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Communications.

Misrepresentation.
To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
Sir.—The St. John Sun of yesterday morning, remarked that the mercury at Fredericton on Monday morning, was 12 below zero! This is had enough; but the Capital of last evening, based upon the report of St. John contemporary to the same effect, and says also that the mercury was 12 below zero! Had our smart man taken a little pains to inquire for correct information, he would have learned that instead of the mercury being 12 below zero, it was 10 above—a difference of only 22 degrees out of the way! It was cold enough in all conscience last Monday, but why exaggerate, or what is worse here a paragraph upon misrepresentation or misinformation? It is even worse than the Boot and Shoe Factory that was to be started "right off" at Gibson upon the most "reliable authority."
Fredericton, April 6, 1881.

How the "Fracas" Occurred.
To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
Sir.—The account given in the Capital of the 31st ult., of what took place at the Normal School after the prostration, headed "The Fracas," is so far from being correct, and unjust to me in its implication, that I feel called upon to let my friends as well as the public know just what did occur. On Monday morning, the 28th March, I received personal instructions from Mr. Winslow of the Public Works Department, to take charge of all the furniture and material belonging to the Legislative Council and store it away in an upper room in the Normal School building, which I did, with the exception of the table belonging to the Clerk and Assistant Clerk, which remained in the lower room as they were still using the building. The next afternoon (Tuesday) when they had got through, as I was, by direction of Mr. Botsford and Mr. Paisley, taking the Assistant Clerk's table to his office and some engrossed Bills to the Secretary's Office, I met Mr. Paisley in the hall. He wanted to know where I was taking those things to. I merely laughed at him. He then forbade me taking anything out of the building. I replied, that "if he wanted to know where they were going, he had better jump on the cart and drive down and see." The furniture of the Legislative Council was put away by me, and up to this time I had as much right in the lumber room as Mr. Paisley or anyone else.

On Wednesday morning, the Legislative Librarian inquired of me if I knew anything of a list of Library Books kept by Mr. Tibbitts during the Session. I told him I thought I had it in my drawer at the Normal School, but supposed he would not want it now as he had got the books. He (the Librarian) then said that what was in the list was as to check them off his book. I replied that I would likely be up town sometime through the day, and that I would go in and get it. About a clock, I went to the Normal School and found the door of the lumber room locked. Mr. Massey having the key, I asked him to open the door for me, which he was proceeding to do when Mr. Paisley again made his appearance and asked me what I wanted there. I told him a paper out of my drawer, belonging to the Library, for Mr. Wetmore. He said that I should not go in. I replied that I only wanted to get a paper out of my drawer, and that Mr. Massey might come in and see that I took nothing. He said I should not, and turning to Mr. Massey said "I forbid you to allow that dirty old soldier" upon which he rushed towards me with raised fists to strike, and I defended myself instead of waiting to receive his blows. He then retreated some distance, and while I was quietly standing near Mr. Massey he rushed again at me with clenched fists and was the first to strike, after which I, as anyone else would have done, took care of myself. This is a true statement of the "fracas" as it occurred.

I regret the circumstance quite as much as any other person, there being not the least necessity for it. Mr. Paisley might have allowed the door to be opened without compromising any one, and had he remained the three or four yards away from me, as he was at the time, I would not have crossed the hall to him.
Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space allowed, I remain,
Yours &c.,
C. H. G. BROS.
Fredericton, April 4, 1881.

Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., April 7, 1881.

