The *Reporter* seems to have been in bad humor last week. It could see nothing in the new paper but Agriculture and Temperance; and ventured the rather non-commital opinion that "Somebody has laid out a programme for himself which if carefully and faithfully carried out should make the AGRICULTURIST a success."

How it hurts us to be only called "Somebody" when we had so fondly dreamed that now we were entitled to the dignified name of *Editor*. Of course the *Reporter* may be excused for not seeing anything else in the AGRICULTURIST. The glorious vision of Ottawa, and the "grand contest of mind with mind," obscures its nearer vision. As for Temperance the *Reporter* never did like it over much, and it is hard to change.

And now it is Sir A. J. Smith, and Her Ladyship. Gracious, what an aristocratical air we breathe! and the telegraphers dub him "one of the best looking men in the dominion." It never rains but it pours. We congratulate the handsome and gallant Knight of Westmorland.

T. L. Smith, Esq., Clothier, &c., has just received a splendid stock of cloths and Gent's Furnishing Goods. Mr. S. knows that the free use of printer's ink is a sure success in business. See advts.

As the funny man of the AGRICULTURIST was walking up street Tuesday morning he was met by a well known wag, when the following dialogue ensued:—

Wag.—Say. Why were the actors in Monday night's Tableaux like the House of Commons.

Funny man.—Dunno', give it up. Why?

Wag.—Because they were a Representative Body.

Funny man.—Representative Body? who were represented by them?

Wag.—Why, half the families in town of course.

Funny man.—Can't see how ten or twelve persons could represent half the families in town. Explain yourself.

Wag.—You stupid: Do you suppose they *owned all they wore?*

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The time of the House of Commons at Ottawa has been taken up chiefly during the last week with the discussinn of Sir John's Quebec resolutions, which were ultimately rejected by a vote of 70--112 In the Senate the same resolution was carried by 37—20. The following outline of the speeches of Sir John and the Premier will give an idea of the scope of the discussion. Sir John said:—

"That bad proceedings were exceedingly bad things—much more mischievous than bad legislation which could be remedied by amending acts. Canada gained responsible Government at the point of the bayonet, and yet this question arises. The Lieutenant Governors stand toward the Governor General as the latter does toward the Queen. Those aggrieved in Quebec have the same right to appeal to the Governor General as those with a Dominion grievance would to appeal to the Queen. So long as the Ministers have the confidence of the Parliament they have a right to the confidence of the Soverign. That is the great principle that has grown up slowly in modern time which is fixed in England and which he hoped this House would fix in Canada. If the Crown had good reason to believe that the Ministers had forfeited the confidence of of the people it could insist on its dissolution. For the purpose of illustrating, he referred to the Quebec events and said Lord Dufferin in the same circumstances would rather have cut off his right hand than acted like Letellier. He instanced all modern English dismissals, showing that the Crown had an excuse for them which Lettellier had not or had been condemned by all constitutionalists as wrong, No ministry with a majority of Parliament had been dismissed by Queen Victoria. He read various authorities, including Lord Dufferin's Halifax speech, to show that the dismissal of a ministry, supported by Parliament, was in violation of the constitution as now interpreted.

Sir John pointed out that the difference between Lettellier and his ministers were on legislation not on acts of administration. It might have been a breach of privilege for any member to have even mentioned what the Government's opinion was. The legislation was the act of the Assembly and Letellier dismissed his minister because he differed from the opinions of the people's representatives. He never heard of such a thing as consulting a Governor on proposed legislation, and challenged the Government to say that one of the bills except money bills had been sent to Rideau Hall before introduction, and yet Governor Lettellier must claim to dictate to the Legislature what bills it shall consider. One of the bills of which Lettellier complained had been assented to him on advice of the present Ministers. Veto power on legislation was dead. Lettellier's act was constitutional; it was unwise because of the suspicion of partisan motives which the circumstances suggested. Suppose Lord Dufferin should dismiss the members on some pretext. No, he could not an English statesman or English gentleman, violating the spirit of the constitution thus.

Mr. McKenzie said he entirely agreed with Sir John on Constitutional Government. The Lieutenant Governors of the Dominion Province held exactly the same position towards the Crown as they did before Confederation. We had a right to discuss the acts of our Lieut. Governors, as a case might arise for interference, but the simple dismissal of one ministry and the appointment of another was not such a case. Mr. Joly had assumed the full responsibility for the Governor's acts. The people were to vote on it. It would be an outrage on the constitution to express an opinion whether Lettellier was right or wrong.

