feathers don't always make fine birds, and all feathers don't suit all birds alike. I knew an English family in Paris. The amount that those girls spent on their dress was perfectly frightful, and they were never fit to be seen. Sometimes they would all come out dressed alike, as if the family had bought a web of cloth. When they were not dressed alike, their things seemed to get mixed up, and the effect was most disastrous. They had no idea of neatness. I never saw one of them without something wrong about her." "Were they pretty?" I asked. "Yes very pretty," she replied, "and this prettiness is what spoils English girls; they are so proud of their looks that they think that it does not signify what they wear, while we Americans are naturally modest. However good-looking nature may have made us, we——" At this moment the, conversation was cut short by a citizen from the far West, arrayed in a black frock coat, black "pants" and an embroidered but crumpled shirt, with a large and valuable diamond stuck in it, who came up and claimed acquaintance with my fair friend. "I was just saying that we are a very modest nation" she said to the citizen; but as I perceived by the oratorical attitude into which this man of the West threw himself that he was about to treat this natural characteristic of his nation exhaustively, I withdrew to my breakfast, to meditate over the lecture on how to dress and how not to dress, by an American girl, who certainly enforced precept by example, for she herself was exceedingly well "turned out."

General Business.

J. M. J. Institute

OF THE

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

PROSPECTUS

OF ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

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.

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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.
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Telegraphy,	5	do. do.
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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 pckages should be addressed as follows:—

Mr.

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

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THE Subscriber will arrive at Chatham on, or about October 1st, with a cargo of LABRADOR HERRING, which he will dispose of at advantageous rates.

CAPT. C. H. BOUCHER.
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Georgetown, P. E. I. Sept. 1st, '77.

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1200 CASES, pints, half-pints and quarts "Martel," "Hennessy," "Jules Ruher," "Renault," and other brands. For sale low.

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16 and 18 GERMAIN STREET.

100 Quintals Ling, 150 do. Codfish,

Will be for sale—unless prohibited by new

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—ALSO—

FRESH BASS.

daily after 1st October unless prohibited at or before that time.

Salt fish always on hand at the

MIRAMICHI FISH MARKET,

Fraser's Wharf, Chatham.

Commercial College.

THE Evening Session will be resumed on MONDAY evening Oct. 1st. Hours from 7.30 to 9.30.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

It having been represented to us that a reduction in tuition fees would be acceptable to many who were losers by the late fire, we will, until the 31st Oct. allow a discount of 20 per cent to all purchasing Scholarships or entering the Evening Classes for the Winter Term.

In addition to the above, those who enter the Evening Classes on the 1st Oct. will receive one month's tuition free of charge.

In order that no one may feel any delicacy in accepting the above discount, we will extend the privilege to all, whether losers by the fire or not.

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St. John, Sept. 22nd, '77.

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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 master 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, OCTOBER 4, 1877.

Explanatory.

Owing to our running out of paper before we were aware of it we are obliged to use stock of an odd size and lighter quality than usual for most of the present edition, which explains the unusual appearance of the paper this week.

The Freeman and our Fisheries.

Referring to our remarks of last week on fishery management on the Miramichi the *Freeman* says:—

"These are all very serious charges and we have no doubt will be properly dealt with in good time. For months past the Minister of Marine has been so much occupied by the work of preparing evidence, &c., for the Fishery Commission that he has not been able to attend to much besides. We confess that we could not believe that the Inspector falsified any document unless the very strongest proof was given to support such a charge. Mistaken he may often be, but we do not think he is corrupt or unfaithful. Of the other officials included in this formidable indictment we know nothing."

We are prepared, with evidence which cannot be controverted, to prove that the Inspector is not only ignorant, but also corrupt and unfaithful. For that reason we give utterance to the feeling which prevails from one end of the County to the other and calls for his relief from that portion of his official duties which requires his presence and interference in this County. If the Government has reasons for upholding him in his office, without reference to his fitness for the discharge of its duties, it would be better that his salary and traveling expenses should be allowed to go on and that some honest and capable man be appointed to look after fishery matters at the North. The expense of such an arrangement need not entail any additional charge upon the revenues of the country, while it could not but result in better protection of the fisheries and the advantage of our fishermen. The office of the Chatham Overseer, who is almost the equal of the Inspector as a promoter of discord, and is far more ignorant of our fishery interests, ought to be abolished altogether. It being impossible, also, to hatch out salmon fry successfully at the establishment on the Northwest, that expensive failure ought to be "disestablished" and the money expended upon it devoted to the protection of the natural spawning beds of the Northwest and Southwest Rivers. We want protection also from the few favorites of the Inspector who fish for and kill salmon during the close season off both Fox and Portage Islands and in the fluvial portions of the river. All this could be accomplished without additional expense to the Department.

