WHO IS MRS WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simbly say that she is a lady who for upwards of thirty years has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as a physician and nurse, she has compounded a soothing syrup, for children teething. It acts like magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover sure to regulate the bowels. the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one until she has given it the benefit of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, motners—try it now.– *Ladies' Visitor*, New York City.

Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

Brown's Household Panacea.

Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood, whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.

It cures pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, and ALL ACHES.

THE GREAT RELIEVER OF PAIN.

"Brown's Household Panacea" should be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water [sweetened, if preferred], taken at bedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MUCH SICKNESS.

Undoubtedly with children, atiributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms. Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Twenty-five cents a box.

DELICATE WOMEN, *Palefaced, Sickly* Children, the Aged and Infirm, alike are benefited by the Strengthening and Blood Making Power of "Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron." It stimulates the circulation, improves the Appetite; and removes all impurities from the Blood. It is the *best* medicine you can take to give you *lasting* Strength.

THE HORRIBLE, UNSIGHTLY, BLOTCHES and PIMPLES, and the SALLOW, COLORLESS COMPLEXION can be QUICKLY and EFFECTUALLY replaced, by a CLEAR HEALTHY skin. The remedy is CERTAIN and EASILY PROCURED, and is simply "Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron." taken according to directions. Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 cents per bottle; 6 for $2,50. For sale by all druggists.

Local Matters.

The River.

There are two or three feet of water on the ice just now; but it is not anticipated navigation will be open for three weeks yet.

Accident

Mr. Thomas Cox, employe in R. A. Estey's saw mill, while chopping wood Saturday, cut his leg badly.

Enterprise.

During the last few weeks a shingle machine has been in active operation at the West End Mill—some 200,000 shingles have been manufactured.

Obscene Literature.

We hope none of the STAR readers read the obscene paragraph in the last *Reporter. It is the vilest item we have ever seen in print.*

Antimony.

Overtures are being exchanged between the Lake George and Brunswick Antimony Companies for consolidation of interests.

Entertainment.

The Methodist Literary Institute are to give an entertainment to-morrow evening, at which Rev. W. W. Brewer will give his lecture—"Tetrachymagogon."

Opening Up.

A party of men are now employed clearing up the roadbed of the Grand Falls branch. A locomotive will make an attempt to go through Thursday afternoon.

Musical.

We are requested to say that Mr. Youmans closes his present term on Thursday night, and that his pupils will give an entertainment on that evening in the Temperance Hall.

Lumber.

A large party of men in the employ of Alex. Gibson, Esq., are now engaged gaged in cutting out of the ice the logs that broke adrift from the Marysville dam last fall.

New Piers.

The Fredericton Boom Company have now a large crowd of men at work on the ice below town putting up new piers—seven in number. The frequent breaks in the boom last season necessitated this change.

Navigation

The old "Sunbury" has seen her last year of service. D. D. Glazier, Esq., has just completed a new tug boat at Marble Cove, St. John. She contains much of the machinery of the "Sunbury," and will be launched tomorrow.

The vesel is to be called the "Lily G." and will be commanded by Captain Dunphy.

Ice.

Ice packing on a very extensive scale is being carried on at Burton, Sunbury, by an American firm who have already cut 4,000 tons and expect to harvest upwards of 10,000. Employment is given to 50 men and ice is being stowed away at the rate of 200 tons a day.

Building.

Mr. Robert Connors, lumber operator in the employ of Mr. William Murray, contemplates building a very nice dwelling house at Upper St. Francis. The building will be 55 feet high, 1½ stories and the design is very tasty. J. C. Risteen & Co., will probably provide, doors, sashes, trimmings, etc.

The Mountain in Labor.

MR. BLAIR, P. G. RYAN, ET AL PERSECUTING THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

MR. RYAN SWALLOWS HIS CHARGE.

And now Himself and Blair search for a Needle in a Bundle of Straw!!!

This committee met at 7.30 yesterday evening, Mr. Blair in the chair, and Hon. Michael Adams in the dock. The papers lay upon the table, and the committee sat around the table, but several minutes elapsed before anyone spoke.

