

In some cases trespassing upon by outside parties, being other than the original occupants. Such a case is the one referred to in the report of the 22nd December 1869. In this case Mr. Ferguson applied to the Department in the spring of 1869, complaining of a party who had been fishing with, and trespassing on a fishery, which his father and his family had occupied on the shore of the Bay de Chaleur, below the mouth of the Restigouche River, for a period of 70 years. It was a settled policy of the Department, not to interfere to displace one man, and replace another in the possession of a fishery—that is, held at the time of a matter that should be settled in a court of law, and Mr. Ferguson was informed, that the Department could only instruct its officers to see that the Fishery regulations should be observed, and the law respected in the prosecution of these Fisheries, and that it would be in the last degree impolitic, to place in the hands of local Fishery officers—men suitable for the purpose, and poses for which they were appointed—viz. to enforce the Regulations and to guard against illegal fishing—but quite unsuitable in a large majority of cases to perform the official functions, which adjudicating upon the rights of fishing properties would involve. Mr. Ferguson, himself a resident of, and a fisherman on the New Brunswick side of the Restigouche, and having other fishing properties thereon, then asked that the fishing just referred to be licensed to him by the Department, as he considered that this would give him additional security, and would thus place upon the Department, the responsibility of directing its officers, to protect the license granted.

As this course involved an important principle, I did not feel at liberty to adopt or reject it without submission to Council, and while I did not believe that Government could, in the face of the pledges given in Parliament in 1868, by the Government of the day, impose upon the people of the Maritime Provinces the system which prevailed in old Canada, without their consent, I perceived the importance it would be to the applicant, to have the sanction of the Government authorities, and as he was willing to atone to the Government, and desirous of obtaining a license as a protection, I felt it to be my duty to bring it before the Council, which, (as you must be aware) is usually done by a distinct recommendation. I would not sanction what is considered by the fishermen, as little short of confiscation by an enforced allotment to Government, which I conceive the present Regulations demand, and therefore made the application a special one, basing it upon the voluntary wish of the applicant as will appear by reference to the report of 22nd December 1869.

In the meantime several other cases arose, in which parties desired the protection of the Department, and it was deemed expedient to withdraw the special report above referred to, and submit a general report applicable both to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—that report of the 27th January 1870, clearly states that it was based (as the previous one was) upon the voluntary request of the occupants of the Fisheries and was in their interests as appears by the following paragraph—viz. "The undersigned would however respectfully suggest in all cases where it can be clearly shown, that parties are in the possession of any salmon apply for Licenses or Leases, that they be authorized to accede to their applications—this partial introduction of a system, which has proved beneficial to the fishing interest, and improved the public supply in other portions of the Dominion, might lead to the gradual extension of the system at such times and in such form as shall render it generally acceptable."

The second report, like the first, was not agreed to by Council, and was practically withdrawn; it was thought inadvisable to deal with so important a matter in that way, and as I could not in the face of the pledges given in Parliament, as well as from what I conceived to be the proprietary rights of the fishermen (rights which the Department under my administration, always recognized and respected) make any further recommendations of a more extensive character, the matter was dropped, and the several applications were refused.

I have thought it right to give a summary of the transaction, and as I have stated it from memory alone, I shall be glad to rectify any statement of detail that may be discovered on reference to the records of your Department, to be incorrect, on having my attention called thereto.

Now Sir, you base your statement in the paragraph of your letter which I have above quoted, "that it is my intention to make applicable to all the Provinces" the system you have just launched upon our fishermen.

This I must beg most distinctly to deny; I never contemplated such an act of spoliation, or forcible expropriation, of what I believe to be the absolute and vested rights of the fishermen of these Provinces, but only contemplated what these Reports express; viz.—giving to the people of these Provinces, protection and security for those rights, by license when they voluntarily applied for them. Such a policy would not be objected to, and as a proof of it, I will venture to predict, that if you frame your Regulations upon the principles contained in these Reports, they will be accepted by the fishermen of my County.