A more indecent and unwise resolution than that before the House was never offered in Parliament. Until other cause for interference was shown he would object to it and resist it and ask the lovers of responsible Government to vote it down as being contrary to every principle on which responsible Government is based and reflecting on the people to whom this constitution applies.

The scene in the House during the Friday night session almost baffles description. We apend the report of the Toronto *Mail*:—

"The Speaker's and the Senators galleries were overcrowded with ladies. Mr. Haggart had the floor, and was speaking with exquisite humor. Members were indulging in various noises of a comparatively mild kind, when suddenly M. Bechard struck up the "Marseillaise." Several members joined right heartily in the chorus, entirely drowning the Speaker's voice and claiming the full attention of every one in the building. One might excuse the levity if only to see the smile features of Mr. Blake relax, not simply into a smile, but with laughter, and his big frame shake in appreciation of the fun. The "Marseillaise" was followed by "A la claire fontaine," the raftsman's chorus, and several others of those inspiring airs which are universally known in the Province of Quebec. Neither Sir John Macdonald nor Mr. Mackenzie was in the House at the time. Mr. Mackenzie entered shortly afterwards, and, seeing how demoralized the House was, took counsel with his friends as to whether he should yield to an adjournment. But nothing came of it. And when, a few minutes later, Lady Dufferin rose to leave the House, some member started "God Save the Queen," and nearly the whole House, with a few exceptions, rose and joined lustily in the chorus. Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake hesitated for a moment, but the inspiration of the scene was too much for them, and they too got up and took part in the singing of the National Anthem. The singing had been hardly concluded, when Sir John entered and a rousing cheer went up from the Opposition side of the House. After a storm there comes a calm, and Mr Maggart was allowed to proceed in comparative quiet with his speech. Mr. Pope, of Compton, followed, and at half past five Mr. Bowell took the floor and continued speaking on until about three minutes to six, he being good for two hours at least. At this moment Mr. Mackenzie might be seen to cross the floor and speak to Sir John Macdonald. On returning to his seat he rose and announced to the Speaker that the Government had agreed to an adjournment, the leader of the Opposition consenting to take a vote on Monday night, after the arrival of the trains, without debate. This brought to an end a scene exceptional since the seat of Government was moved to Ottawa."

England is promised 10,000 men from the Bengal cavalry.

The population of Queensland has increased during the eighteen years of its existence from 28,000 to nearly 200,000.

Measures are being taken for the immediate issue of a new Henry-Martini carbine, and an improved sword to the men of the cavalry regiments of the First Field Army Corps.

The Australian cricketers are supposed to be *en route* for England, and are expected there the third week in April. They will not visit the United States until the 20th of September next, when they will play against a selected twelve of New York, and then visit Philadelphia, Canada, and California, whence they leave for home in November.

Eleven hundred tons of preserved meats are being delivered in the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, part of the quantity for which the Commissariat Stores, which fell on Wednesday week, were being built. Two hundred tons of beef have been stowed away in the basement of a building in the dockyard, and waggon loads of provisions are being earted away to the barracks and other places where there is any room to spare.

It is generally believed in miltary circles that the losses of the Russians have been much under-estimated in the late contest, and an English officer who has been an eye-witness of the principal engagements places their loss at no less than 300,000 killed and wounded. If such be the case, they would scarcely care about indulging in the luxury of another hand-to-throat struggle with ourselves—especially when they have little means left at their disposal to carry out another campaign.

To say that the British use the Suez canal more than all other nations combined is an understatement of the fact. They use it four times as much as all others combined. In 8877, for example, there passed 1,303 British ships, of 2,608,877 tons, and 360 other ships, of 726,065 tons. There were 85 French ships, 63 Dutch, 58 Italian, 46 Austrian, 40 German, 21 Spanish, and so downward to 3 American, and not a single Russian. A like preponderence of British ships was noted in the two years preceding. There were but 9 Egyptian ships. There certainly can be no doubt of the extent to which British interests are concerned in the Suez canal. Though originating in France, the project has turned out to be chiefly for British use, behoof, and ownership.

