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can now be had in

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as the Season's Stock will be

reduced to clear.

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Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., January 27, 1881.

Mr Leonard's Retirement.

It is stated, that Sir Leonard Tilley, in

his speech in the Pacific Railway debate, in-

timated his determination not to be a candi-

date at the next general election. What he

did say, (if the report is correct,) was, "We

hear a good deal of the next election, but I

do not fear their result. The probabilities

are, that at my age I shall have had enough

of it by that time." The opposition, of

course, say that Sir Leonard reads the hand-

writing on the wall that tells him that his

party will be then defeated at the polls, and

that in intimating resignation, he is trying to

resign himself to his fate, with all the philo-

sophy at his command. Sir Leonard does

not absolutely say, that he will not reseek

election. We are left to infer from what he

said, that something may happen which may

induce him to abandon politics. There was

in rumor current some short time ago, that

Sir Leonard would take Sir Alexander Gait's

place, as commissioner of Canada, "at the

court of St. James." So, may be, he sees such

a prospect in view. But that position on

the permanency of which he could not count

would be but an uncertain provision. Sir

Leonard has, however, been elected to the

election comes about, he will not be able

to have an active part in conducting the af-

fairs of the country. He has been spoken of

as the most likely leader of the Conservative

party, in the event of Sir John's retirement.

If health and strength are granted him, there

is no reason why he should not be able

after next general election, to lead a Con-

servative government and Conservative party,

for another term. But, it is hardly worth

while to speculate on the probabilities of even

so near a future as three years from this time.

Sir Leonard has, no doubt, as most public

men in matters of importance, and who have

done, contemplated retirement from

political life, and in the warmth of debate he

has allowed the public to see one of his

inner thoughts, but he did not say absolutely

that he intended to retire, and, certainly he

is not bound to do so by any thing he said.

The Opposition have only been too glad to

twist his utterance, and make it mean that

he thinks the game is up for his party, that

he has abandoned all hope of carrying his

seat in this Province, and of taking the place

of Sir John, who will say he succeeded by Sir

Charles Tupper. It is wonderful what

the powers the Opposition have of jumping

to conclusions, of drawing inferences, and

of making the sayings of their political op-

ponents fit with their own ideas, and their

own wishes.

The Irish Measures.

The long protracted debate on the address

in answer to the Speech in the British

Parliament, was brought to a close last

Thursday. The way has been cleared for the

Government to introduce their measures relating

to Ireland. What are called the coercive

measures are first in order. Parnell and his

followers have been very successful, so far

in obstructing the passage of the address,

and they have sought to obstruct any coercion

measure by all means in their power, but

they will not be allowed to pursue their ex-

asperating tactics. There is a limit to en-

durance, and Government and Parliament

must find a way to confine their opposition

within reasonable limits. The Hon. Mr. Shaw, is in-

clined to think that the Government are

favorably disposed to deal liberally with

Ireland, and they will only oppose the coercion

bill within the strict forms of the house, and

they will not oppose the Irish land bill,

if they consider it just, but will endeavor to

obtain its acceptance in Ireland. Parnell

and the Land League by pursuing, unrea-

sonable opposition, will likely not only bring

trouble on themselves, but endanger the pas-

sage of a liberal remedial measure.

On Monday afternoon Hon. Mr. Foster,

Chief Secretary of Ireland, brought down

Storm.

While New Brunswick on the whole, has

experienced nothing but reasonable weather,

frosty but kindly, storms and bitter cold have

visited many parts of the old and new world.

We read of extraordinary snow falls and

hurricanes in England and Ireland, and in

France, of very stormy weather in the Medi-

terranean, of terrible gales in Spain, of tem-

pestuous weather and destructive east winds

in the eastern States and in New York.

