

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLOW,

VOL. X.—No. 13.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, January 24, 1877.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 481.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, N. B.
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 12th, 1876. 14 ly

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
MIRAMICHI, N. B.

THIS House has lately been refurnished, and very desirable arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART,
(Late of Waverly House, St. John.)

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 2, 1876. 3

ROYAL HOTEL,
(Formerly Stubbs)

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

T. F. RAYMOND, Proprietor.

Dec. 22nd, 1876. 24 ly

"Widow House,"

Bathurst, Gloucester County, N. B.

This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly refurnished, and is now open to the public on Monday next, 12th June.

As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Bathurst Chalmers, is one of the very best summer resorts for tourists and families who leave the heated cities to seek the invigorating air of the North. The County excels in beautiful scenery and excellent fishing grounds. The hotel is within easy reach of the International Railway, and every effort will be made by the Proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.

H. WILSON, Proprietor.
Bathurst, June 5, 1876.

M. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW.

CONVEYANCER, &c.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICES.

Bathurst—two doors below store of K. F. Burns, Esq.

Newcastle—Over Mr. Richard Davidson's Store, Castle Street.

May 18, 1876.

L. J. TWEEDE,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

CONVEYANCER, &c.

CHATHAM, N. B.

OFFICE—Snowball's Building.

May 13, 1876.

WM. A. PARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

137 Agent for "Royal Canadian" and "Provincial" Fire Insurance Companies.

OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.

Castle Street, N. B.

May 4, 1876.

M. S. BENSON,

Attorney-at-Law Notary Public,

Conveyancer, &c.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

OFFICE—OVER J. V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

Chatham, July 19, 1876.

WILLET & QUIGLEY,

Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

OFFICES:

2nd FLOOR, RICHIE'S BUILDING,

PRINCE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

JOHN WILLET, RICH'D F. QUIGLEY, LL.B.

March 24, 1876. 24-29

JOHNSON & FRASER,

Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public,

Conveyancers,

Insurance Agents &c.

UNION BUILDING,

WATER ST., CHATHAM, N. B.

A. H. JOHNSON, G. B. FRASER.

July 24, 1876.

GEORGE NIXON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALER IN—

PAPER HANGINGS,

In Gold, Silver, Plain Tints and Marbled.

ALSO—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Glazed and Common

Paper Hangings,

VARNISHES, all kinds,

BRUSHES,

WINDOW GLASS,

ORNAMENTAL GLASS,

Various Patterns and Sizes.

66 King Street, - - - ST. JOHN.

March 24, 1876. 9-10

W. & R. BRODIE,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

DEALERS IN

Flour, Produce and Provisions.

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,

Next the Bank of Montreal,

121 y QUEBEC.

S. F. SHUTE,

Direct Importer of

Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Electro-

Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.

Orders Solicited, and goods sent to res-

ponsible parties on approval.

WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches

promptly attended to.

AGENT for the "Florence" Sewing Ma-

chine, and "Lazarus & Morris & CO'S

PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

Remember the Place.

S. F. SHUTE,

Queen St., Fredericton.

Dec. 22nd, 1876. 24 ly

SMITH & DUNN,

ARCHITECTS,

MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,

Opposite Barnes' Hotel,

137 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

Jan. 2, 1877. 9-10

RUSSELL & MOORE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

Lubricating and Wool Oils,

Sperm, Whale, Elaine, Red, Black,

Lard, Olive, and Bell Oils, Neats-

foot, Strain, Mace, and Sperm

Lubricating Oils, and Coal Oil Grease.

No. 43 India St., - - - BOSTON, MASS.

April 26, 1876. 26-ly

CARD.

DR. FREEMAN wishes to intimate his

having engaged the Office of Dr.

Benson upon his becoming vacant, and that

he may at present be found at the "Waverly

House," prepared to attend to professional

calls.

Newcastle, April 18, 1876. 14

J. J. CHRISTIE,

59 King Street - - - ST. JOHN.

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of Len-

ther and Shaw Findings, Wholesale and

Retail. Also all kinds of Mens Fitted

Tops, to order.

J. J. C.

July 1, 1874. 12-ly

GLASS! GLASS!

IN STOCK:

1000 BOXES GLASS,

Assorted Sizes.

JUST RECEIVED:

4 TONS W. LEAD, A I;

40 barrels RAW and BOILED OIL; 6 bbls.

TURPENTINE; 2 tons PUTTY.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

BLANKET & WHITEWASH.

60 German St., St. John, N. B.

Which will sell at the usual Low Prices.

PHOTOGRAPHS

of all sizes, in the latest style of the Art.

OLD PICTURES COPIED AND ENLARGED, and nicely

framed, Very Cheap.

In connection with the above we are running an

Oyster and Dining Room,

Where Oysters and Meats can be obtained at the

SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

November 30, 1876. 24

A. R. RAMSAY,

GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

—DEALER IN—

PROVISIONS,

PRODUCE,

LIQUORS, &c.

Green Grocer and Fruit Dealer,

WATER ST., CHATHAM, N. B.

September 11, 1876. 13

H. CHUBB & Co.,

(CHUBB'S CORNER),

PRINCE WILLIAM ST., - - - NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

MERCANTILE AND LEGAL STATIONERS AND

Account Book Manufacturers. Old

Books Re-bound. Account Books ruled and

bound to any pattern. All kinds of Legal and

Mercantile Blank Forms.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Celebrated Taylor's Diamond Blue,

Black, Writing and Copying

INK.

THE BEST MANUFACTURED.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

April 4, 1876. 5-3inc

DENTISTRY.
DR. M. C. CLARK,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Can be found at his Office over Mr. J. Noon-

an's Store, Chatham, where he intends re-

siding.

Particular attention given to gold fill-

ings and regulation of children's teeth.

ALEXANDER MURRAY,

Practical Architect,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, AND CONTRACTOR.

IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

Any Jobs in his line of Business.

PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS

can be prepared in a practical manner at

SHORT NOTICE.

RESIDENCE—Newcastle, N. B.

December 6, '76. 6mos.

DR. ARNOLD.

(Late of Berlin, Prussia.)

Has taken up his permanent residence

at rooms over E. Lee Street's Drug

Store, Newcastle.

Where he can be consulted at any time for

all kinds of Diseases.

Special attention given to diseases of the Eye & Ear.

Will make Calls when his services are re-

quired.

Consultations Free. 6

Newcastle, Dec. 6, 1876.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

NO. 1, 22 & 34.