Surveyor General at last.

Mr. Chairman I presume this committee is called here for some purpose, and that I am here to answer some charge. If all this be true then it is well we proceeded to business, and that the committee proceeded to formulate the charge or charges against me, that I may be prepared to meet them.

Silence ensued for several minutes, and Mr Adams again resumed.

If the committee are not prepared to bring in a charge just now, it might facilitate matters if I were to ask them if this is the charge that I hold here in my hand. I find it in the *Sun* newspaper and I should like to know if it is the charge, or if it is an absolute falsehood.

Mr Adams then read the statement from the sheet mentioned, of which the following is a copy:

"Mr. Ryan states he will be able to show he believes that the firm of Burns, Adams & Co. are almost the sole operators at Bathurst; that Mr. Barker, the inspector, forwarded to the department his estimate that 6,600,000 feet had been cut on Crown lands by Burns, Adams & Co., and that the Scaler's return showed 3,300,000 feet, or just one half the amount reported by Barker.

Although the attention of the department was called to the great discrepancy, no inquiry took place whatever, and the stumpage was settled according to the Scaler's returns.

The returns of the Bathurst Customs House show, however, that nearly 8,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped from that port by Burns, Adams & Co., during the past summer; most of this, it is stated, was cut on Crown Lands, and it is also clear that though some of that cut in 1878-79 was hung up, this loss was fully made up by the amount of logs cut the previous years, which were not got to the mill until the spring of 1877.

Though the Government accepted the scale's estimate in the case of Burns, Adams & Co., the papers brought down in response to Mr. Ryan's enquiry disclose the fact that when it was shown last year that there was a difference between Inspector Baker's estimate and the Scaler's returns of something like 1,500,000 feet in the case of John Young, operating at Caraquet, the department acted promptly, sent the inspector to seize the lumber, and ordered a re-survey, which was done. Why the department should have made fish of one and flesh of another remains to be seen, and may possibly be brought out in evidence.

It is further alleged that the Scaler is allied by strong ties to the firm of Burns, Adams & Co., and that he was appointed despite the urgent protest of the county members.

Among the witnesses summoned by the committee are Mackindey, the Scaler above referred to, Capt. Barker, the inspecting officer, Mr. Adams, of the firm of Burns, Adams & Co., and others.

Surveyor General—To whom does Mr. Ryan make this statement? or is he prepared now to bear out his charge. Or from what source did the correspondent derive this information?

Davidson—I was quite surprised when I saw this statement in the newspaper.

Ryan—I never made any such charge as that contained in the extract you read. [Another of the *Sun's* notorious falsehoods then. ED.]

Adams—Then if you didn't I now want to know what charge you did make or intend to make. Mr. Ryan ought surely to be prepared by this time to formulate his charges against me.

Blair—There was no charge made, as I understand it, but a mere explanation asked.

Surveyor General—Then the prosecution has shifted ground. Am I now to be told there is no charge, after having been charged on the floors of the House with connivance, as head of the Department, with certain firms; after my conduct as head of the Department being held as the reason for the falling off in our lumber revenues? And after these charges being made by Mr Ryan; after being caught up by the press and floated all over the country, am I to be told there is no charge; that this is mere inquiry? I want to meet the issue squarely; I will not tolerate a compromise, but insist on the charge whatever it is.

Blair—This is a mere inquiry into the management of the Department; and Mr Ryan made no charge against you.

Surveyor General—So, then, it is come to this. Does Mr Ryan now deny having made the charge? He cannot do that, because it has got into the prints, or must I take his denial as a recantation, as a taking back of his charges?

Ryan, I did not charge you or the department with wrong doing.

Surveyor General. Then let me ask this committee why they are here. If there is no charge why do I sit before them? What was the origin of the committee! Was it not asked for because if the charge of connivance made upon the floors of the House by Mr. Ryan, and which statement Mr. Ryan now denies? If then I am not to answer for Mr. Ryans charge in the House, what am I to answer for?