Within a week we have heard of a pet Overseer of fisheries taking proceedings against a fisherman who has been the object of the Inspector's persecution for several years. The offence complained of was having pickets in the Northwest River miles above the Overseer's residence. A relative of the same Overseer, who has had pickets for some time opposite the Wilson property on the same river, almost under the Overseer's daily notice, is not disturbed. In fact, it seems, now, beyond probability that brothers, cousins and customers of some of our fishery officers shall be punished as violaters of the law, let them do what they may, while other men have been mulcted in fines and costs through the malice of those officials, and that without having committed any real offence.

We labor to break up the influences by which such administration is protected and rendered possible. Our people demand fair play and equal treatment all round. They justly think that it ought to be the study of fishery officers to promote their interests by first securing intelligent regulations and then requiring from all, alike, obedience to them. But they have abandoned hope of so desirable a state of things being brought about while the Minister of Fisheries continues to be advised by an Inspector of whose ignorance, malice and corruption they have such abundant proof. They are even driven to long for the system of fifteen years ago, before the late Minister got up the present organization and placed it in the hands of men whose only object seems to be to make the people execrate the management which is the chief heritage he has left to them. The present state of things in this respect cannot and must not last, for the people will require of Mr. Snowball—upon whom they have apparently decided as the successor of their representative, now a non-resident of the County—that he shall oppose any Government which will not break up so pernicious and damaging a policy.

Our Riflemen and the Wimbledon Team.

The New York *World*, which always takes a great interest in all matters relating to sport, publishes the names of the Canada Wimbledon team of 1878, as they have already appeared in our columns. It remarks on the great number of New Brunswickers—12 out of 20—on the team, and the small Ontario representation in the following terms:—

The immense proportion of New Brunswick men in the team and the infinitesimally small representation of Ontario—which has far the best riflemen—will probably create such an agitation as will do away completely with the custom of selecting the team from the whole body of 23,000 volunteers by two days' practice and substitute therefor the selection as a nucleus of eight or ten known marksmen of quality, to whom may be joined by the council the best local shots of the year. Some of the new team are good riflemen. Pallen, for instance, has always been a prize winner, was in the team of '74 and led the Kolahpore eight; Captain Arnold was second in command this year; Loggie and Hunter were in the team of '75 and in the winning Kolahpore eight, and Thomas, Beer and Gibson are all riflemen of high class.

Now we take issue with the *World* as to Ontario having far the best riflemen in Canada. Ontario has some small bore riflemen who are just good enough to get beaten in every match in which they engage with outsiders. In New Brunswick we have no small-bore riflemen, our rifle-shooting is all done with the Snider-Enfield and with that weapon we can furnish a team that is able to outshoot a team from any other Province in the Dominion. New Brunswick has always been the best shooting Province in Canada, and New Brunswick marksmen have done better at Wimbledon than the marksmen of any other Province in the Dominion. More New Brunswickers have got into the first sixty for the QUEEN'S prize than all the other provinces of Canada combined. The first Canadian who got into the sixty was Vail, a New Brunswicker. This year the only Canadian who got into the sixty was Shives a New Brunswicker. Such facts as these are the best proof of the superiority of our New Brunswick marksmen with the military rifle, and if the marksmen of any other Province are inclined to doubt that superiority they can speedily have their doubts set at rest by a trial of skill, which New Brunswickers would only be too glad to engage in. We will again venture the prediction that if the Canadian team of 1878 goes to England as now constituted, it will do better shooting, and win more prizes at Wimbledon than any other of its predecessors.—*Tel.*

The "Times" at Fault.