DANIEL PATTON,

IMPORTER OF

FOREIGN WINES & SPIRITS,

Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

14 DOCK STREET, - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

March 24, 1876. 2inc-29

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,

WATER ST., CHATHAM.

WILLIAM LAWLER,

Importer of Marble & Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS, TABLETS,

HEADSTONES, MANTLES,

TABLE TOPS, &c.

A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

GRANITE MONUMENTS made to

order. Also all kinds of Windows sup-

plied at short notice. Estimates given

at all branches attended to, and satisfaction

given.

January 24, 1876. 26

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY of all kinds Manufactured and

for Sale Wholesale and Retail.

W. C. HOLDSWORTH,

CONFECTIONER.

MANUFACTURER OF

Hopkin's CATARRH TROCHES, price 25

cents per box; SYRUP of all kinds.

STORE—Next door to "Waverly Hotel,"

NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, Oct. 16, 1876. 24-18

NOTICE.

W. J. WILLIAMS,

PHOTOGRAPHER!

HAS OPENED HIS NEW BUILDING,

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE, NEWCASTLE.

WITH A

Choice Stock of SEWING MACHINES,

Picture Frames, Mouldings, Steel

Engravings, &c., &c.

Which will sell at the usual Low Prices.

THE UNION ADVOCATE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.

toxicating fluids, both wholesale and retail, without any license whatever. In the Parish of Warrington, at Moira River, there is a tavern kept by one Walker, who sells on all days and at all hours, and he, too, has no license; and it is a notorious fact that nearly every magistrate in the County who has had occasion to pass this Walker Tavern knows that liquors are illegally sold therein. It appears the Parish of Warrington has no less than four licensed taverns. Three of these are nothing more or less than the means of gratifying the passions of the keepers of these vile, filthy dens of license to sell liquors under the head of "hotel" or "tavern" licenses? Who were the magistrates that signed the certificates setting forth the accommodations to be found in this trio of wretched places, and how could these magistrates prostitute their positions by appending their names to any such certificates? It will be interesting to know that St. Mary's Parish has not an addition to the list of taverns to apply for a tavern or wholesale license, yet the district is infested with taverns too numerous to particularize.

Will any one acquainted with this village say that liquor is sold in only three places in it—that is those three to sell? It seems that only three applied for licenses in December, these were granted, and in the face of the resident magistrates a brace of young men upon a saloon, nominally for the sale of eyeglasses, but ostensibly to vend liquors both wholesale and retail, with an occasional game of cards thrown in, while directly opposite a trader flaunts his sign in the face of the public, bidding all to come in and try his choice wines and liquors, and these sold without license.

Now for those who sell under wholesale or "shop" licenses. I have been told that there are three in the County, and these three are in the Parish of Warrington, two being in Richmond Town, and one being in Kingston. When license was granted to these parties to sell by wholesale, have they any right to violate the conditions of that license by retailing to any and all who may happen to drop in? I say, yes, and every one conversant with the conditions of a wholesale license; yet this trio sell wholesale and retail in any manner, shape or way that will add to their gains.

Of the thirteen licensed taverns in the County, four at least are unworthy the name, not having the slightest approach to the accommodations required by the conditions of a tavern license, and of the nine, which in the true sense of the term, are "betels," the proprietors thereof violate the requirements of their license every day of the week—or in other words they do not comply with the requirements of a tavern license, and are thereby liable to be fined as well as those who sell illegally.

Messrs. Editors, I will have something more to say on this subject at a future time, as I have already trespassed too long on your space.

I am, yours &c.,
KINGSTON, KENT CO.,
12th Jan., 1877.

Chatham, Jan. 17, 1877.
It seems by the *Advocate* of the 11th inst. that "Land Lubber," alias ex-church Warden, has been ordered to a very uncomfortable state of feeling on account of a letter published in the *Advocate*, December 26, and harshly demands an apology from the Editors of that paper for the people of Bay de Veau. I am, however, the writer for the *Advocate* made no charge against the intelligent and respectable residents of Bay de Veau. I believe the readers of the *Advocate* will readily admit. I wished merely to reply to some statements which appeared in the *Advocate*, written by "Land Lubber." And I wish now to say to the intelligent and respectable residents of Bay de Veau, that I may think in his exalted opinion of himself that the reputation of the *Advocate* is established, and that he is to be but the public think differently. He can easily see or imagine he sees the ignorance of others, but to see his own is more difficult; he will require to advance a long time to reach this enviable state.

By inserting this in your valuable journal you will much oblige,
A SAILOR ABOARD THE BLACK MICK.

The Union Advocate.
Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, N.B.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.
THE SMELT FISHERY.
The fisheries of the North Shore are only second in importance to the lumber trade, furnishing remunerative employment to a large number of our people, both in winter and summer. During the winter months, smelt and bass are taken in large quantities, the former principally at Bathurst in Gloucester, and Napan in Northumberland, the catch of bass being almost altogether confined to this County, the North West Stream being the most important fishing ground. In Gloucester, the smelt fishery has of late developed into an industry of no mean importance, furnishing employment to numbers of persons who have during the winter season no other means of earning a livelihood. This fish, like the Gloucester coast early in the autumn, and being then in excellent condition, are readily sold in American and Canadian markets, and when shipped in reasonable quantities bring a fair price, alike satisfactory to fishermen and exporters. But in the feverish anxiety to make money, the business is frequently overdone, markets are glutted, prices fall, shippers lose ground, and the outlook for a few days is at times anything but encouraging. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is more likely to occur when getting is carried on to the extent which characterized that style of fishing last fall. And not only is there danger of depressing the value of the fish by glutting the markets, but a more serious drawback is to be apprehended in the injury occasioned to the fishery by the large catch of small,

unmarketable fish taken with those which are considered suitable for exportation. We are reliably informed that out of that large single catch that selling accredited to Mr. John Miller, barrels of small fish were cast aside as worthless, thus injuring the fishery at least to the extent of the fish destroyed. In this way, serious harm to the fishery is only a question of time, and we cannot but side with the Government in putting a stop to a system which, while it presently benefits the few, will eventually result in harm to the greater number.

