General Business.

ARRIVED.

The balance of our

SEEDS

have arrived and comprise the best assortment to be obtained from the most reliable growers.

12 Varieties Beans,		2 Varieties Savory,	
4 " Beet,		2 " Mustard,	
7 " Cabbage,		2 " Melon,	
2 " Cress,		3 " Onion,	
5 " Carrot,		2 " Parsnip,	
2 " Cauliflower,		2 " Parsley,	
2 " Celery,		10 " Peas,	
4 " Cucumber,		4 " Radish,	
1 " Corn,		3 " Tomato,	
3 " Lettuce,		2 " Squash.	

100 VARIETIES FLOWER SEEDS.

—ALSO—

POT HERBS,
TURNIP,
BIRD SEEDS,
LAWN GRASS, Etc.

Our Seeds are GUARANTEED FRESH and true to their kinds, sent paid by mail.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.
MEDICAL HALL.

Chatham, May 16, '83.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

I am now selling off stocks at marvellously low prices in order to close business in Chatham.

Best English Raw Linseed Oil, 80 cts. gal. Imp.
" " Boiled " " 85 " "
White Lead in 25 lb. kegs, 7 to 10 cts. lb.
Black, red and yellow paint in 25 lb. kegs, 5c. lb.
All kinds paint dry and in oil.
Varnish, all kinds, Patent knotting.
Graining colours, all kinds. Walnut stain.
Dry Metalic Roofing Paint.
Ready mixed paints, all kinds.
Brushes in great variety.
Dry Felt paper, per roll 3½ cts.
Tarred " " " 3 "
Lead pipe in lots, 7½ "
Sheet lead " " 7 "
Zinc, per sheet, 7½ "
Cut nails, $3.00 per keg.
Horse shoes, 3.60 " "
Horse nails, 12 lbs. per box.
Turpentine.
Machine Oil
Iron, steel and chain.
Spades, forks, shovels, hoes, &c., &c,

I have the largest and best assorted stock of hardware in Miramichi, and will be sold at prices that will defy competition. Terms strictly Cash.

J. R. GOGGIN.

Chaham, 17th May, 1883. - 5t 16

SEEDS,

SEEDS.

FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS

WARRANTED FRESH AND SURE

—AT THE—

NEWCALTLE DRUG STORE.

POTATO ONIONS

—AT THE—

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET,
Proprietor.

GOLDEN BALL SHOE STORE

AND

FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New Departure.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

MEN'S HAND MADE DRIVING BOOTS.
MEN'S HAND MADE KNEE BOOTS.
MEN'S HAND MADE SHOES.

at Prices unequalled hitherto.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or a Money Refund.

The Trade Supplied on Satisfactory Terms.

FOTHERINGHAM & CO.

Chatham, April 9th, 1883.

SEEDS.

Black and White Oats,
Clover and Timothy.

ALSO A FEW BUSHELS

MANITOBA WHEAT

FOR SALE BY

R. HUTCHISON.

ICE CREAM.

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUITS, ETC.

Fresh Goods of Superior Quality

Always to be found at

M. J. STAPLESS
Vondy Building, Chatham,
tf

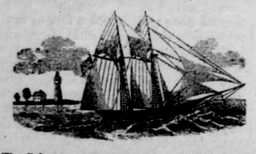
Sheriff's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, next., in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Robert Jardine in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Derby, County of Northumberland, on the North side of the South West Branch of the Miramichi river, known as part of the Elm-Tree Tract, which piece thereof is bounded as follows, to wit: On the upper side by the westerley side line of the said tract and joining on lands occupied by Lindsay Garish, extending from thence easterly or down stream forty rods, and from the river aforesaid to the rear of the Elm-Tree grant, the same to include one equal half of the lot formerly occupied by John Cain, which half lot is known as the upper half of the said lot number nine in the survey of the said tract made by John Holmes and which half lot contains by estimation one hundred and fifty acres more or less, and was conveyed to the said Robert Jardine by Francis P. Henderson by deed dated the 25th day of June, A. D. 1872, and being the lands and premises at present occupied by the said Robert Jardine.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Richard Hutchison against the said Robert Jardine.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of Northumberland County.
Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 26th Jan., A. D., 1883



The Schooner *Whitewing*, Capt. Joseph Williston will ply during the summer season of 1883 between Chatham and Bay du Vin and carry passengers and freight.

Passengers will be carried at the rate of fifty cents each way and will be furnished with meals *en route* as they may order them, no objection being made to the schooner's patrons providing themselves in this respect. t.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - - MAY 31, 1883.

The Queen.