We give up endeavoring to induce the Moncton Daily *Times* to call the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE by its proper name, but, at the same time, we cannot allow it to misrepresent what is plainly stated in our columns. It says:—

"The St. Lawrence *Advance* wants the Northumberland salmon and bass fisheries properly looked after, but the *Freeman* will do nothing to help him. The *Freeman* wants the smelt fishery of Bathurst Harbor seen to (Mr. Anglin represents Gloucester Co.!) but the *Advance* poohpoohs the grievance and says there is nothing in it! The *Advance* says there are no seines in use at Bathurst—only bag nets; and that there is a strong combination of interests at Bathurst to keep down the local prices of smelts, "a thing which they can only do by limiting the catching of smelts to the hook and line." The *Freeman's* learned rejoiner is now in order, and it ought to include Mr. Anglin's explanation of the merits or demerits of the "bag-net."

The ADVANCE did not "pooh-pooh" the grievance complained of by the *Freeman*, but said:—

Our cotemporary is somewhat misled in its first attempt to deal with the matter of the Bathurst Harbor smelt fisheries, however, inasmuch as its classes seines and bagnets together. It is such lack of discrimination on the part of the Inspector and local Overseer, which has led, no doubt, to violations of the law complained of by a *Freeman* correspondent, who states that three different parties are illegally seining for bass and smelts at night. * * * * The use of seines in the autumn fisheries at Bathurst, being so manifestly destructive of fish of all sizes, should be effectively prohibited, and violations of the prohibitory regulation should be visited with the severest penalties. On the other hand, there is ample water, even at the lowest tides, in which bag-nets may be fished under regulations which would have been made long ago had it not been for the culpable neglect or incapacity of the local Overseer, encouraged, as it was, by the Inspector.

The *Times* will perceive that we did not say there were no seines in use in Bathurst Harbor. On the contrary, we know that up to and including last season seines did most destructive work in Bathurst Harbor, and from our knowledge of those whose duty it is to protect the fisheries in this province, we have no reason to doubt the truth of the charges made by the *Freeman* correspondent.

We object only to the classing of bagnets, in the smelt fishery, with seines, and in doing so we have both fishery officers and fishermen with us. Of course, we do not include in our list of fishery officers the few persons whose only qualifications for office are those of drawing salary and trading on their positions in the towns where they live.

GEN. GRANT AT SHEFFIELD.—General Grant, replying to addresses received at Sheffield, on 26th ult., referred to American trade with Great Britain and reminded his hearers that the United States had to raise money to pay off the great debt incurred by the war. The revenue from exports was regarded solely as means of attaining that end. If the United States were to abolish the revenue from imports, foreign bondholders would very soon cry out when their interest was not forthcoming. He added:—"We get along well enough with the payment of our debt, and will compete with you in your manufactures in the markets of the world. The more of your merchants and mechanics that go to America, the better. Nothing pleases us more than the immigration of the industry and intelligence of this community."

SLANDER.—The Moncton *Times* and Sackville *Post* have been "catching it" from the *Borderer* for intimating that the latter was owned and inspired by Hon. Mr. Smith of Dorchester. Brother Reynolds shows that he is prepared to take care of his own interests, and the papers which misrepresent his business and endeavor to injure him will, at best, reap but a poor reward. Experience will teach the *Borderer* that such misrepresentations will eventually assist it as against its opponents.

Notes by Road and Shore.

[By Our Travelling Observer.]

The Road from Moorfield to Lower Newcastle is pleasantly diversified, lined with many good farms, stretching between the highway and the broad Miramichi, upon whose waters vessels glide along towed by tugs either from sea or outward bound, and upon the opposite shore rises the ceaseless smoke of the Steam Mills of Chatham and Black Brook. The Water Mill of Messrs. Guy, Stewart & Co. at the time of our visit had been stopped some weeks for want of water and logs, and would not run again this season. A few miles below the Water Mill is the Steam Mill formerly run by the Russells, from which the machinery was removed some years ago. It is situated on the River bank just below the house of Mr Sullivan, Farmer and Blacksmith, and is fast going to wreck, though a substantial brick chimney still remains as a monument of its industrial career.

FISHING.

Most of the farmers in this locality prosecute the fishing business and have out-houses for storage of nets which are now in active operation for bass. Some complain here of the swing nets, said to be used at Portage and Fox Islands, by which they seem to think the fish are considerably intercepted. During the present summer a seal was caught on the bank in this locality, and seal oil has since been extensively applied to the boots of the inhabitants, for which purpose it seems well adapted.