Again I would refer you to the records of the Department, for proof to support the sacred character with which I viewed the riparian or proprietary rights of the people of the Maritime Provinces, in which an applicant for an exhausted river situated in the eastern part of Nova Scotia, for the purpose of fish breeding and stocking it for fishing purposes, was informed, that until he had obtained the written approval of every proprietor on the river, his application could not be considered.

In the third paragraph of your letter you state in relation to riparian rights, that the opinion which I expressed "as an authority" in the Fishery Act of 1868 licenses these rights, and the regulations in this respect in no way contravene this proviso of the Statute." Now Sir, upon this point I believe you are in error, as the Fishery Act of 1868 does not absolutely license as you state it does, but merely states "that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may, where the exclusive right of fishing does not already exist by law, issue or authorize to be issued, fishing leases, not licenses for fisheries and fishing, &c." You here have the power vested in you, where rights do not exist, and in such cases you can, if you so choose, grant licenses, but you will perceive that you are wrong

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contemplated by Parliament at the passage of the Act of 1868, and in using the language "where the exclusive right of fishing does not already exist by law." It can be no other than the landholders and fishermen's rights, which for three quarters of a century have been acknowledged and recognized in my country as sacred, and which the Local Parliament, and the Sessions of the several counties of New Brunswick sanctioned, and refused to dislodge from those shores, that the Act of 1868 excepts from the exercise of your power, yet it is these same rights which by your regulations you are now interfering with and confiscating.

Again, at the time of passing the said Act, the then existing regulations were practically adopted in Ontario and Quebec, and the same regulations were adopted in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, of adopting the then existing regulations in these Provinces; this was in accordance with the pledges given in Parliament. On the other hand, the fishermen, who had, long prior to Confederation, given up their exclusive rights, while in the two latter Provinces they had retained them and refused to relinquish them, and were, in fact, the owners of the property. A reference to the Act of 1868 will confirm these positions, and in the fishing regulations passed by the sessions of the Dominion Act, as well as by the Marine and Fisheries Department, (both of which are now in force) your own clearly recognises the riparian rights of landholders fronting on the river, and which after stating the regulations and limiting the fishing to the riparian rights as follows; viz.—"Provided always that no person shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the provisions of this Act for fishing in any river, stream, or lake, unless such person holds the possession of a less front than 50 fathoms, nor shall any thing herein contained, prevent any person from setting more than one net in any river, stream, or lake."

Thus it will be seen that the local legislation of New Brunswick—the sessions of the county (having at the time the control of the fisheries)—the Dominion Parliament, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, have each in turn recognised and confirmed the proprietary rights which you now attempt to ignore.

"You state," and the next sentence you ground that no riparian rights exist, though from your reasoning, I am led to assume that you ignore their existence. This is the view you state, and it would seem that the public are entitled, on so important a question, to a clear and distinct avowal of the principles and grounds upon which you base such conclusions.

On the other hand, I hold that the riparian rights which as I before stated, Parliament at the passage of the Act of 1868 contemplated respecting the rights of fishing, have been for a century been recognised and acted upon by the people of the Maritime Provinces, and of these rights they cannot be deprived by your arbitrary legislation.

The Department from its formation laid down and acted upon the distinct policy in relation to the Maritime Provinces, that those rights did exist in the possessors of fisheries—those rights it held, were never questioned by any Government, Local or General, and though you say "that the records of the Department show" that it was my intention "gradually to make it applicable to all the Provinces," and that you "will be the records under your control, to produce from those records to which you appeal, any authority, upon which you can fairly base such a statement," and which you have already quoted do not do it. I admit that in certain cases there would be advantages to the holders of fisheries, to obtain a Government license, and I would be inclined to grant it, but I distinctly disavow and deny, that I ever entertained the idea of forcing such a system upon the people of these Provinces, and that I acted in that way, and as I could not in the face of the pledges given in Parliament, as well as from what I conceived to be the proprietary rights of the fishermen (rights which the Department under my administration, always recognized and respected) make any further recommendations of a more extensive character, the matter was dropped, and the several applications were refused.