The four 100-ton guns purchased by the British Government from Sir William Armstrong are intended to be used in the land defences, at least until provision is made for them in the Royal Navy, and they will be probably mounted in the fortifications and important stations, either at home or in the Mediterranean. The Italians have five of these 100-ton guns, including the experimental one, and they paid Sir Willian Armstrong more than £16,000 each for them. The price at which the British Government has acquired the four now in hand is understood to be somewhat below that figure. The 80-ton guns made in the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich cost between £9,000 and 10,000 each, and a 100-ton gun, if manufactured at the Royal Arsenal, has been estimated at £12,500, to which may be added the outlay on new machinery. In the trials which have taken place the 80-ton gun has proved rather the better of the two relatively—that is, it has given a greater energy per ton than its heavier rival; but as the 100-ton gun throws a 2,000lb. projectile with a powder charge of 440lb., and the 80-ton gun is limited to a shot of 1,700lb., and 425lb. of powder, the actual striking power of the two guns is proportionably in favor of the larger weapon. The 80-ton gun is 27ft. long, 6ft. in diameter at the breech. 16 inches in the bore, and chambered for the powder charge to a calibre of 18 inches. The 100-ton gun is 32 ft. long, 6 ft. 6 in. through the breech end, 17½ inches bore, and chambered 2 inches larger. They are similar in construction, and will both be polygrooved in the rifling.

Every now and then the discovery is made that illuminating gas can be manufactured from water. Usually the story goes the way of all the other inventions of the "silly season," but at last something seems to have been made of it. The New York *Sun* says that while people have been discussing the possibility of the invention, practical men have erected works, and for a year past have supplied gas in New York made from croton water. Among the establishments in which this gas is burned are nearly all the leading hotels and restaurants. $600,000 has been invested in the business. The process of manufacture is a complicated one, but inexpensive. The first operation in the manufacture of this gas is to heat the water, and the next to superheat it to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The water is then passed into generators filled with anthracite coal, by means of which it is decomposed into its original elements. The oxygen here unites with the carbon from the coal, and the product is carbonic oxide and hydrogen. At this stage a crude burning gas is had, containing sulphur and carbonic gas. To remove these the gas is passed through purifying boxes, which are immense sieves containing layers of lime. The sulphur is deposited in the lime, and a carbonate is made by the acid. These impurities removed, the gas next passes into carburetters—iron cylinders encased in iron jackets, on the glue-pot principle. These cylinders are half full of naphtha. The naphtha is vapourized by the heat, and the gas takes up this vapour and carries it into the retorts. In the retorts the naphtha vapour is decomposed and combined with water-gas, and the latter is then burn-gas, but not ready for the market. It is next passed through condensers and washers to remove any condensible vapours. The result is a clear white burning gas, entirely free from odour or smoke, and far more brilliant than ordinary coal-gas. Its illuminating power is 30 per cent. greater than that of coal-gas. As the gas costs the Company only 50 cents per 1,000 feet, while they get $2 for it, the business is even more profitable than the supplying of coal gas.

In a lecture recently delivered in Philadelphia by Dr. Cleland, he referred to the past career of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph as follows:—He became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railroad, between Detroit and Port Huron, and while attending to his duties in that capacity was constantly reading and investigating, and at odd hours in the Detroit *Free Press* Office he learned to set type. He erected a "case" in the baggage car of his train, and with a small supply of type which he had gathered together did the composition for a little paper which he published, and which soon attained a circulation of 500 copies. Edison subsequently fixed up a sort of laboratory in the smoking-car, and laid the foundation for the justly-earned reputation which he has to-day of being one of the best chemists in the country. About this time Edison, at the risk of his own life, saved the child of a telegraph operator named McKinsey from being run over by an engine. McKinsey wanted to reward the boy, but being poor he could only repay him by teaching him telegraphy. In six months Edison was an expert operator, and now has no superior in the business. He got a position in Canada as station operator on the Grand Trunk road, and there, at the age of fourteen studied out his first invention, which was an apparatus by which the night watchman, while Edison slept, could send over the wires the half-hourly "all right" report as cleverly as Edison could do it himself. He made some of these machines for his brother operators along the line, and they worked very well until the officers of the road discovered that nearly all the telegraphers were asleep at night and the telegraphing was being done by machinery, when the apparatus was discontinued, as were also the services of the genius who invented it. Edison then came to the United States, and here invented a register which would take a message at good speed, and pass to another register, which would deliver it very much slower than the first. Next he went to Memphis, and from there to Indianapolis, and then to Boston. There he invented the gold and stock telegraph printing, and at his home at Mulo Park, New Jersey, he has turned out many other valuable inventions, including the duplex, the quadruplex, the telephone, and the phonograph. He has secured patents in the United States for 112 of his inventions, is now applying for 30 additional patents, and has been granted as many more by foreign countries.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, April 17.—Parliament seperates for Easter recess under the conviction that the emergency is not greater than a week ago.

