

THOMAS W. SMITH,
Merchant Tailor,
has imported his usual large stock
of Goods for the
FALL & WINTER TRADE,
CONSISTING OF
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
FRENCH,
and CANADIAN
CLOTHS FOR SUITINGS!
Heavy English Beaver and
Pilot Cloths,
IRISH PRIZE, and GERMAN
CLOTHS FOR OVERCOATS.
Edinburgh Rubber Tweed Overcoats,
BUFFALO ROBES, DRIVING CAPS,
FUR CAPS, GLOVES and HATS.
Trunks in Skin and Wood
All the latest of Goods Furnishing Goods
of the above goods will be sold at BOSTON
PRICES.
In the CUSTOMER TAILORING DEPARTMENT
a perfect fit every time or no trade.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY:
TWO WASHMEN, Good Washers, One
A Good Cook, and a Good Housemaid.
To whom to go for more particulars, apply to
THOMAS W. SMITH,
100 Queen Street, West, Montreal.
LEONOT'S
Variety
STORE.
ESTABLISHED 1844.
LARGEST

FURNITURE
Establishment in Fredericton.
Furniture received weekly—all
perfectly useful and required
for housekeeping!
CROCKERY, China, Bohemian ware;
Glassware, Cut Glass, etc.;
Furniture, Bedsteads, etc.;
Carpets, Rugs, etc.;
Curtains, etc.;
Toilet Sets, etc.;
Toys, etc.;
To whom to go for more particulars, apply to
ALBION HOUSE,
100 Queen Street, West, Montreal.
April 15th.
NEW
SPRING GOODS.

New Knitting Cottons,
New Hats,
New Feathers,
New Trimmings,
New Corsets, including
the New Back Supporting
Corset, for which
the Subscriber is sole
Agent.
Gents' Tweeds and
Furnishing Goods.
Grey and
White Cottons.
Summer's Fashions for Spring
and Summer have arrived.
F. B. EDGECOMBE,
Queen Street, Fredericton.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Sir—As the season for transplanting is approaching, I purpose, with your permission, to offer a few remarks upon a subject, which, I think, cannot be too earnestly considered by those who may read them. My object is more to caution than to give advice to a large class of your readers, who yearly go to be transplanting in numbers, if I can judge by what I see and will now explain. You are aware, Mr. Editor, that every Spring and Fall, Fredericton, as well as other parts of the Province, is visited by Tree Agents, for the purpose of making sales of their commodities, and they generally manage to do a thriving business among persons here, very susceptible to and overcome by plausible stories told them in regard to the habits of this and that description of Tree or Shrub—indeed they could be made to believe that oranges and bananas would grow in Fredericton, if only properly looked after and protected. The treatment, however, have not pushed themselves yet quite so far as this, whatever may be the temptation in the future, notwithstanding the mischief already wrought upon the pockets of the innocent. The agent always carries with him a book of high colored plates, or engravings, exhibiting pictures of the standard, rose, shrub, or tree, he offers to sell you, like children, are wonderfully allured by these pictures. They are told by the agent to select by the book, and the green-keeper thinks, if he is not assured, that he has only to obtain the tree and plant it, and nature will do all the rest for him. They accordingly give their orders, obtain the tree, or shrub, plant them in the fall and the next spring, they find them—dead as a bean pole. I propose then, that I will tell you something of the reasons, as I profess to know something of the subject upon which I am addressing you.

In the first place, I beg to remark that the Spring time of the year is the only season for safe transplanting in this climate. The Fall is all but fatal—reasons which I can not need stop to explain. In the second place, no imported tree or shrub, unless such as are familiar to our gardens that have stood through the winter in the open air, has the least chance of living beyond the first summer. All the protection you may throw around them in matted straw will not save them. Here three nights with the mercury 30 below zero, will penetrate a stone wall and kill. No exotic weeping tree, or weeping shrub, will live in Fredericton, or the first summer. Strange to say, the Kill-mackerel Willow, the Weeping Ash, the Weeping Elm, the Laburnum, over the Standard Elm, have been set in our Cemetery around the graves of friends, as well as about towns, and when the spring comes they will have to be taken up again and there is no into the rubbish heap. Yet, people will go on buying, and planting, and losing, without stopping to think or ask, whether a man may with safety drive to the bottom of the river, remain under water ten minutes and come up alive; for to plant trees and shrubs in a latitude of about 45, that are indigenous to a climate of 35, is about as bold an undertaking as that which I have given as an analogous case.