The Carleton Contest.
The Liberals from one end of the Dominion to the other, after the result of the Carleton election was known, raised the shout, "David has slain Goliath," and they have rejoiced as over a victory after a hard-fought pitched battle. It was but a chance stroke from the sling that hit the giant, and gave him a kind of "dover," but he is recovered now, and is strong and ready for battle. It is wonderful how some papers are given to scriptural allusions. Because Mr. Irvine bears the name of the youngest son of Jesse, his contest with Dr. Connell is likened by a St. John contemporary, to the fight between the shepherd lad and the strong man of the Philistines; but if there is any Philistinism in the affair, it is on the side of those who are shouting over their David's victory. In more than half a dozen Liberal papers, the editors assuming the airs of Daniel pronouncing judgment, have bidden the Dominion government to take warning by "the hand writing on the wall," and read in the result of the Carleton election, their confusion and ruin in the near future. The victory in Carleton has certainly had a most intoxicating effect upon the party; it has been depressed so long, so much in need of an exhilarant, that the first stimulant has gone to its head, and under its influence some of its members have talked wildly. They have shouted that the government have smitten him and thigh, that fear and trembling for the future have come over them, that they are in mortal terror of being obliged to open another constituency, and in consequence, poor Mr. Costigan, who they say was to have entered the government in the place of Hon. Mr. O'Connor, has had his hopes again dashed to the ground. They have asserted that the government is discontenanced, discredited in the country, and that the return of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie to power, is only a question of time, and very short at that.

By the time that "the nine days of wonder" are over, the party will have cooled down, and be able to take a more sane view of the matter. The victory of Mr. Irvine in Carleton, was one of those unexpected incidents which throw political calculators out of their reckoning. It was gained by him by his own initiative and individual pluck, and not by the Liberal party uniting to oppose Dr. Connell, and putting Mr. Irvine forward as their candidate. If they had determined upon a contest, he would not have been the man they would have picked upon, as a standardbearer. Mr. Irvine in fact took every body by surprise. The Conservatives were certain that Dr. Connell would have only to walk the course. Anticipating no opposition, when a candidate did appear, they undervalued him, and they did not enter upon the contest with as strong a determination to win, as they would have done if they had to face a contest with a formidable opponent from the outset. The members of the Liberal party did not contemplate making a contest of the election, and those who live in Woodstock and the older settlements, did not anticipate victory when Mr. Irvine appeared. This plain, "odd" (as a Canadian

paper calls him) farmer, had an inspiration, that he was destined to go to Ottawa, and having faith in his destiny, he imparted his confidence to the farmers and backwoodsmen in the newer settlements, and they rallied round this man of their own order. His "rough-hewn" address which, and some native vigor, denouncing the corruption and extravagance of the government, and accusing them of selling the country to the Pacific Railway Syndicate, hit the fancy of the backwood constituencies. The accusations against the government, were sweeping, the charges were not carefully particularized or proven, but the indictment sounded well, and was certainly strongly worded. And rough vigorous language has on some constitutions the effect (as Sir Phillip Sydney said of the old ballad of "Chevy Chase") "of stirring the blood like a trumpet." It had that effect on a sufficient number of honest Carleton farmers and backwoods men, who bore him on to victory. As it was, the county was three quarters routed, there were about seven hundred fewer votes cast in the election of the Wednesday before last, than when the late Mr. Connell beat Mr. Appley by 319.

The Carleton election cannot fairly be accounted a symbolical contest, as some Liberals are fond of calling it. It was a little startling in its incidents, but it was not an ominous event, except to those who chose to think it so. It shows how subject to changes of mind and mood and to impulsive action, are some constituencies. The majority of electors of Carleton who rushed in one, unexpected way, the Wednesday before last, will as likely as not rush in an opposite direction when next an appeal is made to them.

It is more than two years until the general election, and many things may happen to fortify the position of the government in the county. Before two years are over, it may be taken for certain, that some by-elections will take place. And they may quite obliterate any effect that the Carleton contest has had. One lesson the Carleton election enforces. It has shown how desperately eager the leaders of the Liberal party are for their return to power, and how persistently and energetically they will work to bring about that desired end. At the next general election there will be, we venture to say without qualification, the hottest party conflict which ever took place in the Dominion, and it behooves the Conservative party to be vigilant and look well to its organization in preparation for it.