It now appears that the accident of slipping on the stairs at Windsor Castle, which happened to Her Majesty a few weeks ago, has been attended with more serious consequences than was at first realized. It was thought that the injury to the knee would prove only local in its effects, but the hip is now affected and sciatica, causing great agony, has been induced. This has led to occasional insanity, succeeded by nervous prostration and despondency. Her Majesty's physicians have been unable to learn from her sufficient of her symptoms to enable them to properly diagnose her case and, very naturally, much anxiety is felt by the people. Not only Her Majesty's subjects but those of all civilized rulers will hope that the Queen of England will escape the danger which threatens her life, for there never was so good a Queen, or a woman more exemplary in all the relationships of woman's life.

How the Pine Logs on the Michigan and Wisconsin Timber Lands are estimated.

BY EDWARD JACK.

In the year 1812 Col. Jared Mansfield introduced the plan now followed out by the United States in their surveys of Government lands, which are laid out in townships of 6 miles square, the courses of the lines being east and west, north and south by the true meridian. These towns are sub-divided into sections, the lines being run around each square mile (a plan which it would be well for New Brunswick to adopt in its surveys) and trees marked, or posts placed at every half mile. These divide the sections into quarter sections of 160 acres each; these again are sub-divided by imaginary lines into quarters of 40 acres each.

In order to ascertain the quantity of timber on each of these 40 acre lots the compass man—a good woodsman—goes to one of these corners; from this point he paces north, we will say 5 chains, having previously determined the length of his paces, keeping his course by means of a good pocket compass, at this distance he paces, say east 20 chains. On either side of of him is an estimater, who counts all of the trees within the distance of 5 chains from the compass man. On arriving at the distance of 20 chains above mentioned the compass man turns and runs north 10 chains, the distance being determined, as before, by pacing; he then runs west 20 chains, while he is doing this the estimaters are counting and estimating the trees as before, and thus the quantity of timber on the 40 acre tract is ascertained, the compass man never having been more than 5 chains distant from any tree on the lot. Why ten chains are paced is because the estimater has counted the trees standing on 5 chains of it, thus leaving 5 chains in width to be examined by him, 5 chains on both sides of the last line embracing all of the lot not previously seen. When the growth is thick, more subdivisions may be made of the lot by the compass man. The trees are usually estimated in logs 16 feet long; for the first log 4 inches is deducted from the diameter of the butt to get that of the top, from the other logs 2 inches. A tree from 16 to 22 inches at the butt is assumed to contain 2 logs; from 22 to 30 inches 3 logs, and from 30 inches upwards 4 logs.

Good Doctrine.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie sailed for England on Saturday last. On the eve of his departure he attended a banquet given by the Club National of Montreal, and, in reply to the toast of his health, said:

"The Liberal party, at the present moment, are not, I believe, considered to be in the majority. But in my opinion it is always better to be with the minority in a righteous cause than to go with a multitude to do evil. And during the term of our administration there was no act done that brought down upon us the reproach of the country, and I hope that the Liberal party in the future will never do anything of which it need be ashamed. Our principles will, in my opinion, undoubtedly prevail, for the simple reason that those principles are just, and what the Liberal party did for the country has produced our present prosperous condition. I dare say that Mr. Perrault, who is now present and who was formerly a member of Parliament would wish that things had been done which we have not yet achieved, and I can only say that I strongly sympathise with those sentiments. In 1874, as you will be aware, when we had to negotiate a treaty with the United States, I declined to enter upon those negotiations until we had a Canadian appointed as Minister Plenipotentiary, and for the first time in Canadian history a Canadian was placed upon the same footing as the British Minister. It has long been the opinion, I know, among British statesmen that while the colonists were entitled to some consideration they had to do as the wise men of Britain wished them. Now, gentlemen, my contention is that we have as wise men amongst the colonists as in the Mother Country, and it has always been the aim of the Liberal party, from Baldwin down, to place Canadian statesmen on the same footing as the statesmen of Great Britain. In no respect are our statesmen inferior, and under the sovereignty of our Queen the Privy Council of Canada takes rank with the Privy Council of Great Britain, except in the matter of degree. After complimenting many of his former colleagues in the province of Quebec, the honorable gentleman remarked that the time would come when the Liberal party would be brought back to power, and not only that but he hoped that the principles which they had fought for would be supreme, as power without principle was a curse to any party."

Reply of the Marquis of Lorne to Parliament's Address.

OTTAWA, May 25.