Yet, there are parts of the Province, whose climate is more congenial than ours, but successful in the growth, but when I say this, my remarks are in reference to the winter effect upon vegetation. In the summer, Fredericton is far ahead of any other spot in the Province; during the winter we have a tropical climate. It is the winter which tells the hard story. For example, in the middle of the month of June, pink Hawthorn flowers to perfection. In Fredericton, although the white Hawthorn is perfect in bloom, the pink cannot be coaxed into flower. At Hampton, in the neighborhood of St. John, the Weeping Ash, the Weeping Elm, and Beech and Birch, flourish well. In Fredericton, there are no such things to be seen. They have been tried; but 30 below zero nips off the tendrils. The Sycamore grows in Digby, but will not grow at Hampton, where it is milder in winter than Fredericton. Then there is the Laburnum. One of the Tree Society of Fredericton has been in the habit of trying to convince me that the Laburnum would grow to perfection in Fredericton—he seemed to be so positive of this, that I felt sure that he had something in reserve, and which I anticipated, as a clincher upon me, which would presently appear. I told him it was no use to talk of the Laburnum, for it is even more tender than the Weeping Willow, and could not possibly stand our winters. Here he struck in his reserve blow. "Why, I can point you out three of them in the back part of the City!" Not so fast, my man. I know to what you have reference. They are a mock affair—upon the principle of the mock orange, that grows spontaneously here, and although they have the appearance of some resemblance to the Laburnum pendula, there is as much difference between the two as there is between the Laburnum and the Elm. He did not continue his argument. The fact of the matter is, those Agents are but Agents, and have no horticultural knowledge, unless enough to push their goods and make green people believe that they are masters of the science they have in hand. Sometimes they are told that such and such things stand the climate of Quebec, and as it is cold there, they say, it is cold here, and so on. It is in Fredericton, we run no risk in purchasing. We have no proof, however, that the things recommended flourish in Quebec, only the word of the Agent, and if an Agent sells into such a Laburnum blunder, his confidence can place in his judgment about Quebec, or what will grow there?

Now, Mr. Editor, having shown you the mistakes our people have been committing for years in dubbling in matters of which they know nothing, to their serious loss and waste of time, I beg to add, in conclusion, that our forests supply us with all the Trees and Shrubs we require for ornamental purposes, although they are not so exotic as the imported trees, in which all the beauty of the imported article is present, but more than that the certainty of their growth can be counted upon.

Fredericton, April 21, 1880.

P. S.—If you want Fruit Trees, buy of our Provincial Nurseries. If you import you are a gone goose.

This communication was received to late to permit of our commenting on this important subject this week. We will endeavor to do so in our next.—Ed.

Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., April 22, 1880.

The Pacific Railway Debate.
The great debate on the Pacific Railway is now over in the Dominion Parliament. Sir Charles Tupper led off on Thursday and was followed by Mr. Blake, Mr. Langevin, and after some lesser guns had fired off their shots, by Mr. McKenzie on Monday. Of all the leading statesmen in the Dominion Mr. Blake occupies the most independent position towards the gigantic undertaking, Sir John A. McDonald and Mr. McKenzie Conservative and Liberal are alike committed to it. Mr. Blake has never ceased to deplore the enormous concessions made to British Columbia in 1871, to entice her into the union, to declare that it would be better "let her go" (greyed sister depart in a pet if you like) than to hold to, and to insist that when the work was begun, it should be presented in such a way as not to increase the taxation of the Dominion. It was peculiarly fitting then that he should lead the opposition in the debate, and that he should propose an amendment that the work of constructing the railway in British Columbia, the 125 miles from Kamloops to Yale, be postponed. But there is not the slightest chance that such an amendment will be carried. There now appears to be a very general consent among all parties. (The Toronto Globe says) that with Sir Charles Tupper in this matter, and Sir Charles is so moved by the patriotism displayed by the great organ that he has forgiven all his brutal and slanderous attacks upon himself.