The following regiments have been designated to leave India for Malta:—9th Bengal cavalry: 1st Bombay light cavalry: 2nd Ghoorkas: 31st Bengal infantry; 25th Madras infantry; two regiments of Bombay native infantry: Bombay field batteries: two companies of Bombay sappers and miners. The native infantry will be brigaded with British at Malta. Assistant quarter-masters and commissariat generals at Calcutta have gone to Malta to arrange for the reception there of the troops.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in a leading editorial says:—"Whether Prince Bismark's proposals succeed or fail, we have no reason to disturb ourselves about the situation. We are strong in the justice of our deplomatic position and can afford to wait until our material strength begins to tell in support of it by way of a merely passive presence. If Russia accedes to our stipulations for the Congress, well and good. It will be held, and we shall begin to put our hands to the most arduous piece of international work that has been attempted in Europe since the beginning of the century. If Russia refuses to accede to those terms, there is no necessity for us to declare war against her, and it is in the last degree improbable that the Government will resort to a declaration of war. It will be sufficient for them to caution their armaments, to occupy certain points of territory (not necessarily provocative of the collision with the Russian forces) and keep Russia in her present position with an unrecognized treaty in her possession, but no other gain from the war, but such as she can retain by auctual physical possession at ruinously increasing cost, and there let her remain until she regains to the sense of her duty to Europe."

Russia is diplomatically bringing great pressure to bear upon Turkey. She promised to evacuate Shumla and Varna in Bulgaria, but refuses to grant permission to Austria to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The insurrection in Thessaly is almost overwhelmed by a large force of Turks sent from Thrace and Bulgaria. In Epirus it completely hangs fire. The Cretans are still able to hold their own, but it is feared that Turkish reinforcements will be sent to the Island. The Greeks are much discouraged. They believe Russia is intriguing against them.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Gazette* promulgates, in a supplement, this evening, a proclamation by the Queen, which prohibits the export or carrying coastwise of torpedoes, torpedo boats, boats fitted with apparatus for torpedoes, and all apparatus for projecting inflammable materials or firing torpedoes.

The Press Association reports that the British Government has chartered fifteen steamers to convey troops from India. The charters are made out with option of Port Said, Alexandria or Malta. In city circles it is rumored that the Government entertains the idea of landing at the former places and occupying Egypt until the conference meets, or some satisfactory solution is arrived at. Disturbances have occured at some small towns at Catalonia and the Government has taken measures to prevent their renewal.

Orders have been received at Chatham, to raise all infantry regiments there to the full war strength by Monday. Three regiments are now wating orders to embark, fully equipped, for the field. An order was received at Sunderland, to-day, for 100,000 tons of coal for the Russian Government to be shipped immediately in fast steamers for Baltic ports.

Le Nord's Berlin special states that Bismarck, at the request of Andrassy, has consented to resume negotiations for a Congress on the condition that he be simultaneously solicited to do so by Austria, England and Russia. The good will of Russia is indubitable, but it is feared that England may prolong the present state of uncertainty by abstaining from asking Germany's meditations, or by formulating reservations.

Outbreaks at St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kieff, which followed the news of Vera Sassulitch's trial, are said to have been so serious as to give rise to reports in Berlin that a revolution has broken out.

The Berlin *Post*, commenting on the news, says that Russia is threatened with serious dangers.

Embassadors of the European powers will meet at Berlin to arrange a conference of the nations.

The *Echo* says invitations to attend the congress will be issued to-night.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the agitation in Russia is increasing. Hundreds of students charged with instigating riots have been placed under arrest. The number of persons killed in the recent riots was greater than the police admit.

The despatch of troops from India to Malta is discussed. Supporters of the Government regard it only a natural accompaniment of other precautionary measures, and not indicative of belligerent intentions. Opponents of the Government regard it a step in the developement of a new policy.

Orders have been recieved at Portsmouth for ships of the first reserve, to be surveyed and prepared with all despatch for a six months' cruise with the channel squadron.

