

General Business.

LONDON HOUSE, CHATHAM, N. B.

I HAVE RECEIVED MY SPRING STOCK OF Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, & Cuffs...

WHOLESALE. Flour, Corn and Oatmeal; Tea, in chests, h-chests...

RICHARD HOCKEN. 31st May, 1877.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

Just Received per S. S. Caspian, via Halifax: 46 inch Black Mantle Cashmere...

INSPECTION INVITED. W. S. LOGGIE. SOUTH WEST BOOM. SALE OF UNMARKED PRIZE LOGS.

WAR MAPS. CHEDLER'S Colored Maps of the Seat of War...

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. James Gionet, Plaintiff; Joseph Gionet, Defendant.

NEW STORE. THE Subscribers are now showing splendid value...

Ladies' Dress Goods, of various makes with TRIMMINGS of all kinds...

MILLINERY. In all the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST SHAPES...

HABERDASHERY. READY-MADE CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

HATS & CAPS. Shirt Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs.

ALEX. J. LOGGIE & Co. Miramichi Fish Market.

FRESH FISH. Fox Island Salmon, Bradley Bank Codfish, Miramichi Bay Mackerel, Escuminac Herring.

Salt Fish, Country Produce, etc., etc.

A RIDE TO KHIVA. BY CAPT. FRED. BURNABY. In the Lakeside Library. Price 10 cts.

JUST RECEIVED! One Car-Load Fish.

ALSO FOR SALE. 1000 Bushels Oats, Cornmeal, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Potatoes, Salt Pork, and other articles for Household use.

E. A. STRANG, Snowball's Wharf.

VICTORIA HOUSE. NOW OPENING: A Large and Varied assortment of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

A DETAILED ADVERTISEMENT will appear in our next.

Geo. I. Wilson, G'tsner Building, Chatham.

CHROMOS. The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 2,000,000 Chromos.

1877. The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 2,000,000 Chromos.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning...

Advertising. The advertisements in this paper are placed under classified headings.

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES. In order to secure the advertising patronage of business men and others on the North Shore...

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

Gloucester in Parliament. Our valued correspondent "Vivian," comes out in the present issue of the ADVANCE as a staunch champion of Hon. Mr. Anglin in Gloucester.

It is stated that Mr. Turgeon is opposing Mr. Anglin's return, but whether he will pursue the matter to the polls is yet to be determined.

The Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, W. F. Whitcher Esq., gives to the public a very interesting Report of the important industry under his immediate supervision.

General Report. The exports of fish for the fiscal year, ended 30th June 1876 amounted to \$5,501,221.

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that they were not displeased with him for his treatment of their interests? Did he know that they approved of the manner in which he violated the independence of Parliament Act?

Was he sure they had not become impressed with the idea that they had gentlemen resident in and identified with the interests of the County who could do as well for it at Ottawa as the ex-Speaker? Men who have free votes to cast for a representative in Parliament, and who understand their interests fairly, will probably be led to ask themselves why Mr. Anglin should take it for granted that they would vote for him and to assume that they were more honored by having him to represent them than he was in being their representative.

Mr. Anglin is an undoubtedly talented man, but if he has talent and genius above others who are available in Gloucester he may be open to the charge of having used them to his own advantage, rather than that of the county that honored him after he was rejected elsewhere.

In any case, we think, the people of Gloucester would prefer being asked for their suffrages, rather than that Mr. Anglin, or any other man, should assume that he has nothing to do but demand them. There may be an understanding between Mr. Anglin and the Government that he is to be again chosen Speaker, but that event ought, if only for the sake of appearances, to be stated as following the contingencies of an election.

It is stated that Mr. Turgeon is opposing Mr. Anglin's return, but whether he will pursue the matter to the polls is yet to be determined.

The better policy would be to allow the ex-Speaker to be returned now, without opposition, for with the influences which are said to be at his service, it is not probable anyone could succeed against him.

But at the next general election the constituency will, probably, see more clearly the desirability of a change and send a representative to Parliament who has stronger claims upon it than the gentleman who now so peremptorily demands its suffrages.

The Fishery Commissioner's Report. The Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, W. F. Whitcher Esq., gives to the public a very interesting Report of the important industry under his immediate supervision.

