

Hard Times scared to Death!

"We cannot tell a lie, we did it with our little 'hands' when we knocked the covers off our business, low priced."

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

And now we are ready to give you a welcome that means business. We have laid in a new

SPRING STOCK

OF English, Scotch, French, German, Canadian, and Domestic Cloths.

"Simon pure" Goods.

Ready made clothing

which will equal any lot in the Province

Men's and Youths'

Boots and Shoes,

positively in prices a surprise to all

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

in all the latest styles.

HATS AND CAPS.

Zinc, Leather & Wood

TRUNKS.

Latest Fashion Plates,

Just received—away up.

We establish the lightness with an unrivalled collection of

Elegant Styles and Beautiful Fabrics.

We delight the purchaser with prices, which were never so low. We assure all an opportunity to secure the

NEVEST AND BEST

Spring Garments

at prices within their means.

These plain demands your attention; and we respectfully advise an early examination, and invite it.

T. W. Smith & Son

CLOTHIERS,

AND

Low priced Boot and Shoe Men.

Fredericton, May 11

ALBION HOUSE!

AUGUST 9th.

NEW GOODS!

In addition to Spring importations, I am receiving shipments of new

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Every week, thus keeping the stock fresh and well assorted.

JUST RECEIVED:

New Black & Colored Satins,

BLACK AND FANCY

MOIRE WATERED SILK,

Black Broche Silk.

LACES:

Black Beaded Lace.

Black Spanish Lace.

Green Spanish Lace.

Maltese Lace.

Bretagne Lace.

Torcheon Lace.

Edelweisse Lace.

Point d'Alencon.

Guipure d'Art Lace.

Insertion Lace.

Hamburg Embroideries.

Lace Collars & Fichues.

Spanish Scarf Lace.

Black and Cream Scarf LACE.

Watered and Brocade Ribbons, Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Hoop

Skirts, and Corsets, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, &c.,

Madras and Pearl Nets.

Also a full line of Staple Goods, in Cottons, Ducks, Tickings, Prints, Shirtings, Tweeds, &c., with leading novelties in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Parks' Warp and Knitting Cottons, in all numbers.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton,

Branch Store: St. Mary's Ferry

Fredericton, July 17

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., August 9, 1882.

Egypt.

The British are not yet prepared to attack

Arabi's position in strength. It will be fully

two weeks before the whole force destined

for Egypt—from Malta, Gibraltar, and Eng-

land, numbering some 21,500 men of all

arms, with 52 guns—is on the ground.

Regiments are landing and will continue to

land for the next fortnight at Alexandria and

Port Said, and, probably, by that time a part

of the contingent from India, numbering in

all 7000 men, and of whom 5000 will be

natives, will have arrived at Suez. The

native troops will not be Mahomedans, but

Gorkhas, Sikhs, Mahattas, and Hindostanes,

who will not have any religious sympathy

with the Arabs. The British military au-

thorities are determined to move with caution

and not to commit the mistake of underestimating

the strength of their foe.

On Saturday afternoon a reconnaissance,

in force, consisting of 300 men of the naval

brigade and 1000 marines and 3 guns, under

Major General Allison, and half a battalion

of the 30th and 48th regiments, and the

whole of the 60th rifle was made. The

force advanced by the line of railway and

on both banks of the Mahomediah Canal,

and drove in the enemy from the advanced

posts, who were compelled to bring into ac-

tion all their troops available, in front of

the principal line of entrenchments, at

Kaf-el-Daw, which was the object of the

British movement—3000 men, with 6 guns

and 6 rockets. The trumb of the skirmish

fell on the naval brigade and marines, who

had 2 killed and 32 wounded. Having suc-

cessfully accomplished their object, the

British steadily and easily retired, and the

Egyptians fought with determination. Their

loss is not known, many of them, it is said,

threw themselves into the Canal and were

drowned, or shot as they swam across.

Prisoners were taken, and they reported that

the force at Kaf-el-Daw amounted to 10,000.

For the next two weeks or so, the British

will not likely make a serious attack, though

possibly there may be frequent skirmishes.

If Arabi, however, carries out his threat of

advancing on Alexandria, a regular battle

would be brought on. War is full of surprises,

and not even a general in command can

know what will happen within the next

fortnight to disarrange his plans. If all goes

fairly well and 20,000 choice troops of all

arms are ready to move according to his

plan, Sir Garnett Wolseley may be able, as

it is said he hopes, to put down Arabi and

campaign by the middle of September.

