discovery of a "marces nit"  
—of a clause in the constitution of the State  
of Maine, which seemed to indicate that  
Governor Garcelon's term of office expired  
Jan. 1st, which would create an interreg-  
num between 1st and 7th, the most critical  
period of the struggle, which would have  
to be filled by Hayes—President of the Senate  
who is a Republican. The feeling aroused  
throughout the State—if editorial comments  
and telegraph reports are to be credited—  
has been and is intense. The story is told that  
the number of Congregationalists, in Gardiner,  
were about to pass over to the Episcopal  
Church, because their pastor had signed the  
call for a Republican indignation meeting,  
when they found that the Episcopalian  
minister had gone further, and made a  
speech at it. The Rev. Mr. Tilden—pas-  
tor of the First Baptist Church, at Augusta,  
is accused of having preached a warlike  
sermon which was prompted and prepared  
by some leading politicians! The Fusionists  
who committed the wrong—or in whose  
interests the Governor committed it—are, as  
is natural, the most bellicose and violent.  
They threaten to induct and maintain their  
representatives in both branches of the  
Legislature by physical force. The Republi-  
cans strong, we suppose, in the justice  
of the cause, are more calm, and seem willing  
to abide by the opinion of the Supreme  
Court. That opinion was issued on Satur-  
day, and was adverse to the stand taken by  
Governor Garcelon and Council; their deci-  
sion being, that formal orders should not  
deprive the people of their rights, and that  
the Governor had no right to go beyond  
the returns in issuing election certificates.  
The decision of the Supreme Court did not  
convince Governor Garcelon that he was  
wrong. His friends the Fusionists, he to  
Tuesday, 9th inst., have been holding secret  
meetings, but keeping dark as to their in-  
tentions. They have all along claimed that  
they will be able to organize a Legislature.  
The Republicans concede that they could  
organize the Senate, but deny that they  
would be able to get together a quorum in  
the House of Representatives. On Tuesday  
afternoon counsel argued before the Governor  
in Council, claiming the right of twelve  
Representatives of five cities, to take part  
in the organization of the Legislature, and  
the question was referred to a Committee  
on elections, who were to report on the 7th.....  
Sir Garnet Wolseley will shortly leave  
Cape to visit England; he is satisfied that  
there will be no trouble with the Boers of  
the Transvaal, who are by no means unani-  
mous in their determination to fight for their  
independence, and has told Sir Barle Freer  
to keep his mind easy on the subject.....  
Since the beginning of the year the three  
most noted rivers in Europe, the Danube, the  
Seine, and the Thames have been rising.  
Vienna stands in danger of being flooded, an  
enormous deal of damage has been done in  
Paris, and Kensington, London, has been  
partially submerged, many houses have been  
isolated and several valuable bridges swept  
away..... William Gray married Thomas  
Mullin in Compton County, Quebec, in order  
to possess himself of a trifling sum of money,  
the latter set fire to the shanty and burnt  
the remains of his victim in order to conceal his  
crime. The wife of the murdered man is  
suspected of being his accomplice..... Par-  
nell and Dillon arrived in New York on the  
1st inst., and met an encouraging reception,  
and a promise of moral and material aid.  
The patriots and agitators will be feted and ad-  
dressed to their heart's content by their blood  
in the States. On Sunday, 6 to 8000  
people assembled in Madison Square Gardens,  
to hear Parnell, and on Monday a number of  
former residents of the County of Meath,  
presented him with an address. Parnell and  
Dillon have crossed the seas to evoke the  
sympathies of the Irish American race in  
their agitation against the land laws and  
their demand for Home Rule, and to solicit  
and take up subscriptions for the relief of  
the destitute and starving in Ireland. The Irish  
in America are warm hearted, cherish their  
old home affections, and have never in the  
hour of their distress, forgotten their kin on  
the old sod. Subscriptions will, no doubt,  
pour in, but it will be too bad, if the money  
is kept the starving from death is di-  
verted to swell the agitation fund, if while  
the feelings of charity are aroused by a  
misrepresented appeals, passions and old ha-  
bit are inflamed, by incendiary harangues,  
and the people of Ireland are, by the ready  
applause with which they are received, de-  
luded into thinking that in the event, (not  
very probably certain) of their entering on  
a struggle with the power of England for in-  
dependence, and the possession of the land,  
they will have assistance in men, material,  
and money from their brethren on this side  
of the ocean. Parnell, after he is lionized  
in New York, will go to Boston, Philadel-  
phia and Chicago. The proceedings at the  
receptions in the matter in the addresses and  
speeches, will be much the same in these  
cities, as they have been in New York. We  
suppose that his visit to America, will not  
extend much beyond the last of the month,  
as the Imperial Parliament opens early in  
February, and he will no doubt wish to be  
in his place, and make himself as disagreeable  
an obstructionist as possible..... The  
young man named Gonzales, who recently  
made an attempt on the life of King Alfonso,  
in the course of a cross examination, made the  
following declaration, that there existed an as-  
sociation in Europe, which works in dark and  
mysterious ways, whose object it is to assas-  
sinate all the crown heads, not even to ex-  
cepting our good Queen Victoria. The at-