At three o'clock the members of the House of Commons assembled in the Senate Chamber and the Governor General and Princess being present the address to His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, which had been adopted by the Senate and House of Commons, was read. The following is His Excellency's reply:—

Honorable Gentlemen: No higher personal honor can be received by a public man than that which, by this address, you have been pleased to accord to me. In asking you to accept my gratitude, I thank you also for your words regarding the Princess, whose affection for Canada fully equals mine. It will be my pride and duty to aid you in the future to the utmost of my power. Now that the prearranged term of our residence among you draws to its end, and the happiest five years I have ever known are nearly spent, it is my fortune to look back on a time during which all domestic discord has been avoided, our friendship with the great neighboring Republic has been sustained, and an uninterrupted prosperity has marked the advance of the Dominion. In no other land have the last 17 years, the space of time which has elapsed since confederation, witnessed such progress. Other countries have their territories enlarged and their destinies determined by trouble and war, but no blood has stained the hands which have knit together your free and order-loving peoples, and yet in this period, so brief in the life of a nation, you have attained to a union whose characteristics from sea to sea are the same. Judicature above suspicion; self-governing communities entrusting to a strong central Government all national interests; the toleration of all faiths, with favor to none; a franchise recognizing the rights of labor by the exclusion only of the idle; the maintenance of a Government not privileged to exist for any fixed term, but ever susceptible to the change of public opinion and ever open through a responsible minister to the scrutiny of the people. These are the features of your rising power. Finally you present the spectacle of a nation already possessing the means to make its position respected by its resources in men available at sea or on land. May those never be required except to gather the harvest, the bounty of God has so lavishly bestowed upon you. The spirit, however, which made your fathers resist encroachments upon your soil and liberties, is with you now, and it is certain to-day, as it was formerly, that you are ready to take on yourselves the necessary burdens to ensure the permanence of your laws and institutions. You have the power to make treaties on your own responsibility with foreign nations, and your High Commissioner is associated for purposes of negotiation with the Foreign Office. You are not the subjects, but the free allies of a great country, which gave you birth and is ready with all its energy to be the champion of your interests. Standing side by side, Canada and Great Britain work together for the commercial advancement of each other. It is the recognition of this which makes such an occasion as the present significant. Personal ties, however dear to individuals, are of no public moment. These may be happy or unhappy accidents; but the satisfaction experienced from the conditions of the connexion now subsisting between the old and new lands can be affected by no personal accident. Therefore rejoice that again it has been your determination to show that Canada remains as firmly rooted as ever in love to that free union which ensures to you and to Great Britain equal advantage. Without it the maintenance of your institutions and natural autonomy would not be allowed to endure for twelve months, while the loss of the alliance of the communities which were once the dependencies of England, would be a heavy blow to her commerce and renown. I thank you once more for your words, which shall be dear associates to me forever, and may the end of the term of each public servant who fills with you the office which constitutes him at once your chief magistrate and the representative of the United Empire, be the day for pronouncing in favor of free national government by such imperial alliance.

Spruce Deals in England.

There seems to be some movement in the spruce trade of late, though at prices which do not look to be remunerative to the shipper. We hear of sales of St. John spruce under £7 c. i. f., and it is said other lower port deals have been contracted for in the neighborhood at £6 15s. If these figures are to be relied on, we do not, we must confess, understand the reason of the Liverpool brokers and agents for the spruce houses in Canada forcing the market in this fashion at the commencement of the season. There has been no doubt a quietness in spruce trade at the outports the past few months, but with the advent of the busy season it does not look either a healthy or encouraging sign for spruce deals to be sold at prices indicated above. It is true, competition is severe among the representatives of the spruce houses, and to place several thousands of standards in Liverpool, and round the coast, may be a very laudable desire on the part of the representatives to show their activity and power in disposing of the shippers' stocks, but if the price is unremunerative we fail to see the benefit to the shipper. This competition to sell, at even a loss, is a deplorable sign, and, if we turn to the freight market, we find it does not strengthen the sellers' position in these sales.

Ships for bringing deals from Canada are not plentiful; the brokers do not know where the vessels are. Rates, as yet, are quoted moderate, but as the season advances and the scarcity of wood sailing tonnage is felt, as it is from Quebec now, sales of spruce at low figures will not bring happiness to the shippers. From Quebec to Liverpool and London 68s. has been paid for a large ship, and this will stiffen present rates from Miramichi, Bathurst, Shediac, and other North Shore ports. We have been told 65s. will be freely paid from Miramichi to-day. Perhaps it is in the mind of those who are selling spruce at under £7 to do the freighting by steamers, say at 55s. This looks a very nice operation to the mind or on paper, but steamers to load at deal ports at low rates of freights must be hard up for cargo in the United States ports, in fact cannot get cargo, before they will go to the expense and loss of time in shifting to bring home deals at such a low figure. We do not say steamers will not be got, but will they be chartered at such a rate as will leave a profit to the shipper on sales under £7 c. i. f.? On the Continent we believe there are several large lines in spruce to be done. Bordeaux and other Biscayan ports have to be supplied, and here again for what transactions have occurred low prices have been the order of the day. Whether the remaining buyers are going to get their requirements at the same figures is still to be seen, but the divergence between buyers and sellers seems to be about 5s. per standard.