From Moorfield to this point, with some exceptions, the crops are generally estimated as below the average, and the potato rot had made its appearance, though not to any great degree.

BARTIBOGUE.

Some 8 miles from Chatham a long wooden bridge crosses the Bartibogue River just above the point where it joins the Miramichi. Here a cross road leads through the woods to Little Bartibogue. At its entrance is the neat farm of Dugald McDonald on the South Bank, and nearly opposite, on the other side of the river, is that of Mrs. Burchill. About a mile down the road in a picturesque valley, situated at a bend of the river, is the fine farm of Mr. Thomas Johnstone.

The remainder of the road, about a mile long, is through over-arching woods, until it finally emerges on the old Bathurst road, down which a few hundred yards opens out the vally of Little Bartibogue, which is principally inhabited by different branches of the Russel family, the homesteads, which are neat and substantial being within a short distance of each other. Messrs. James and Alexander Russel have Saw and Grist Mills here, the water power in summer being good on the Bartibogue. Mr. James Russel has a handsome new house and is fishery warden for this locality and Mr Alexander Russel has a new house almost finished 22x32 ft. with an ell 12x16 ft.

GREAT BARTIBOGUE.

Pursuing the old Bathurst Road we pass 6 miles through the woods a long road through the bushes, here and there, alone giving any indication of settlers and two or three men doing road work, the only human beings to be seen, with the exception of a returning sporting party with a two horse team bound for Chatham, who seemed to have had some luck with partridges, and appeared much exercised by their adventures with bears, they declaring that most of the partridges had been shot during masterly retreats and forced marches with Bruin threatening their rear. Neither bear nor partridge was your commisioner fated to see, although he passed a bear trap, his chief cause of anxiety being last the interminable road should bring him out at Bathurst. At length, however, the setting sun shewed a cultivated field in the distance, and the valley of the Great Bartibogue soon opened out. This road has recently being turnpiked and the bushes cut. Descending to the river we find at the bridge, the house of Mr. Robert Wall, Postmaster and mail contractor, and who, in old times, before the Intercolonial existed, and when the glories of the Bathurst mail were yet undimmed, and the shadow of coming events only troubled its dusty wheels, was a well known "host" upon the road. Mr. Wall still keeps a comfortable house, which is well known to sportsmen and others, and of which we had personal experience. The settlers here are nearly all of Irish origin just as those of Little Bartibogue are Scotch; being somewhat remote from other distractions, they have had to pay more attention to their farms, and are generally comfortably off. In their own language "what they have they own" The hay crop may be quietly dismissed in disgrace as a failure every where, but oats and potatoes seem to have done well in Bartibogue. In fact the potatoe crop, if it escape the rot, which depends much upon dry weather, is good everywhere, though at some points oats are short in the straw.

The Bartibogue is said to be a good fishing river, for trout salmon etc., and at certain seasons miscellaneous assortments are taken out of the holes by the barrel with scoop nets. On enquiry we found that bears had been very plentiful round Bartibogue during the summer, and that about 30 had been killed, so that there really was some foundation for the stories of our sporting friends as to the way in which Bruin had turned "Turk" on them, which reminds us that we have found it a great consolation not to be obliged to read the war news out here, though we have found many people who are sorely puzzled as to what the Turks and Russians mean to do, and who think they had better shake hands and go home, before their solitary *tales* decorate the clothesline of history after the manner of the Kilkenny cats.

MOODY'S POINT,

About half a mile from Bartibogue Bridge is Moody's Point, opposite which is Bartibogue Island, the omission of which from a map sold by a Yankee agent for $8,00 in this locality, has been the cause of much scandal, and the way in which that agent sued those people on their notes, of a great deal more. To be robbed of an Island and then sued for a map, which said it never existed, is too much for human nature, and when our American friend visits that region again, he had better put a small Gatling field-piece in his wagon and drive pretty fast. At Moody's Point is a neat Roman Catholic Church with a tower and spire. There is also a good parsonage and farm buildings with some 20 acres of land. The Rev. Mr. Morrisey informed us the church was about 20 years old, and was the third church that had been erected in that locality.