The chief officers appointed to the *Cyclops*, the *Gorgon*, the *Hecate*, and the *Hydra*, all iron armor plated turret ships of 3,440 tons, carrying four guns each, and the *Prince Albert*, four guns, iron turret, have reported that they are commissioned for the coast defence, relieving sea-going ships now acting as coast guards.

A chartered steamer left Plymouth, yesterday, with 2,500 tons of ammunition and stores, and thirty-one steam launches and torpedo boats for the Mediterranean fleet.

The political character of the new Turkish ministry is uncertain, but it is noteworthy that it does not include Raouf and Osman Pashas, the reputed leaders of the pro-Russian party, and that the Turkish newspapers again assert that the Government will resist the occupation of Constantinople by any foreign power.

BOMBAY, April 19.—The force to be sent from India, to Malta, will be commanded as follows: First Brigade by General Ross; second brigade by General Macpherson; cavalry by Major Watson; sappers and miners by Major Prendergast. General Ross left Calcutta last evening for Malta.

England has bought a large quantity of grain in Trieste and ordered it stored at Smyrna.

LONDON, April 19.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the situation is decidedly pacific. In official circles it is believed that Germany mediation will likely be successful. It is said that while Russia will not allow the treaty to be signed she will not permit any of its clauses to hinder a satisfactory solution.

Mr. Layard is at Ismail. A Paris despatch says he has gone there to confer with Admiral Hornby relative to the defence of Bosphorus.

The Turkish people and army favor England.

BELGRADE, April 19—It is stated that the Russians have agreed to the annexation, by Servia, of the districts of Wranja.

It is believed that the question of the possession of Pirot will be settled by plebiscite

Marriages.

At the Manse of St. Paul's, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Brooke, Mr. Wm. R. Embleton, to Miss Agnes M. Nesbit, both of Manners Sutton, York County.

Deaths.

In this city on Wednesday morning, Ella, infant daughter of Nathan and Annie Squires, aged 4 months and 6 days.

At Barrie, Ontario, on the 10th inst., Eliza, aged 55 years, widow of the late Honorable Charles Mc Pherson, of Fredericton.

New Advertisements.

SEED WHEAT
AT AUCTION.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in Fredericton, in front of the City Hall, Phoenix Square, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,
35 BAGS BLACK SEA SEED WHEAT,
35 " FIFE SEED WHEAT.
Each bag contains 2 bushels. The above Wheat is a portion of the importation recently made by the Provincial Agricultural Department.
Terms Cash on delivery.
GEO. A. PERLEY, Auctioneer.
Fredericton, April 20, 1878.

Easter Beef.

THE best Beef Fredericton has seen for many years is offered for sale this day, (Saturday), at the subscriber's new shop, next door below Mr. Timothy McCarty. The Beef consists of a pair of Steers four years old, one fed by Mr. Barnet, Kingsclear, supposed dressed weight 1200 pounds; the other Steer fed by by Thomas and Robert Gray of same Parish, not so large.
Try a piece. Price Low.
C. BRODERICK.
Regent Street.
F'ton, April 20, 1878.

Old Folks' Concert
FOR
REFORM CLUB,
Ladies' Department,
THURSDAY EVENING,
April 25th, 1878.
There will be a Concert after the manner and style of our Fathers. All people are invited to attend.
Charge will be a quarter of a dollar.
Tickets for sale at Hall's Book Store.
F'ton, April 20, 1878.

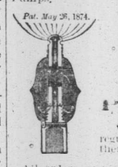
TO LOAN.
$1000 TO LOAN on Real Estate.
FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.
F'ton, April 20, 1878.

TO LET,
THAT VALUABLE BRICK BUILDING with two Stores, situate corner of Regent and King Streets.
Possession given immediately
FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.
F'ton, April, 20.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.
THE Public semi-annual Examination of the Schools in this city and vicinity will take place in the following order, viz.:—
MODEL SCHOOL on Thursday, 25th inst., from 10 o'clock, a. m., until 1 o'clock, p. m.
REGENT STREET SCHOOL on Friday, 26th inst., from 10 o'clock, a. m., until 1 o'clock, p. m.
PARK BARRACK SCHOOL on Monday, 29th inst., from 10 o'clock, a. m., until 1 o'clock, p. m.
WEST END SCHOOL on Tuesday, 30th inst., commencing 2 o'clock, p. m.
DOAK SETTLEMENT SCHOOL on Tuesday, 30th inst., commencing at 2.30 o'clock, p. m.
Parents of pupils, and the public generally, are cordially invited to attend these examinations.
Beginning with the first day of May next schools will open at 9 o'clock, a. m., the morning session closing at 12 o'clock, noon.
By Order,
CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Sec'y.
Office Board School Trustees,
F'ton, April 16, 1878.