Hanington—Just so. What is the Surveyor General here for, if not to answer that charge.

Blair—With that charge we do not concern ourselves. We have the resolution before us, and the committee will now declare whether we proceed on the resolution or not. The House had a right to make enquiries, that was the object of the committee.

Adams—Now does Mr Blair pretend to tell me that any member is at liberty to have a departmental officer and his department arraigned, without a charge of some specific kind?

Blair—[Answered not a word—ED.]

Davidson—Mr Ryan denies the charge which you attribute to his making. We shall not go outside for the foundation of our inquiry.

Hanington—But a man should be informed what charge he is to meet. The case should be opened properly.

Blair—I again repeat it is foreign to our purpose what was said outside.

Adams—It *is* foreign to your purpose; but not to mine. It is easy for you to think lightly of it, but not so easy for me. My character has been assailed in the House of Assembly, and the press has spread the charge through the country.

Black—Let us go on; the charge will develop itself.

McLellan—There should be a charge of some kind to meet: else we should not sit here.

Beveridge—I think if Mr Ryan has a charge he should prefer it now: and the committee could know with what it had to deal; and the Surveyor General could know what he was to meet.

Blair—I may again state this committee comes here with no charge before it. It is simply delegated to make an enquiry.

McLellan—If I understand the matter aright there is some six and a half million feet of logs difference between Mr Barkers estimate, and the scalers return not accounted for; that this is attributed to negligence or connivance of the Crown Land Department. This statement has got into the press and has been scattered broad-cast over the country. Has this committee to try the department on this charge, or has it to simply make a hap-hazard enquiry?

Blair—We have to address ourselves to the resolution.

Surveyor General—A resolution too, as I now understand it, the outcome of no charge [of a swallowed charge—ED]; but a mere curiosity process. It seems what the originators want is a little fun; to poke their nose here and there to see what they can find wrong. It is a kind of a search warrant to gratify Mr Blair and Mr Ryan's curiosity. Am I right?

It was here suggested that the correspondence be read *in extenso*, but Blair said—

Mr Ryan has extracts made from the correspondence. It will expedite business to read the mere extracts.

Surveyor General—You will pardon me, Mr Chairman, but I think Mr Ryan ought to be congratulated on having such valuable services as yours. It delights the committee to see that you know just what Mr Ryan has done in the way of making extracts, and bringing forward this search-warrant enquiry of his.

[Mr Blair then sent Mr Ryan after his notes, and when the member from Gloucester had taken his seat, the arch persecutor desired him to read them. He did read them for a few minutes, and then got so tangled up and confused that there was not one there who didn't pity him from the bottom of his heart. As Mr Ryan is a quiet, harmless person, we shall say nothing unkind to him: but we venture to hope that in the future he will think a little before allowing himself to be goaded on, as he has been goaded, into a position where he is an object more of pity than of contempt. He mixed the figures up till every one present, the officers of the persecution excepted, laughed outright. Then Mr Blair, chewing his lips with ire, read the correspondence; but before he had reached the last page there was not one present that did not feel that a more trustworthy officer than Hon. Michael Adams never was at the head of the Crown Land department.—ED.]

Horse Thieving.

Last night Mr Gaunce, stable keeper, York Street, received a despatch from Mr C.C. West, another of the fraternity, at Houlton, Me., requesting him to keep a look out for a gray mare that was stolen by a man named Arch. Arbreaux from his (Mr W.'s) stables April 3. Investigation being made, the horse and sleigh were found in the barn of J. H. McCoy, St Mary's. The stolen property was seized this morning by Serjeant Woodward. The sleigh and harness were sold to Mr McCoy for $10 by Arbreaux, who has decamped for parts unknown.

[It may not be uninteresting to the general reader for us to state a similar case. Two parties, one from Houlton, the other from Woodstock, conjointly owned a trotter called MARQUIS OF LORNE. But the Woodstock part-owner several months ago stole the horse from the Houlton man, and fearing it would be stolen back from him, sent it down to Mr Johnson, proprietor of the *Agriculturist*, who drives it through the streets of our city every day. The Houlton man says the first time he catches Mr Johnson or his Woodstock accomplice across the line, he will have both put in jail for horse stealing. ED]

Some "Telegraph" Grammar.