OAK POINT

On the road to Burnt Church is Oak Point. The houses are mostly near the shore, on account of fishing and farming being joint occupations. The river is pretty wide here and the sandy beach shelves at a very easy angle, affording good facilities for setting nets, which are often dry at low tide. The day was dull and misty, threatening rain, and there was nothing to enliven the scene, save now and then a canoe with ragged sail being poled along the shore, here and there, strewn with drift wood. There were also many oysters and mussel shells, and we discovered that there were considerable oyster-beds in this locality, and the celebrated Caraquette oysters in a great measure, were said to claim Oak Point as their birthplace, being much fished by men from Caraquette, in consequence of their own beds being depleted. The beds are said to be thick and covered with the shells of oysters who lived in the dark ages, before the light of the canning system had dawned on oysters and humanity. There are many good farms along the shore, and among them that of A. K. McDougall Esq., County Surveyor and Postmaster. Oak Point is settled chiefly by the Morrison family. There are also the Rosses, Bowies and Davidsons. Hitherto we had come across no partridges, but in this locality we saw a crane flying overhead, presenting a somewhat grotesque appearance against the sky, like the letter S which had, made an erratic flight out of some School primer; a marsh hen also started out of the rushy mouth of a brook. These birds are said to be common in this locality. In the afternoon the threatened rain came on, and after temporary shelter, we pushed on three miles along the Bathurst Road to Mr. Barry's, a well known house of entertainment. There are no houses for the first two miles, but on the last mile there are several farms.

THE ORGAN GRINDER.

No one would have anticipated a street organ in these parts, but just before we reached our destination, a veritable box organ seemed to ring out of the wet woods, which sounded like unto an organ which we had heard in Chatham, and soon the minstrel appeared in sight. As he put up at the same house with us we determined to interview him. Here was a precious opportunity not to be lost, and we thought of a certain country editor near Truro, who always wanted to go into the organ business, but could never get any data for the speculation, and should this meet his eye we hope to merit his eternal gratitude.

Our minstrel was not "infirm and old" but grey and stalwart, a vetrean master of his profession who had probably flooded the souls of his cantankerous fellow-creatures with harmony for forty years. He told us he came round the coast from Gaspe, had been on P. E. Island, and was bound for St. John *via* Chatham and would sail thence for Boston or New York. He came from Parma in Italy, where they made Cheese on large farms belonging to noblemen. People there got 20 cts. a day. The organ business was better here than in Europe. In fair times a man could make from $10 to $14 a week in the town. An organ cost about $140 in New York, cash down; his weighed 50 lbs. and had been running two years without repairs. He did not think much of monkeys, they were troublesome and had a bad smell, and unless a man had a natural taste that way, were not to be desired. He never tried them himself, but knew members of the profession that had, and thought that harmony, uncombined with Natural History was the surest card on the almighty dollar.

TRAVELERS SEE STRANGE THINGS.

That night a heavy thunder storm occurred, and at a late hour some travellers arrived in distress, illustrating the variety of unforeseen misfortunes which are liable to befall people. They were driving along the road, when they saw something before them which they supposed to be a dog. His motions were deliberate and before they could pull up, they had driven over the animal, who introduced himself without ceremony as a skunk, in a shower of fragrance peculiar to his race. The travellers fled, but the spirit of the injured skunk persued them; and to appease his memory they cast away such garments as they could spare including a brand new coat.

Restigouche Agricultural Exhibition.

[From the "Telegraph"]

The Restigouche Agricultural Society, held their two annual cattle shows as follows:—

The first on the 25th September on the grounds of Paul Devereaux, Esq., Black Point, parish of Durham; the other on the 26th on the grounds of George White, Esq., Black Sands, parish of Colborne. In variety of stock exhibited, as well as in the quality of the different animals, the shows so far of this year are equal to those of former years. The Society, financially and otherwise, is in a most flourishing condition, due in no small degree to the exertions of the President, Wm. Montgemery, Esq., and the Secretary, David Ritchie, Esq.

Notice of the Dalhousie exhibition will be made public in due course.

The following is the list of prize winners at the first exhibition:—

PARISH OF DURHAM.