H. RUTTER,
SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER,
DEALER IN
WHIPS,
BRUSHES,
CURRY COMBS,
BLANKETS,
BITS, Etc., Etc.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
AT THE OLD STAND,
Opposite the County Court House,
Queen Street, F'ton., N. B.
F'ton, April, 20, 1878.

T. W. SMITH.
Just opened a fine and fashionable line of Gents' and Youths' Fur Hats, which will be sold cheap for cash at
THOS. W. SMITH.
A large assortment, direct from the factory, of Gents' white and fancy shirts at
THOS. W. SMITH.
Parties wishing their shirts cuffs or collars made to order, can do so by calling at
THOS. W. SMITH.
As usual you can have your cloth or cash for Wool at
THOS. W. SMITH.
Thomas W. Smith cordially invites inspection of his immense stock of Cloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents Furnishing Goods, which he will sell at bottom prices.
April 20, 1878.

GAS FITTING,
PLUMBING, &c.
THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of
TINWARE,
of every description, and makes to order
He has engaged the services of Mr. WILLIAM REID, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gas Fitting, Plumbing, Well sinking and putting in Pumps.
Pat. May 26, 1874.

SOLE AGENT
FOR
ELLIS'
Patent Burner
We make it a specialty to repair the above when putting them up.
All orders promptly attended to, and work satisfactorily done.
Gas Fittings always in stock.
A. LIMERICK,
York Street.
F'ton, April 20, 1878.

INSURANCE!
THE undersigned continues to effect Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, in the following FIRST CLASS OFFICES:—
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE
of Edinburgh and London.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - $10,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE, - - 6,080,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, - - 19,721,000
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.
of London, England.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - $2,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE, - - 3,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, - - 8,500,000
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
of Toronto, Incorporated 1851.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - $ 800,000
PAID UP CAPITAL, - - 400,000
ASSETS, over - - - 1,600,000
Losses promptly and liberally adjusted.
For further information apply at the office on St. John street.
F'ton, April 20, 1878. JULIUS L. INCHES.

Flour. Flour.
TO ARRIVE:
1000 BARRELS Superior Extra FLOUR, Pearl, Low for Cash.
GEO. HATT & SONS.
April 13, 1878.

20,000 Rolls
HOUSE PAPER,
JUST RECEIVED.
English Room Papers!!
From 6 cents up, up, up.
M. S. HALL.
HALL PAPER!
PARLOR PAPER!
KITCHEN PAPER!
BEDROOM PAPER!
DINING ROOOM PAPER!
All New tyles and Patterns.
Friends and customers who have been so good in the past, will confer a great favor by continuing their custom in the future. They will always find a place where they will be well served.
HALL'S BOOK STORE,
Opposite City Hall.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

T. W. SMITH,
FISHER'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
WOULD beg leave to inform his numerous friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received from
EUROPE, CANADA, and the UNITED STATES
One of the best and cheapest stock of
CLOTHS, CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
— AND —
Gents' Furnishing Goods
ever offered in this market and will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Further particulars next week.
Call and examine for yourselves.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

Oats, Bran, Shorts
AND
HEAVY FEED
ALWAYS on hand at the warehouse of the undersigned, Campbell Street. Also Lost Nation Seed Wheat and Seed Oats.
ALSO FOR SALE,
A SECOND-HAND
Express Waggon
GOOD AS NEW
JAMES TIBBITS, JR.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

Brushes. Brushes.
JUST received by rail from McLaughlan's Brush Factory, Boston.
1 case of Brushes, containing Whitewash, Paint, Paste, Varnish, Hoss, Scrub, Dandy and Shoe Brushes, Sash Tools, marking, and Shaving Brushes.
For sale cheap by
JAMES S. NEILL.
F'ton, April 20, 1878.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
April 6th, 1878.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Railway Company will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Fredericton, on the first Tuesday in May next, at 12 o'clock noon.
JULIUS L. INCHES,
Secretary.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