Transactions in spruce in Ireland have been going on quietly. The most eminent firm in the timber trade in that country, we hear, bought St. Lawrence goods early in the year at £7 10s. c. i. f., and spruce from Miramichi and St. John, we understand, has been sold at equally low prices. Low prices seem to be ruling just now. Do they presage a big stock on the other side?—*London Timber Trades Journal, May 12th.*

The New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

One of the most stupendous engineering undertakings of the world in any age—the iron bridge over the North River, between New York and Brooklyn—connecting Manhattan and Long Islands, was opened to the public on 24th inst. In its telegraphic report of the event the Toronto *Globe* says,—

The bridge opened to-day in "Queen's" weather will long remain a monument of perseverance under difficulties, engineering skill, mechanical genius, prodigal expenditure, and it must be added that it is a "big job" in more senses than one. Brooklyn had the paramount interest in the completion of the work, and to that city, when little more than an enterprising village 50 years ago, belongs the inception of the work; and when the prospects of its being finished seemed to fade in the dim vista of the future it was resolved that further appropriations should be made. New York, it has been stated, was never as enthusiastic as Brooklyn in the matter, for it was deemed that it would be far more to the advantage of the latter than the former city, but the men of Gotham were not nearly so slack in the matter of spending the money, and they have always shown the same earnest desire to obtain control of the purse strings.

Mr. John A. Robling had just completed the Cincinnati suspension bridge, and his fame was ringing through the land, and Mr. Kingsley sought his co-operation in the work. It may be supposed that this engineer was not slack in entering into the scheme, and he outlined a structure to begin near the City Hall Park, at an elevation of about 80 feet above tide, with an ascent of above 125 feet to the centre of the East River, leaving a clear elevation of 180 feet, thence descending towards the heights of Brooklyn and landing within sight of the City Hall. The figures concluding this account will serve to some extent to convey an idea of the immense erection as it now stands. It is unnecessary to cite in detail the incidents from January 3, 1870, when the construction was commenced, to-day, when the work is crowned with completion; suffice it to say that though the engineer estimated the cost to be $3,000,000 it has by the means understood so well in New York been swelled to the enormous sum of $15,000,000. Mr. John A. Roebling had the misfortune to get his foot crushed at the ferry slip when locating the Brooklyn tower, and his death occurred sixteen days afterwards. His son Washington A. Roebling has only been little less unfortunate in carrying on the work, for his close attention to the work in the caissons has led to an affliction which has incapacitated him for active work.

President Chester A. Arthur opened the bridge assisted by all the high and mighty of the land. Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, was there; Mayor Edson, of New York, vied with the former in making the affair a success; Gov. Cleveland lent his august aid; the civic departments of both cities mustered in force; the military, under the command of Major-General Jas. Jourdan, gave the occurrence a martial aspect; Signor Couterno, assisted by Herr William Boleschka, conducted the musical exercises; and for the first time in public the grand march "Inauguration of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge" was performed. There was a brilliant reception at Mr. Roebling's house, No. 10 Columbia heights, Brooklyn, whence he watched the progress of the mighty undertaking through a telescope since he has been unable to leave the house. There was a reception at the Academy of Music, to which 11,000 tickets had been issued; there were fireworks in abundance; the vessels, both great and small, made a lavish display of bunting; there was the booming of cannons and the cheers of thousands of people, and, in short, such a general relaxation as the city has not had for years.

The 7th Regiment marched down Fifth-avenue and Broadway to the City Hall Park, where the members of the Common Council received the President and the Cabinet. The President was greeted with loud cheers as he rode through the park, which he acknowledged several times by raising his hat. A halt took place, and those in the carriages, which included Governor Cleveland and staff, alighted, and a procession was formed with the President and the Cabinet at the head, and the remainder of the party in the order as they had ridden down town. The Board of Aldermen, under President Reilly, fell in after the Mayor, who was preceded by the City Marshal carrying the staff of office, and the bearer of the flag of the Mayoralty. The aldermen took with them their staff of office. After the aldermen marched the heads of departments under the grand marshalship of Commissioner L. Brennan. Then followed the city judges and other officers, Gen. Shaller and staff and a number of city officials, making a long procession, which passed the New York entrance of the bridge four abreast, preceded by Capp's Band and the 7th Regiment. Cheers greeted both the President and the Governor as they entered the building. At 2.07 o'clock the President reached the New York tower of the bridge, where he was greeted with the firing of guns, whistles, ringing bells &c. The guests were here received by the trustees of the bridge, and escorted across the bridge. On the arrival at the Brooklyn towers national salutes were fired from Fort Greene. The President was then escorted to Brooklyn Station, where the principal ceremonies took place. Arriving there, Wm. C. Kingsley, on behalf of the trustees, made the formal presentation of the bridge to the Mayors of Brooklyn and New York. He paid a glowing tribute to the Roeblings and others connected with the construction.