When the ice made, bag nets took the place of the seine, only in much larger numbers. These nets were fully described in the *Advocate* of the 3rd inst. As the opinion was freely expressed in some quarters that by these nets the fishery was also being injured, Inspector Venning (a gentleman who is well posted in our fisheries) visited the North, saw how the fishing was being carried on, and reported to the Minister, the result of which was an order to the effect that the use of bag nets would be allowed until the middle of February, on condition that the young smelt and other unmarketable fish taken should be restored to the water alive. We notice that correspondence having reference to this matter has taken place between K. F. Burns, Esq., M. P., and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The latter was disposed to allow the use of the bag nets, but when the former wired him to the effect that it was "absolutely impossible to render regulations operative or effectual, as the smelt die almost immediately after being taken from the water, and can only be restored to it in a perishing condition," Mr. Whitcomb was ordered by the Minister to revoke previous instructions, and immediately advised Mr. Hickson, the Overseer, to have the fishing confined to hook and line. Now we are not disposed to find fault with the Department unnecessarily, being anxious that every proper step shall be taken to protect our valuable fisheries. But we are certainly of the opinion that the Minister should first have tried an increase in the size of the mesh, in order to allow the young fish to escape, and if this failed to prevent the destruction of the smaller fish, the prohibition of the nets altogether might then have taken place.

We do not wish to be unreasonable. We only speak in behalf of those who have to go to some expense in getting their outfit for the winter; and although a change of mesh would also have put them to expense and inconvenience, we should much rather have seen that experiment adopted first, in order to see what results would follow.

We notice that a writer in the *News* styles himself a "roving special," makes the statement that the local papers here are lending their aid to promote sectional jealousy, and assist the fishermen to destroy the fisheries. With respect to the *Advocate* this is simply false. We found that the seine was working such destruction to the smelt fishery, we at once recommended the prohibition; and if this failed to advance a long time to reach this enviable state.

By inserting this in your valuable journal you will much oblige,
A SAILOR ABOARD THE BLACK MICK.

The Union Advocate.
Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, N.B.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.
THE SMELT FISHERY.
The fisheries of the North Shore are only second in importance to the lumber trade, furnishing remunerative employment to a large number of our people, both in winter and summer. During the winter months, smelt and bass are taken in large quantities, the former principally at Bathurst in Gloucester, and Napan in Northumberland, the catch of bass being almost altogether confined to this County, the North West Stream being the most important fishing ground. In Gloucester, the smelt fishery has of late developed into an industry of no mean importance, furnishing employment to numbers of persons who have during the winter season no other means of earning a livelihood. This fish, like the Gloucester coast early in the autumn, and being then in excellent condition, are readily sold in American and Canadian markets, and when shipped in reasonable quantities bring a fair price, alike satisfactory to fishermen and exporters. But in the feverish anxiety to make money, the business is frequently overdone, markets are glutted, prices fall, shippers lose ground, and the outlook for a few days is at times anything but encouraging. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is more likely to occur when getting is carried on to the extent which characterized that style of fishing last fall. And not only is there danger of depressing the value of the fish by glutting the markets, but a more serious drawback is to be apprehended in the injury occasioned to the fishery by the large catch of small,

unmarketable fish taken with those which are considered suitable for exportation. We are reliably informed that out of that large single catch that selling accredited to Mr. John Miller, barrels of small fish were cast aside as worthless, thus injuring the fishery at least to the extent of the fish destroyed. In this way, serious harm to the fishery is only a question of time, and we cannot but side with the Government in putting a stop to a system which, while it presently benefits the few, will eventually result in harm to the greater number.

When the ice made, bag nets took the place of the seine, only in much larger numbers. These nets were fully described in the *Advocate* of the 3rd inst. As the opinion was freely expressed in some quarters that by these nets the fishery was also being injured, Inspector Venning (a gentleman who is well posted in our fisheries) visited the North, saw how the fishing was being carried on, and reported to the Minister, the result of which was an order to the effect that the use of bag nets would be allowed until the middle of February, on condition that the young smelt and other unmarketable fish taken should be restored to the water alive. We notice that correspondence having reference to this matter has taken place between K. F. Burns, Esq., M. P., and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The latter was disposed to allow the use of the bag nets, but when the former wired him to the effect that it was "absolutely impossible to render regulations operative or effectual, as the smelt die almost immediately after being taken from the water, and can only be restored to it in a perishing condition," Mr. Whitcomb was ordered by the Minister to revoke previous instructions, and immediately advised Mr. Hickson, the Overseer, to have the fishing confined to hook and line. Now we are not disposed to find fault with the Department unnecessarily, being anxious that every proper step shall be taken to protect our valuable fisheries. But we are certainly of the opinion that the Minister should first have tried an increase in the size of the mesh, in order to allow the young fish to escape, and if this failed to prevent the destruction of the smaller fish, the prohibition of the nets altogether might then have taken place.

We do not wish to be unreasonable. We only speak in behalf of those who have to go to some expense in getting their outfit for the winter; and although a change of mesh would also have put them to expense and inconvenience, we should much rather have seen that experiment adopted first, in order to see what results would follow.

We notice that a writer in the *News* styles himself a "roving special," makes the statement that the local papers here are lending their aid to promote sectional jealousy, and assist the fishermen to destroy the fisheries. With respect to the *Advocate* this is simply false. We found that the seine was working such destruction to the smelt fishery, we at once recommended the prohibition; and if this failed to advance a long time to reach this enviable state.

By inserting this in your valuable journal you will much oblige,
A SAILOR ABOARD THE BLACK MICK.

The Union Advocate.
Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, N.B.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.
THE SMELT FISHERY.
The fisheries of the North Shore are only second in importance to the lumber trade, furnishing remunerative employment to a large number of our people, both in winter and summer. During the winter months, smelt and bass are taken in large quantities, the former principally at Bathurst in Gloucester, and Napan in Northumberland, the catch of bass being almost altogether confined to this County, the North West Stream being the most important fishing ground. In Gloucester, the smelt fishery has of late developed into an industry of no mean importance, furnishing employment to numbers of persons who have during the winter season no other means of earning a livelihood. This fish, like the Gloucester coast early in the autumn, and being then in excellent condition, are readily sold in American and Canadian markets, and when shipped in reasonable quantities bring a fair price, alike satisfactory to fishermen and exporters. But in the feverish anxiety to make money, the business is frequently overdone, markets are glutted, prices fall, shippers lose ground, and the outlook for a few days is at times anything but encouraging. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is more likely to occur when getting is carried on to the extent which characterized that style of fishing last fall. And not only is there danger of depressing the value of the fish by glutting the markets, but a more serious drawback is to be apprehended in the injury occasioned to the fishery by the large catch of small,

unmarketable fish taken with those which are considered suitable for exportation. We are reliably informed that out of that large single catch that selling accredited to Mr. John Miller, barrels of small fish were cast aside as worthless, thus injuring the fishery at least to the extent of the fish destroyed. In this way, serious harm to the fishery is only a question of time, and we cannot but side with the Government in putting a stop to a system which, while it presently benefits the few, will eventually result in harm to the greater number.