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could scarcely be due to the results of the Breeding Establishment, though it is a very large fishery, and the thorough protection of it, the Department afforded, since 1867, in guarding the salmon rivers; and it is most satisfying to me to find, that the policy of the Department in these years, has proved so beneficial to the public. But may I ask, why you overlooked the most efficient and costly Salmon and Whitefish Breeding Establishment, in the salmon rivers, and the regulations, although in the first named provision the Local Government was in the habit of renting to individuals exclusive privileges of fishing for salmon.

The Statute passed in the first Dominion Parliament was made applicable to the various provinces, but left in force certain of the fishery laws and regulations then existing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Canadian Act does not forbid any fishery without license or license, but permits their being granted by the Department when the right remains public, and provides a penalty against other persons fishing within limits so let for exclusive occupation except by license or license. It has been found in most cases occurring in Ontario and Quebec by parties who desire to carry on their fishing operations without molestation, and the parties who wish to secure themselves permanently in establishing the fisheries and trade arrangements connected therewith, the whole country has been in the habit of leasing the same to individuals, and the leasing system affords them greater security and enhances the value of their outlay as a matter of commercial business. They have therefore been in the habit of leasing the same to individuals, and the leasing system affords them greater security and enhances the value of their outlay as a matter of commercial business.

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stands for whitefish and salmon in the lakes and tidal waters, also for angling stations in the salmon rivers emptying into the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

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Publishers' Notice.

After the 1st of July next, Subscribers to the Advocate will receive their papers free of postage, at the office of delivery. We have made arrangements to prepay all the postage at the office here, and as this will involve an additional outlay on our part, all patrons will be prompt in paying up their subscriptions, and all other demands which we may have against them.

The ADVOCATE will be issued at the usual rate, \$1.50 per annum.

Notes from Douglastown.

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Liabilities of Young, Bawthick & Co. are stated \$1,250,000, and those of John Strachan & Co. at a million. J. C. Faulkner's liabilities not known yet. Westhead & Co., of Manchester, have failed: liabilities \$1,000,000. The failure is also announced of John Strachan & Co., of India and London merchants; liabilities \$1,000,000 and of Henry Adamson and Sons, ship and insurance brokers; liabilities not given. It is understood further stoppages will be declared tomorrow, including an important house.

Dublin, June 17.
A shooting match for the Dublin Rifle Club long range challenge cup in which the American riflemen participated took place at Holly Mount today. The best scores were as follows: Irishmen, Rigby, 135, Hamilton, 133, J. Rigby, 125, Pollak, 121, Welner, 113, Bodine, 129, Dakin, 127, Glidder, 123, Collenman, 112, Bruce, 117. The total score of the Irishmen was 745, and of the Americans 739. The match was won by Rigby. The shooting to-day is regarded here as showing a comparative superiority of the Americans, considering that the match was mainly for practice, and this was their first visit to the scene of the coming contest. The weather during the shooting was hazy and rain fell almost constantly.

Boston, June 17.
C. E. Mason's Pyrotechnic Manufactory blew up yesterday, p. m., killing five workmen, wounding four, and causing \$50,000 damage. A bomb was thrown a quarter of a mile and set fire to a building.

London, June 18.
N. Alexander & Co., merchants failed; liabilities \$1,000,000. Failure was caused by Alexander Collier & Co's. suspension. Octavius Phillips & Co., Colonial Brokers, and Stock, Smallware & Co., of Manchester, also failed. Liabilities of these last two firms not known.

St. Petersburg, June 18.
The Moscow Gazette says: England having declined to enter into intimate relations with Russia under the Central Asia States are placed under the protection of International Law, Russia has no reason to leave the alliance of the three Emperors, and to enter into a league with that country.

London, June 19.
Intelligence received from Chu Kiang that a body of native soldiers at that place had insulted the United States Consul and his wife. Two of the aggressors were arrested and temporarily confined in the British Consulate, when a mob of soldiers surrounded the building, and endeavored to effect their escape. Europeans hastily mustered and prepared to defend the Consulate, but the Chinese authorities succeeded in quieting the mob.

The British and American Consuls at Shanghai have left for Chu Kiang; British and United States men-of-war follow them. It is reported that the King of Barmah has become convinced of his inability to successfully oppose the English, and has yielded on all points.