Mayor Low in accepting the bridge on behalf of Brooklyn said:—The beautiful and stately structure fulfills the fondest hopes. It cannot be confined to the limits of local pride. The glory of it belongs to the race. Not one shall see it and not feel prouder to be a man, and yet it is distinctly an American triumph. American genius designed it, and American workshops made it. The importance of this bridge in its far reaching effects, at once entices and baffles the imagination. Mayor Edson in appropriate terms accepted on behalf of New York. Rev. Dr. Storrs then delivered a brilliant oration.

STATISTICS OF THE BRIDGE.

The following facts and figures will give an idea of the immensity of the work involved in bridging the East River:—

Construction commenced January 3, 1870.
Bridge completed 1883.
Length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches.
Length of each land span, 930 feet, 1,850 feet.
Length of Brooklyn approach, 971 feet.
Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches.
Total length of bridge, 5,989 feet.
Width of bridge, 85 feet.
Number of cables, 4.
Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches.
First wire was run out May 29, 1877.
Length of wire in four cables, exclusive of wrapping wire, 14,361 miles.
Length of each single wire in cables, 3,579 feet.
Weight of four cables, inclusive of wrapping wire, 3,558¼ tons.
Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet.
Depth of tower foundation below high water, New York, 78 feet.
Total height of towers above high water, 278 feet.
Clear height of bridge in centre of river span above high water, at 90 degrees Fahrenheit, 135 feet.
Height of towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.
Grade of roadway, 3½ feet in 100.
Height of towers above roadway, 159 feet.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER BRIDGES.

Chelsea, suspended	700
Cincinnati and Covington (over the Ohio), suspended, built 1867	1,067
Clifton (over Niagara River,) suspended	1,268
Friborg, built 1832, suspended	870
Hungerford, suspended	1,350
Kieff, suspended	2,562
Menai, built 1819-25, suspended	1,050
Niagara, built 1855, suspended	2,220
Pesth, built 1840-49, suspended	1,262

The Coronation of the Czar.

Moscow, May 27.—At 7.30 this morning the inauguration of the magnificent ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of the Emporer and Empress of the Russias was announced by the ringing of hundreds of bells and the thunder of artillery. The streets were thronged with people; a strong guard of soldiers patrolled all parts of the city. Great bodies of military began shortly before 6 o'clock to deploy along the route of the procession, four miles in length, and occupy the streets on either side, keeping the people back on the walks. Every space was speedily filled by eager sightseers to view the procession. At the Kremlin, the choir of boys chanted a *Te Deum*, and amidst profound silence outside the church as well as in it, the clergy, accompanied by acolytes bearing a cross and a ewer of holy water, proceeded to receive the Czarevitch. This scion of royalty, who was in the midst of a brilliant cortege, took a place at the right hand of the throne. When the Imperial procession started it was made known to those inside of the cathedral by a renewed ringing of bells, by sonorous music from scores of bands and by the shouts of those outside. As the royal pair appeared at the doors of the palace, the multitude uncovered their heads and burst into loud acclamations and the enthusiasm was as unaffected as it was spontaneous and hearty. The procession was of immense length and comprised deputies from the Asiatic States of the Empire, students of the university, the clergy, judges, the nobility and prefects from every section of the Empire. When its front rank reached the doors of the palace it was met by the Emperor, wearing the white uniform of the Imperial Guards, and by the Empress, dressed in a Russian national costume of black velvet, richly embroidered with diamonds and her zone girdled with a magnificent belt of precious stones. The Empress leaned on the arm of her royal consort. The pair placed themselves beneath a canopy richly wrought in silk and gold and borne by 32 gentlemen. They then took their places near the head of the procession, being directly after the regalia. At this moment the entire body of the clergy emerged from the Cathedral in order to get the regalia, which they sprinkled with holy water and perfumed with incense. Upon entering the portals of the Cathedral, the Emperor and Empress were received by the Metropolitan of Moscow. The Metropolitans of Novogorod and Keiff presented to them crosses to be kissed and sprinkled with holy water first the Emperor and then the Empress. Before the sacred images which flanked the doors of the Cathedral they knelt and bowed their heads, after which they were conducted to the ancient thrones of ivory and silver. Alexander occupied the historical throne of the Czar Vladimir Nonomague, while the Empress was seated in an arm chair gilded and encrusted with jewels. The thrones were placed upon a dais erected between the middle columns of the Cathedral. In front of the thrones were two tables covered with gold, upon which were the crowns, the orb and the sceptre. The Metropolitan of Novogorod asked the Emperor in a loud, distinct voice, "Are you a true believer?" The Emperor falling on his knees read in reply, in a clear voice, the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed of the Greek Church. The Metropolitan responding, "May the grace of the Holy Ghost remain with thee," descended from the dais. The following customary summons was then three times repeated by the Bishop:

"If there be any of you here present, knowing any impediment for which Alexander, son of Alexander should not be crowned, by the grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, let him come forward now, in the name of the Holy Trinity, and show what impediment there is, or let him remain dumb forever."