The *Telegraph's* editor often quotes Latin in the House of Assembly and now and again he mystifies the House on the difference between "testimony" and "evidence." Of course the *Telegraph's* editor puts his best leg foremost in the Legislature, but when he writes paragraphs for his own paper, [for example see his description of Glazier's new boat in yesterday's paper.] now and again he writes a sentence like this:

"The keelson and engine frame are constructed of pitch pine, the stem is oak, and the sternpost of tamarac. *The same wood and white pine was used in the deck beams and is planked with birch and spruce.*"

Of course we have no objection to the *Telegraph's* editor writing "was" where "were" should be used nor have we any objection to his telling his readers that the "white pine" was "planked with birch and spruce," or to his leaving his readers to guess whether "the same wood" meant pitchpine, the keelson, oak, or tamarac; but what we do wish is that when other people write correct English, Mr. Elder would be easy on them. *Par pari refero.*

A Bonfire (?) above the Cataract.

Mr. Brown's friends are busy circulating the story that a bonfire was kindled for the people's champion on the heights above the Falls on his arrival home. The correct version of the matter is that a number of the natives, brimful of vengeance, "went out on the brink of the Falls, kindled a fire and burnt Mr. Fred W. Brown in effigy."

We believe the last report.

Accident

A short time ago Mr James Harrigan, of Keswick Ridge, had his right thigh broken while in the lumber woods near Houlton. Me. He is under the treatment of Dr. Fitzmaurice of that place and is doing well.

STAR BRIEFS.

—J C Risteen & Co., resumed operations Monday.

—There are some farmers you can never get to comprehend anything, and Deacon Watts of the *Sentinel* is about the hardest case we have ever known.

—The street in front of the House of Assembly is in a most scandalous condition. Surely a slight outlay would not be misplaced in removing the filth from this section.

—Mr. William Wilson, barrister-at-law is to remove his headquarters from present location to the corner of Queen and Carleton Streets.

—Mr. Fred Moore who lumbers extensively on the Aroostook, was in town to-day, procuring men for his stream driving operations. The wages average about $1 a day.

Condensed Despatches.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

It is said the result of the Liberal Elections has completely surprised Mr Gladstone; and it is hinted the Liberls will be able to carry on their Government without the aid of the Home Rulers. The scheme of the party a day or two ago seems to have been this:

Immediately to introduce a Bill reforming the county franchise, redistributing the seats and then dissolve anew with the certainty of returning a large majority. This is probably now unnecessary, but reform is among the first measures.

Rumors run all over the country as to who will take Earl Beaconsfield's place; [England to-day has no man who can fill it] and only a fewcan be found even in the Liberal ranks to say Gladstone is the man. This luckless orator is to be served as bad by his own party as the Home Rulers are, who fancied the moment Disraeli gave up the seals of office preparations would be made to bring back once more to Ireland the coronation stone, to set up a king on the Emerald Isle and bring back the good old times of Brian Borohme. But now they are told their votes are not wanted; and the second greatest puzzle seem to be, 'How will we get along without them?' Well, we are not glad of this, but it is in some sense a silencer for those mercurial sons of the Green Isle who tossed their hats in the air when they heard of the overthrow of Conservatism.

Some say Earl Granville will form a Government, but others name somebody else. Few say it will be Gladstone, though no one doubts but it would be the delight of that old man's life to once more stand at the head of our great nation. It has been said the Queen would not consent to Gladstone forming a Government, that she dislikes the man; and this story some try to prove because at the the marriage of the Duke of Connaught, Gladstone was ignored. The story is unworthy the greatest Democrat in England, and to speculate on it for a moment, is to doubt the sterling qualities of the sovereign. An insignificent newspaper here written in soap and oil, we mean the *Telegraph*, publishes the story, and while beslavering Her Majesty goes on to threaten what would become of the Crown did the the Queen do anything of the kind.