England has not yet recovered from the ef-

fects of the terrific snow blasts of last week,

and the loss of income, and the work of the

very long. Many people totally unprepared

to encounter arctic weather, were rendered

helpless by the unusual visitation, and trade

has suffered much. An unthinking crowd, who

writes how the Queen in the Isle of

Wight, and the Prince of Wales in

London, have managed to get on in slight

over roads impassable for other vehicles, say

that the shopkeepers in the towns might fol-

low their example with advantage, as if it

was possible they could obtain the necessary

"runners" at a moment's notice. A correspond-

ent describing the effects of the storm in

London and over England, says:-

"In Pall Mall and Piccadilly there are

embankments of snow five feet high. In the

country district the roads are actually on a

level with the hedges, while there are drifts

of snow in many places. The Thames above

the bridges is frozen over and thousands

of skaters are enjoying themselves upon

its icy surface. The snow is so deep that

London scarcely any drinking water is pro-

curable, and the necessities of life. Outside

of London letters can be delivered only by

foot messengers, all wheeled traffic being

impossible. The railroads are only kept open

with the greatest difficulty, and the snow

of the country is carried on by means of

foot tracks out through the snow. Nothing

like the present has been known since the

great frost of 1814, when bullocks were

roasted on the ice over the Thames, and

London ran short of coal, and the Solway

was frozen over.

The storm in the Mediterranean, has

caused many wrecks. A despatch from

Madrid of 24th inst., states that:-

"Inundations have caused the destruction

of half the crops in the provinces of

agriculturers, Seville, Cordova and

Burgos are flooded, but the loss of life is

slight. The loss to the shipping on the

coasts is supposed to exceed one hundred

vessels, and the damage to vessels at

Huelva, Bilbao, Cadix, Barcelona and San-

tales is estimated at several millions. After

ten days of gales and floods that have cut

off the coast of the Peninsula, the sea is

calm and interrupted lines in the north

and northwest, we now have a snowfall of

unprecedented magnitude in the centre and

south of the Peninsula. Madrid lies under

a foot of snow; also Fado, in Andalusia,

Malaga and Malaga, besides looking like

all passes and railways in the north of Spain

for twelve days."

During the severe storm that raged

along the coast, from Bangor to New

Jersey, on Thursday and Saturday, destruc-

tion was done to the telegraph poles and

wires of the "Western Union" and other

companies. Hundreds of telegraph poles in

New York were dragged into the streets by

the strain of the ice laden wires, and masses

of wire trailed from the house tops into the

streets, in many places obstructing travel.

All telegraphic communication was for the

time stopped, with the south, west, north, and

east. The loss to the companies is computed

at a quarter of a million dollars.

Reports also come of heavy snow and

hail storms, and rainfalls and floods in New

Hampshire and Virginia.

Railways, Etc.

We have received the Annual Report of

the Minister of Railways and Canals for

1880. There are 101 miles of the "Canadian

Destructive Fire in the North-West.

A gentleman, well known in this vicinity,

who, for some time, did duty with the

Mounted Police, recently received a letter

from Fort McLeod, one of the largest

Police Stations, in the North West Ter-

ritory, giving the particulars of a destructive

fire, which occurred on the 6th of December,

which nearly reduced that place to ashes.

We have been favored with an extract from

that letter, which is as follows:-

"At 2 p.m. the fire was discovered by the

senior, who sent a light in the Sheriff's

Shop called the attention of the Non-

Commissioned Officer in charge of the

ward who, upon examining the place, found

that the interior of the building was in

flames. He at once awakened the trumpet

and had the assembly sounded, and in a very

few moments all the officers and men were on

parade in the square, also many of the citizens

of the small village. By the time the men

had been mustered, the fire had spread

and, piercing south east gale, had spread

with fearful rapidity, and the Saddler's

Shop, Carpenter's Shop, Troop Store, Veterinary

Shop and Stables were all in flames. The

Stables contained forty horses, fortunately

they were all saved, but the other named

buildings were lost and their contents were

lost with them. The fire was caused by

the Sergeant-Major's batman's kerosene