London, June 19.
A fire broke out at night in the excise bond stores, which contained 1800 puncheons of whiskey. A series of tremendous explosions and flames spread to the adjoining buildings; the burning liquor flowed into the streets and ignited the whole neighborhood. From 16 to 20 buildings on Arde, Mill and Chamber streets are in flames. Vast crowds surround the burning district. The mob rolled several barrels of whiskey out of the stores and are helping themselves to their contents. The police are meeting in force and the troops have been ordered out to preserve order. At one o'clock this morning the fire is unabated; the destruction is very great and the loss is estimated at \$500,000. Five thousand casks of liquor and thirty-five houses were destroyed before the fire was controlled.

General Martinez Campos has succeeded in crossing the river Ebro, notwithstanding the heavy fire upon his forces by Carlists.
By this movement he has established communication with General Jovellar, commander of the army of the Centre.

New York, June 19.
A revolution has broken out at La Paz, Mexico.

Gen Davila has been arrested; the stores have been closed, and many merchants fled to Manhattan.
All commercial communications were stopped.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When the safe and sure treatment of all Pulmonary disorders is so simple, and the good results so fully known, it seems almost unnecessary to say the consumptive sufferer to give Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balm a trial. This Balm is an infallible remedy for curing all diseases of the respiratory organs, arresting inflammation and checking the progress of decay, by which the health of many is daily coughed away. The Balm will afford indescribable relief, and will gradually, if faithfully used, bring about a lasting cure.

To prevent the cause and remove the effect is the true theory on which to found a treatment for disease. Lungers arise from debility, and debility from the impoverishment of the blood, or derangement of the digestive organs. If from the latter, Dr. Wilson's Family and Bilious Pills are the best tonic medicine in use, and for their purifying and emollient qualities they stand unequalled. For Stiff-Headache, Nervous Disorders, Indigestion, and Depression of Spirits, they are the only remedy.

If you have an ache or a pain try Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. No intelligent person who once sees its effect will ever be without it. It removes, as if by magic power, internal and external Stomach Throat, Cuts, Frost Bites, Stings, Chapped Hands, and all inflammation. Use it, and it will tell a better story for itself than we can communicate.

The proprietors of Livery Stables and the officers and grooms connected with the various jockey clubs in Great Britain unite in recommending Clark's Derby Condition Powders to others, and using them extensively themselves.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber hereby gives notice to those indebted to him that he has placed their notes in the hands of P. E. Winslow, Esq., of Newcastle, who is authorized to collect the same. All debts remaining unpaid on First of August next, will be placed in course of law for settlement.

P. PURCELL.

Chatham, June 18, 1873. 23

SODA FOUNT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a SODA FOUNT complete, with all the necessary apparatus, and all the necessary instructions for its use.

New Advertisements.

LECTURE.

THE REV. MR. FELTWELL, of the Reform Educational Church, will deliver a LECTURE in Saint Andrew's Church, Chatham.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at half past seven o'clock, and

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, should circumstances permit.

The public are invited to attend.

June 23, 1873. 1w23

Splendid Stock of SUMMER GOODS is now being sold LOW FOR CASH at the Suburban Store on Castle Street. CALL AND EXAMINE.

W. PARK.

Newcastle, June 22, 1873.

MIDSUMMER GOODS.

Just received per late arrivals, a

LARGE VARIETY

OF

DRESS GOODS,

Suited to the Season, which will be sold at rates to suit the times, FOR CASH.

Also,

Gentlemen's Clothing, Cloths

and Tweeds, Ready-Made Shirts, the newest styles, Shirtings, Gloves and general Hosiery.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

Rubber Clothing, Boots and Shoes

In great variety, and a general stock of goods suited to the wants of all.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, &c., &c.

The above will be sold very cheap for cash or produce.

JAMES W. DAVIDSON.

Newcastle, June 22, 1873. 23

SELLING OFF

FOR CASH!