Sir Hugh and Halifax.
Trade will in spite of obstructions find out the shortest and directest route. Self interest is stronger than national sentiment. In time, perhaps, commerce will break down all national barriers, obliterate all national antipathies and bring in the perpetual reign of peace which some think is in store for the world in the future, near or far. Trade interests are more and more binding the people of this continent together, and making war between them impossible. Such men as Sir Hugh Allan—who as far as the interests of an American, as a Canadian,—are helping to bring about that result,—do not many think him unparliamentary, and that it does not redound his credit, to be hailed as half a Yankee by Boston merchants chanting his praises with their feet under his mahogany. The Halifaxians especially now are in no humour to belaud him for his cosmopolitan principles. It is unfortunate, owing to the extraordinary configuration of the Dominion that Halifax is out of the direct route of travel, and that Boston is so much more handy as a port. It is not Sir Hugh's fault that it is so, nor can it be expected that a shrewd business man will be influenced by sentimental or national considerations, or put Halifaxian interests before his own. He lately dined successively a company of influential Bostonian merchants, on board his new steamship, *Parian*, and spoke of this subject. "No doubt," he said, there is some jealousy on the part of our good friends at Halifax, about our coming to Boston at our first duty, no doubt, is to accommodate them, but as they are so situated by nature, as to be 300 or 400 miles further from the centre of freight supplies than Boston, we are compelled by nature's inexorable laws, to go to the furthest point that navigation can reach. He added of course, that the Allan Line would try to do their duty by both communities. These remarks of Sir Hugh are taken to mean that Boston will be made the winter port of the Dominion. The Halifaxians may take comfort if they can, from the thought, that if Sir Hugh's interests prompted him to give Boston the go-by, he would certainly do it. A part of the Boston press fear even now, that when all his plans of railway connections are complete, and passengers for Europe are able to take a palace car in Chicago, and be landed without change of car right on the steamship wharf in Boston, that the city will suffer from being made a mere convenience, a shipping port in transit. But, in the meantime, we cannot but condole with Halifax, which fate, fortune or destiny has so unfortunately located, and which will as railway connections are made, be put still further out of the direct route of travel and traffic.

Movements of Census Commissioner.
Now that the work of taking the "Census" has commenced, our readers will be interested in hearing of the movements of the Commissioner for the County, John Black, Esq., who has the supervision of the whole matter. He is now visiting the different Parishes, in order to see that the enumerators are proceeding with their work correctly, and settle any difficulties or misunderstandings that may arise. He left Fredericton on Tuesday evening, for the upper part of St. Mary's, and Stanley, and on Wednesday travelled up the left bank of the river, and met the enumerators of the parish of Douglas as he went along. Crossing the river he will come down the right side, and visit the enumerators for Dumfries, Prince William and Kingsclear. Next week he will go to Canterbury, North Lake and Manners-Sutton.

The Bay Pilot says that Mr. Ingram B. Oakes, School Inspector, (District No. 6, Charlotte and Sunbury,) refused to inspect and classify the pupils of the Primary School, until the approaches to the school building were put in proper order. The Trustee complied with the demand, which the Inspector has, by the law, authorized to make, and ordered gravel to be laid on the grounds. Mr. Oakes' action is commended by the *Pilot*. It is to be hoped that all Trustees are so indifferent to the wishes of the rate-payers, and the comfort of teachers and pupils, as the St. Andrews Trustees seem to be. These Trustees may be actuated by a desire to save money, but it is mistaken economy to neglect making the school buildings comfortable.

Great Merit.
All the fair give the first premiums and special medals of great merit to Hep. Bitter as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

Although Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil is a Catholic, he is such a believer in missions that he offers to pay the expenses of Protestant missionaries to his country.

Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle.