the railway must be built, and that it is necessary for the colonization and contentment of B. C., that the work should be commenced there and a yearly expenditure of some \$3,000,000 should be made upon it. But we may be sure, that the chief efforts of the government will be devoted to construct the line from Lake Superior to Salt Lake; it is absolutely necessary for the opening of the North-West Territory, to which the Dominion is now fully committed, and on its successful and speedy colonization a prosperous future for it depends.

It will, we imagine, be many years, before the railway is finished west to the Rockies, and the Dominion will have entered upon the twentieth century there are three continuous railway communications from Halifax along the line of the Intercolonial, Grand Trunk, Canada Central, around the north shore of Lake Superior to Salt Lake and Jasper Valley, and west to Burrard Inlet. With such a work it is the best business of the North-west, Sir Charles Tupper, in his great speech, (which some of his bitterest foes agree to praise) took an exceedingly hopeful view of the undertaking, and of the situation generally. He was perfectly satisfied that the incoming Liberal administration in England will look upon the opening of the North-west as favorably as their conservative predecessors. Before his strong hopes and fervid imagination difficulties of route and of cost melt away. He is convinced that, the railway will be built from the proceeds of the lands in the fertile belt, and calculated that the entire cost of the road from Lake Superior to Burrard Inlet, including the construction of the Pembina Branch, will be \$64,700,018, or rather more than 10 millions less than the amount that Sir John ventured to put down as the extreme amount. Sir Charles speaks under the strong conviction that the difficulties in the way of pushing through the work, were much less than generally supposed, and that it would be carried out without imposing additional burdens on the people of the Dominion. It is to be hoped, that his calculations as to the quantity of fertile lands along the line of railway, the amount that will be realized therefrom, the numbers of emigrants who will yearly settle in "the Northwest" and of the revenue to be derived from them, (points on which the opposition will have a good deal to say) will turn out correct. He has now thoroughly identified himself with the public work all the details of which he is familiar, and we may be sure, that while he has power and influence in Parliament, he will not stop short through lack of energy and earnestness in pushing it forward.

St. Jean Baptiste.
The 24th of June next, on "an grand jour" in the ancient capital. On that day will be held the fete of Saint Jean Baptiste, and representatives of the Canadian nationality from all parts of the United States and the Dominion, are expected to be present. The Montreal Academie says that Quebec expects 50 or 60,000 visitors on the occasion, and also that the fete will be a grand supply a tenth of them at least? At this special convention several questions of the greatest importance to the religious, moral and material welfare of the French race in the United States and the Dominion will be discussed. We do not see stated the reasons which have induced "the Societe Jean Baptiste" (under whose auspices the fete is held) to call a gathering of the nationality on the 24th June to discuss such questions. Probably they had none other than a desire to give eclat to their holiday, and to show the world that the French nationality on this continent is strong and looks hopefully to the future. The Montreal Academie which is exceedingly anxious that the Academie in the Lower Provinces should be well represented, we suppose, not to be satisfied, unless Mr. Girouard M. P. for Kent, and Hon. Mr. Landry, are among the delegates. It is exceedingly proud of the position taken in the Dominion Parliament by the former, and the latter is a man who has acquired a reputation of all the Province by his parliamentary eloquence, and the administrative ability he has shown in the conduct of his department. Speaking of the debate that followed the Secretary's financial statement, the Academie says that the ministers, and particularly the Hon. Mr. Landry, "on talent desecrated by the odious and repulsive game of croquet" and as one proponent of the Croquet Club, he has been called upon to defend the Croquet Club, and to show the world that the Croquet Club is not a disgrace to the Dominion. The Academie says that the Croquet Club is not a disgrace to the Dominion, and that the Croquet Club is not a disgrace to the Dominion.