When the ice made, bag nets took the place of the seine, only in much larger numbers. These nets were fully described in the *Advocate* of the 3rd inst. As the opinion was freely expressed in some quarters that by these nets the fishery was also being injured, Inspector Venning (a gentleman who is well posted in our fisheries) visited the North, saw how the fishing was being carried on, and reported to the Minister, the result of which was an order to the effect that the use of bag nets would be allowed until the middle of February, on condition that the young smelt and other unmarketable fish taken should be restored to the water alive. We notice that correspondence having reference to this matter has taken place between K. F. Burns, Esq., M. P., and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The latter was disposed to allow the use of the bag nets, but when the former wired him to the effect that it was "absolutely impossible to render regulations operative or effectual, as the smelt die almost immediately after being taken from the water, and can only be restored to it in a perishing condition," Mr. Whitcomb was ordered by the Minister to revoke previous instructions, and immediately advised Mr. Hickson, the Overseer, to have the fishing confined to hook and line. Now we are not disposed to find fault with the Department unnecessarily, being anxious that every proper step shall be taken to protect our valuable fisheries. But we are certainly of the opinion that the Minister should first have tried an increase in the size of the mesh, in order to allow the young fish to escape, and if this failed to prevent the destruction of the smaller fish, the prohibition of the nets altogether might then have taken place.

We do not wish to be unreasonable. We only speak in behalf of those who have to go to some expense in getting their outfit for the winter; and although a change of mesh would also have put them to expense and inconvenience, we should much rather have seen that experiment adopted first, in order to see what results would follow.

We notice that a writer in the *News* styles himself a "roving special," makes the statement that the local papers here are lending their aid to promote sectional jealousy, and assist the fishermen to destroy the fisheries. With respect to the *Advocate* this is simply false. We found that the seine was working such destruction to the smelt fishery, we at once recommended the prohibition; and if this failed to advance a long time to reach this enviable state.

By inserting this in your valuable journal you will much oblige,
A SAILOR ABOARD THE BLACK MICK.

The Union Advocate.
Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, N.B.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.
THE SMELT FISHERY.
The fisheries of the North Shore are only second in importance to the lumber trade, furnishing remunerative employment to a large number of our people, both in winter and summer. During the winter months, smelt and bass are taken in large quantities, the former principally at Bathurst in Gloucester, and Napan in Northumberland, the catch of bass being almost altogether confined to this County, the North West Stream being the most important fishing ground. In Gloucester, the smelt fishery has of late developed into an industry of no mean importance, furnishing employment to numbers of persons who have during the winter season no other means of earning a livelihood. This fish, like the Gloucester coast early in the autumn, and being then in excellent condition, are readily sold in American and Canadian markets, and when shipped in reasonable quantities bring a fair price, alike satisfactory to fishermen and exporters. But in the feverish anxiety to make money, the business is frequently overdone, markets are glutted, prices fall, shippers lose ground, and the outlook for a few days is at times anything but encouraging. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is more likely to occur when getting is carried on to the extent which characterized that style of fishing last fall. And not only is there danger of depressing the value of the fish by glutting the markets, but a more serious drawback is to be apprehended in the injury occasioned to the fishery by the large catch of small,

unmarketable fish taken with those which are considered suitable for exportation. We are reliably informed that out of that large single catch that selling accredited to Mr. John Miller, barrels of small fish were cast aside as worthless, thus injuring the fishery at least to the extent of the fish destroyed. In this way, serious harm to the fishery is only a question of time, and we cannot but side with the Government in putting a stop to a system which, while it presently benefits the few, will eventually result in harm to the greater number.

When the ice made, bag nets took the place of the seine, only in much larger numbers. These nets were fully described in the *Advocate* of the 3rd inst. As the opinion was freely expressed in some quarters that by these nets the fishery was also being injured, Inspector Venning (a gentleman who is well posted in our fisheries) visited the North, saw how the fishing was being carried on, and reported to the Minister, the result of which was an order to the effect that the use of bag nets would be allowed until the middle of February, on condition that the young smelt and other unmarketable fish taken should be restored to the water alive. We notice that correspondence having reference to this matter has taken place between K. F. Burns, Esq., M. P., and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The latter was disposed to allow the use of the bag nets, but when the former wired him to the effect that it was "absolutely impossible to render regulations operative or effectual, as the smelt die almost immediately after being taken from the water, and can only be restored to it in a perishing condition," Mr. Whitcomb was ordered by the Minister to revoke previous instructions, and immediately advised Mr. Hickson, the Overseer, to have the fishing confined to hook and line. Now we are not disposed to find fault with the Department unnecessarily, being anxious that every proper step shall be taken to protect our valuable fisheries. But we are certainly of the opinion that the Minister should first have tried an increase in the size of the mesh, in order to allow the young fish to escape, and if this failed to prevent the destruction of the smaller fish, the prohibition of the nets altogether might then have taken place.

We do not wish to be unreasonable. We only speak in behalf of those who have to go to some expense in getting their outfit for the winter; and although a change of mesh would also have put them to expense and inconvenience, we should much rather have seen that experiment adopted first, in order to see what results would follow.

We notice that a writer in the *News* styles himself a "roving special," makes the statement that the local papers here are lending their aid to promote sectional jealousy, and assist the fishermen to destroy the fisheries. With respect to the *Advocate* this is simply false. We found that the seine was working such destruction to the smelt fishery, we at once recommended the prohibition; and if this failed to advance a long time to reach this enviable state.

By inserting this in your valuable journal you will much oblige,
A SAILOR ABOARD THE BLACK MICK.

The Union Advocate.
Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, N.B.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.
THE SMELT FISHERY.
The fisheries of the North Shore are only second in importance to the lumber trade, furnishing remunerative employment to a large number of our people, both in winter and summer. During the winter months, smelt and bass are taken in large quantities, the former principally at Bathurst in Gloucester, and Napan in Northumberland, the catch of bass being almost altogether confined to this County, the North West Stream being the most important fishing ground. In Gloucester, the smelt fishery has of late developed into an industry of no mean importance, furnishing employment to numbers of persons who have during the winter season no other means of earning a livelihood. This fish, like the Gloucester coast early in the autumn, and being then in excellent condition, are readily sold in American and Canadian markets, and when shipped in reasonable quantities bring a fair price, alike satisfactory to fishermen and exporters. But in the feverish anxiety to make money, the business is frequently overdone, markets are glutted, prices fall, shippers lose ground, and the outlook for a few days is at times anything but encouraging. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is more likely to occur when getting is carried on to the extent which characterized that style of fishing last fall. And not only is there danger of depressing the value of the fish by glutting the markets, but a more serious drawback is to be apprehended in the injury occasioned to the fishery by the large catch of small,

unmarketable fish taken with those which are considered suitable for exportation. We are reliably informed that out of that large single catch that selling accredited to Mr. John Miller, barrels of small fish were cast aside as worthless, thus injuring the fishery at least to the extent of the fish destroyed. In this way, serious harm to the fishery is only a question of time, and we cannot but side with the Government in putting a stop to a system which, while it presently benefits the few, will eventually result in harm to the greater number.