After reading his "Reminiscences," the admirer of Thomas Carlyle will be, we imagine, troubled with doubts, and, ask himself if it would not have been better for the dead Sage's reputation, if he had never been given to the world. The "Reminiscences" are the work of Carlyle's old age, written, all save the memorial of his father, James Carlyle, when he was past seventy, a year after the death of his wife, "when the light of his life was completely gone out," when the labor of his life might be said to be finished. There is nothing, however, of "second childhood" and mere oblivion in them. They are undeniably interesting, bear the impress of Carlyle's characteristic force, they are full of graphic descriptions, touches of grim humor, and they are really more readable than some of his works. But, in his works proper, he is veiled from sight or only peeps out in strange disguise, as when, as Professor Tiedemann, he laughs ironically at the follies of mankind. In his "Reminiscences" he discloses himself in a way, and shows us, the man, in the habit of mind as he lived. His "confessions," if they may be so called, his pictures of his contemporaries, give us the idea that the sweet milk of humanity, had somewhat curdled and soured in his breast, that he was a very earnest, proud, gloomy, sarcastic, distasteful, and not a charitably tolerant or kindly spirit. While he was full of affection, reverence, admiration for those of his own family and household, he was more or less at war, out of sympathy, with the world outside. Very beautiful is his love for his father, the stone mason of Ecclefechan, a fine specimen of the best class of the old Scotch peasant. The tribute he pays to his wife, "Jane Welsh Carlyle," shows how deep were his feelings of love and admiration for that admirable and very clever woman, who, in her sphere was a real heroine, and who must have, with all her deep faith in him, found that life with her attributes preoccupied Diogenes was very hard at times. Because they were of his own, beloved to him, his love and self-love were disposed to magnify their powers, capabilities, talents, accomplishments, and to idealize their characters. "But, when he comes to speak of those who were of no blood relation to him, and of his contemporaries, he discloses himself, more or less completely, of his mantle of charity. It is then seen that he is measuring himself with them, and the reader has a strong suspicion, that none of them in Carlyle's secret estimation comes up to his own height; that to Carlyle's higher position, greater popularity, the name and fame they have acquired, is a kind of injury to himself. Much as he loved and admired the ability of his true friend, Edward Irving, the great preacher, he betrays some jealousy of him, and his love has a down looking tinge in it, flavored with a good deal of intellectual scorn.

The sketches he gives of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, though exceedingly readable, do not leave a pleasant impression. Carlyle, in short, speaks of the nobilities and persons with whom he comes in contact, as people are apt to speak of each other in private life. His pictures have all the more spice accordingly, though they convict him of having had a depreciating temper. His "Reminiscences" though they will be eagerly read, will not elevate him in the estimation of coming generations. All through his Carlyle was a martyr to dyspepsia, in the fangs of which he wrestled and worked. The gloom in which it plunged him, colored darkly his mind, and accounts from his pessimistic philosophy and the hopeless view he takes of human destiny.

Herr Most.
The British Government have undertaken to prosecute Herr Most, editor of the socialist paper, *Die Freiheit*, and order the seizure of all the plant of his office. Most has been brought up before a London magistrate for publishing a false scandalous and malicious article on the late Czar, in which incentives were thrown out to people in countries outside of Great Britain, to follow the example of his murderers, and to dispose of their ruler. The Socialists and Radicals, are loud in wrath against what they conceive to be an exercise of despotic power, and an attempt to crush out free speech. Their grievance is not well founded as the seizure of the *Die Freiheit* was, not an invasion on the liberty of the press, but in punishment of the breaking of the British Act, which provides that incitement to murder, is a demerit punishable by from ten to three years imprisonment. It is said that the leading socialists in England and Germany, repudiate Most and his socialist writings, as too ultra, and as an injury to their cause. The course of the government is not heartily approved by some of the leading Liberal papers. It is understood that the government acted on urgent pressure from Prince Bismarck, and such pressure is not pleasant to unsophisticated John Bull. Besides they may fear that the government having given way once, may give away again, if pressure is applied, and Bismarck for instance demands that the right of asylum in England be refused to conspirators, or that concerted action should be taken by England, along with Germany and Russia, to adopt some measure to avert damage to public security from the use of explosives, or to crush out socialism, British temper would not stand anything like dictation, or patiently see the government under pressure from abroad, taking any course that would curtail liberty of asylum and freedom of speech in England. Yet it never can be right to allow foreigners who seek refuge in England to applaud and incite to murder open in print, or to meet in public to concoct assassination, and stir up revolution abroad. Foreign refugees must live under some rule, and if they will plot and speak treason in late against Emperors and Rulers, they should be compelled to do so in strictest privacy. Unless England were to refuse asylum to foreigners driven from their own country—and it is not conceivable she ever will—the government cannot prevent them coming to England and enjoying their liberty. Neither though some of the refugees may be suspected persons of evil intentions against the governments from which they fled, can the British authorities on pressure or representation be apprehended or sent from the country. They are bound by the sacred traditions of liberty, to give them asylum, but only so long as they do not assume more than the position of conditional refugees, and that is allowed to free born sons of British soil, who do not account the policy of assassination of rulers, as among the public liberties of action and speech they are permitted to enjoy.