Lord Hasting, lately made a speech in the House of Commons, in which he indicated the line of Liberal Colonial Policy. As his speech was full of interest, and as it was a pleasant note to hear, that he was reassuring to those who ardently desire the preservation of the ties which bind the Mother Country to her Colonies. His first remarks were more immediately applicable to colonies like New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, which are in danger of being swallowed up by savage tribes. The boon of self-government having been granted them it became their special duty to provide for their defence. British troops had been withdrawn. But he said, the Liberals lay down the principle that the Colonies had nothing to look for from the Mother Country.

On the contrary, they had recognized the obligation to defend them with the whole strength of the British Empire if they were attacked by any foreign power. (The Academie says that the Academie in the Lower Provinces should be well represented, we suppose, not to be satisfied, unless Mr. Girouard M. P. for Kent, and Hon. Mr. Landry, are among the delegates. It is exceedingly proud of the position taken in the Dominion Parliament by the former, and the latter is a man who has acquired a reputation of all the Province by his parliamentary eloquence, and the administrative ability he has shown in the conduct of his department. Speaking of the debate that followed the Secretary's financial statement, the Academie says that the ministers, and particularly the Hon. Mr. Landry, "on talent desecrated by the odious and repulsive game of croquet" and as one proponent of the Croquet Club, he has been called upon to defend the Croquet Club, and to show the world that the Croquet Club is not a disgrace to the Dominion. The Academie says that the Croquet Club is not a disgrace to the Dominion, and that the Croquet Club is not a disgrace to the Dominion.

Advices from Ottawa state that a very strong feeling exists in regard to the position of Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway. Sir Charles Tupper has done all he could to shield him, but it is thought that his enemies will prevail, and if he is retained in the Dominion Railway service it will be as a concession to his personal and professional character having been preferred, he has published a pamphlet in rebuttal. The following is his abstract of the charges against him and of his defence:

He was recommended to the position of Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway, and he was long absent in England from his duties, during which time the railway was completed, and he was not present at the completion of the work under contract has been greatly exceeded by the cost caused needless expenditure on an improper scale; and that he has permitted large sums of money to be carelessly wasted.

After entering into the details of his defence he summarizes his reply as follows: "The writer believes that he has established that the charges which have been directed against him are not warranted by the facts and he respectfully submits."

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New Brunswick Claims.

The Provincial Secretary when making his financial statement, referred very hopefully to the late report of the Hon. Mr. New Brunswick, against the Dominion Government, Ottawa, was a return, 22nd of March signed S. L. Tilley dealing with them. The claims are four in number. First \$10,000 on account of immigration expenditure for the year 1874-75. In this too the Hon. Mr. New Brunswick recommends that that amount be placed in this year's supplementary estimates. Second, that the short term general should be received into the new general Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, and at the expense of the Dominion, the claim being founded on the fact that under the terms of union, such prisoners have been received and maintained since Confederation in the St. John Penitentiary. This matter is now under the consideration of the Supreme Court. Hon. Mr. King, Q. C. and W. H. Tuck Q. C., made argument on behalf of the New Brunswick Government in the case on the 10th inst. and Mr. A. Leach Q. C. for the Dominion Government. Third, that the management and maintenance of the Tracadie Lazaretto, be assumed by the Dominion Government. The Finance Minister gives this claim most favorable consideration, and recommends that either an act be prepared for the purpose of placing the Lazaretto under the control of the Department of Agriculture or that Parliament be asked to grant a vote in aid of the establishment. "The fourth claim arises out of the construction of that part of the Intercolonial Railway, 273 miles in length between the Shediac Branch and the boundary of the Province of New Scotia. The delegation stated that the cost of the road from Lake Superior to Burrard Inlet, including the construction of the Pembina Branch, will be \$64,700,018, or rather more than 10 millions less than the amount that Sir John ventured to put down as the extreme amount. Sir Charles speaks under the strong conviction that the difficulties in the way of pushing through the work, were much less than generally supposed, and that it would be carried out without imposing additional burdens on the people of the Dominion. It is to be hoped, that his calculations as to the quantity of fertile lands along the line of railway, the amount that will be realized therefrom, the numbers of emigrants who will yearly settle in "the Northwest" and of the revenue to be derived from them, (points on which the opposition will have a good deal to say) will turn out correct. He has now thoroughly identified himself with the public work all the details of which he is familiar, and we may be sure, that while he has power and influence in Parliament, he will not stop short through lack of energy and earnestness in pushing it forward.