JAS. L. BEVERLY,
Bookseller, Stationer, Book-binder, dealer in Fancy Goods, &c.
QUEEN STREET, - - - Fredericton, N. B.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Insurance Agent,
(Next door to People's Bank, F'ton.)
Representing the following first-class Offices:
English.—QUEEN, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE, NORTHERN, IMPERIAL.
American.—ÆTNA, HARTFORD, AND PHŒNIX.
Canadian.—BRITISH AMERICA, AND NATIONAL.
ALSO:—Agent for the sale of Railway Tickets to all parts of North America.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
JUST received from Oshua, Ontario, 65 Packages as follows:
Manure and Hay Forks;
Cast Steel and Malleable Garden Rakes;
Hoes, Scythes, Bush Scythes, Scythe Smiths;
Manure and Hay Fork Handles;
Shovel handles. For sale by
JAMES S. NEILL.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

A BACK SEAT.
50 BARRELS.
THE Millers several other brands have to take a back seat when this brand of FLOUR is in the market.
ELY PERKINS.
HAS 50 bbls. of this extra A. Howland for his customers to try.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

SIX FIRST PRIZES and Two Grand Special CERTIFICATES of Merit awarded
COSSITT'S RAKE
AT
Eight Provincial Exhibitions
Over Fifty First Prizes at County Fairs.
IN general reputation, in numbers sold and in the thorough satisfaction given to purchasers, COSSITT'S RAKE has never had an equal competitor; manufactured by
G. M. COSSITT & BROTHER,
Brockville, Ontario,
For nineteen years manufacturers of
BUCKEYE MOWERS AND SELF-RAKING REAPERS.
Successfully sold in European markets in competition with the best machines made in England and the United States.
In 1876-7, there were sold to New Brunswick farmers, mowers made by thirteen firms; from information carefully compiled and got from all parts of N. B., we are able to state that our sales were equal to those of any other two firms in the trade during those years.
The true criterion of merit is success. Buy Cossitt's Mowers and Rakes and you will have the best. Liberal terms of credit.
An abundant stock of repairs kept on hand at all country agencies.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS, Agents,
Fredericton, N. B.
L. W. Johnston, Manager, Maritime Provincial Agencies.
April 13, 1878

New Drug Store
TO OPEN 1st MAY.
NEW GOODS.
THE Subscribers wish to inform the citizens of Fredericton and vicinity that they have rented a store in T. R. SMITH'S BRICK BUILDING, between Peoples Bank and Chestnut & Son's Hardware Store, where they intend, on and after 1st May, to carry on the
Drug and Apothecary
Business in all its departments.
A GOOD STOCK OF
DRUGS, BRUSHES,
CHEMICALS, COMBS
PERFUMES, SPONGES,
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS.
A fine assortment of
HAVANA AND AMERICAN CIGARS.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Patent Medicines.
Horse and Cattle Medicine prepared from Recipes received in Veterinary Surgeon.
Prescriptions prepared from Pure Drugs and with the greatest Care.
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
G. L. Atherton & Co.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

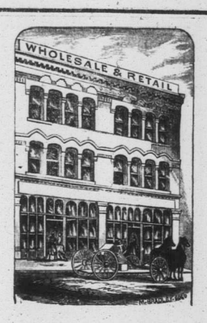
All Nature Dies and Lives Again.
50 bush. Grass Seed
—AT—
ELY PERKINS.
TO ARRIVE:
1000 lbs. Northern Red Clover.
IN STORE:
600 BUSH. OATS,
CUSTOMERS I know many of you require those SEEDS at this season of the year when all nature is printing into life, and beckoning you on to renew her pledge with you. That there shall be seed time and harvest, while time remaineth on earth.
Bring your bags and dont forget the money.
ELY PERKINS
At his
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR STORE.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

FARMERS!
WHITTIER & HOOPER
Are selling the best grades of
AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FLOUR
at as low rates as can be bought in F'ton.
CORN MEAL, best quality, very low.
OATMEAL, extra quality, at St. John prices.
Also, constantly on hand
GOOD CANADIAN OATS,
Suitable for Seed or feeding purposes.
—ALSO:—
Canned Goods, Brooms,
Dried and Smoked Fish,
Smoked Meat, Butter, etc., etc.
WHITTIER & HOOPER,
Edgecombe's Block, York Street.
F'ton., April 13, 1878.