After reading selections from the gospel, the Metropolitan of Novogorod and Kieff again ascend the dais and invested the Emperor with the Imperial mantle of ermine, the Metropolitan of Moscow saying at the same time:—

"Cover and protect thy people, as this robe protects and covers thee."

The Emperor responded, "I will! I will! I will! God helping."

The Metropolitan of Novgorod, crossing his hands on the head of the Emperor, then invoked the benediction of Almighty God on him and his reign, and delivered to Alexander III. the crown of Russia, who placed it upon his own head, and assuming the sceptre and orb, took his seat on the throne. He then returned the insignia of his title to the dignitaries appointed to receive them, and called the Empress, who knelt before him. He touched her head lightly with the crown of the Emperor and then formally crowned her with her own crown. After their Majesties were both seated again on their own thrones, the Archdeacon intoned the Imperial titles and sang *Domine Satvaram fac Imperatorem*, which was taken up and thrice repeated by the choir. Directly this part of the ceremony was finished, the bells in all churches of Moscow rang, a salute of 101 guns was fired, and, inside the cathedral, members of the Imperial family tendered their congratulations to their Majesties. The Emperor then knelt and recited a prayer, at the end of which the clergy and all present knelt before the Emperor. The Bishop of Moscow said aloud a fervent prayer for the happiness of their Majesties: shouts of "Long live the Emperor," then rent the cathedral, and were taken up by the thousands outside and were carried from mouth to mouth until the multitude outside the Kremlin caught the sound and waved it in a huge voice of gratulation to the remotest parts of the city, where it was speedily known that another Czar of Russia had been crowned. The Cathedral choir then sang a *Te Deum*, after which the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress and numerous dignitaries, proceeded to the sanctuary. There the Metropolitan of Novogorod then anointed the Emperor's forehead, eyelids, nostrils, lips, ears, breast and hands, at the same time exclaiming "Behold the zeal of the Holy Ghost, may it keep thee ever holy." The empress was anointed only on the forehead. Both partook of the sacrament and then left the Cathedral wearing their crowns and mantle, the Empress also bearing the sceptre and orb. After praying in the Cathedral of Michael the Archangel, their Majesties returned to the palace escorted by a procession which presented even a more splendid appearance than that which escorted them to the Cathedral, being now augmented by the gorgeous state carriages of the Imperial family.

Prorogation.

May 25th—This afternoon Parliament was prorogued, the Governor General delivering the following speech:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I desire to thank you for the diligence and earnestness with which you have performed your duties during the protracted session.

The large sums which the buoyant state of the revenue has enabled you to appropriate in aid of the construction of railways and the great work of internal improvements will be carefully applied and economically expended, and must contribute in a large measure to the prosperity and and progress of the country.

The Dominion lands bill, which embodies the results of the experience acquired during the last two years, will it is believed, greatly assist settlers now flowing in such unprecedented numbers into Manitoba and the North-West territories.

The amendment to the laws respecting the militia will tend to improve the discipline, training and military education of that invaluable force.

The consolidation and amendment of the statutes relating to the management of the customs, while protecting the honest trader against fraudulent and dishonest competitors, will free the commerce of the country from some of the restraints imposed on it by previously existing laws.

The readjustment of the tariff and the reduction of duties on raw materials used in our manufactories, together with the bounty granted on the production of pig iron, must aid in the further development of Canadian industries.

It is gratifying also to know that the financial position of the public treasury has enabled you to lower the pressure of taxation by more than a million of dollars.

The Bill for the regulation of shop, saloon and tavern licenses must have the effect of preventing the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors in every province of the Dominion, and affords an efficient system for its successful operation, freed from suspicion of political bias or control, while at the same time it will not unduly interfere with the rights of those who engaged in the trade under the authority of Legislative enactments.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I return you my thanks for the supplies you have granted for the various public services.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I desire to thank you for the great honor conferred on me by the presentation of a joint address. The Princess and I have both been profoundly touched by your words, and the message of which you make us the bearers comes as we personally know, from a people determined to maintain the empire. The severance or my official connection with Canada does not loosen the tie of affection which will ever make me desire to serve this country. I pray that the prosperity I have seen you enjoy may continue, and that the blessing of God may at all times be yours to strengthen you in unity and peace.