When the ice made, bag nets took the place of the seine, only in much larger numbers. These nets were fully described in the *Advocate* of the 3rd inst. As the opinion was freely expressed in some quarters that by these nets the fishery was also being injured, Inspector Venning (a gentleman who is well posted in our fisheries) visited the North, saw how the fishing was being carried on, and reported to the Minister, the result of which was an order to the effect that the use of bag nets would be allowed until the middle of February, on condition that the young smelt and other unmarketable fish taken should be restored to the water alive. We notice that correspondence having reference to this matter has taken place between K. F. Burns, Esq., M. P., and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The latter was disposed to allow the use of the bag nets, but when the former wired him to the effect that it was "absolutely impossible to render regulations operative or effectual, as the smelt die almost immediately after being taken from the water, and can only be restored to it in a perishing condition," Mr. Whitcomb was ordered by the Minister to revoke previous instructions, and immediately advised Mr. Hickson, the Overseer, to have the fishing confined to hook and line. Now we are not disposed to find fault with the Department unnecessarily, being anxious that every proper step shall be taken to protect our valuable fisheries. But we are certainly of the opinion that the Minister should first have tried an increase in the size of the mesh, in order to allow the young fish to escape, and if this failed to prevent the destruction of the smaller fish, the prohibition of the nets altogether might then have taken place.

We do not wish to be unreasonable. We only speak in behalf of those who have to go to some expense in getting their outfit for the winter; and although a change of mesh would also have put them to expense and inconvenience, we should much rather have seen that experiment adopted first, in order to see what results would follow.

We notice that a writer in the *News* styles himself a "roving special," makes the statement that the local papers here are lending their aid to promote sectional jealousy, and assist the fishermen to destroy the fisheries. With respect to the *Advocate* this is simply false. We found that the seine was working such destruction to the smelt fishery, we at once recommended the prohibition; and if this failed to advance a long time to reach this enviable state.

By inserting this in your valuable journal you will much oblige,
A SAILOR ABOARD THE BLACK MICK.

The Union Advocate.
Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, N.B.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.
THE SMELT FISHERY.
The fisheries of the North Shore are only second in importance to the lumber trade, furnishing remunerative employment to a large number of our people, both in winter and summer. During the winter months, smelt and bass are taken in large quantities, the former principally at Bathurst in Gloucester, and Napan in Northumberland, the catch of bass being almost altogether confined to this County, the North West Stream being the most important fishing ground. In Gloucester, the smelt fishery has of late developed into an industry of no mean importance, furnishing employment to numbers of persons who have during the winter season no other means of earning a livelihood. This fish, like the Gloucester coast early in the autumn, and being then in excellent condition, are readily sold in American and Canadian markets, and when shipped in reasonable quantities bring a fair price, alike satisfactory to fishermen and exporters. But in the feverish anxiety to make money, the business is frequently overdone, markets are glutted, prices fall, shippers lose ground, and the outlook for a few days is at times anything but encouraging. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is more likely to occur when getting is carried on to the extent which characterized that style of fishing last fall. And not only is there danger of depressing the value of the fish by glutting the markets, but a more serious drawback is to be apprehended in the injury occasioned to the fishery by the large catch of small,

unmarketable fish taken with those which are considered suitable for exportation. We are reliably informed that out of that large single catch that selling accredited to Mr. John Miller, barrels of small fish were cast aside as worthless, thus injuring the fishery at least to the extent of the fish destroyed. In this way, serious harm to the fishery is only a question of time, and we cannot but side with the Government in putting a stop to a system which, while it presently benefits the few, will eventually result in harm to the greater number.

When the ice made, bag nets took the place of the seine, only in much larger numbers. These nets were fully described in the *Advocate* of the 3rd inst. As the opinion was freely expressed in some quarters that by these nets the fishery was also being injured, Inspector Venning (a gentleman who is well posted in our fisheries) visited the North, saw how the fishing was being carried on, and reported to the Minister, the result of which was an order to the effect that the use of bag nets would be allowed until the middle of February, on condition that the young smelt and other unmarketable fish taken should be restored to the water alive. We notice that correspondence having reference to this matter has taken place between K. F. Burns, Esq., M. P., and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The latter was disposed to allow the use of the bag nets, but when the former wired him to the effect that it was "absolutely impossible to render regulations operative or effectual, as the smelt die almost immediately after being taken from the water, and can only be restored to it in a perishing condition," Mr. Whitcomb was ordered by the Minister to revoke previous instructions, and immediately advised Mr. Hickson, the Overseer, to have the fishing confined to hook and line. Now we are not disposed to find fault with the Department unnecessarily, being anxious that every proper step shall be taken to protect our valuable fisheries. But we are certainly of the opinion that the Minister should first have tried an increase in the size of the mesh, in order to allow the young fish to escape, and if this failed to prevent the destruction of the smaller fish, the prohibition of the nets altogether might then have taken place.

We do not wish to be unreasonable. We only speak in behalf of those who have to go to some expense in getting their outfit for the winter; and although a change of mesh would also have put them to expense and inconvenience, we should much rather have seen that experiment adopted first, in order to see what results would follow.

We notice that a writer in the *News* styles himself a "roving special," makes the statement that the local papers here are lending their aid to promote sectional jealousy, and assist the fishermen to destroy the fisheries. With respect to the *Advocate* this is simply false. We found that the seine was working such destruction to the smelt fishery, we at once recommended the prohibition; and if this failed to advance a long time to reach this enviable state.

By inserting this in your valuable journal you will much oblige,
A SAILOR ABOARD THE BLACK MICK.