We see by the *Montreal Academie* that a convention of delegates appointed by the Academies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, will meet in Montserrat next July. The executive committee is composed as follows:—Hon. P. A. Landry, President, Hon. J. C. Arsenault, Vice President, M.G.A. Girouard, M.P., Sec'y, and M. M. Urbaïn Johnson, Stanislas Poirier, and Prosper Paul. The meeting of this convention was decided upon at the Grand National Convention, which was held last June in Quebec. Its business will be to discuss matters of general interest to the French population of the Maritime Provinces.

Canada's Position.

One or two circumstances have directed attention to the peculiar, and in some respects, unsatisfactory position which Canada occupies. In fact it is a question which never absent from the minds of those who are solicitous about her future. Mr. Blake's late utterances at Montreal, regarding Imperial Confederation, have slightly revived discussion of a project, of which a great deal was ably said some time ago, but which is felt by all save enthusiasts, to be impracticable. Mr. Blake is dissatisfied with the position of Canada; he wishes it to have direct and complete management of its own affairs, which certainly it would not obtain under Imperial Confederation. "Independence is the logical outcome of Mr. Blake's aspirations." Again, the fact that a commercial conference was to have taken place in London this month—at which representatives of England and all the Colonies were to have discussed a plan of reciprocal trade between the Mother Country and her Colonies, and between the Colonies themselves, but has fallen through—has excited comment, and opened up the question of Canada's commercial relationships. There is a feeling that "Canada is outgrowing her position of dependence. By enacting the National Policy, Canada declared her right to regulate her tariff, to serve her own interests, a right which she will not give up in the future. She has thus made a long step in the direction of independence. As there is no such thing as permanent rest in one position in this world, and Canada will not retrograde, she may be forced to take a further step towards complete independence of the Mother Country. Considerations, sentimental and political, make her loathe to cut "the silken cord" which binds her to the Mother Country. But self interest is stronger than sentiment. Her future growth and prosperity will depend much on the extension of her trade and commerce. People will not cease to ask how that can best be promoted. A Commercial Union with the United States, would many declare, be of immense benefit to Canada. Her position seems naturally to draw her into such a union. But a Commercial Union with the States, means the erection of high tariff barriers against the British manufacturer, and who doubts, the severance sooner or later of the tie that binds her to the Mother Country, and finally, a Commercial Union with the States means not only political separation from Imperial England, but political union with republican America. It is a dilemma, and a dilemma that she will have to run in one way, her interests in another; which in the end will decide her destiny?

Parliamentary Business.
There are some who would sweep away the Local Legislatures and center the transaction of all the legislative business of the Provinces in the Parliament at Ottawa. It is more than doubtful if such centralization would be an improvement over the present system. Under it, so much more work would be thrown upon the Parliament, that the sessions would be unendurably prolonged and purely local business would not get proper attention. Most of the members of Parliament are men entirely engaged in business of their own, and they could not afford to spend five or six months in the Capital attending to the business of the country. It is different in England where most of the members are independent gentlemen, who serve their country for the honor of the service and can spend half a year and more in the metropolis. Yet, they are now feeling there, that the burden of work laid upon them is too heavy, and are calling for relief. Many would gladly see local bodies disposing of a great amount of the business which Parliament is hardly able to undertake. "I intensely desire," said Mr. Gladstone, "to see Parliament relieved of some portion of its duties. The mass of legislative machinery by which some portion of the House shall be shifted to the more free and therefore more efficient hands of secondary and local authorities, will confer a blessing upon our country, which will entitle him to be reckoned among the benefactors of his time." It is hoped that some remedy will be found in the various methods of cooking, of business in the British Parliament. What with obstruction, and an unmanageable load of business, it is like a too heavily laden vessel laboring in a heavy swell in the teeth of a head wind.