Carvill McKeen & Co.

A meeting of creditors *in re* F. Carvill & Son was held at the offices in Gresham House, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. The meeting was convened for the purpose of obtaining the discharge of Mr. McKeen, one of the bankrupts, so as to enable him to proceed to Canada, in conjunction with Mr. Gliddon, in the interests of the creditors, to fight the Maritime Bank, who had seized some property over there, under a judgment order.

Mr. Arthur Gliddon, chief cashier of the Capital and Counties Bank, who had been appointed trustee at the last meeting, presided.

The resolution embodying the discharge was read to the meeting, and signatures requested, but several of the creditors declined to sanction Mr. McKeen's discharge, on the ground that there had not been time to go into the assets, and there had been great laxity in the method of trading, which made it a question whether the discharge of McKeen would be to the benefit of the estate.

One creditor suggested that the best thing would be to draw the pen through the amounts, as he did not believe there would ultimately be sixpence in the pound for anybody. The general opinion of those who had claims, however, was to grant the discharge of Mr. McKeen, and let him proceed to Canada to assist Mr. Gliddon as servant of the estate at £6 per week as long as his services were required. The question of remunerating the debtors was gone into, but nothing was definitely settled in the room; the proposition, therefore, will, we understand, be put before the creditors by circular.

The meeting was comparatively a small one; amongst the firms in the timber trade represented we noticed Messrs. Dobell and Eldridge. The Maritime Bank was represented, and also a gentleman who acted on behalf of the chief creditors in Canada, and who was in favor of obtaining McKeen's assistance over there. Mr. Gliddon, the trustee, was also strongly in favor of that course, in which he was supported by the representatives of the banks interested, viz., Messrs. Roberts & Co., the Bank of New Zealand, and the Capital and Counties Bank.

In the course of the proceedings, the chairman intimated that it was a tremendous estate, and the creditors would have to be very patient over its realization, but the question of dividend was not touched upon, nor what the assets were likely to produce, and those who attended the meeting in the hope that they might glean something about what the estate was worth must have departed no wiser than they came.—*Timber Trades Journal, May 4.*

Wimbledon 1883.—Composition of the Team.

Members of the Canadian Team for Wimbledon have received orders to report themselves at the Brigade Office, Montreal, on June 18th. They will practice at the Point St. Charles ranges for several days, and will sail from Quebec on the 23rd prox., in the steamer "Sardinian." New Brunswick has three representatives. Nova Scotia had three men on the team, but Sergt. Keddy's business arrangements would not permit him to go, so that Province will have but two representatives. This year the Kolapore match will be shot with the Martini-Henry rifle, and in that match the Canadians will have teams from the mother country, Jersey, and Guernsey to contend against. Neither of the officers in command will be permitted to compete in any of the matches. The team, as now constituted, is as follows:—

Lieut. Col. J. A. Ouimet, 65th Batt. Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal, Que., Commanding Officer.
Captain B. A. Weston, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax, N.S., Adjutant.
Capt. Hartt, St. John Rifles, New Brunswick.
Trooper Langstroth, 8th Cavalry, do.
Lieut. Smith, 32nd Battalion, Ontario.
Lieut. Thompson, G. G. F. Guards, do.
Private Bell, 12th Battalion, do.
S. Sergt. Ashall, Queen's Own Rifles, do.
Sergt. Doyle, 53rd Battalion, Quebec.
Gunner Wayfer, W. F. Battalion, Ontario.
Capt. Thomas, 54th Battalion, Quebec.
Lieut. Chamberlain, 43rd Battalion, Ontario.
Qr. M. Corbin, 63rd Rifles, Nova Scotia.
Sergt. D. Mitchell, 10th R. G., Ontario.
Private Dillon, 7th Fusiliers, do.
Private Goudie, 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec.
Qt.-Master Shand, 1st Garrison Artillery, Nova Scotia.
Sergt. Ross, 13th Battalion, Ontario.
Private Clark, 73rd Battalion, New Brunswick.
Sergt. McAdam, Victoria Rifles, Quebec.
Sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th R. S., Ontario.
Private McIntyre, Winnipeg Infantry, Manitoba.

Annexation.

