order; 2nd, by following the rules for individual ties.

The 9th match will open on the first day of the meeting and continue daily, but the Executive committee reserve the right of stopping the entries if it be found necessary or desirable to do so, and due notice thereof will be posted a few hours previous to action being taken.

After the delivery of each shot the competitor must pay attention to the score called out by the register-keeper, any objection thereto must then be made, or not at all.

Misses cannot be signalled, even in sighting shots.

Competitors not firing and all others except officials of the Association, must keep ten paces in rear of the firing points.

Competitors may use a waterproof sheet or a coat, or a great coat, not folded up but laid flat as a protection from the ground; and the use of smooth flat mats will be permitted.

Any competitor firing at a wrong target will be fined fifty cents, or debarred from all further competition, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Competitors in matches Nos. 2 and 7 must appear in the uniform of their respective corps, with forage caps, tunics buttoned and waist belts on; but exception will be made in favor of the members of corps whose clothing and accoutrements were destroyed during the fires in St. Stephen, Woodstock and St. John, and not since replaced, and members availing themselves of this exception must present, with their certificate of efficiency, a further certificate from the officer in command of their respective corps that they are justly entitled thereto.

Competitors must make themselves fully acquainted with the rules, regulations and conditions of all the matches, for ignorance of them will not be received in justification of their infringement.

All disputed points shall be referred to the umpire, whose decision shall be final; but if he may be in doubt on any point he shall have the privilege of referring the point in dispute to the Executive committee, but he alone will make the decision known.

Distances.

200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 900, and 1,000 yards.

Targets.

At 200 and 300 yards.
Bull's Eye, 8 inches in diameter.
Inner, 1 foot " "
Magpie, 2 feet " "
Outer, Remainder of Target 4 feet square.

At 400, 500 and 600 yards.
Bull's Eye, 2 feet in diameter.
Inner, 3 feet " "
Magpie, 4 feet " "
Outer, Remainder of Target 6 feet square.

At 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.
Bull's Eye, 3 feet in diameter.
Inner, 4½ " " "
Magpie, 6 " " square
Outer, Remainder of Target 12x6 feet square.

All prizes of the value of $4 and under will be paid at the Secretary's office after each match is finished—the winners to give receipts therefor.

Members of the Active Militia who are winners of prizes in kind or in cash, not covered by the preceding condition, must appear at the presentation of prizes in uniform.

Prizes will not be delivered to other than the winners, unless on the presentation of their written orders.

Competitors are requested to provide themselves with small change for the purchase of ammunition, sighting shot tickets, etc.

The "Assembly" will sound at 7.50 a. m. and the "Commence" at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m., each day during the continuance of the competition.

Government House, Ottawa,

Thursday, 23rd day of May, 1878.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 9th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 10 and intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs,"

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Summerside, now an Outport of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, be and the same is hereby erected into an independent Port of Entry and Warehousing Port.

His Excellency in Council has been further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the Outports of Oascumpec, Port Hill, Malpeque, West Cove and Tignish, now attached to the Port of Charlottetown, be detached therefrom, and that they be and are hereby placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at Summerside.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

Government House, Ottawa.

THURSDAY, 16th day of March, 1878.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 10, and intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs,"—His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Bains Mary, in the County of Perth and Province of Ontario, be, and the same is hereby constituted into an Out-Port of Customs and a Warehousing Out-Port, and that the same be and is hereby placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs, at the Port of Stratford, to take effect from the 1st day of June next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

Government House, Ottawa.

THURSDAY, 16th of May, 1878.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 10, and intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs,"—His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Village of Petrolia, in the County of Lambton and Province of Ontario, be, and the same is hereby constituted into an Out-Port of Customs and Warehousing Out-Port, and the same be, and is hereby placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Sarnia, to take effect from the first of June next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

Government House, Ottawa,

THURSDAY, 23rd day of May, 1878.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 10, and intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs."

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk, in the Province of Ontario, be, and the same is hereby constituted into an Out-Port of Customs and Warehousing Out-Port, and that the same is hereby placed under the Survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Brantford, to take effect from the first day of June next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 18th April, 1878.