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Legislative Buildings.

The following resolution transmitted by message from the Lieut. Governor, was read by the Speaker on Tuesday afternoon: Resolved, That this House do hereby authorize and empower the Governor in Council during the recess to enter into a contract for the erection of new legislative buildings in the City of Fredericton according to the plans and specifications already procured for that purpose or a modification thereof, provided the cost thereof do not exceed the sum of \$75,000; and further Resolved, That in view of the anticipated expense of erecting the new buildings, the claim of this province upon the Dominion Government in regard to the Eastern Extension Railway (so called), whereby the means for payment of the said building may be obtained, it is desirable that meantime the Governor-in-Council effect, and they are hereby authorized to effect a temporary loan or advance from the Dominion Government or any other source they may see fit, for such sum as may be required to meet the cost of construction of the said building, not exceeding, however, the said amount of \$75,000.

At the session on Wednesday evening, the consideration of the resolution was taken up, and its adoption was moved by the Attorney General. It was met by an amendment, moved by the member of Restigouche, Mr. Barberie, who from his friends delight to call the strategic importance of the bill, and the effect that until the questions of the abolition of the Legislative Council and of Maritime Union, were submitted to the people at the polls, their present accommodation should be continued to the Legislature. The amendment was an attempt to open up and understand the question which the Legislature had already decided, but the vote by which it was lost, 9 to 27, showed how strong was the feeling in the house that its previous decision should not be disturbed.

We heartily congratulate the citizens of Fredericton on last night's vote. They never stronger cause for rejoicing. Their long struggle has come to an end, and they are now breathing freely in the assured hope that a question so dislocating to all their interests, so disturbing to old associations will not rise again in their day and generation. The battle has been fought from first to last, both by "Ulans" and "armies" and sharpshooters in the ranks, and by "the line" in the House. The representatives of the city and county, Fraser, Blair, Thompson, O'Leary, and the friends who came to their support, the fees of Fredericton and contentment, to the fact that no ill feelings will survive the final settlement of the Seat of Government question and that the people of St. John equally with the citizens of Fredericton, will desire that the new Legislative Buildings will be an ornament to the city, and a credit to the Province.

The Board of Agriculture.
The Attorney General, on Saturday, introduced the Government Bill to amend Chapter 28 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick of "Agriculture." As the measure is one that affects the interests of the farmers of the Province, we append a copy of the said Bill:—

1. The Governor in Council shall annually appoint a Board of Agriculture, consisting of seven persons, of whom one shall be selected from among the members of the Executive Government of the Province, holding a Department (who shall not be held to receive any additional salary for the services required of him by this Act) and the remaining six shall be selected from the class of persons mentioned in section four of this Act, and the manner hereinafter provided. Five of such Board shall be a quorum and they shall be a body corporate under the name of "The Board of Agriculture."

2. It shall be the duty of the officers of every Agricultural Society, who are elected or appointed in each year, to nominate one person suitable for appointment to the Board of Agriculture, and the Secretary of every County Agricultural Society, or of the County of Kings and also the County of St. John and County of St. John.

3. The Governor in Council shall select from among the persons so nominated to be members of the Board of Agriculture, one person chosen from each of the districts specified in section four of this Act, and the preference being given for each district to the person who has been elected or appointed to the Board of Agriculture, or if the number of persons so nominated for any district exceeds the number of persons to be selected, the Governor in Council shall select from among the persons so nominated, the person who has been elected or appointed to the Board of Agriculture, or if the number of persons so nominated for any district exceeds the number of persons to be selected, the Governor in Council shall select from among the persons so nominated, the person who has been elected or appointed to the Board of Agriculture, or if the number of persons so nominated for any district exceeds the number of persons to be selected, the Governor in Council shall select from among the persons so 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