tempts that have been made on the lives of  
Emperor of Germany, of the Kings of Italy,  
Spain, and of the Czar, were instigated by it,  
perpetrated by its secretly hired agents.  
If such an association exists, it will have lo-  
cal habitation or name. The members  
will move about unnoted in the great capitals  
and in some retired restaurants conspire over  
their cigars and cafe au lait, and carefully  
disguised, will select and hire their tools  
among the janitors of the foreign palaces,  
.....6000 people attended a tenants' meet-  
ing at Killarney, on Sunday..... Lord  
Lytton, Viceroy of India, at a State banquet  
in Calcutta, on New Year's Day, said that  
the year opened with happier auguries, and  
that the work of the soldiers in Afghanistan  
would not be completed until the future  
peace of India was secured by solid guaran-  
tees for the good behavior of its Afghan  
neighbors..... M. De Lesseps was enthusias-  
tically received, Jan. 1st, on his arrival at  
Aspinwall. Three days holidays were pro-  
claimed, and the old city of Panama was  
brilliantly illuminated, and its Cathedral-  
Towers and ruined fortresses, and high tiled  
roofs profusely decorated with flags in hi-  
onor. He inaugurated the work of a cere-  
monies took place on board a steamer at the  
mouth of the Rio Grande, in the presence of  
functionaries of the Panama and Colombian  
governments. It will take six months before  
the verification of the surveys is completed  
which work has been undertaken by M.  
Dircks, and then the work of constructing  
the canal will commence..... The prospect  
of the iron and steel trade in the United  
States, which has received a great impetus  
from the increased demand for railroad iron,  
steel wire for fencing, and tanks and pipes  
for the oil regions, are very good for 1880.  
The importation of iron to the amount prob-  
ably of 500,000 tons, will be greater than it  
was in 1879, and as more mills and furnaces  
will be running the production will be greater.  
The total production in 1879 was 1,550,000  
tons, against 1,157,000 in 1878..... It is  
stated in a Washington dispatch, 2nd inst.,  
that a treasury circular computes the value  
of foreign silver coin at bullion value. Com-  
pared with gold dollar as the unit of value,  
the Austrian florin is estimated at 41 3-10  
cents, and the dollar of Central America,  
United States of Columbia, Ecuador, Peru,  
Bolivia, is reduced from 93 5-10 to 80-6-10  
cents, the dollar of Mexico from 10 15-10 to  
92 6-10. The gold dollar of the Nether-  
lands is taken as a monetary unit at 40 2-10  
cents..... The sale of the Carleton (west  
side of the St. John harbor) fisheries took  
place on Wednesday afternoon, and realized  
\$2,044.80. Last year they only realized  
\$1,045.75, the sum of the most valuable  
whales not sold..... Both Houses of the  
Legislature met yesterday in Augusta Maine,  
and the Fusionists organized the House with  
70 present. It is thought, that the Republi-  
cans will qualify to vote, and participate in  
Legislation action. The Fusionists appear  
determined to stand to the position gained.