NO DISCOUNT to be allowed on American Invoices until further notice.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

FANCY SALE.

THE Ladies of the Church of England intend having a sale of useful and fancy articles at the

MASONIC HALL,

On Thursday, July 25,

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Admission 10 Cents - - - Children Half Price.

Refreshments will also be on Sale.

Chatham, July 3, 1878.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of *Five Dollars* an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1878.

The Pending Election.

There appears to be a gratifying unanimity of feeling in Northumberland in favor of a change of Ottawa representation, the electors having, very sensibly, arrived at the conclusion that there is little advantage in having their interests sacrificed to the bitter party politics which have so palpably injured them during the past five years. The people of the County who fairly understand public affairs in Canada recognise the fact that the general policy of the Government is one of which they can approve. They are pleased when they realise that although charges of various kinds, affecting the political integrity of Ministers, individually, and of the Ministry, as a body, have been made at different times since the late Government was obliged to resign, their opponents have not been able to bring one charge openly against them in Parliament. It is also proved by the public records that the management of the present Administration has been honest and economical, compared with that of the late Government. The fiscal burdens of the people have not been increased, although the country's territorial area has been enlarged, involving extended responsibilities and new charges upon the revenue. The great Public Works, to some of which Canada was injudiciously pledged under the late Government, have been pushed forward without entailing any increase of general taxation, while provision has been made for required funds at improved rates for Canada and without impairing her credit abroad.

With such an exhibit on the part of the Government, the people of this County would be satisfied to find their representative giving it an independent support, so that he might be on such friendly terms with it as to command attention when presenting our local requirements for consideration. Under our system of Government very much depends upon the kind of representative a constituency sends to Parliament. In the abstract, each County is entitled to fair and equal consideration, but if it were the duty of the Ministry if the day to provide for local requirements of their own motion, the principle of administration without the Crown being reached through the suffrages of the people, might properly be recognised. The working of that principle would save the delays and expense of Parliamentary Government; but as the people prefer the latter and count the cost as a small matter, compared with the advantages it secures to them, it is their duty to see that while the general interests are in proper hands, all the benefits which are properly derivable from the system should be secured in local matters. The question which our people are recognising as one of the most vital moment, in view of the coming election, is the desirability of securing through their new representative the consideration to which their important interests entitle them. An experience of five years, with a representative in direct and unreasonable antagonism to the Government, with all the disabilities which the position implies, has led them to careful reflection. They contrast the consideration they have received in the distribution of needed public favors with what they might have had secured for them had they been represented by a man of practical, business-like ideas, instead of one whose boasted "political schooling" has enabled him to secure scarcely anything for his County, during five years, save the unenviable notoriety of being represented by a gentleman who cannot choose but to obey the behests of party leaders with whom his constituency is not in sympathy and whose unfortunate disposition and want of reasonable policy have secured signal defeat in his recent parliamentary efforts. The electors have, therefore, determined to look to their interests by choosing a man of different views of his duties as a representative.

There are, it is true, a good many who have loyally stood by our present representative in the past. They have been willing to take him at his own estimate of himself and to give him credit for nearly all that he claims to have done for the County. They have, heretofore, put out of their minds the honors and more material gains which he has enjoyed through their assistance, and have refrained from claiming some share of the influence of natural position, commercial importance, and weight by reason of population, which he has so often taken personal credit for. But potent considerations which lay dormant for the time now assert themselves, and there is a unanimity of feeling in favor of discarding mere sentiment in electing a successor to our present member. It is almost needless for us to say that the gentleman who is the unanimous choice of the large body of electors to whom we have referred is J. B. Snowball, Esq., who is so favorably known throughout the County. His large business interests on the Miramichi, his loyalty to the Liberal Party, both before, at the time of, and after Confederation, his fine natural abilities and honorable record in all the relationships of life, render him an especially promising candidate and account for the hearty support which is being tendered to him in every section of the County. It must be remembered, however, that the gentleman to whom the popular candidate is opposed is a man fruitful in all expedients known to veteran canvassers and that his "political schooling" has taught him the art of catching unwary voters. It is, therefore, to be hoped that as Mr. Snowball intends to visit every section of the County and, if possible, consult with each elector, personally, there will be no promises made to the other candidate which will not leave each vote at the free disposal of its possessor. There is every prospect that although the contest will be one of no ordinary interest, Northumberland will prove true to herself and send to Parliament a gentleman instructed to give to the Government an independent support, with a view of affording it an opportunity of doing better justice to her local interests than has been done during the past few years. There are many things in the County requiring Governmental attention. A man who will seek to secure such attention, in a proper spirit, is required. Such a man is now before the electors and as he seeks their support, independent of party trammels, he cannot but be handsomely returned.