Notwithstanding, that hard-headed Scotchman, Gladstone, will make a hard fight for the leadership, and well-informed English papers thus speculate on the personnel of the New Cabinet:

It is said that Earl Derby will be offered the Foreign office, but if he refuses, as is probable. the office will be assigned to Lord Kimberly. Mr. W. E. Forster will be Minister of the Colonies; Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Cardwell, Secretary of War; Mr. Childers first Lord of the Admiralty; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Fawcett, as representatives of the advanced section of the party, will occupy seats in the new Cabinet. Lord Roseberry, it may also be taken for granted, will hold an important post in the Liberal Administration.

As was to have been expected, Russia is delighted with the result of the Elections, and rumour has it she has lit bonfires from Nova Zembla to Warsaw in joy of the event; but that the rest of Europe is alarmed, and looks to her firelocks, to see that the powder is dry. We anticipate an early downfall of Gladstone, and shall not regret even though that event happen in the thunders of a European War. ED.]

Local Legislature.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FORENOON SESSION.

After spontaneons prayer and routine the House settled down to the affairs of this country:

On motion of Mr. McManus the following Committe was appointed on a Bill relating to water supply St. Peters Village: Messrs. McManus, Davidson, Sayre, Lynott and McLellan.

On motion of Mr. McManus the House went into Committee of the whole on a bill relating to imprisonment for debt. Mr. McManus said his object in bringing in the Bill was to remedy a widespread evil, the evil of having municipalities pay for the support of poor people who are put in jail for debt. He had no real objection to it.

Mr. Butler said it was enough for the creditor to lose his debt, without having also to support his debtor.

Mr. White thought the mover of the Bill could hardly be serious. It would be a very great hardship to compel the creditor, when he put a debtor in prison for the purpose of forcing him to disclose his property to pay two or three dollars or more.

A lengthy discussion followed on this Bill, the lawyers being notably to the front.

Sayre agreed with the principle that the creditor should pay the debtor's expense. Black thought the Bill did not deserve support; for he had quite failed to see any point of merit in it.

Butler thought too much sympathy for the debtor was growing up. If we allowed this false sentimentality to grow, the time would come when penalty for debt would be abolished altogether.

Lynott had always been opposed to imprisonment for small debtors as well as large, and though this Bill did not go very far in this direction he would vote for it.

Ritchie made some observations about the "Statutes."

Adams suggested "progress" on the Bill, The At.-Gen., who was absent would bring in a bill in which if the House thought well, might be incorporated the substance of the Bill by the hon. member from Gloucester. With regard to his own views; he was not by any means partial to the law providing imprisonment for debt; but should like to see such a law wiped off the Statute Book.

Blair said the question before the House was not the abolition of imprisonment for debt [though nobody had said it was]; for if it were the House should pause before making any extreme legislation.

McManus said the question was between the people and the payment of individual expenses, which it was thought they should not be obliged to bear.

Progress was reported.

Ritchie then moved his resolution for the removal of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity to St. John. Before proceeding to what he called the merits of the case he said he might well hesitate to offer such a resolution, seeing before him a body the members of one county directly interested; and in this body was the Attorney General who had a great influence in the House; and the leader of the Opposition whose influence neither was to be despised. Then he looked to Westmorland and he found arrayed against him from that county the two able and learned members Landry and Hanington. The arguments of these men, he (Mr. Ritchie) did not fear; but it was their influence that made the result so uncertain. But with regard to Eredericton, it had everything. It had the Legislative Buildings, the Judges and Lawyers had to come here; it had the Normal School, and University. Everything was here.

Blair, Yes, but you cannot still complain of the arrangement, St. John has the Penitentiary and the Asylum. [What manifold and accurate adaptation! ED.]

Ritchie, Yes, but Fredericton sent her quota to each, and the Speaker went on at length to show the hardships to which lawyer and client were subjected by the present arrangement.