JUST RECEIVED BY RAIL FROM BOSTON.
4 CASES READY MIXED PAINTS, from 1 to 5 lb cans.
2 cases VARNISH, in ½ Pints, Pints, Quart tins for retail;
1 bbl. White Frozen Glue;
1 bbl. Com. Frozen Glue;
1 bbl. Pale Glue;
1 bbl. Common Black Glue;
2 cases containing Burnt Umber, raw Umber, Burnt Sienna, Raw Sienna; Drop Black; Indian Red, Chrome Yellow, Vermilion, (ground in oil and dry); 50 lb. Rose Pink.
1 Keg Borax; 1 case Potash; 1 Keg Alum;
1 Keg Saltpetre; 2 cases Axle Grease;
3 reams Sand Paper; Shellac; Glaziers Points, etc. For sale by
JAMES S. NEILL.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow,
ATTORNEYS and BARRISTERS at LAW,
Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc.
MONEY NEGOTIATED and LOANS MADE.
F'ton., April 13, 1878.

JUST RECEIVED AT
GEO. HATT & SONS,
20 BARRELS of Granulated Sugar;
20 " " Crushed Sugar;
10 " " Apples;
10 " " Lemons;
1 doz. Lemons;
2 doz. Oranges;
100 boxes Raisins;
4 qrs. Dollesses;
60 half-chests Tea;
20 Bacon sugar cured Hams;
Rankin's Biscuit, of all kinds,
F'ton, April, 1878.



An Immense Stock
— OF —
NEW GOODS!
SELECTED BY THE SUBSCRIBER IN
Ireland,
Scotland,
England,
and France,
NOW OPENING.
Everything Newest Design.
CARPETING,
SILKS,
Millinery Goods.
P. McPEAKE.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

SEEDS
SEEDS!
FRESH
GARDEN,
Field and Flower
SEEDS.
THE Subscriber has just received from one of the oldest and most reliable seed houses in Great Britain his usual
SPRING STOCK
OF
Seeds,
which will be found fresh and true to their kinds.
GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS
in original packages, very fine.
COLORED MOSSES and BOUQUETS.
Danvers True Yellow Onion Seed.
GEO. H. DAVIS.
Druggist and Apothecary.
Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

1878. SEEDS 1878.
FRESH
Garden, Field and Flower
SEEDS.
THE subscriber has just received from London, per Steamer "Sarmatian" his usual spring supply of SEEDS, which will be found true to their kinds. The assortment of
Garden Peas
are unually fine, and low in price
FLOWER SEEDS,
in original packages from Germany, and of the choicest varieties. Novelties in
METAL WREATHS.
—ALSO—
Colored and Plain Mosses, Boquets, Wreaths, Dyed Moss, etc.
Dealers supplied at a liberal discount.
GEO. C. HUNT,
Druggist, Queen Street.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

LAND FOR SALE.
WE are instructed to offer the following LOTS OF LAND for sale:
A Lot situate in the Parish of Douglas on the Westerm side of the Old Durham Road, and lying between the Old Durham Road and the Royal Road, being a part of Lot number two, granted to John Colling and conveyed by the late Benjamin Wolhamter, containing forty acres more or less.
Also—A Lot situate in the Parish of Southampton, adjoining on the southeast a tract of land granted to Michael Knapp and five other sons on the Nashwaloc Stream, and known as Lots Number One and Two, granted to Henry Morehouse and George Morehouse, containing four hundred and forty acres, conveyed by Thomas Murray to the late Benjamin Wolhampter.
For terms and particulars apply to
FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,
F'ton, April 3, 1878.

New Stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
April 13, 1878.
MILLER & EDGECOMBE
Have just received the following NEW GOODS to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public. We may just state that we import our GOODS direct from the best Markets in Great Britain and the United States, which places us in a position to offer them as low as any other House in the trade.
FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS;
DRESS GOODS, plain and fancy;
STRAW HATS in all the new shapes;
SILK TIES, RIBBONS, PRINTS, CAMBRICS, &c.;
9 Bales of CARPETS, in Tapestry, Union, all Wools, Brussels; Hemps, &c.;
20 Pieces FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, new designs;
TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, &c.
The remainder of the importation will arrive by following steamers.
Miller & Edgecombe.
F'ton, April 13, 1878.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
New Goods from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Germany.
FURTHER PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.
DEVER BROS.