Regarding some Census Returns.
There will be after the coming census is taken, great curiosity to learn what has been the increase in the population of the cities in the Dominion since 1871. It is to be hoped that the census of 1881 will show as great an increase, in proportion, over the population of 1871, as by the United States census of 1880, the population of its principal cities shows over that by the census of 1870. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has issued a card giving the population of 170 cities in 1880 compared with that in 1870. Only two of the list showed a decline. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with a population of 20,203, contains 75 fewer souls than it had twenty years ago. Memphis, Tenn., has declined from 40,238 to 33,200. The great cities—Chicago, now 503,053, then 216,289; Brooklyn, now 568,689, then 306,098; New York, now 1,206,590, then 942,922; Milwaukee, now 130,000, then 71,440; Philadelphia, now 549,984, then 674,322, show wonderful increase. The increase of Boston, now 332,535, then 250,535; Baltimore, now 215,123, then 191,418; Washington, now 147,307, then 109,169; San Francisco, now 233,066, then 149,478, has been great but not so remarkable. Cincinnati, now 255,804, then 216,289; St. Louis, now 350,315, then 310,864; Richmond, now 62,500, then 51,038, show very marked increase. Some places like Minneapolis, now 48,323, then 12,066; Oakland, Cal., Omaha, Neb., &c., have quadrupled, trebled, and doubled themselves. The most remarkable cases of increase are in cities, whose names are comparatively obscure, but which show in a striking manner how in the great West population is spreading.

A British Surplus.
Great Britain is passing through difficulties; politically her domestic internal, difficulties, are likely rather to grow greater than her, her outlook on the continent is lowering, but still in spite of Irish land troubles, agricultural depression, and war clamouring Greece, and a state of affairs in Afghanistan and South Africa, not satisfactory to national pride, or tending to increase its prestige among the nations, her financial condition is sound, which is a sort of guarantee that it will pull through all right. Mr. Gladstone made his financial statement on Monday, and stated that the revenue for the past year was £24,041,000, £1,541,000, in excess of the estimate, while the expenditure, £23,106,000 was £714,000 less than the estimate, giving altogether, a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £925,000.

A London despatch of the 2nd inst., says: "A fatal fire has occurred here, in the people and the police, who were protecting a process server on a state near Ballinghader, in County Mayo. 'He' people attacked the police, who were obliged to fire in self-defence. Two of the rioters were killed and thirty-two wounded, four so badly that they are not expected to live. One policeman was killed and several were severely injured by stones."

Deaths.
In this city, on the 24th ult., Thomas Henry, infant son of Mary F. and Mary E. Blair, aged eleven months.
In this city, on the 5th inst., of Consumption, Margaret, wife of Oliver B. Segee, aged 26.
At Woodstock, on the 20th ult., of Diphtheria, Lydell, second and only son of N. R. Colter, M. D., aged three years and seven months.
At Canterbury, York County, on the 27th ult., Andrew Kirkpatrick, in the 81st year of his age, for many years a resident of Richmond, Canterbury County.

NOTICE.
The lowest and any Tender not necessarily accepted.
P. A. LANDRY,
Fredericton, March 30
Chief Commissioner.

A Cold Season.

The very unpleasant cold weather that has set in since April opened, after the warm, genial days so frequent in March, is an uncomfortable overturn of the seasons. The opening of the river has been stayed, and teams and foot passengers have been crossing on the ice opposite the city, as if there had been no interruption. People who take great interest in the subject of the weather, are predicting that the present extraordinary cold weather will continue into the spring and summer months. They recall the fact that in the first quarter of this century, there occurred "a year when there was no summer," and they fear that there is going to be a repetition of the detestable phenomenon. All the odds are against their being true prophets. Whatever may happen it will not be unreasonable to give an account of that ungenial year of which, we drossay, few, if any of our readers have heard. The *Hartford Times* is responsible for the following:—
"We continue to receive occasional inquiries as to the year in which there was no summer." Some persons appear to have a wrong idea as to the time. It was the year 1816. It has been called the "year without a summer," for there was a sharp frost every month. There are old farmers still living in Connecticut who remember it well. It was known as the "year without a summer." The farmers used to refer to it as an "eighteen month" and stars to death." January was mild, as was also February, with the exception of a few days.
The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice and bitter cold. In May ice formed an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen, corn killed, and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New England, and Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold north-west wind prevailed nearly all summer.
Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New England, even here in Connecticut, and scarcely any even in the Middle States. Farmers were obliged to pay \$4 or \$5 a bushel for corn of 1815, for seed for the spring planting. The first two weeks of September were mild, the rest of the month was cold with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch in England, and Pennsylvania, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New England, and Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold north-west wind prevailed nearly all summer.