The Union Advocate.
Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, N.B.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.
THE SMELT FISHERY.
The fisheries of the North Shore are only second in importance to the lumber trade, furnishing remunerative employment to a large number of our people, both in winter and summer. During the winter months, smelt and bass are taken in large quantities, the former principally at Bathurst in Gloucester, and Napan in Northumberland, the catch of bass being almost altogether confined to this County, the North West Stream being the most important fishing ground. In Gloucester, the smelt fishery has of late developed into an industry of no mean importance, furnishing employment to numbers of persons who have during the winter season no other means of earning a livelihood. This fish, like the Gloucester coast early in the autumn, and being then in excellent condition, are readily sold in American and Canadian markets, and when shipped in reasonable quantities bring a fair price, alike satisfactory to fishermen and exporters. But in the feverish anxiety to make money, the business is frequently overdone, markets are glutted, prices fall, shippers lose ground, and the outlook for a few days is at times anything but encouraging. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is more likely to occur when getting is carried on to the extent which characterized that style of fishing last fall. And not only is there danger of depressing the value of the fish by glutting the markets, but a more serious drawback is to be apprehended in the injury occasioned to the fishery by the large catch of small,

unmarketable fish taken with those which are considered suitable for exportation. We are reliably informed that out of that large single catch that selling accredited to Mr. John Miller, barrels of small fish were cast aside as worthless, thus injuring the fishery at least to the extent of the fish destroyed. In this way, serious harm to the fishery is only a question of time, and we cannot but side with the Government in putting a stop to a system which, while it presently benefits the few, will eventually result in harm to the greater number.

representatives yesterday to take from the President his constitutional power as commander-in-chief of the army. Nearly one hundred Democrats voted for the proposal.

Constantinople, Jan. 16.—The Marquis of Salisbury, at a private audience with the Sultan on Sunday, is understood to have strongly insisted upon the acceptance of the modified proposals. The Sultan, while maintaining his previous objection, the ground that the Turkish constitution did not allow him to yield to the demands of the Powers, did not give a decisive reply.

New York, Jan. 16, p. m.—There has been a heavy snow fall over a wide extent of country. The weather is clear today.

A New Orleans despatch to day says there is no change in the political situation. The Democrats have recovered from the depression, caused by the President's telegram to Gen. Grant, and are again hopeful, while the Republicans maintain that the telegram forebodes an early and complete reorganization of their Government.

London, Jan. 17.—The Porte has notified Serbia that it is ready to do armistice beyond the 1st of March will be granted, and if peace is not concluded the Turks will march on Belgrade.

Midhat Pasha has taken the unusual step of inviting Cretan, Armenian, Greek & Bulgarian Patriarchs to participate in the Grand Council which decides on the Porte's answer. The Council met on Tuesday, and the Conference on Saturday.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Princess Marie, sister of the Emperor, and wife of Prince Charles of Prussia, is dying.

London, Jan. 15.—All the Constantinople correspondents of London journals, and nearly all those at European centres, express the decided opinion that the Porte will not yield. The *Daily News* despatch from Constantinople says the ultimatum is a more efficient document than at first supposed. It does not sacrifice the executive powers of the international commission.

Two Gloucester fishing vessels and 98 men were lost in December gales. George F. Hoar was today elected United States Senator by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Constantinople, Jan. 15.—The Grand Council of the Empire met today. Midhat Pasha made an account of the Turkish council proposals and concessions which the Porte had made. The Council was in session for several hours, and the speakers expressed the opinion that the Porte was in a position to make a permanent arrangement. The Council was in session for several hours, and the speakers expressed the opinion that the Porte was in a position to make a permanent arrangement.

Y. M. C. A. PUBLIC MEETING.—We are requested to state that a Public Meeting in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Institute on Tuesday evening next, commencing at eight o'clock.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday morning, 23rd inst., the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq., son of the late W. S. C. C. Esq., and the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq., daughter of the late W. S. C. C. Esq., were united in marriage by the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq.

The young couple will reside at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday morning, 23rd inst., the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq., son of the late W. S. C. C. Esq., and the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq., daughter of the late W. S. C. C. Esq., were united in marriage by the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq.

The young couple will reside at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday morning, 23rd inst., the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq., son of the late W. S. C. C. Esq., and the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq., daughter of the late W. S. C. C. Esq., were united in marriage by the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq.

The young couple will reside at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday morning, 23rd inst., the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq., son of the late W. S. C. C. Esq., and the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq., daughter of the late W. S. C. C. Esq., were united in marriage by the Rev. R. S. Crisp, J. R. C. C. Esq.

THE UNION ADVOCATE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.

METEOROLOGICAL.
Reported for the Dominion Govt by
G. A. BLAIR, Esq.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
Sun.	8.30 a.m.	30.00	11.5				
	11.45 a.m.	29.90	28.2				
	2.30 p.m.	29.80	25.7				
	11.45 p.m.	29.70	23.4				
Mon.	8.30 a.m.	29.61	33.2				
	11.45 a.m.	29.51	31.8				
	2.30 p.m.	29.41	29.5				
	11.45 p.m.	29.31	27.2				
Tues.	8.30 a.m.	29.21	12.5				
	11.45 a.m.	29.11	10.8				
	2.30 p.m.	29.01	8.1				
	11.45 p.m.	28.91	5.4				
Wed.	8.30 a.m.	28.81	21.8				
	11.45 a.m.	28.71	19.1				
	2.30 p.m.	28.61	16.4				
	11.45 p.m.	28.51	13.7				
Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	28.41	9.0				
	11.45 a.m.	28.31	6.3				
	2.30 p.m.	28.21	3.6				
	11.45 p.m.	28.11	0.9				
Fri.	8.30 a.m.	28.01	14.0				
	11.45 a.m.	27.91	11.3				
	2.30 p.m.	27.81	8.6				
	11.45 p.m.	27.71	5.9				
Sat.	8.30 a.m.	27.61	1.0				
	11.45 a.m.	27.51	0.0				
	2.30 p.m.	27.41	0.0				
	11.45 p.m.	27.31	0.0				

The minus sign thus— at the left hand, denotes below zero, its absence denotes above zero. The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day. The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

The Farmer's Corner.

Wintering Cattle.