The diplomatic phase of the Egyptian ques-

tion is, at present, more interesting than the

military. The discussions, last week, seemed

to tend to a break up of the Conference, and

rupture between England and Turkey, and

Russia, which has undertaken to object de-

cidely to the course taken by England, in-

dependently of the Powers. Latest accounts

seem to point to an agreement among the

Powers for Turkish intervention in Egypt,

and for a collective protection of the Suez

Canal, to an arrangement defining the

points on the Egyptian Coast where Turkish

troops will be allowed to land, and the con-

ditions of their march into the interior. No

good will, it may be feared, comes of Turkish

intervention, if it is really agreed upon. The

Porte all along has shown a dogged deter-

mination to have its own way; to force, if

possible, the retirement of British troops

from Egypt, and to have the coast clear for

its own operations. The Egyptian claims

with which it has tried to evade the demand

of the British, that the Sultan should pro-

claim Arabi a rebel before Turkish troops

would be allowed to land, has but strength-

ened the suspicion that there is a perfect

understanding between the Porte and the

"rebel," and that were Turkish troops land-

ed they would before long be fighting on his

side. Even if the Porte has got over its

bad temper and dismissed its collusive

schemes as futile, and is now sincere,

Turkish co-operation will prove only a source

of embarrassment, difficulty, and disgust to

the British general and army. But the

British Government cannot dispense with

that co-operation, if the Porte agrees to all

its conditions, and Germany, Austria, and

Russia seem all in favor of the Porte. Al-

though the spect of affairs is not reassuring.

The following is General Sir Archibald

Allison's official report of the reconnaissance

of Saturday—

Persistent native reports having excited

during the past few days that Arabi Pasha

was retiring from Kaf-el-Daw upon the

bank, I determined a reconnaissance to

ascertain clearly whether Arabi Pasha still

held his original position strongly. The

left column commenced to advance at 4.45

a.m., from the advanced pickets of the Ram-

leh line, moving by both banks of the Ma-

homediah Canal, and soon came in ac-

tion with the enemy, who were strongly

posted in a group of palm trees on the eastern

side, and in strong defensible houses and

gardens at the other side. These positions

were carried.

At this time Lieut. Vye, of the 50th and

one soldier was killed. The enemy then

took a second position half a mile in the rear,

upon the left bank of the canal, and be-

hind houses and behind the irregular

banks of the canal. From this position the

enemy were driven with great loss. I

accompanied the right column myself, and

as soon as the enemy observed us they began

firing with artillery. I pushed on as rapidly

as possible till I reached a point where the

railway crosses the Mahomediah canal and

opened trenches on the enemy's line, the

banks of the canal. Two nine pounders

were dragged on to the embankment and came

into action against the enemy's guns, the 40

pounder being fired on each side, and the

where the enemy's forces were beginning to

appear. I now threw forward two com-

panies to carry the houses and the canal

followed up by throwing four companies

more to my left upon the banks of and across

the canal, thus attaining the point of view

which formed a diagonal line across both

banks of canal and railway. The enemy retired

slowly before our fire. The object of my

reconnaissance was attained and I determined

to withdraw, and this movement was carried

out with the most perfect regularity and

precision. The troops fell back by alternate

companies with the regularity of field day,

and every attempt by the enemy to advance

was crushed by the beautiful precision of the

40 pounder and the steady fire of the 9

pounders. The loss to the enemy appears to

have been very great. They were so dis-

pirited that, contrary to the usual practice

of Asiatics, they made no attempt to follow

up our withdrawal.

I regret to state that our loss was some-

what heavy. Lieut. Vye was one of the

most promising officers I ever met. Our

total loss was four killed and twenty-two

wounded.

New Timber License Regulations.

The Local Government dealt with the

subject of licensing timber lands, at the

session held last week, the time having

arrived for considering the matter, as all the

licenses in the Province expired on the 1st

July. They decided that the licensees should

pay the mileage in addition to the stumpage

at 50 cents, and to put the berths up to

public competition, instead of reserving

them for five years. They concluded

they were justified in making the licensees

pay mileage in addition to the stumpage in

view of the increased stumpage paid on

private and company's lands, and by the in-

creased value of lumber as compared with

values in 1877. The sales which will take

place here on the three last days of this

month, (29th, 30th, and 31st), will be under

the new regulations, which will appear in

this week's Royal Gazette.

Bonster, the well-known M. P. from Brit-

ish Columbia, has been defeated in the

elections by Gordon, Conservative.

The Imperial Snub.

The snub administered by the British Gov-

ernment to the Canadian Parliament for

their address on Irish affairs, was sharp, but

it was put in the least offensive way possible.

It will not be the fault of the London Times,

however, if the snub of the snub did not turn

into an irritating sore, for there is no reason

to think that anything like ill feeling has been

created. The Times is a sort of privileged

gumbler, and has not been too good a friend

of Canada. When shortly after confeder-

ation, the cry of independence was raised the

Times was brutally frank in telling Canada

that it had come to an age when it ought to

be able to look after itself. But the Times

does not represent the opinion of Eng-

land, and much attention need not be paid to

its utterances when an opportunity is given

to vent its ill humor against Canada.

The great grievance against this country

entertained by a certain class of manufactur-

ers in England, is the determination of its

government to consent to its tariff to meet its

own revenue wants and to foster its own

industries. They on the contrary, want

Canada as a market for their goods, and

since they cannot further their own interests

in this way, they would cut the connection.

The Toronto Globe for political N. P. reasons

backs up the Times charge of "base grati-

tude." But it is a fact that under the new

tariff British manufacturers have less to com-

plain than formerly. The statistics of

trade show that since 1870 there has been an

increase of imports from Great Britain into

Canada, of \$2