The House took Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ritchie resumed and was at his best when he appealed to the members to rise above party considerations. He hoped nothing less than the whole resolution would be granted.

Morton seconded the resolution, and said he had much pleasure in doing so: he thought the interest of the larger bulk of the people would be best conserved by having the Courts in St. John.

Blair said he did not intend to occupy much time, but he could not let the question pass without endeavoring to show that the mover of the resolution had magnified the items of his case, and exaggerated the facts beyond measure. It had been an unchangeable custom in the history of the Empire, to keep the Supreme Courts where the Seats of Government were established; and it devolved upon the supporters of the resolution to put in some plea that they yet had not produced, that would warrant a departure from this practice, But it looked strange to him that the inconvenience of location should have struck certain gentlemen so suddenly. Why was it that we had not heard before of the inconveniences? And if they existed why were not steps taken in a moderate and continual way to get what was deemed fair? Why were the courts at Ottawa one of the smallest cities in the Dominion? It was in accordance with the precedent he had stated, and which could not be denied. He characterized the movement as revolutionary and unworthy; as not calculated to confer the conveniences claimed; and as an expensive operation—$40,000—that would serve no purpose but an excited whim.

Sayre did not agree with the speaker just set down, and objected to the movement being called a revolutionary one. It was an unhappy reference, that to the contiguity of the courts and the Legislature: for if we looked over the Dominion we should find that the seats of Government were in the commercial centres; then why should not the courts be there.

Willis followed supporting the resolution cordially.

Davidson said he had listened with attention to the speeches of the advocates for removal but he had failed to find therein anything that could convince him that the courts should be removed. He could not believe, and it was hard for him to think that the mover and supporters of the resolution believed that business would be expedited by the removal. But he was not in favor of fixing the Equity Sittings in Fredericton aud therefore he would move the following amendment:

"That it is desirable the Government should take into consideration the propriety of adopting such action as would lead to the holding of Equity Sitting in the City of St. John and other portions of the Province."

Debate adjourned, and after the introduction of two or three Bills the House adjourned.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

After routine, Mr. Fraser resumed the discussion on Mr. Ritchie's Bill. He went into facts which showed conclusively how hollow were the grounds for asking for a removal.

Marshall followed and as is not unusual with him he quoted a number of figures to prove his case. Mr. Marshall forgets—of course he has heard—Palmerston's famous saying "that nothing is so deceptive as facts except figures." We were inclined, with all the pathos of the figures, to believe that there was some deception about Mr. Marshall's statements.

The Provincial Secretary took up the case, where Mr. Marshall had left it. His preceding colleague having explained the figures, the worthy Secretary was left to make out his case upon theories, and facts without figures. We incline to the belief that Mr. Wedderburn's plea for St. John was far the best made, if we can judge, yet compared with Fredericton arguments, which are seasoned with right, they were light.

Hon. D. L. Hanington resumed the debate this afternoon, and as might be expected, made a powerful speech against the resolution offered by St. John. As we have not space for more than a mere mention of these speeches, and as we have not the slightest doubt but Mr. Davidson's amendment will be carried by a large majority, we close our report for the present.

Communications.

THAT NORTHUMBERLAND VOTE.

To the Editor of the STAR.

I have learned the names of the two Grand Jurymen who voted against Fredericton at the recent test. They are as follows:

JAMES BROWN,
W. S. BROWN.

The first of these Brown's is married to a relation of Mr. Hutchison's, whom Mr. Elder "nabbed," and it is easy to account for his vote. This Brown thinks "the like of Earnest Hutchinson isn't in Newcastle." The other Brown pursues the occupation of a Tinker, and nothing better could be expected of him. Yours, X.

Telegraphic News.

A RUMOR WITH "WAR" IN IT.

NEW YORK, April 3.

The *Tribune* has a rumor that a filibustering expedition, numbering 70 men, is about to leave the United States for Cuba. General Garcia is said to be in command, and a vessel is to start from Deleware River. General Roloff one of the leaders of the alleged movement tells a reporter that they expect to have as many more men at the start, that they go to establish an organized revolution with the military at first and hope eventually of a large army and success.