Sturgeon Fishing.
The Sturgeon Fishing in the river St. John, will be vigorously prosecuted this year. We see it stated that the people about Oaks Point, and elsewhere, are already making preparations for the short summer season of fishing or netting. By order of the Privy Council, April 1st, close time for Sturgeon fishing in New Brunswick, will extend from Aug. 31st, to 1st of May following, and Sturgeon nets must not be less than thirteen inches in the mesh, or used under license for the same are obtained from the Marine and Fishery Department, at the rate of \$5 per season.
In this connection the following article on "The Sturgeon Family, from the *Scientific American*, will be read with interest:—
"This family of fish have no bones like the cod, salmon, herring, etc., but, instead, have soft flexible gristle. The sturgeon is for some countries as important as the salmon, and is most common in Eastern Europe, living both in the sea and the large lakes, and at certain seasons of the year ascends the rivers in large schools.
"In Russia a large proportion of the population is supported by the sturgeon fisheries, where it is salted, smoked, sundried. From it is obtained the Russian sturgeon and caviare. All attempts to hatch sturgeon eggs from the fish artificially have so far been failures.
"The finest kind of sturgeon (of Europe), whose flesh is almost as high-priced as that of the salmon, is the sterlet, which seldom measures more than two feet, and averages eight and a half pounds, is found in the Danube, Salzach, the Dran, and Danister. From its air bladder the finest sturgeon is made, and from its roe the finest caviare.
"In numbers the sturgeon will compare favorably with any of our staple food fishes. As an article of food in the fresh state they are not generally popular, as few people understand the various methods of cooking. The Canadian French prepare a soup from the flesh which has much the flavor of chicken soup, but being very rich requires a strong stomach to retain it. A very good pickle is made by first boiling the flesh and afterwards pickling it in vinegar. But undoubtedly the best method of preparing the flesh is by smoking. The sturgeon are first skinned and the viscera taken out, after which the thick parts are cut into strips and placed in strong brine, and for a short time smoked over a close fire. The demand for smoked sturgeon is very constant and on the increase. It is best to smoke only small quantities at a time, as it is apt to become rancid. The thin portions and offal are boiled down for oil. From the roe is manufactured the American caviare, of which immense quantities are shipped to Europe."

What the London "Economist" Thinks.
Unprejudiced, unexcited onlookers do not think that the Pacific Railway Syndicate has obtained so very fine a bargain as some declare it to be. They only calculate, without any bias against the Syndicate, the cost of the enormous difficulties in the way of the undertaking, which the Opposition, in their desire to enlame the mind of the country against the Government, overlook. So high an authority on such questions as the *London Economist* does not, evidently, think, that the Syndicate has got such a "soft thing," it, lately, said:—
"It may appear ungracious at this time to repeat our opinion that the Pacific Railway Company will have before it a long and dreary series of unprofitableness, even with the aid of the war which is being conducted at a cost of £2,000,000, with the contribution of a further £5,000,000 in Government money, the right to import materials duty free, and the grant of some 25,000,000 acres of land, which may be rich but are at yet wholly untenanted. The company ought to have had a Canadian guarantee for the next twenty years. A comparatively low rate would have been sufficient to have insured the proprietors against the drawbacks which inevitably attend an undertaking which has not only to develop, but to create a traffic and a population."

Marriages.
In this city, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Mowat, Harry D. Burden to Miss Mary A. MacDonald, both of Fredericton.
In this city, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. J. Mowat, Thomas Wilson to Miss Elmer F. Grieve, both of Manners-Sutton, York Co.
At the residence of the bride's father, March 28th, by the Rev. B. N. Hughes, Mr. Joseph E. Smith, of St. Mary's Village, to Miss Annetta Clark, daughter of Frederick Clark, of Bright, both of York County.