Dangerous Candidates.

The Protectionists of Canada ask the electors to send candidates to Parliament who will vote for a retaliatory tariff. Sir John A. Macdonald explains that the retaliatory tariff means duties high enough to keep out foreign manufactures. These, he says, need not be *quite* so high as the United States duties. Now, if he or any of his followers will only explain what Canada will do with its surplus manufactures under the new tariff they will settle a puzzling question. Canada, under a high tariff, must have surplus stock to be "slaughtered" just the same as they have in the United States and if her manufacturers do not find a "slaughter market" they will be ruined. Perhaps, however, the manufacturers can make enough out of consumers by protection to let their surplus stocks rot. In any case, the consumer will "pay the piper". The trade returns show that the "slaughtering" cry is based on very small foundation and reasonable people ask how it is, if protection is such a benefit to a country, that the Americans who have so much of it, are forced to "sacrifice" their goods in the Canadian market. The protectionists, however, only confine themselves to the question in the abstract. It would not be compatible with their dignity and superior intelligence to descend to particulars. Protectionists ought as far as possible, to be kept out of Parliament. They suit the Montreal, Toronto and other manufacturing rings, but are not the men for the country at large.

Trade of Newcastle.

We are indebted to the Newcastle Custom House for the figures representing the trade of that Port for the fiscal year ended June 30th 1878.

Imports.	Duty.	Exports.
$48,917	$11,035.52	$457,514

The value of goods entered for consumption was $50,999.

The exports of fish were as follows:

Lobsters canned to U. K.	22,000	lb
Mackerel do. do.	850	"
Salmon fresh and smoked to U. S.	335,528	"
Ditto canned to U. S.	3,988	"
Mackerel fresh do	11,849	"
Bass and other fish do	127,626	"

The number, destination and tonnage of vessels cleared from the port of Newcastle, with cargoes, were as follows:—

For	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom,	80	41,119
France,	1	539
Belgium,	1	445
St. Pierre, Miquelon,	1	149
	83	42,242

The vessels arrived at and departed from the port of Newcastle for the year ending 30th June, 1878, were as follows:—

ARRIVED.

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
British,	38	19,452	437
Foreign,	40	20,927	473
	78	40,379	910

DEPARTED.

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
British,	42	20,856	470
Foreign,	41	21,378	477
	83	42,234	947

The coasters were as follows:—

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Arrived	48	9,006	513
Departed	52	9,401	534

The Savings Bank Statement for the year, is as folows:—

Balance due depositors 1st July, 1877.	$96,592.78.
Deposits during the year	53,059.00
Balance of interest.	3,169.20
	$152,820.98
Withdrawals during the year.	67,529.94
Due Depositors 1st July 1878.	$85.291.04

Begging the Question.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* deplores the awful greed displayed by gentlemen who have been associated in politics with Premier Mackenzie in taking offices. It weeps righteous tears as it produces the following list of offices and salaries:—

M. Dorion	$7,000
M. Letellier	10,000
M. Fournier	7,000
M. Cauchon	9,000
Mr. Laird	8,000
Mr. Ross	4,000
Mr. A. D. Macdonald	10,000
Per annum	$55,000

The Stratford *Beacon* however plays the "you're another" argument back upon the protectionist paper with the following list:—