Unfortunately for the cattle and the habitants' interests, wintering cattle in Canada is very much neglected. Any kind of fodder is good enough for cows, and if young cattle receive sufficient sustenance to keep life in them during the long winter season, some owners think they have done well. This will account partially for the stunted growth of the majority of Canadian raised cows. In connection with this treatment and the doctoring of butter, a Maine dairyman writes to the *Ohio Farmer* as follows:—

"Now this doctoring butter to improve its color, solidity, or flavor, or in fact to improve the butter in any way, is, at best, a doubtful expedient, partaking largely of deception if not dishonesty. There is no defect in butter which, with proper care in manufacturing, cannot be remedied through the cow than by any subsequent process, and any cow that cannot be cared for, feed, be made to remedy these deficiencies in her butter, is not worth the keeping for dairy purposes. As a rule, farmers do not feed their cows well enough; they may give food enough to prevent the pangs of hunger from annoying them, but it is too often the refuse of the farm, lacking in the nutritive elements absolutely essential to the production of butter. The cow is like a machine to work up a coarse and bulky material into one more condensed and valuable, and in exact proportion to the richness of the first material will its product be. It is useless to think of producing 'gilt-edged butter' from sawdust and straw alone, but if corn meal, wheat bran, and roots are mixed with it, so as to make a nutritious and stimulating food, we may make fancy butter and a good amount of it too. Roots and wheat bran make a good and healthy food, but corn meal is necessary to give color and solidity to the butter. By a careful selection of cows, together with liberal feeding, neat and dainty care in the dairyroom, all necessity for doctoring butter can be removed, and the pure unadulterated article will stand upon its merits as gilt-edged butter."

Horse Food.

Of the different kinds of grain, oats is peculiarly the horses' food; always safe, digestible, and nutritious. Barley is the best substitute for it. Wheat and Indian corn are sometimes given, but both are unsuitable; the first is too concentrated, and the last too heating. They might be sparingly used only when ground and mixed with chaff. The oat of wheat is never objectionable. Grain is always more advantageously fed when ground or crushed, and wet some time previous to eating; and it is still better when cooked. On the sides of the Mediterranean, in the Barbary states, in Spain, France and Italy, much of the food is given in small laked cakes; and the saying in this way is much greater than the expense of preparing it. *St. J. Journal.*

A despatch from Belgrade reports that Serbia continues its work of armament. The first class of the reserve has been called out, and will be stationed at Glacera, Negotin. Russia has purchased 100,000 Remington rifles for Serbia. General Nikolic has sent a telegram to Radetzky, Gladstone and Gladstone to prepare plans for the march of the Russian army corps coming via Roumania. It is considered in Belgrade that the Conference has miscarried, and a speedy declaration of war by Russia is expected.

The *Herald* has news that it is the intention of the British Government to arrest the pirate Stanley upon his return from Africa. Stanley and his gang have been engaged in plundering and butchering the hapless natives of Central Africa, and while doing so has had the impudence to raise and carry the British flag. The British Government certainly has the right to say that its flag shall not be used by this piratical enterprise, and if they do not punish him for what he has already done, it can prevent him from making any similar attempt hereafter.

Despatches indicate that war will surely take place in Europe. The Porte still remains unyielding, and the Conference, after all, is expected to prove a failure. The telegrams of the last few days declare that there will be a war, and the preparations for the coming strife appear to be thorough.

DIGBY REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The ladies of the Reformed Episcopal Church, at Digby, held a tea meeting and fancy sale on Monday, 8th instant, in the Temperance Hall. The affair was largely attended, and a complete success. The Rev. Mr. McGuire, formerly of Chatham, N. B., is the pastor. *—Exchange.*

SELLING OFF AT LESS THAN COST!

The STOCK-IN-TRADE of W. & W. C. ANSELW is now offered for sale AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Their Stock of Hardware, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Concentrators, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Lamps, Chimmies, small sizes Window Glass &c., will be sold at a SACRIFICE.

No reasonable offer refused.

Newcastle, January 9, 1877.

NOTICE.

Methodist Parsonage for Derby. In connection with the above, the ladies of the Methodist Church and congregation at Derby, have organized a Sewing Circle, with the object of holding a Bazaar about next July or August, and respectfully ask for help from any who can possibly render it. Contributions of either goods or money will be most thankfully received by Mrs. Geo. Bryanton, President; Miss Letitia Wilson, Sec.-Treasurer, or the following ladies: Crocker, Mrs. Hugh Parker, Mrs. Christopher Parker, Miss McEwan, Miss Annie McEwan, Miss Sarah Tweedie, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Eliza Henderson, Miss Annie Henderson, Miss Maggie Crocker, Miss Jessie Bryanton, Miss Mary Hart.

Derby, Nov. 25, 1876. 29

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

Basket Ribbons and Braids, suitable for trimming ladies' saques.

BASKET RIBBON for Bonnet strings. I am still offering special value in American Grey Cotton and American Cotton.

Flanne.

W. S. LOGGIE.

Chatham, Dec. 6, 1876. 6

NOTICE.

To Robert Ferguson, of RICHIBUCTO, in the County of Kent, and Sarah Jane Ferguson, his wife, and to all whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1876, and made between the said Robert Ferguson and Sarah Jane Ferguson, of the one part, and George Mead, of Richibucto, of the other part, and recorded in Book T. Jones 64 and 65, No. 9172 of the Kent County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Richibucto, in the County of Kent, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of DECEMBER next,

At twelve o'clock, noon, the Land and Premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows, viz:—All that certain Piece, Parcel and Lot of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Welford, in the County of Kent, and bounded as follows:—That is to say: Beginning at a marked hemlock tree standing on the southern bank of above of Richibucto river, at the northwest angle of one lot, number eighteen; thence, running by the magnetic needle and recorded book T. Jones 64 and 65, No. 9172 of the Kent County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Richibucto, in the County of Kent, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of DECEMBER next,

Dated this 11th day of October, A. D. 1876. (Signed), GEORGE MEAD, MORTGAGEE. C. RICHARDSON, Sol. for Mortgagee. 18-2m

THE "IBERIAN,"

VIA BOSTON. 3 CABS

Wineys.

1 CASE

HAIRPINS & COMBS.

EVERITT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, King Street, St. John. Dec. 18, 1876. 20

Funeral & Furnishing Undertaker.

To the inhabitants of Newcastle and Public Generally.

I AM now prepared to attend to all burials in connection with Funerals, and will provide HAT BANDS, and all other furnishings when required. Having been appointed Sexton of St. James' Church, I will attend to the same.

PREPARATION OF GRAVES.

A LIBERAL REDUCTION will be made to parties who may favor me with their patronage.

SHOP—In rear of the Bank of Montreal—See Sign.

COFFINS

WILL BE KEPT ON HAND. S. J. LOGGIE, JOINER & UNDERTAKER. Newcastle, Dec. 18, 1876. 20

FILLY FOR SALE.

A Young Filly, of good stock, rising three years old, is offered for sale. Apply at the Advocate Office.

Newcastle, January 9, 1877.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.