**Marriages.**  
At Fredericton, on the 31st ult., by Rev. J.  
Fowler, M. A., Mr. John A. Strong, of John-  
stone, Queens County, to Elizabeth A. Aitken,  
of Fredericton.  
At St. Thomas Church, Stanley, on the 31st  
ult., by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, B. A., Mr.  
James Patchell to Mary E., eldest daughter of  
H. Moore, Esq., both of Stanley, York County.

**Deaths.**  
At Douglas, on Sunday, 4th inst., Eliza  
Saunders, wife of Capt. George Clements, and  
fifth daughter of the late Judge William Hub-  
bard, of Burton, aged 78 years.  
At South Boston, on 5th inst., William  
Thomas Fitzpatrick, a native of Fredericton,  
aged 72 years.  
At Inverloch, Kingsley, on the 7th inst.,  
Alexander McFarlane, aged 74 years, a native  
of Aryleshire, Scotland.

**New Advertisements.**  
**Air Tight Stoves.**  
12 AIR TIGHT STOVES—American pat-  
ent—just received, and for sale low  
by R. CHESTNUT & SONS.  
Fredericton, Jan. 8, 1880.  
**MUNICIPALITY OF YORK.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the SEMI-AN-  
NUAL MEETING of the COUNTY COUNCIL  
of the Municipality of York will be held at the  
County Court House, in the City of York, on  
the 13th day of January next.  
Dated the 30th day of December, A. D. 1879.  
HENRY B. RAINFORD, Jr.,  
Secy. Treas.

**NOTICE.**  
I HAVE this day admitted into partnership  
with me, CHARLES L. RICHARDS, The  
Insurance and Railway Ticket business will  
hereafter be conducted under the name of  
**JOHN RICHARDS & SON,**  
for whom a continuance of the large patronage  
hitherto so kindly bestowed upon me is most  
respectfully solicited for the new firm.  
JOHN RICHARDS.  
Jan. 7—8ms.  
**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. 6, 1880—2

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber offers for sale his property  
near the mouth of the Keswick  
Bright, on the Road leading to TRIPP SETTLE-  
MENT.  
The Farms consists of seventy-five acres of  
good land, on which is a New Dwelling House.  
Price made to suit the depositee state of  
the times, and terms of payment reasonable.  
T. CLOWES BROWN.  
Fredericton, Jan. 8, 1880—4  
To Richard Long, Herbert Long, and  
George Coulthard:  
TAKE NOTICE, that in pursuance of a power  
of sale, contained in a Mortgage from the  
late Richard Long to the Rev. Church War-  
den 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., at the house  
of the principal and interest secured by the said  
Mortgage, viz:—  
"All that lot or tract of land, situate and being  
in the Parish of Queensbury and County of York,  
described as lot number eighty, granted to Na-  
thaniel Crowther, by deed, bearing date the 12th  
day of November, A. D. 1841; and also that other piece  
of land situate in the Parish aforesaid, known and  
described as the upper half of lot number seventy-  
nine, in Block number three, granted to John  
McGowan, in the grant to the Guides and Fish-  
ermen," Dated the 5th day of January, 1880.

**Finding the Shears.**  
Mrs. Major Wheelock, wife of the old  
pioneer and eminently respected citizen of  
that name, leaned over the banister the  
other morning and answered him:  
"The shears? Why, they are right down  
there somewhere," was using them not  
five minutes ago."  
The Major wanted them to trim off a  
horse blanket at the barn, and he marched  
to the sitting-room and up to the family  
work-basket. Of course they were there.  
He tumbled a ball of yarn, a paper of pins,  
a half-made garment, a button-box, and a  
box of needles, and the shears were among  
them. He set fire to the shanty and burnt  
the remains of his victim in order to conceal his  
crime. The wife of the murdered man is  
suspected of being his accomplice..... Par-  
nell and Dillon arrived in New York on the  
1st inst., and met an encouraging reception,  
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their agitation against the land laws and  
their demand for Home Rule, and to solicit  
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the destitute and starving in Ireland. The Irish  
in America are warm hearted, cherish their  
old home affections, and have never in the  
hour of their distress, forgotten their kin on  
the old sod. Subscriptions