THE Subscriber, wishing to close his Store Business in Newcastle, will dispose of his Stock of Goods at cost for Cash. The Stock is worthy of inspection and comprises—

GROCERIES, GLASS,

CONFECTIONERY, EARTHENWARE,

PATENT WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes),

SHIRTS, PAINT, and

HARDWARE, BRUSHES,

STATIONERY, VIOLINS and

CAMBRIC FRONTS, CONCRETEAS,

WATER, WATTLE, INDORS,

COTTON, SAUCEPANS,

BATTLING, WHIPS,

TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED,

"white; SHOVELS,

TOWELLING, SPADES,

TANKS, PICKLES and

CLOTHS, HAND SAWS,

MILK PANS, PLANES,

DISH COVERS, DRAW

TRAYS, BOOTS and

KNIVES, AXES,

SHOES, FACTORY GOODS, HATCISTS,

BROOMS and AUGERS,

BRUSHES, WOOD PAINTS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, IRON OIL DO,

LAMPS & GLOBES, POMADES and

Double and Single PERFUMES,

Barreled GUNS, DYE STUFFS,

Lamb-wool & ETC., ETC.,

ETC., ETC.,

ETC., ETC.

These Goods will all be offered at Cost until the first day of August, when the balance will probably be disposed of at Public Auction.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby save themselves legal expenses.

W. C. ANSLAW.

Newcastle, June 22, 1873. 23

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Andrew's Church, for the sale of

USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES,

REFRESHMENTS, &c., &c.,

—IN THE—

Campbellton Temperance Hall,

—ON—

Friday, July 23rd,

in aid of said Church.

Contributions and donations will be thankfully received by any of the undersigned Committee.

Mrs. D. J. FRASER, Mrs. M. DUNCAN,

"A. BUSTEED, "E. ADAMS,

"D. BUSTEED, "M. WARR.

Campbellton, June 18th, 1873. 23

HOSIERY.

Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly requested to inspect our New Summer Stock of HOSIERY, in Cotton, Balbriggan, Lisle, Cotton, Silk and Merino, and comprising all grades from the

HIGHEST TO THE LOWEST.

The Stock consists of plain White Cotton Hose and half Hose, Ribbed White Cotton Hose and half Hose, Colored Cotton Hose and half Hose, Plain and Ribbed Striped Cotton Hose and half Hose, Plain and Ribbed Unbleached Cotton Hose and half Hose, Balbriggan Hose and half Hose, White and Colored Merino Hose and half Hose.

Manchester, Robertson and Allison,

June 23

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.—In the matter of William John Rishay, an Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, in the town of Bathurst, on Saturday, the third day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated at Bathurst, N. B., this 17th day of June, A. D., 1873.

HENRY W. BALDWIN,

Interim Assignee.

New Advertisements.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1873. Summer Arrangement. 1873.

On and after MONDAY, 21st JUNE, Trains will run as follows:—

Day Express Trains

Will leave Halifax for St. John, at 5.00 a. m., and Saint John for Halifax at 7.30 a. m.

Night Express Trains.

With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 5.45 p. m., and Saint John for Halifax at 9 p. m.

Local Express Trains

Will leave Pictou for Truro at 3 p. m., and Truro for Pictou at 11.00 a. m. St. John for Sussex at 3 p. m., Sussex for St. John at 7.00 a. m., Pictou for Chatham at 11.00 a. m., and 3.15 p. m., Pictou for Point du Chene at 12.00 noon, and 4.05 p. m.

Mixed Trains

Will leave Halifax for Truro and Pictou at 10.00 a. m., and Pictou for Truro and Halifax at 6.45 a. m., Truro for Pictou and Pictou at 7.00 a. m., and Moncton for Pictou and Truro at 7.00 a. m., Point du Chene for St. John at 6.45 a. m., and St. John for Point du Chene at 10.30 a. m.

Freight Trains

Will leave Truro for Pictou at 7.00 a. m., and Halifax for Truro at 5.00 p. m. Moncton for St. John at 9.40 a. m., and St. John for Moncton at 1.45 p. m.

For particulars and connections see small Time Tables.

C. J. BRYDGES,

General Superintendent of Govt. Railways.

RAILWAY OFFICE,

Moncton, 15th June, 1873. 23

Night Express Trains will not commence to run until 28th instant.