Married.

In St Mary's Church, Parish of St Mary's, York County, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. William Jaffrey, assisted by the Rev. W. LeB. McKiel, Boies Clements of Douglas and Miss Elizabeth H. Raymona of St Mary's.

New Advertisements.

TO RENT

3 ORGANS to Rent at LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.
F'ton, April 6, 1880.—tf

NEW FURNITURE.

Arriving Weekly, at

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.
F'ton, April 6, 1880.—tf

MARBLES.

60,000 MARBELS, all kinds Wholesale and Retail.
LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.
F'ton, April 6, 1880.—tf

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO MACHINIST-CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 5th day of JUNE next, for the construction of Gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seed at this office on and ofter THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and. further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to ihe respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or anytender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Rys. and Canals,
Ottawa, March 29, 1880.
Fredericton, 6th April, 1880.—1awt June3.

CHURNS, &c.

CHURNS, Butter Trays, Ladles, &c. General Assortment of Stamped Tinware at LEMONT'S VARIETY STORD.
F'ton, April 6, 1880.—tf

DOOR MATS.

A VARIETY of Door Mats at LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.
F'ton, April 6, 1880.—tf

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO MACHINIST-CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals,) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of May next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880
F'ton April 6, 1880—1 a w t june 3

TO LET.

POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

THE subscriber will let for a year or term of years, a nicely finished and situated Store 22x55 feet, at Gibson, formerly occupied as a grocery stand by W. R. Logan. The lessee will have a fine frrst proof cellar of the same size as the store. Enquire of

P. A. LOGAN.
Gibson, Feb. 12—tf

TO LET.

THE SHOP formerly occupied by Mr, Thomas Morris, in the building known as the "Albion Hotel." For further particulars enquire of

T. M. SPAHNN,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
jan15—8ins.

JAMES BOONE,

HARNESS MAKER,

Ferry Landing, Saint Mary's, York County, N. B.

Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc

☞ Orders promptly attended to on reasonable terms. Repairing executed in a satisfactory manner.

Oct. 28, 1879.—6 mos.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TENDERS for a second 100 miles section West of Red River will be received by the undersigned until noon on MONDAY, the 29th of March next.

The section will extend from the end of the 48th contract—near the western boundary of Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird-Tail Creek.

Tenders must be an the printed form which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices, in Ottawa, and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March, next.

By order,
F. BRAUNi *Secretary,*

Dept. of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 11th Feb, 1880.

The reception of the above Tenders is postponed until noon on FRIDAY, 9th April next.

By order,
F. BRAUN, *Secretary,*

Dept. of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 22nd March, 1880

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 30th April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Fredericton and Newcastle, from the 1st July next.

Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The Mails to leave Fredericton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 8 o'clock, a. m. reaching Newcastle on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

And to leave Newcastle on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 8 o'clock, a. m. reaching Fredericton no Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, p. m,

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tenders may be obtained at the Post Offices of Fredericton, Boiestown, Doaktown, Derby and Newcastle.

JOHN McMILLAN.
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John 15th Mar. 1880.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 30th April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Fredericton and Woodstock by East side of River, from the 1st. July next.

Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Post master General.

The Mails to leave Fredericton, on Monday and Thursday of each week, at 8 o'clock, a. m. reaching Woodstock in fourteen hours from hour of despatch.

Returning to leave Woodstock on Tuesday and Friday of each week at 9 o'clock, a. m. reaching Fredericton in fourteen hours from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be obtained at the Post Office of Fredericton, Nashwaaksis, Keswick Ridge and Woodstock.

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John 15th Mar. 1880.

SPRING!

1880

JUST RECEIVED:

22 BALES AND CASES

NEW WALL PAPERS!

IN

TINTS, GILTS, MARBLES, OAKS, AND COMMON.

A FEW PATTERNS

HANDSOME GILT DADOS.

JOHN McDONALD.
F'ton, April 1, 1880—3 mos.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.