James Black, best stallion, from Messenger, by Black Rock.
Jeremiah Murphy, 2nd stallion.
Allan Dickie, best bred mare and foal.
Henry Connacher, 2nd do.
Charles Cook, 3rd do.
David Ferguson, 3 year old gelding.
Jas. King, 2nd do.
Jas. King, best 2 year old gelding.
Ronald McAllister, 2nd do.
Donald McMillan, (B. W.,) best 1 year old gelding;
Donald McCormack, 2nd do.
Oliver Pride, best 1 year old f ll:.
David McNair, best 3 year old filly.
David McCarthy, 2nd do.
Arch'd Hamilton, best 3 year old bull, and upwards.
Alex. Dickie 2nd do.
Paul Devereaux, best 2 year old bull.
Wm. Carney, 2nd do.
David Dickie, best 1 year old bull.
Thomas Harper, 2nd do.
Wm. Carney, best bull calf.
Alex. Dickie, 2nd do.
Alex. Dickie, best milch cow.
Alex. Dickie, 2nd do.
Paul Devereaux, 3rd do.
Paul Devereaux, best 2 year old heifer.
Alex. Dickie, 2nd do.
John McNair, best 1 year old heifer.
Alex. Dickie, 2nd do.
Allan Dickie, best heifer calf.
John McNair, Sr., 2nd do.
Allan Dickie, best 3 year old ram, and upwards
Samuel Laughlin, 2nd do.
John Murchie, best 2 year old ram.
Paul Devereaux, 2nd do.
Paul Devereaux, best 1 year old ram.
John Murchie, (Ban) best ram lamb.
Samuel Laughlin, 2nd do.
Jas. Cook, best 2 year old ewe.
Ronald McAllister, 2nd do.
Samuel Laughlin, best 1 year old ewe.
Samuel Laughlin, 2nd do.
Paul Devereaux, best ewe lamb.
Arch'd Hamilton, 2nd do.
Duncan Robertson, best pen, 6 ewes.
Paul Devereaux, 2nd do.
Samuel Lauchlin, 3rd do.
Alex. Dickie, best boar, of current year.
David Dickie, 2nd do.
David Dickie, best sow, of current year.
David Dickie, 2nd do.

The following is a list of the prize winners at the second exhibition:—

PARISH OF COLBORNE.

G. H. White, best stallion.
Jno. Murchie, (Ban) 2nd do.
Alex. McPherson, jr., best brood mare and foal.
James Reid, 2nd do.
Allan Dickie, best 3 year old gelding.
Daniel McCarty, 2nd do.
Geo. White, best 2 year old gelding.
Alex. McPherson, jr., best 1 year old gelding.
Alex. McPherson, sr., 2nd do.
John Murchie, best 1 year old filly.
Donald McMillan, sr., 2nd do.
J. K. Hamilton, best 2 year old filly.
James Cook, 2nd do.
John McNichol, best 3 year old filly.
Donald McMillan, (B. S.) 2nd do.
Geo. White, best 3 year old bull and upwards.
Donald McMillan, sr., 2nd do.
Duncan Cook, best 2 year old bull.
John Murchie, (N. Mills,) 2nd do.,
Jas. Reid, best 1 year old bull.
Alex. McPherson, jr., 2nd do.
Geo. White, best bull calf.
Alex. McPherson, sr., 2nd do.
Donald McMillan, (B. S.) best milch cow.
Donald McMillan, " 2nd do.
Peter Hamilton, 3rd do.
Ronald McAllister, best 2 year old heifer.
Wm. Cook, 2nd do.
Peter Hamilton, best 1 year old heifer.
Geo. White, 2nd do.
Geo. White, best heifer calf.
Geo White, 2nd do.
Donald McMillan, sr., best 3 year old ram and upwards.
John McCormick, 2nd do.
John McNichol, best 2 year old ram.
Peter Hamilton, 2nd do.
John McCormick, best 1 year old ram.
Jas. McMillan, sr., 2nd do.
John McCormick, best ram lamb.
John Murchie, (Ban), 2nd do.
Geo. White, best 2 year old ewe.
John McNichol, 2nd do.
John McNichol, best 1 year old ewe.
John McNichol, 2nd do.
John McNichol, best ewe lamb.
John McCormick, 2nd do.
Jas. McMillan, jr., best pen, 6 ewes.
John Murchie, (Ban,) 2nd do.
Jas. McMillan, sr., 3rd do.
James Reid, best boar of current year.
James McMillan, sr., 2nd do.
Wm. Cook, best sow of current year.
Jas. McMillan, jr., 2nd do.