Building Lots for Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction, without reserve, in front of the store of the Auctioneer, on Saturday, the 24th of July, at 7 o'clock, p. m., a number of

BUILDING LOTS,

EACH CONTAINING 62,135 FEET.

Immediately below the Steam Mill of Messrs. Ritchie & Co. To persons now paying rent a good chance is given to obtain a Lot of Land on easy terms. For full particulars apply to

C. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

Newcastle, June 22, 1873. 1w23

NOTICE.

To be leased at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of JUNE, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the period of 30 years,

2 Lots on the Public Wharf,

Newcastle, lying between the Lots occupied by Messrs. James Fish and John Malby.

The dimensions of each Lot are 40 feet by 75. The Sale will take place on the wharf.

Conditions of Lease will be made known at time of Sale.

By order of General Sessions.

JOHN LAWLER, Land

SAMUEL THOMSON, Committee.

CHAS. MARSHALL,

Newcastle, 14th June, '73. Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Clerk's Office, Newcastle, 19th June, 1873.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland.

TAKE Notice, that a Special Session of the Peace will be held at the Court House in Newcastle, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of JUNE, inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing a SURVEYOR OF LUMBER, in the room of Robert C. Urquhart, resigned.

SAMUEL THOMSON,

Clerk of the Peace Northb'd.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that Mr. J. R. Burwood has no authority to act for us, nor to collect any monies on our account. Parties acting contrary to this notice will do so on their own responsibility. Numerous and gross impositions have rendered this advertisement necessary.

S. SICHIEL & CO.,

Plano and Organ Warehouses,

83 Hollis Street, Halifax.

9th June, 1873. 23

Scotch and Granulated Sugars, Rice, Teas, Molasses, &c.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

Are receiving by steamship Sidonian, from Liverpool:—30 casks Brightest Scotch SUGAR; 100 casks Rangoon Rice.

And by other arrivals—

75 chests Fine Oolong Teas; 100 lbs. Granulated Sugar; 30 boxes Oranges; 30 casks Choice Andalus Molasses.

June 23 62 King St., Saint John.

Mosquito Oil!

A Certain Protection against the BITES OF MOSQUITOS, BLACK FLIES, &c.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient; Lamplough's Pyretic Sallie; Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia; Hogg's Malt Extract; Grimaldi's Guarani; Bragg's Charcoal Biscuits.

Just received and for sale by

T. B. BARKER & SONS,

June 23 33 & 35 King St., Saint John.

GENUINE

West Waterville Scythes.

550 DOZEN of the above Celebrated Scythes now in Stock.

The Genuine West Waterville Scythes is only made by the Dunn Edge Tool Co.

Purchasers will find the Makers' name stamped in Red Letters on the side of each Scythe.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,

Agents, Saint John.

New Fruit, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Walnuts, etc.

25 boxes Messina ORANGES;

10 cases NEW FIGS, very choice;

500 boxes Layer RAISINS;

100 " London LAYERS;

100 " Valencia;

45 casks English Walnuts.

Just Received at Warehouse,

6 WATER STREET.

For sale by

GEO. ROBERTSON,

June 23 Saint John.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

FROM MONTREAL.

3150 REAMS

SMALL STRAW PAPER,

200 Reams CROWN PAPER.

This Paper will be sold for Cash and charges, and in lots to suit Customers.

EVERITT & BUTLER,

June 23 Saint John.

GRASS HATS.

WE have on hand—

FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN

GRASS HATS,

VERY LOW PRICES.

THE LATEST AGONY

Ladies Black, Brown and White Trimmed Straw Hats

Just Received at the Baker Brick Store

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JOHN FERGUSON.

THE Subscriber having completed his Spring Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes,

Provisions, Groceries, Nails, Putty, Glass, Shelf Hardware, Crockeryware,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Is prepared to sell as cheap as any house in the trade.

YLOUR always on hand, good and cheap.

JOHN FERGUSON.

"SALTER BRICK STORE,"

Newcastle, 15th June, 1873. 16

NOTICE.

The Subscriber has on hand—

35 TONS OF PRESSED HAY,

400 BUSHELS O