Speaking of this subject *Bradstreet's Journal*, of New York, says:—It does not appear that there exists on this side of the St. Lawrence any well-developed sentiment in favor of annexing Canada. The only advantage to be gained relates to the extension and the building up of trade between the two countries. But this could be sufficiently brought about through a reciprocity treaty. Both the laws of the United States and of Canada have been officially framed to interdict trade, Canada especially is just now engaged in trying a policy of national aggrandizement, in relation to which a high tariff is a principal factor. Beyond this it is very clear that sound public policy in the United States does not involve the extension of territory by annexation or otherwise. The country is big enough. So far as human foresight can determine the best interests of both Canada and the United States will be best conserved by remaining apart politically, while endeavoring to bring about the most intimate trade relations.

N. B. and N. S. Schools.

The following comparative statistics of the school systems of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for 1882, are given by the Halifax *Recorder*:

	N. B.	N. S.
Public grants for schools	$153,085	$173,877
Pupils in the schools	63,793	95,912
Number of schools	1,386	1,910
Teachers in schools	1,453	1,898
Average salaries men (1st class)	508	388
Average salaries women (1st class)	338	288

The average salaries of 2nd and 3rd class teachers, both men and women, are larger in N. B., than in Nova Scotia. The average salary for men in St. John is $773, while the same class in Halifax receive $669 a year.

How a Cyclone Looks.

How a cyclone looks is thus told by a farmer living near Chemung, Ill.:—

"The sun was shining all day Friday, and there was a stiff gale blowing from the southwest. At the same time a heavy rolling cloud came toward us from the northwest. Before the two clouds met the gale suddenly stopped, and there was a dead calm. The clouds approached each other almost a mile from where I was, and the counter-currents rolled them over upon one another backward and forward. The funnel-shaped cloud tipped completely over, and its small end swept the ground. There was a suffocating calm for a few moments after the clouds collided. The collision was marked by a clap of thunder and a glare of lightning. Then came a roaring wind, and I saw the big cloud that had been formed by the two sweep by. Its centre was of a yellowish color, but the top and the sides were jet black. It slanted downward toward a pond, and I could see it sweeping up and carrying masses of mud and water. It lifted the fences straight into the air, and they seemed to float in its bosom rather than whirl around. I was about a mile out of the cloud's course, but the strong wind struck me downward to the earth. In half a minute the cloud passed, and then the hot sun poured down upon us brighter than ever."

A Model Marriage Notice.

The Albert Co. "Maple Leaf" is responsible for the following:—

At Sawbones Creek, on May 10th, by the Rev. Zephaniah Grenanphrey, A. B., after a lingering courtship of 5 years and 47 days duration, inclusive of the night of the 9th inst., and not counting the time until break of day on the 10th, which her respected parents bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Jedidiah Tukson to Mary Anne Martinswallow, ninth and last remaining daughter of Ezekiel and Hepzibah Martinswallow, of Martin's Rest Farm, Sawbones Creek, A. Co., N. B. The sympathetic congratulations of the entire community are extended to the happy parents on the successful issue of their matrimonial plans for nine daughters; and to the young couple they wish, in the future, not as much trouble and care in the consummation, but as great final success as regards plans for marrying of their probable daughters. May they be as worthy, but not as numerous.

The last of nine!
We don't repine
'Cause she has gone and left us;
But we thank the man
Who took our Anne,
And of the ninth bereft us.

General Notes and News.

It is now stated that the Government has decided to throw open the lands in British Columbia for settlement. There has been a great deal of complaint consequent on the locking up of these lands.

An eucalyptus tree has been discovered in Victoria, Australia, that far surpasses any of the great trees of California. It is claimed that it is 430 feet tall, and measures sixty feet around the trunk at a considerable distance above the roots.

The British authorities acted in such a friendly way in the removal of the body of the author of "Home, Sweet Home," that when Payne's coffin is laid away it will probably be wrapped in the British flag, as well as in those of the United States and Tunis.

Boston *Post*:—American liars are fond of shouting "British gold!" whenever an allusion is made to an advancement in free trade sentiment in this country. British gold has been piled up on account of our high tariff system, but not in this country.

Louisville *Courier-Journal*:—To call the protective tariff the "American system" is a palpable absurdity. In its outrageous injustice, its bold and shameless robberies, its persistent creation of oppressive monopolies, the protective system is anti-American to the core.

The movement in England for a second Suez Canal appears to have thoroughly aroused the Lesseps Company, and they have now made application for British intervention with the Khedive of Egypt to obtain a further concession of land for a second—if it does not prove to be the third—canal.

In the House of Commons on 23rd inst. Sir John Macdonald made and Mr. Blake seconded a motion for a farewell address to His Excellency the Governor-General. Both speakers bore eloquent testimony to the ability and earnestness of purpose with which His Excellency has performed the duties of the high office, and the address was heartily concurred in.

It is said that the Indians of Alaska do not belong to the same race as the North American Indians, but that they are probably an offshoot from the Japanese or Coreans. The missionaries who have been labouring among them say that in many respects their conceptions