THE WAR

According to the despatches, operations at the Seat of War have been much retarded, of late, by heavy rains. The *Standard's* correspondent under date of 27th ult., says that the inhabitants are of the opinion that the autumn rains have commenced, and that there will be little more weather fit for campaigning.

A Cettinge despatch of 27th ult., says at Goransko the Montenegrins took 300 prisoners, and captured 3 cannon and 500 rifles. They have also occupied Piva, captured Fort Crekvica, and now hold the whole territory as far as Fotscha, and have burned Bilek and the surrounding villages, after sending the sick and wounded and non-combatants to Trebinge.

Friday's despatches state that the Roumanians were unsuccessful in the attempt to capture the second Gravitza redoubt, after having sapped close up to it. They displayed great gallantry, and suffered severely.

"The retirement of Mehemet Ali from near Biela behind Kara-Lom, which has been confirmed, indicates that the Turks will be satisfied to maintain their present advantages and depend on winter to force the Russians back across the Danube."

"A Shumla special says the retrograde movement has been made partly because the recent rains rendered it difficult to bring up supplies, and partly on account of the Russians massing considerable forces on the Lom."

Despatches of 29th Sept. say it is reported by the Czar's order that the question of war or peace has been discusssd by the Council of Ministers of St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Constantine, who presided, and the Minister of War pronounced for a continuance of the war. Other Ministers were in favor of peace negotiations. This seems sensational and is altogether contrary to the general tenor of the news.

On Sunday the Roumanians approached by flying sap within eighty yards of the second Grivica redoubt. An assault will be made in two or three days. The Turks are not pushing counter saps, and if an assault is delivered with resolution the redoubt should fall. There is another redoubt half a mile distant, then two or three entrenchment camps along the northern side, whose western termination is an elevated position overhanging the river Udd. The Russians mean to pursue the same tactics on the other side of the Turkish position as soon as they can get spades.

There is a rumor that Suleiman Pasha has intercepted the communication of the Russians between Shipka Pass and Gabrova. The Turks also have cut off the retreat of the Russians, surrounding them on all sides. Osman Pasha is also reported as having repulsed the Russian attack on the Eastern redoubt at Plevna, the Russians losing 8,000 men and 4 guns.

Another report is that Prince Hassan has crossed the Danube below Silistria with thirty thousand Turks to intercept Russian communication with Sistova, while Mehemet Ali assails the Russian front at Biela.

It is reported the peace party is gaining the upper hand in Servia.

The *News* correspondent at Seglince telegraphs: "Discontent and discouragement are greater in the Russian army even than I expected. I have not spoken to a superior officer who does not regard success as hopeless."

A Russian official despatch from Gorney Studeni says: On the 22nd about ten thousand Turkish infantry from Sofia, supported by artillery, forced their way through our cavalry posted to intercept them, and entered Plevna. Further details are wanting. All is quiet around Rusichuck and in the Balkans.

The *Times* Bucharest letter says: There is abundance of wheat and barley remaining in Bulgaria. Every hamlet is crowded with immense stacks of these grains, while a very large crop of Indian corn is awaiting the husbandman. Very little of the crops raised this year in Roumania have been touched by the Russians, consequently they have provisions in abundance for man and beast, and if they can surmount the difficulty of obtaining fuel, they can winter in Bulgaria very comfortably.

Snow has been falling in Schipka Pass since Monday, and is now ten centimetres at the foot of the Balkans.

The Austrian and German Ambassadors, in the name of the Russian Government, have applied to the Porte in virtue of the Geneva Convention for a permit to transport timber across the Danube for huts for the Russian wounded.

KING DAVID said in his haste all men were liars. Could he read in the *Mail* and *Globe* the different calculations of the numbers present at political pic-nics, he would be confirmed in his first opinion, hurried though it may have been.—*Grip.*

ANOTHER WARNING.—The Amherst *Gazette* says that on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Tingley, of Mill Settlement Wallace, blew a lamp out that had burnt all night, when the lamp burst, and she was burned about the face and neck. It is supposed some of the flame entered her throat, as she died in a few hours. It is but a few days ago that a woman died in the Public Hospital in this city through a similar accident.—*Globe.*

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