Deaths.
In this city, on the 24th ult., Thomas Henry, infant son of Mary F. and Mary E. Blair, aged eleven months.
In this city, on the 5th inst., of Consumption, Margaret, wife of Oliver B. Segee, aged 26.
At Woodstock, on the 20th ult., of Diphtheria, Lydell, second and only son of N. R. Colter, M. D., aged three years and seven months.
At Canterbury, York County, on the 27th ult., Andrew Kirkpatrick, in the 81st year of his age, for many years a resident of Richmond, Canterbury County.

NOTICE.
The lowest and any Tender not necessarily accepted.
P. A. LANDRY,
Fredericton, March 30
Chief Commissioner.

MONEY TO LOAN.

\$2,000 TO LOAN upon First Class Real Estate. Apply to
G. A. PERLEY,
April 7—4th.

FOR SALE.
TWO Lots of Land on the corner of CHURCH and CHARLOTTE STREETS. Apply to
GEO. HATT & SONS,
April 7

COWS!
FOR SALE.
SEVERAL Cows in calf for sale at
MRS. ALEX. MACFARLANE'S
Kingsley, York Co.
Douglas, April 5, 1881.—1st.

PURE BLACK PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SEED OATS.
To arrive when Navigation opens: 1,000 BUSHELS of Black Oats, specifically cleared for SEED.
For Sale by
JARDINE & CO.,
St. John, N. B.
April 7

TO RENT.
Possession given immediately.
The Brannen Store and House, situated on QUEEN STREET, just above the Brayley House.
Also the Hackett Store, on REGENT ST.
Also the Brick Dwelling, corner of KING and CHARLOTTE STREETS.
Apply immediately to
FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,
April 7—2nd.

NOTICE.
CREATED TENDERS marked "Tender for Stationery," will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until FRIDAY, the 15th day of April next, at noon, for furnishing, delivered at said Department, all the Stationery and other requisites for one year from the first day of May next, for the use of Executive Government and Public Departments and Offices. Samples and description of quality and other information may be had at said Department. Supplies to be furnished as required from time to time during the year, on written order of the Chief Commissioner.
The lowest and any Tender not necessarily accepted.
P. A. LANDRY,
Fredericton, March 30
Chief Commissioner.

BRUSHES.
2 cases BRUSHES consisting of:
WHITEWASH Brushes, Paint Brushes, Various Brushes, Sash Tools, Wall Brushes, Window Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Counter Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Black Lead Brushes, Shaving Brushes, &c.
Just received, and at Lowest Market Prices.
Z. R. EVERETT,
April 7

LEATHER BELTING.
JUST RECEIVED:
4 BALES Leather Belting, oak tanned, from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 inches wide.
For sale low by
JAMES S. NEILL,
April 7, 1881.—Cap.

FIRE PROOF PAINT FOR ROOFS.
12 BARRELS just received and for sale by
JAMES S. NEILL,
April 7, 1881.—Cap.

SHEEP SHEARS.
JUST RECEIVED: 6 dozen Sheep Shears.
JAMES S. NEILL,
April 7, 1881.—Cap.

REMNANTS!

REMNANTS!
REMNANTS of all Descriptions
—O—O—O—

DRY GOODS
The Collection of a year's business, and will be sold at Half-Price, to close out.

DEVER BROS.
Fredericton, February 10.

1881 SPRING 1881
MORE NEW GOODS!
A LOT OF
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS
from 50 cents to \$1.25, very cheap.
A LOT OF
FANCY REGATTA SHIRTS,
from 65 cents to \$1.05, choice patterns.
A LOT OF
WHITE & REGATTA SHIRTS
with COLLARS ATTACHED. A perfect Shirt.
A LOT OF
Un-Laundried Shirts.
A great bargain. Ask to see them.
A LOT OF
GENTS' LINEN COLLARS
from 12 to 20 cents, the latest styles.
A LOT OF
Regatta Shirting,
which we will sell by the yard or make up to order.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
March 31, 1881