Belleau,	appointed	Lt.-Gov.	$10,000
McDougall,	"		10,000
Archibald,	"		10,000
Morris,	"		10,000
Howe,	"		9,000
Howland,	"		10,000
Kenny,	"	Admns'tr	9,000
Tilley,	"	Lt-Gov	9,000
Dunkin,	"	Judge	4,000
Macdonald,	"	"	4,000
Per annum			$85,000

Sir John's Cabinet friends got more fat offices than those of Premier Mackenzie, it seems. So long as the gentlemen appointed, however, were competent, and the mode of their appointment was unobjectionable no one ought to complain. Sir John's appointments from his Cabinet will not injure him so much as other acts of his, including his proposal of an outrageous tariff.

The Protection Tariff.

If Canada adopts such a tariff, as Sir John A. Macdonald advises, it will operate against Great Britain as well as the United States. If the mother country finds our market thus barred against her she may also adopt a retaliatory tariff for our special benefit. The effect of such policy—a policy of which our present Ottawa representative is the champion in Northumberland—may be easily foreseen. When the Washington Treaty lapses the Americans will "retaliate" by a duty on our fish which will render our best fisheries comparatively valueless. Even before the Americans can move in that matter England may very reasonably determine to pay us back in our own coin. Among the first articles on which she would place a duty for the purpose of bringing Canada to her senses, would be lumber. The effect would be the withdrawal of our lumberers from the woods, the shutting down of our mills and the desertion of our ports by shipping. The Protection policy is a very good one for the few manufacturers of Montreal, Toronto and other large centres, and the "struggling politicians" may use it, in these hard times, as a bait with which to deceive the more ignorant of the people, but it is not one that can be argued with success among the Canadian people at large. The party advocating such a tariff will be handsomely beaten on the merits of their policy.

NOT CORRECT:—The Halifax *Chronicle*, which is good authority on the subject says the statement that Lt. Governor Archibald of Nova Scotia is to have a second term is incorrect.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP.—A despatch dated London July 22nd, says that it is not true that Lord Dufferin's term of office is to be extended. He will leave Canada in September.

THE NEW LIEUT-GOVERNOR, Hon. E. B. Chandler, was sworn in at Fredericton, by His Honor, Judge Weldon, on Tuesday afternoon. The Province is to be congratulated on having, as the head of its Executive, a gentleman who by his worth, ability and experience, is so well qualified to fill the high position.

LEPROSY, it is said, does not exist now in Great Britain, although there were no less than about one hundred Lazarettos there in the sixteenth Century. It is quite probable that if the general Government were to undertake the care of the lepers in this Province the necessity for the Tracadie Lazaretto would soon cease.

RUIN OF COD-FISHERIES.—Dr. W. B. Carpenter, who has recently written articles on the Fisheries of British North America says:—

"The 'fish-oil' and 'fish guano' "manufacturers, who are now enrich-"ing themselves, not only at the ex-"pense of the herring and menhaden, "but of the other species which depend "on these for food, will speedily, if un-"checked, increase the depletion of the "northern waters of the United "States."

The destruction of young herrings in portions of Charlotte County in this Province, in the oil manufacture business, is very great. It has been going on for years with the knowledge of the Department of Fisheries and will work great and permanent injury to the Island interests in that section of the Country. If one half of the attention which is devoted by the chief provincial officer to restricting legitimate fishing at the North were given to the removal of that particular cause of injury on the other side of the Province, the results would be much more satisfactory.

BETTER NOT:—The *Bay Pilot* gives tongue to the rumor that "there is a possibility that Hon. B. R. Stevenson, having resigned the office of Surveyor General, will also resign his seat in the Local Legislature, and run a tilt with Mr. Gilmor for the House of Commons.'

Mr. Stevenson deserves well of the electors of Charlotte, but—well, Mr. White of Carleton County would probably give good advice in the above matter.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE has been prorouged, and Mr. Joly still retains the seal of office. Notwithstanding his narrow majority he has managed to dispose of the public business in, at least, a fairly satisfactory manner. He has certainly disproved all the opposition assertions that he would not be able to maintain himself in power. The disposition of the moderate people in the Province is very kind towards him, and, under favorable circumstances he may be able to strengthen himself during the recess.

MR. VANDERBILT AND THE GRAND TRUNK.—Mr. Vanderbilt has been trying to cut off the Grand Trunk from its communications with Detroit and Chicago and so ruin its thorough freight business. Manager Hickson, however, has lately returned from England with the requisite financial backing, and it is thought the Grand Trunk and Great Western will combine to obtain the desired connection. If it is necessary the Grand Trunk will have its own line to Chicago, even if an independent road has to be built between Detroit and Chicago. The Grand Trunk would doubtless meet with every facility in carrying out its project from the people of the West, who have always given it liberal support, and Mr. Vanderbilt will probably regret his undertaking.

"MAD"!—Occasional correspondents of newspapers are allowed much latitude in the way of hyperbolic language. Their letters are written with the best of intentions, they often contain valuable or desirable information or are, at least, of local interest. Therefore they are accepted and published. Editorial writers, however, generally manage to keep cool and it is only when impelled by political spasms, such as now affect friend Willis of the *News*—and are sure to seize "the Leader of the Left Centre," shortly—that we find Editors performing etymological gymnastics such as the following by brother Lorimer of the *Bay Pilot*:—

"We leave the political jugglery to "work its tortuous way through the "serpentine paths of consummate "trickery."

If that don't compel Mr. Adams to give back the Surveyor-Generalship to Mr. Stevenson, it will be difficult to foretell the fate of a proposition to reduce the Stumpage tax.

THE GOVERNMENT IN ONTARIO:—The Kingston (Ont.) *Whig* says:—

The prospects of the Reform party throughout the country were never brighter than at the present moment. Particularly does this statement hold good of Western Ontario. If the buoyancy of Reform enthusiasm and the mingled or alternate desperation and depression of Toryism may be accepted as at all reliable indications, the Liberal party will carry the West by much more than old-time majorities. A further confirmation of this forecast of the result of the impending political battle is to be found, not merely in the unhesitating confidence which animates the Reform ranks, but the concessions of leading Tories that they are likely to lose the day in constituencies where they have been accustomed to count upon sure success.

Our Market Report.

Specially prepared for the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

St. John, N. B., July 24, 1878.

Value of almost all heavy lines have, since the consumation of the Peace Congress, settled to a more even basis than has been known for months. All speculative inquiry that was felt strongly or weakly as the telegrams were warlike or peaceful is now gone and we have a steady, although not active, demand for staples. Our money market is very easy. Bank rate of interest 7%. Considerable carefulness is used as to the quality of paper discounted but really good is taken quickly. Sterling exchange on London is selling at 9⅞ for 60 days, 9¾ for sight.

Breadstuffs.—Advance of 20 to 25¢ over prices of ten days ago, is asked by Upper Canadian millers. Prices here are firm at quotations with demand fairly active.—Receipts last three weeks over 13,000 bbls. Late telegrams from Ontario quote choice Spring Extra @ $4.95 delivered here.

Corn Meal.—Market firm. Stock light. Demand active.

Oatmeal.—Dull; sales limited.

Fish.—Cod in light supply; tendency strongly upward. Pollock, firm. Smoked herring in good demand.

Molasses.—Stock large, with demand very light.

Provisions.—Mess Pork in large supply, demand light. Mess Beef and Pork for ships' stores are in good demand.

Sugar.—The advance of 3/ to 4/ made in England last month has to some extent cut short our supply, consequently stocks are low. Demand very active for Scotch refined; Granulated and Crushed, firm.

Teas and Tobaccos—Dull.

Freights and Charters.—The very good rates of 65/ to 67/6 c. d. for deals to Liverpool which were being paid last month have gradually given way, and we now have to report them very dull at quotations. The low price that deals are bringing in England makes it unprofitable for shippers to pay over 60 shillings; their ideas appear to be, 57/6. Many vessels, in consequence of seeing no money in these low rates, are leaving port in ballast seeking business in Philadelphia and New York. We have to report the following charters:—Ships Juno, 1286, deals, 61/6, c. d. to Cardiff or Newport (charted at home); W. A. Campbell, 1538, deals, 60/ c. d. to Liverpool; Barks Henrietta, 561, deals, 62/6, to Liverpool—part cargo from wharf; Temple Bar, 900, deals, 60/ c. d. (brick 22/6) to Liverpool; Gec. E. Corbitt, 450, deals, 70/ c. d. Buctouche to Barrow; Harriet Upham, 400, deals, 60/9, c. d., Shediac to direct port Ireland; Seaward, 668, coal, $1.40, Sydney to St. John; schr. Charley Bucki, 243, deals 72/6, o. c. to Portrush.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Duty: Free.	
Canada, Spg. Extra	4 90 @ 5 10
" Choice, fancy	5 15 " 5 35
" Extras	5 40 " 5 00
" Superior	5 80 " 6 20
American White Wheat	6 50 " 7 00
High Grade Family	7 50 " 8 50
Rye Flour	5 00 " 5 25
Oatmeal	4 90 " 5 00
Cornmeal	2 70 " 2 90
COFFEE—Duty: Green, 2c. ℔ lb; roasted 3c.	
Java ℔ lb (roasted)	0 34 " 0 35
West Indies	0 25 " 0 27
Jamaica	0 32 " 0 34
FISH—Duty: salted or smoked 1c. ℔ lb fresh free.	
Codfish ℔ quintal, large	3 75 @ 4 00
Tolnjuol	3 50 " 3 75
Medium	3 50 " 0 00
Pollock	1 50 " 1 75
Shad, No. 1 ℔ bf. brl	5 50 " 6 00
Herrings, Bay, ℔ brl	2 50 " 2 75
" Labrador	5 50 " 0 00
Smoked Herrings:	
No. 1 Digby, ℔ box ....none....	0 00 " 0 00
No. 2 Digby	0 00 " 0 00
Grand Manan, scaled, ℔ box	0 15 " 0 16
" " No. 1 "	0 11 " 0 12
FRUIT—Duty: 17½ %	
Raisins, layers, old, ℔ box	1 30 " 1 35
" " new, ℔ box	1 70 " 1 80
" " Valencia, ℔ lb.	0 06½ " 0 07
Currants, ℔ lb	0 07 " 0 07½
Figs, ℔ lb	0 08 " 0 13
MATCHES—Duty: 17½ %	
Per Gross	0 30 " 0 32
MOLASSES—Duty: for refining, 73c. ℔ 100 lbs. otherwise 35% ad. val.	
Porto Rico, ℔ gal	0 39 @ 0 40
Cuba, Cienfuegos	0 38 " 0 39
Barbadoes	0 39 " 0 40
Trinidad	0 35 " 0 37
Antigua	0 35 " 0 37
Demerara	0 35 " 0 37
PROVISIONS—Duty: Meats and lard, 1c. ℔ lb; butter, 4c. ℔ lb; cheese, 3c. ℔ lb.	
American Mess Pork, ℔ brl	13 50 @ 14 50
Prime Pork, in bond, "	9 00 " 10 00
Mess Beef, " "	10 50 " 11 50
Cheese (dairy)	0 10 " 0 11
Butter, New Dairy	0 15 " 0 16
Lard	0 10 " 0 11
Eggs, ℔ dozen	0 12 " 0 13
TAR AND PITCH—Duty free.	
American Coal Tar, ℔ brl	3 25 " 3 50
Domestic "	0 00 " 0 00
Coal Tar Pitch, "	0 00 " 3 00
Wilmington pitch "	3 00 " 3 25
" tar, "	0 00 " 4 00
TEAS—Duty: 5c. ℔ lb on black; 6c. on green.	
Congou, ℔ lb, fair	0 26 " 0 30
Congou, finest	0 32 " 0 36
Souchong (coarse leaf)	0 28 " 0 34
" (finest)	0 40 " 0 60
Oolong	0 42 " 0 54
RICE—Duty, 1c. ℔ lb.	
Arracan, ℔ lb	0 04½ " 0 04¾
Patna "	0 07 " 0 07
SUGAR—Duty: 25% ad. valorem, with 1c. ℔ lb. equal to and above No. 9 Dutch standard, and ¾c. below No. 9.	
Porto Rico, ℔ lb	0 08 @ 0 08½
Barbados	0 07½ " 0 08
Crushed	0 10½ " 0 10¾
Granulated	0 09½ " 0 09¾
Scotch Refined, choice white, hhd.	0 08½ " 0 09
" " light Brown, "	0 08½ " 0 08¾
" " dark "	0 07½ " 0 08½
TOBACCO—Duty: 19½ ad valorem, and 25c. ℔ lb Excise, 20c. ℔ lb.	
Black Twelves, long leaf, ℔ lb	0 36 @ 0 38
" " short stock	0 34 " 0 35
" " common	0 33 " 0 34
" Navy 6's	0 40 " 0 41
Bright " 6's	0 43 " 0 44
Natural Leaf	0 50 " 0 75

FREIGHTS. DEALS.		s. d.	s. d.
Liverpool (intake measure)	c. o. e.	60 0	@ 00 0
London	cd.	61 3	" 62 6
Bristol Channel	"	61 3	" 62 6
Clyde	"	65 0	" 67 6
West Coast, Ireland	"	72 0	" 75 0
Dublin	"	66 3	" 67 3
Warrenpoint	"	65 0	" 66 3
Belfast	"	65 0	" 66 3
Cork Quay	"	65 0	" 66 3

Nepisiguit Rough Waters.

FISHING ON THE JACQUET RIVER.—The Moncton *Times* says that Deputy Sheriff Charters of Dorchester, and R. Morrison, Esq., of Sussex, returned the other day from a fishing trip up North on Jacquet River, where they succeeded in catching about 180 trout of average size, some weighing as high as 2 lbs. The larger trout are further up the river than they went. Salmon in large numbers are commencing to set up the river. They also had an afternoon on the rough waters of the Nepisiguit, but were not so successful.—*Telegraph.*

The reason why anglers do not meet with success on the Rough Waters of the Nepisiguit is because they are not protected, although the local Overseer requires strangers to take out and pay for fishing licenses there at a dollar a day per rod. It ought to be generally known to anglers—and we hope the *Telegraph* will make a note of the fact—that the pools of the Rough Waters are regularly fished, both from the shore and canoes, by persons who live in the vicinity. Without entering upon a discussion respecting the exercise of their privileges by these people, it certainly seems strange that one class of citizens of the country should be required to pay for what another class is allowed to enjoy free of charge. For instance, Overseer Hickson, of Bathurst, issues a Departmental License to A, who, perhaps, has travelled a hundred miles for the purpose of fishing for salmon in "the Rough Waters." Mr. Hickson, in filling the license, is very particular in specifying the limits within which the licensee is permitted to fish. The latter is assured that he is protected in the exclusive occupation of the waters specified for the number of days covered by his license. He accordingly engages the resident canoemen, paying them good wages. He pitches his tent where the Overseer or the canoemen may advise (being a stranger in the locality) and, naturally, thinks, he will have fair fishing. It is all a delusion. He may have the privilege of fishing one or two pools, per day, if he gets at them very early in the morning. If he does not the neighbors and relatives of the very men who are recommended as trusty guides will have caught or disturbed every fish from which he might get a rise during the day. He is faithfully taken from pool to pool over a mile or two of rough water, but the result is at best very unsatisactory.

The above remarks are suggested by personal experience, of the present season, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the gentlemen named in the item above quoted got nothing when fishing the "Rough Waters." We believe that Warden Bateman guards the Pabineau Falls and upper pools as faithfully as can be expected, but there is no protection on the "Rough Waters" and when the Overseer requires strangers to take out licenses to fish them he is well aware of the fact that he takes money for that which he allows every resident of the place the privilege of enjoying free of charge.

The Department ought to either protect the river or abandon its pretension of doing so. There is but one officer engaged in the duty of keeping off poachers and it is impossible for him, where he never so watchful, to accomplish all that is expected of him. Salmon are killed illegally, by net, spear and fly with a regularity which shows but little fear of puishment. This illegal fishing is carried on, principally, when the Lessee of the upper district (including Pabineau, Chain of Rocks, the Big Falls, etc.) is not on the ground and its extent can only be understood by those who spend some time in the locality and ascertain the facts by personal enquiry and observation. We do not say that the Nepisiguit is any worse protected than our other North Shore streams, but, owing to its superiority as a salmon river, the fact that it is easy of access from so central a point as the Town of Bathurst—some of its best pools lying within from four to eight miles therefrom—and the people living along its banks being so frequently employed as canoemen by anglers from abroad, there is no river on which the people are better provided with fishing facilities or where a market so easy of access is available. The temptations to fish illegally are, therefore, great while, so far as fly fishing is concerned, there is practically no restraint placed upon them. That being the fact—and we do not fear a successful denial of it—the Department is guilty of a "constructive fraud" in requiring visiting anglers to take out licenses.

Newcastle Field Battery.

Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery, under command of Major R. R. Call, is now under canvass at Camp Hamill, near Newcastle Railway Station, performing annual drill. The Battery includes sixty-two men and twenty-eight horses. Lieut. Bourne is second in command. Lieut. Mitchell was called away from the performance of his duties as Lighthouse Inspector just as the Battery was going into camp and Lieut. Park has resigned. Surgeon Freeman of the Battery is looking after the health of the men, which, it is gratifying to know, has been so good that not a single case requiring treatment by him had arisen up to Tuesday evening last, when our reporter visited the camp. Sergt. Major Hughes, so well known as the efficient artillery drill instructor of the Military District, is performing his usual duties.

There is not a better or more efficient corps in the active militia of Canada than the Newcastle Battery, but it is a matter of regret that they are handicapped by being required to perform annual drill with about the meanest facilities in the Dominion. Clothing to which they are entitled is not forthcoming, while they are obliged to perform their field movements with obsolete smooth bore guns of nearly twice the weight of those used by any other field battery, save one, in the Dominion. The inspection and ball practice will take place to-morow, and if the Battery does not present a proper parade appearance Col. Strange ought to feel like apologising for the neglect of the Department he represents in holding back the clothing and guns to which the corps is entitled.

The rain of Sunday and Monday prevented drill from being carried on and rendered life under canvass very uncomfortable. It was so cold and wet on Monday night that the horses had to be removed to more comfortable quarters in the town, but the fine weather of yesterday brightened everything up again and, in making up by good soldierly work for all the drawbacks of weather, clothing and guns the Battery at Camp Hamill seems determined to show that it is made of the right kind of stuff.

A NEW VOLUME.—The numbers of that standard eclectic weekly, *Littell's Living Age*, for the weeks ending July 6th and 15th, have the following valuable and noteworthy contents:—The Future of Asiatic Turkey, Fortnightly Review; The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield, part III., from 1837 to 1852, Fortnightly Review; Life and Times of James Madison, Quarterly Review; Within the Precincts, by Mrs. Oliphant, from advance sheets; Johnson's Lives, by Matthew Arnold, Macmillan; A Doubting Heart, a new serial by Miss Keary, author of the charming story "Castle Daly," etc., just begun from advance sheets; Mr. Froude's "Life and Times of Thomas Becket," by Edward A. Freeman, part III., Contemporary Review; Daisy Miller, a Study, Cornhill; On Jewish Proselytism before the War of Titus, by Francis W. Newman, Fraser; Lady Caroline Lamb, Temple Bar; Old Maps of Africa, Nature; The Shadow of a Dream, a Story, All the Year Round; Desultoriness, Truth; Consolation, Saturday Review; Lotteries, Pall Mall Gazette; A Lancashire Diarist, All the Year Round; Nice People, Saturday Review; and select poetry and miscellany.

For fifty-two such numbers, of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; or for $10.50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid, Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

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