(WESTERN EXTENSION.)

ON and after MONDAY, 4th December, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

EXPRESS leaves St. John at 8.15 a.m., and due at 6.30 p.m.

FREDERICTON FREIGHT and Passenger accommodation leaves St. John at 8.00 p.m., and due at St. John at 1.00 p.m.

H. D. McLEOD, Superintendent.

JOHN L. SCOFIELD

Wishes to call attention of intending purchasers to

HIS SPLENDID STOCK

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALSO, ON HAND

A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

Which he will dispose of at astonishingly LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Blackville, Dec. 5, '76. dec.6

JUST OPENED

AT THE "Commercial House," CHATHAM.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF New, Fancy & Staple Goods.

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

Inspection Invited.

W. B. HOWARD. CHATHAM, Sept. 11, 1876. 13

EXTENSIVE CLEARING SALE!

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

—AT—

McDONALD & KEDEYS.

Queen Street, Fredericton.

NOW ON, AND TO CONTINUE TILL

JANUARY, 1877.

Our friends and the public are respectfully invited to inspect our stock, which is quite new, and comprising one of the

Largest Importations

every imported into Fredericton at one time, viz:

144 CASES AND BALES

—OF—

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, to compare prices in order to confer of the extra good value offered, and which must enhance business during this period, so as to make the sale a

GRAND SUCCESS.

McDONALD & KEDEY. Fredericton, Dec. 6, 1876. dec.6

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS.

THE Subscriber is now making up a lot of

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS, FANCY AND PLAIN, IN ALL THE MODERN STYLES.

PARTIALITY in want of a good winter vehicle will do well to consult with the Subscriber, as he feels confident that for style and price they cannot be better suited at any other establishment, either at home or abroad.

Repairing, Painting and Trimming

Performed in good style.

PRICES MODERATE.

A. C. ATKINSON. Newcastle, November 21, 1876.

HOWIE'S

TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, MARBLE HALL, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Just received Fall Stock of

NEW GOODS!

OVERCOATINGS, COATINGS, TWEEDS, &c., &c.

the latest patterns, which will be made up to suit the times.

Orders punctually attended to, especially those from a distance.

A Good Fit Guaranteed

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND Cents Furnishing Goods, of all Descriptions on hand.

Inspection respectfully invited.

JAMES R. HOWIE. Fredericton, Oct. 25, 1876.

Flour, Groceries &c.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale *Good Oats*, good Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, Codfish, Herring, Tea, Molasses, and all Groceries necessary for Housekeeping. Also—Crockeryware in variety. Shop opposite L. C. Railroad Wharf.

P. HENNESSY. Newcastle, June 6th, 1876.

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY

—IN THESE—

HARD TIMES.

It is the duty of buyers when money is scarce and hard to be got, to see where their hard earnings can be laid out to good advantage. They are invited to inspect the low priced and immense Stock of

Boots and Shoes

Now being sold by the Subscriber, which embraces many styles, and prices to suit the closest purchaser.

GOOD VALUE IN OTHER LINES OF GOODS

Daily expected, a large Stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

In Suits and Pieces, suitable for coming fall and winter, which having been economically purchased, will be sold at the

LOWEST LIVING RATES.

THE USUAL STOCK OF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

W. PARK. Newcastle, Sept. 11, 1876. 13

STEAM CARRIAGE FACTORY,

MAINT ST., PORTLAND, ST. JOHN.

PRICE & SHAW, Proprietors.

A LARGE STOCK OF OPEN AND COVERED CARRIAGES ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED. April 4, 1876. 5-line

ATTENTION!

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale

A BUILDING LOT,

100x100 feet, situate in Newcastle near the Temperance Hall. It is eligibly situated for a PRIVATE DWELLING, and is convenient as respects Church, School and Town. Also,

The LOT situate at the north side of the new Highway,

between Ryan's and Mullins' property. It contains nearly two Acres, is well fenced, and commands a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country. It is within five minutes walk of the town; and as a Building Lot for a PRIVATE DWELLING, is in every respect attractive and desirable. This Lot, if required, can be divided into smaller Lots to suit purchasers.

If the above Lots are not sold at Private Sale by the first of June next, they will be offered at Public Auction.

For terms of Sale, apply to

SAM'L THOMSON, County Buildings, Newcastle, 25th April, 1876. 20-4in

EUROPEAN MERCHANDISE.

A N English Firm of good standing and long experience, exporting to all parts of the world, the very best of every description, and Manufacturing in Twelve Departments, Birmingham Goods, will export Orders with care and despatch, at lowest English prices. Direct orders must be accompanied with all or part cash. Orders through London Agents, direct on delivery of Goods, are also received.

Illustrated Book sent on application to JOHN PELL, GLOVE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Responsible Agents treated with Foreign Produce sold on Commission.

Sept. 11, 1876. 13

FARM

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT Valuable Farm situate in the Parish of BLACKVILLE, known as the Lot lately occupied by Joshua Arbo, deceased. It contains

200 ACRES.

Cuts a large quantity of Hay, and is a valuable and desirable property to any person desirous of purchasing a

FIRST RATE FARM.

For particulars of Sale or Lease apply at the Subscriber's Office, County Buildings, Newcastle.

SAM'L THOMSON. Newcastle, 26th Sept., 1876. 17-27

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

R. BLAKE

Has now in full operation, his ROTARY STEAM SAW MILL for the manufacture of

DIMENSIONED LUMBER

OF ALL SIZES.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS &c.

LUMBER PLANED & MATCHED.

Arrangements will shortly be made for the manufacture of

Shingles & Clapboards.

Orders respectfully solicited.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Chatham, Oct. 19, 1874. 21

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT Property situate in Tabusiac, Parish of Altwick, presently in occupation of William Edmunds.

TERMS liberal.

For any further information, required, apply to

M. ADAMS, Barrister, Newcastle.

September 11, 1876. 18

How to Invest Your Money.

THOSE who wish to INVEST THEIR MONEY TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE, will do well, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at J. W. DAVIDSON'S, and inspect his well-assorted stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, etc.,

At Prices to suit Hard Times.

J. W. DAVIDSON. Newcastle, Dec. 27, 1876.

RAILWAY Bills of Lading

For Sale at this office.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, 35 and 37 King Street. St. John, Dec. 18, 76. 20

M. Farlane, Thompson & Anderson,

KING ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS, Blake Central Water Wheel, LATHES, Vertical Drills, Deal Stroke Forge Hammers, Wood Boring Machines, Buzz Planers, Wood Shapers.

ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS