of those box cars. The planks which he is ripping have been cut from the log by that big "rotary" in the room just behind us. How wonderfully man is assisted by these boring and mortising machines and who would wish a return to the good old times even if machinery does occasionally work considerable hardship by throwing worthy and industrious men out of employment. This box car is a creditable piece of workmanship, everything nicely fitted and the material excellent. Those trucks with the "box" have been brought in for repairs.

Beside being a benefit to the place, these works, it is almost needless to say, are a great convenience and saving to the railway.

Before their erection all repairs, however trifling, had to be executed either at Moncton or Rivier Du Loup and thus, besides the delay, there was a great deal of unnecessary and profitless transportation.

IN THE "YARD"

A shunting engine is employed day and night in the sorting and making up of trains; running up coal cars to the top of the bins and carrying out any material that may be wanted for repairs for several miles on each side of the station. Freight for Halifax or St. John must go in the through train for those places and goods to be left by the way have also their special time and conveyance. Altogether the "maker up" has got to "have his eyes open." No car for any particular place must lie in the yard beyond the departure of the train by which it should go neither must it go before the time else it will surely go wrong, thereby causing great delay and confusion.

Every facility is offered to the shipper by this road. We can easily see by an inspection of the cars which lie in the yard and are constantly passing, the great advantage of a uniform gague by the different companies. Here are Grand Trunk, Great Western and even cars from Michigan, loaded with through freight which will pass to its destination without a second handling. If you want to ship fresh fish those patent refrigerator cars will secure you, as far as security in such perishable commodities can go, against loss, having all the recent improvements. There are cattle cars, box cars, oil cars and platform cars in readiness for any emergency with careful attention bestowed on live or risky freight.

In the Station is a branch of Molson's Bank. This may be an accommodation in some manner that we fail to see, to the financial department of the railway. It, however, struck us as somewhat singular to find a private corporation furnished with rooms in a Government building where it was evident there was no room to spare, if enough. It may be that our Rulers tax the country for the purpose of erecting houses to rent and, if this is so, the country should know it as soon as possible. We dont pretend to say that the matter is not all right not knowing the circumstances and the probability is that we never will know them,

THE BUSINESS OF THE ROAD,

Nothing surprised us more than the business which this road is developing. Although as yet it does not pay directly there is no doubt but that it will in time. In any case it is a national undertaking and, as such, the whole country will receive the benefit of it. No one pretends to say that the money expended on ordinary roads bridges, harbours etc., is returned directly to the Treasury and none will deny that, they are not only useful but necessary—a benefit to the whole people. There are two regular trains both ways—an express and an accommodation—each and every week-day to say nothing of specials mostly carrying through freight. These latter are despatched to the extent of from three to six trains per week and are generally run by night.

THE UNCIVIL MAN.

We met with rather an amusing *contretemps* while engaged in taking notes at the Station. C. J. Brydges' Palace car had arrived from Metapediac a short time and he, with two other gentlemen, and his daughters were leisurely walking the platform when the evening Express arrived bringing an unusual number of passengers. Among the rest was a tall, dark, distinguished looking gentleman of French descent who was known to Mr. Brydges. It was evident at a glance that he was no ordinary man. We asked several parties if they could tell us his name, without success. Noticing a stout florid gentleman (?) who occupied a chair tilled against the wall and was engaged in smoking a cigar we propounded the same question, seeing that, like ourselves, he was evidently interested in the stranger. "Do you know, sir, said we, that tall, dark gentleman who has just passed?" The man looked at us with an eye which was just a trifle unsteady we thought and answered "I do, but do not see any reason why I should tell you." He had us there. We could actually give no reason why he should either. We thanked him politely, ventured the assertion that this was a free country and that no man could be compelled to speak unless he chose; that men differed in their ideas of courtesy etc. We tried to find out *his* name but nobody seemed to know him and we presume those who do will not be surprised at any rudeness of which he may be guilty. He was the same man we afterwards learned who made so free with the waitressess and insulted the money taker in the Dining Saloon. Should this meet his eye we should feel obliged for his card.

THE END.

KENT DRIVING PARK

Kingston, Kent Co,

$450.00 IN PREMIUMS.

26th and 27th Sept. 1877.

FIRST DAY, - - WEDNESDAY, 26th SEPT.

No. 1—Purse $80.00. Open to all trotting horses owned by residents of the County at the date of this advertisement, not having a second better than 3 minutes:

$30.00, $14.00, $10.00, $6.00.

No. 2—Same day—Purse $130.00—For horses that have never trotted better than 2.44—$75.00; $35.00, $20.00.

SECOND DAY - - THURSDAY, 27th SEPT.

No. 3—Purse $80. For horses that have never trotted better than 3 minutes.

$54.00; $24.00; $12.00.

No. 4—Same day—Purse $170.00. Open to all trotting horses—$100.00: $45.00; $25.00.

THE above races will be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and to be governed by the Rules of the National Association, as amended Feb. 9 1876.

THE ENTRANCE FEE will be 10 per cent of the purse, which positively must accompany the nomination. If nomination is made by telegraph, Draft payable to Secretary must follow by first mail or express.

IN ALL RACES, four or more to enter, and three or more to start.

A HORSE DISTANCING the Field, or any part thereof, shall receive one premium only.

ENTRIES close Tuesday, 11th September, at 11 p. m., and must be addressed to the Secretary.

HORSES WILL BE CALLED at 1.30 p. m., and started at 2 o'clock precisely.

ADMISSION TO THE PARK - - - 25 CENTS.

A. J. GIRVAN, Sec'y.

Kingston, Kent Co., 16th Aug. 1877.

NOTICE.

All persons having any legal claims against the Estate of David Creighton, late of the Parish of Newcastle deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested to the undersigned or either of them, within three months, and all those indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to

RICH'D HUTCHISON, DAVID CREIGHTON, } Executors.

Douglastown, Aug. 20 '77.

General Business.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

OPENING THIS WEEK

—AT THE—

Commercial House:

Black and Colored Alpacas

AND DRESS GOODS.

NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, DRAB, ECRU, LAVENDER, PINK, PURPLE, BUFF, NANKEEN, & MYRTLE

FOULARDS.

Tassoes and Linen Suit Materials,

FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

SUMMER MUSLINS AND GRENADINES,

5c., 7c. & 10c. PER YD.

English, American & Canadian

Cambrics, Prints and Cottons, Silk, Zanilla & Cotton Sunshades and Umbrellas, Gloves, Stockings, Belts, Buttons, Switches, Braids, &c.

BLACK CASHMERE.

☞ Balance of Summer Millinery at prices to clear.

W. B. HOWARD.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

FLOUR:—THE SUBSCRIBERS are receiving:

200 barrels Champion Superior Extra;
200 do Star Superior Extra;
700 do Norval Extra; 500 brls. Albion Extra
200 do Peacemaker; 300 do Howlands;
200 do Waterdown; 100 do Southwestern
200 do Phoenix; 200 do White Pigeon;
200 do Peruvian; 100 do Oatmeal;
1,200 barrels Cornmeal, Kiln-dried.

Car loads delivered at Stations on I. C. R. Correspondence solicited.

July 19, '77. 5t2 HALL & FAIRWEATHER;

G. H. MARTIN,

WATCHMAKER,

IMPORTER OF

WATCHES and CLOCKS,

LOOKING GLASSES, JEWELRY,

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

3 MARKET BUILDING, 49 CHARLOTTE ST.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, Repaired by SKILFUL Workmen, at Short Notice.—G. H. M.

NOTICE.

We are now selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES our Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING.

HATS & CAPS, &c.

To make room for Large Fall importations from Britain.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

MANILLA, and TARRED ROPE, Marline, Codlines, &c. &c,

—ALSO—

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

Call and examine our Stock. Bargains Guaranteed.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

—Always on hand,—

Flour, Meal, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese; Lard, Molasses, Sugar, etc.

A. & R. LOGGIE.

BLACK BROOK.

DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at St. John, N. B., and endorsed "Tender for Shippagan Works," will be received until

FRIDAY, 28th day of SEPTEMBER,

for the completion of the present Breakwater at Shippegan, Gloucester County, N. B., according to a Plan and Specification to be seen on application to Hon Wm. Taylor, Shippegan, from whom forms of tender may be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied; and, in the case of firms, except there is attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and the place of residence of each member of the same.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for carrying out the conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract. The Department reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender.

HENRY F. PERLEY.
Engineer in Charge.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 8th, '77. 8r27

IRON PIPE.

WISDOM & FISH

NO. 38 WATERLOO ST.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

IRON PIPE,

For Steam, Water and Gas,

Wro't Iron Water Pipes, Plain and Galvanized Steam and Gas Fittings, Brass Valves, Hose, Packing, Cotton Waste, Steam Whistles and Lubricating Oils, Rubber and Leather Belting, and Mill Supplies.

☞ Selling Agents for Knowles and Blakes Steam Pumps. Prices on application.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 11, '77.

STOVES! STOVES!

ETC., ETC.

—FOR SALE—

Superior Cooking Stoves,

for burning Wood or Coal.

SQUARE & PARLOR STOVES

CHEAP.

THE USUAL STOCK OF

HARDWARE,

including Locks of all kinds; Iron Bedsteads; Bar Iron; Spring, Blister and Cast Steel; Sheet Lead and Zinc; Iron, Brass and Copper Wire; Wove Wire; Cut, Wrought & Pressed Nails, in all sizes.

A quantity of Salt & New Dry Codfish selling low.

ALSO—DRY 1, 1½ & 2 INCH

PINE LUMBER.

Dry Spruce Boards and Planed Flooring, thoroughly seasoned, at lowest Market Prices.

F. J. LETSON

WATER STREET.

Chatham, 14th Aug., 1877.

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 MOS.—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertising.

The advertisements in this paper are placed under classified headings.

TRANSIENT RATES.

$1 per square, or inch, for 1st insertion,

35cts. per square, each time, for all insertions after the first.

LOCAL COLUMN, or reading matter advertisements 20% more than above rates.

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES.

In order to secure the advertising patronage of business men and others on the North Shore—and to give them the benefit of a large circulation in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspe, their advertisements will, on arrangements being made therefor, be taken at CONTRACT SCALE RATES, which are as low as those of other weekly papers in the Province.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers very superior inducements to advertisers. Address

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

The "Advance" at the North.

For the first time since the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE was established (in 1874) we have sent out an agent from the office to visit our friends. We bespeak for Mr. G. A. Turner, one of our staff, who is soon to visit Gloucester, Restigouche, etc. a favorable reception from the people upon whom he may call.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1877.

The Way we Look at It.

The Moncton *Times* has gathered some consolation from our columns, but, very ungratefully, credits our remarks concerning the administration of a certain Government Department, to another paper, of whose existence we were not before informed. In admonishing the *Times* to be more particular in matters of nomenclature, we beg to assure it that while we accept the compliment that we are "usually so firm" we do not realize that in giving expression to our convictions respecting Fishery administration, we have at all departed from our record as an independent journal. We hope that we shall always be "a good Government paper" when dealing with acts of Government which deserve commendation, for loyalty to the institutions of the country, which should be considered the first duty of intelligent citizenship, requires public support of the Government. This is an abstract principle which, we believe, the *Times* might recognise to a greater extent than it does. It is because we desire the success of the Government, irrespective of personal or party preferences, that we proclaim the weak and corrupt spots which are affecting the general body. We believe in the general policy of the present Government as we understand it and, therefore, are the more sincere in our regret that much of the detail work of its administration has been done in a most wretched and bungling manner. Knowing this to be true, we would forfeit the regard of the public if we refrained from plainly stating it.

Where is that Reply?

Several correspondents, as well as dozens of persons who can hardly understand how it is that the Minister of Fisheries is afraid to investigate the rotten state of affairs under his control on the Miramichi, have made enquiry as to why Overseer Wyse of Chatham has not made the reply to our charges which he promised some two months ago in a letter to a local paper. We can only say that we are aware of no reason for his silence, save the consciousness that he has no defence, and that the head of the Department does not care whether he has or not. We know that the charges are true and the Minister knows it also, but as the Minister appears to be afraid to interfere in any matter which his Inspector in this province desires to remain undisturbed, those who are interested will only have to bide their time, until their turn comes to show, through the ballot-box, that they can punish those who accept public money for mismanaging public interests.

Fish-Slaughter.

We had a sample, in Miramichi Bay, a week or two ago, of the Punic faith of American fishermen in the enjoyment of their privileges under the Washington Treaty. A vessel was in the Bay having on board a seine one hundred and fifty fathoms long and seventeen fathoms deep. This enormous net was fitted with small and light rings along its bottom-line and through these a drawing line was run. The seine could be thrown around a school of fish in deep water and—by means of the drawing line—the bottom closed up, so that the whole device would form a bowl-shaped bag of say 175 feet diameter, from which it would be impossible for fish to escape. In ten to fifteen fathoms of water, an acre or two of bottom area might be swept over towards a centre and fish of all kinds taken. The seine is of light cotton twine and the mesh about two and a half inches. The Yankee skipper boasted that he could throw it in fifteen minutes, but he said the Miramichi Bay was too shoal for its successful operation. The Government which so unjustly prohibits the use of seines by our people, should take such action as would prevent Americans from using these destructive engines on our coast.

If some of our fishery officers who seem never so zealous as when persecuting our own fishermen, could be induced to forego their efforts to serve their political friends and bring even the limited intelligence they have to bear in preventing this species of piracy by aliens upon one of our most valuable interests, they might be of service to the public. There seems, however, to be a feeling, both at home and abroad, among those who desire to use our fishery interests for their own present purposes, that they have perfect immunity from check or punishment in the well-established apathy and ignorance which characterises the administration of the gentleman now at the head of the Fisheries Department. The public, whose interests are suffering, are doubtless glad that the present state of affairs can only last a year or two more, at best, for the gentleman who will in all probability, represent Miramichi interests in the Dominion Parliament after the next general election, will be required to demand such reforms as will remove present glaring abuses and, with them, those officers who are so cordially endorsed by both the Minister and ex-Minister of Fisheries.

The Wimbledon Team.

The Competitions have now been held in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia. The following are the men entitled to go to Wimbledon next year, if a team is sent, as it now stands, with P. E. Island and British Columbia to hear from:

	Points.
Pallen, N. B	326
Hartt, N. B	320
Riddell, Quebec	309
Langstroth, N. B	304
Kinnear, N. B	302
O. R. Arnold, N. B	301
E. Arnold N. B	300
Thomas, Quebec	299
Weyman, N. B	298
Holtby, Quebec	298
Finlayson, Quebec	298
Lt. Col. Beer, N. B	296
Power, N. S	294
T. G. Loggie, N. B	293
Wardill, Quebec	293
Perkins N. B	292
Gibson, Ontario	291
Shand, N. S	290
Perley, N. B	290
Hunter, N. B	290

The preponderance of New Brunswick men on the team shows that the province is still able to maintain the foremost position which it has heretofore occupied as a nursery for marksmen. Now that the system of centralization at Ottawa has been discontinued, we shall expect the Dominion team to win back what it has lost by it—that is if the above team is sent to Wimbledon, and there is no valid reason why it should not be. If there has been anything in the experience of the past two or three years to discourage the sending of a Canadian team to Wimbledon the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association are to blame for it, because of the mode adopted for selecting the men.

It will be observed that James Pallen of Chatham heads the above list, followed by another New Brunswicker, Pallen being no less than seventeen points ahead of the next best man outside of the province. Out of twenty men New Brunswick has twelve, Quebec, five, Nova Scotia two and Ontario one on the team. The gratifying part of it is that the New Brunswick marksmen owe their position to merit and not to the semi-arbitrary mode of selection in vogue for the last three years.

What we are Contending For.

The St John *Freeman*, referring to our remarks of last week concerning fishery management on the Miramichi, says:—

"The Chatham *Adeance*, supposed to be a supporter of the Dominion Government, last week showed a strange disposition to go into opposition. It has several theories as to the proper mode of regulating the fisheries of the Miramichi, which have not found favour with the Department, and now it assails the Minister in several articles."

The *Freeman* may always count upon the ADVANCE supporting the Government of the country when it can do so honorably. When, however, the Government inflicts what we consider unquestionable wrongs upon the people in whom we are especially interested it ought not to expect the ADVANCE to remain silent. We have never been particular as to the side of politics we were supposed to be on, having always professed independence of both parties and shown a disposition to act up to our professions. We have reason to believe that the majority of our readers recognise and rely upon this fact, whatever our cotemporaries may believe or say to the contrary.

We were not before sensible of entertaining any theories in reference to the proper mode of regulating the fisheries of the Miramichi, beyond those which the Department professes to recognise as correct, but we have found the professions of the Department one thing and its practical administration quite another. We have, therefore, been driven to the unpleasant alternative of "assailing the Minister," because we are convinced that he has not a just appreciation of the interests which he is being induced to damage. The *Freeman* touches a point of importance when it says:—

"The *Advance* would like to see the Fishery Department in Northumberland thoroughly reconstructed, and perhaps such reconstruction may be serviceable, but to the dismissal of officials, unless for sufficient cause sufficiently established, the Dominion Government is decidedly averse."

The Dominion Government may always expect the support of the ADVANCE in retaining the services of officials who discharge their duties faithfully, for we believe that such discharge of duty should be the only requirement to ensure tenure of office in the public service, but so long as official fraud and gross abuse of official position are publicly known to be condoned by the Department of Fisheries, we must be allowed to believe the Government may carry its liberal treatment of political opponents in office so far as to inflict positive injuries upon both itself and the country.

The *Freeman* appears to know more about this subject than its whole course in reference to it would indicate, for it says:—

"Mr. Mitchell naturally filled all the places in Northumberland with his friends during his long term of office, and it may be that the officials so appointed would like to serve him in return, but everybody does not agree with all the views of the *Advance* as to what the fishery regulations should be, and we have no doubt that the Minister earnestly endeavours to do what is right in all cases."

The closing words of the *Freeman* form the answer of the Minister to the scores of people whose privileges have been unnecessarily taken from them and whose families have suffered through his ill-advised policy. We never doubted the Minister's desire to do what was right in all cases, but of what practical value have such desires been to the people of the Miramichi? The most valuable fisheries of New Brunswick are those of the North Shore and, of these, those of the Miramichi are the most extensive and important. Complaints of gross mismanagement of these fisheries by the Inspector for the Province and Overseers as corrupt as that officer, have been openly made, and investigation of them asked, but all to no purpose. The ex-Minister, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, is known to have played a double part with the Minister in some important cases, and his attitude cannot fairly be interpreted as meaning anything save a deliberate plan for rendering the present administration of Fishery matters as wretched as possible. We are, therefore, driven to the conclusion that Hon. Mr. Smith is either disloyal to the Government of which he is a member, or that he is so unfitted for the position he holds as to have rendered his Department an important organization in the hands of the Opposition for working positive and open damage to the Reform Administration. If the *Freeman* will undertake to deny the facts on which these conclusions are based—facts which have been already stated in these columns—or advance satisfactory explanations of them, which will relieve the officers complained of of our charges of fraud and the Minister of the charge of inefficiency, we shall make the proper *amende*. If it cannot so undertake we ask it to lend its strong and well-known influence in effecting the reforms for which we labor.

GLASGOW WOOD TRADE.—Messrs. Allison Cousland and Hamilton's Glasglow Wood Circular of 4th inst., says that "notwithstanding the adverse circumstances affecting the trade, the sales and deliveries last month of Wood oods for consumption were large; the prices realised, however, were unsatisfactory. Doubtless there was and is considerable pressure to sell on account of the Fall cargoes costing much less then those of Spring. The Shipbuilders on the Clyde having agreed to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of the wages question, opened their gates to the workmen, but both carpenters and ironworkers refuse to enter until a basis of arbitration should be agreed on, and the prospect of this being done is not immediate; therefore for all practical ends the strike continues."

We are glad to observe the following among our despatches under date of 18th;—"The Clyde shipwrights who have been on a strike for six months, last night agreed on the basis of the arbitration, and will resume work immediately."

SO 'UMBLE!—The North Sydney *Herald* is edited by one of those noble specimens of bucolic journalism who, generally, keep a cow, raise their own vegetables and publish items (for pay) about big eggs, big cucumbers, etc., thereby depriving the legitimate dairyman, farmer and cultivator of henfruit of a portion of his market profits. Whether the *Herald* man ever tricked his cow by feeding her injudiciously on green clover followed by doses of water until mortality set in, or attempted to push the turnip trade in Texas we cannot say: probably he never had such faith in quackery as to invest in herbs and roots as operative partner and compounder of prescriptions in a clairvoyant dispensary, yet he is so absolutely lost to all self-respect as to publish that his sanctum has been "*honored* with a visit from T. McKay, Esq. M. P., for Colchester." If an ordinary journalist, with a correct idea of self-respect, received a call from an M. P. he would hardly think of the event as anything beyond an ordinary matter of courtesy due to himself, but such is the effect of the ordinary amenities of life upon such persons as the *Herald* man, that even a visit from persons like our friend Mr. McKay, (who is a very estimable man) makes him "gush" as above.

THE WAR

A Constantinople despatch of 14th says that Baker Pasha, while advancing from Gorna Kruidler on the previous day, encountered four battalions of Russian infantry, supported by cavalry, near Karaghatch, and aided by a Circassian detachment. Baker Pasha attacked the enemy who being reinforced by five infantry battalions, repulsed the Turks. Later in the day the Turks received cavalry and infantry reinforcements and compelled the enemy to retreat to Vodidzka with heavy losses.

The London *Times'* correspondent describing Tuesday's fighting about Plevna parapet, estimates the forces engaged at about 57,000 Russo-Roumanians on one side, against from 50,000 to 70,000 Turks. The valor of the Russian troops, he says, was the only thing to be praised, as the attack was unskilfully directed, and the waste of life unnecessary. The Turks were very skilfully handled. They must have lost some men in their two sallies, otherwise they were completely covered, and lay close till the moment of assault. The *Times'* correspondent also says the capture of the redoubts by the Turks converts a bloody repulse into a final and perhaps permanent success. In any case the subsequent attacks must be by sap and trench, for the last reserves were engaged on the Russian side.

The Russian official bulletin dated Boeden 13th, says:—"Yesterday we made no further attacks but bombarded the Turkish fortifications and town of Plevna at short range. Towards 4 p. m. the town began to burn and two explosions were observed within the fortifications. The Turks made little reply to our fire and directed all their efforts against our left wing which threatened their rear. At this point Gen, Skobeloff repulsed five furious attacks, but was compelled in the evening, after the sixth attack, to evacuate the fortifications which he had captured on Tuesday. During Wednesday night our troops entrenched themselves in their position."

"From the beginning of the battle to one o'clock p. m. on Wednesday six thousand wounded have been brought to the field hospitals. There have been no collisions at other points of the theatre of war. The Rustchuk column is concentrated in fresh positions about a half day's march behind the river."

A correspondent of the *Standard* before Plevna telegraphs that at the taking of Grivica redoubt the Turks neither ran away nor asked quarter. The first Russians who entered thought the redoubt was abandoned, but the garrison had only retired to the casements and galleries, where they stood at bay. The fighting was all with bayonets. The Turks immediately tried to retake the redoubt and poured a larger number of men into the adjacent entrenchments. The Russians bombarded them, but suffered severely from their rifle fire at only two hundred yards distance. This attempt to take the redoubt and another one on Wednesday were repulsed.

This correspondent, who is apparently unaware of the recapture of the other redoubts from General Skobeloff, estimates that the Russians up to Thursday lost 7000 killed and wounded, and the Roumanians 2000.

An official telegram of Saturday last from Suleiman Pasha says:—"We opened a violent canonade upon the Russian positions in Schipka Pass on Thursday which dismounted many of their guns and killed great numbers of their artillerymen, principally by exploding their ammunition wagons. In the afternoon their artillery was silenced."

Telegrams from Plevna confirm the report that the Turks re-captured two redoubts on the Lovatz road.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence's* Bucharest special contains the following:—"The Czarowitch has withdrawn completely behind the line of the Jantra. Unfavorable rumors are current concerning the Russian position in Schipka Pass. The new bridge at Nikopolis was still unfinished on Wednesday, owing to the scarcity of boats."

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a despatch from Sistova says it has been ascertained that Plevna is victualled by the Turks for two months.

It is said Servia has postponed declaring war for another week, pending the result of operations at Plevna.

The London *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports that the mobilization of all the Roumanian reserves has been ordered.

A Bucharest despatch of Friday says:—Since the capture of the Grivica redoubt before Plevna, there has been only a continued bombardment of the town and other positions of the Turks. Preparations are making for another assault. There is an immense number of wounded and but few surgeons.

A London despatch of the 15th says Suleiman Pasha received reinforcements compensating his losses in Schipka Pass.

The London *News* issues a special edition with the following, under date of Bucharest Friday night:—

"I left the battle field before Plevna at noon yesterday. Two redoubts were taken by Gen. Skobeleff on Tuesday evening, and held twenty-four hours. On Wednesday the Turks made six attacks, and finally in the evening drove him out. He lost three cannon which he had placed in the redoubt. He asked for reinforcements several times, but Levitzy refused them, thinking Skobeleff had enough men. Finally Gen. Kreloff, on his own responsibility, sent the remnant of his regiment which had attacked the lower redoubt, near Plevna, and whose effective strength was reduced to one thousand men. They were utterly unfit to go into battle. Even this regiment arrived a few minutes late, and another regiment sent from the headquarters of the staff to reinforce him arrived when Skobeleff already had retreated. The loss of these redoubts is disasterous for the Russian attack, as it seems the Russians in possession of these two redoubts and Grivica redoubt had counted upon recommencing the offensive immediately. This is now impossble until the arrival of reinforcements. When I left the battle field all was quiet, except a light artillery fire. The Russians still are in possession of the Grivica redoubt, which was under continued heavy fire from the Turks. This redoubt was visited by Col. Wellesley, who says it is heaped full of dead Russians and Roumanians.

Mehemet Ali telegraphed to Constantinople on Tuesday that the eleventh Russian army corps had evacuated Tirnova, and proceeded in the direction of Biel to reinforce the twelfth and thirteenth corps.

Suleiman Pasha, telegraphing to Constantinople from Shipka, Friday, claims that his Circassians penetrated to Elena on Thursday, when they defeated 500 Russians. Cannon in the Pass were dismounted on Friday. A despatch dated Constantinople 1. 30 o'clock Sunday afternoon says: "The Grand Vizier has informed Minister Layard that Osman Pasha defeated the Russians on Saturday, killing and wounding 8000 and capturing several guns. Fighting before Plevna was still going on."

In connection with the foregoing the *Observer's* Constantinople special repeats reports current there last night, that the whole Russian force had attacked the Plevna lines and were repulsed after desperate fighting; loss over 5000 men. They then abandoned their position and retreated upon Sistova and Tirnova. Meantime the Roumanian corps on the northeast of Plevna were completely routed.

According to reports received on Friday, 239 wounded officers and 9,482 men have passed through the hospital since Sept 7th. The number of killed is about 3,000. The total loss is about 300 officers and 12,500 men. Up to the morning of Sept. 14th the Roumanians had lost about 60 officers and 300 men, killed and wounded.

On Wednesday the interior of Gravitza redoubt was still piled with the dead and wounded in ghastly indistinguishableness, the fire of the Turks having prevented the approach of surgeons and litter bearers.

Despatches of Monday from Shumla states that Suleiman Pasha took Fort St. Nicholas, and the Turkish flag now floats over the Russian works. Previous to the capture of the Fort, the Russians, who received considerable reinforcements, made several unsuccessful attacks upon the Turkish position commanding the Gabrova road.

An official Russian bulletin, dated Poredin, Saturday, says: "The bombardment of Plevna continued yesterday. The Turkish batteries scarcely replied. Generals Skobeloff, Dragomiroff, and Imeretineky, were promoted to Lieut. Generals on the 13th. The Turks placed three 8 pound mortars between Shipka and Fort St. Nicholas and bombarded the Fort. We lost forty killed and 117 wounded on the 14th."

A London despatch of 18th says—General Todleben has received orders to prepare plans for fortifying winter camps at Matschin, Husova, Sistova and Nikopolis. If it comes to the worst, Nikopolis, where a strong *tete du pont* is to be established, will be held at all hazards. This, certainly, looks like an abandonment by the Russians of hope of advancing the further invasion of Turkey for the present season.

Fort St. Nicholas was captured by the Turks on Sunday, and is said to be the key of the Russian position in Schipka, and to command the other Russian works.

The Minister of Customs.

"It is a satisfaction for us in this constituency to know that our representative, the Minister of Customs, has won for himself the merited reputation of being a minister in fact, as well as in name. We do not believe in any man accepting any position of public trust without acquainting himself fully and thoroughly with the duties and details of his position. In this respect Mr. Burpee has been eminently successful, and it is no injustice to his predecessors in office to say that the Customs Department of Canada to-day, under his management, is more efficient than it ever was before. We think this statement is only common justice to Mr. Burpee, admitted even by his political opponents who are not so blinded by party prejudice as not to be able to see merit in an opponent. This of course is gratifying to the Minister's friends, and has conduced not a little to the strength of the Government in this constituency. We have greater confidence in Mr. Mackenzie at the head of affairs, than in Sir John Macdonald. The latter is making desperate efforts to talk himself back to power, but the effort, supplemented though it has been largely by the abuse of Dr. Tupper, appears to make but little or no impression upon the country. We want workers in this country more than talkers, especially so when it is felt that no dependence can be placed in the truthfulness of the talk. We are not even aware that Mr. Burpee will have any opposition for re-election. At all events he will have no difficulty in being again returned."—*St. John Globe.*

Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at Quebec.

The meeting to welcome the visiting delegates of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention to Quebec was held in the Methodist church of that City on Friday last. Henry Fry, Esq., in the chair. A very large audience was present. The chairman said that it was his duty, as it was his pleasure, to welcome the delegates to Quebec on behalf of the local Young Men's Christian Association. In doing so he did not desire to ask them to what denomination they belonged, but he welcomed them as good Christian men, and welcomed them to the ancient capital especially, because he felt how much its people need awaking. Particularly did he welcome the delegates from the Maritime Provinces, whose people had been so long and widely separated from those of Quebec. Thanks, however, to Confederation and the iron road, the division between them have been swept away, and he trusted that the iron band which bound together the two Provinces might be an earnest of the sympathy and interest that existed between them. Once more he welcomed the delegates to the city, the homes and the hearts of the Quebec Association.

The Convention has closed its session, which was a very successful one.

General Business.

GENUINE

BARGAINS

—AT—

VICTORIA HOUSE.

THE WHOLE OF MY

First-Class Stock

—OF—

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF AT AN

Enormous Reduction!

Until the arrival of

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

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☞ Second Store from Bowser's Hotel, Chatham, N. B.

GREAT SALE

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ARGYLE HOUSE.

The whole Stock now selling at cost of Importation.

W. H. NIDDRIE,

Argyle House, *Chatham*

August 8th.

LAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Property situated in Chatham Head, known as the Mead Property, consisting of

50 ACRES,

more or less is offered FOR SALE by the Subscriber.

TERMS,—$180 CASH DOWN, or $200, one half down and the Remainder in Nine Months.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS FERNANDS,
Chatham Head.

Chatham, Sept., 10th., 77.

6r4.

SUMMER GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, A NICE —LINE OF—

SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of:—

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READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

GARDEN, TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEEDS,

Also—A choice assortment of LIQUORS always on Hand.

☞ A quantity of CHEAP PLOUGHS on hand.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

Chatham, April 24, 1877.

General Business.

MANCHESTER HOUSE

NEW GOOD

Ex. S. S. "Caspian" via Halifax.

Black French Merino,
" Paramatta,
" Crape Cloth.
" Barathea.
" Lusters.
" Crapes.

The above are a choice shade of Black and at reasonable prices.

ALL WOOL SERGES,

in new make and shades. Small wares &c.

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This College has for its object to impart to young men, together with the benefit of a Christian education, the necessary knowledge of commerce in all its branches, and whatever else may fit them for industrial pursuits.

TERMS OF BOARD:

Board for the scholastic year, payable in advance in two terms: $70; Sept. 1st $35; March 1st $35.

No deduction is made for absence, unless for expulsion or protracted sickness, that is, one month or more.

The Board dates from the 1st or 15th of each month, according as the pupil entered in the first or last half of the month.

Washing payable in advance, $1 per month.

Physician's fees, medicines, Instrumental Music, Navigation, Telegraphy, Drawing and Stationery, form extra charges.

Drawing,	$5.00	per annum.
Navigation,	5	do. do.
Telegraphy,	5	do. do.
Bed and bedding,	8	do. do.
Half-board,	2	do. a month.

The quantity of clothing, linen, and shoes is left to the judgment of the parents.

Each pupil should have a trunk wherein to keep his clothes.

Letters and packages should be addressed as follows:—

Mr.
Pupil in St. Michael's
Commercial College,
Chatham, N. B.

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. A. BAXTER

will be in Chatham for a few days, after to-day Those wishing his services will please call early

Province of New Brunswick,
County of Northumberland,

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within said County, GREETING:

WHEREAS Mary Loggie and William Loggie, Administrators of the Estate of George Loggie, late of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County aforesaid, deceased, have filed an account of their administration on the Estate of the said deceased, and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite the Creditors and next of kin of the said deceased and all others interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Newcastle in said County on MONDAY, the Eighth day of October next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration on the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the (L. S.) said Court this Fourth day of September A. D., 1877.

(Signed) SAM'L THOMSON,
Judge of Probates, Northld.

(Signed) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates for said County.

TO LET!

THAT new and commodious House now nearly completed, situate on St. John Street, near St. Michael's Academy, will be ready by the 1st Sept. Water on the premises.

☞ Apply to—

F. J. LETSON.

Chatham, 14th Aug., 1877.

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Dark Brown Horse, rising five years old, weighing 1,310 lbs. The animal is sound, and kind in harness.

WILLIAM KERR.

Napan, 26th Aug., '77. 6r9

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