We are glad to find him expressing the opinion that the returns and tables which have passed under his eye show that "considering the prevalent depression in other branches of industrial commerce, the fishing industry and fish trade of the country are, comparatively speaking, in a thriving condition. He places the gross value of the fishery products of Canada for the year 1876 at \$11,147,590, which includes \$135,287 as the value of fish taken in Manitoba and British Columbia.

Returns from those provinces were not included in the Report of 1875 and deducting the sum last named from the total returns of the Dominion for '76, and comparing the remainder with the total value of the catch in 1875, an increase of \$661,917 is shown in favor of the last year.

The exports of fish for the fiscal year, ended 30th June 1876 amounted to \$5,501,221, the larger portions going to the United States, the British, Spanish and French West Indies, Great Britain, South America, British Guinea and Italy, which, together, absorbed \$5,203,647 worth.

We presume that the balance of the year's catch—or over one half of it—was absorbed by home consumption.

The exports of the fiscal year 1876 exceeded those of 1875 by \$120,694 and the imports decreased to the extent of \$144,439.

Comparing the exports and imports of fish and fish oils during the six months ending 31st December, 1875 and 1876, respectively, the figures stand thus:—

Exports in half-year 1875: \$3,502,390 Imports do 1875: 3,611,918 Exports do 1876: 3,539,000 Imports do 1876: 924,546

The proportion of these values chargeable to the United States and other countries, respectively, is as follows:—

In last six months of 1875:— Exported to United States: \$969,630 do other countries: 2,735,347 Imported from United States: 337,846 do other countries: 24,072

In last six months of 1876:— Exported to United States: \$783,633 do other countries: 2,755,347 Imported from United States: 444,920 do other countries: 479,626

The foregoing statements, says Mr. Whitcher, "suggest certain important considerations in connection with our fisheries, namely:—their yearly increasing productiveness; their unflinching contribution to the support of the population in labor and food; their influence as an incentive to industrial enterprise; their great value as a staple of trade; and the gradually increasing independence of our fishing interests of United States markets, and the growing importance of their produce as regards the extension of foreign commerce, and the development of our natural resources."

Coming to the matter of Expenditures and Receipts we condense as follows, to show the comparative figures in each Province:—

EXPENDITURES. Including Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements, fish breeding, &c., for fiscal year, ended 30th June, 1876:—

Ontario: \$2,736.33 Quebec: 48,173.33 Nova Scotia: 21,849.77 New Brunswick: 11,962.78 P. E. Island: 461.92

\$108,183.73 and for the six months, ended 31st December, 1876, the expenditure was as follows:—

Ontario: \$7,866.87 Quebec: 9,544.87 Nova Scotia: 7,094.98 New Brunswick: 5,159.00 P. E. Island and Manitoba: 1,290.56 British Columbia: 400.00

\$31,876.27 There is, also, the following, which ought we think to be charged to the provinces benefited:—

Fisheries protection steamer "Lady Head" \$11,699.96 Fish Breeding 15,070.00

RECEIPTS. The collections for the fiscal year from

rents, license fees, fines and forfeitures as follows:—

Quebec: \$4,396.71 Nova Scotia: 442.69 New Brunswick: 2,030.91 British Columbia: 105.00

\$13,616.12 The receipts from the above sources for the half-year ended 31st Dec. 1876 were as follows:—

Ontario: \$2,779.80 Quebec: 3,448.70 Nova Scotia: 430.00 New Brunswick: 534.17

\$7,192.67 The Commissioner says "lease and license dues being payable invariably in advance, they are easily collected and no arrears accrue."

We do not know whether the departure from custom is authorized or not, but it is a fact that license dues are not collected in advance in this county and, owing to the failure of the Department to supply the local Overseers with licenses, it is probable that the dues will not be collected at all in some cases.

Referring to the artificial reproduction of fish in Hatching Houses, the Commissioner says:—

"At Newcastle, Ontario, over a million and a half of vivified salmon eggs were deposited in a healthy state on the hatching troughs in the fall of 1876, together with 150,000 whitefish eggs and about 10,000 California salmon ova presented by the United States Fisheries Commissioner.

The establishment at Gaspe Basin has 920,000 salmon eggs on the rills, which at the latest date were doing well. The number of salmon ova deposited at the Restigouche establishment was 720,000, and at Miramichi it was reported that there were 640,000. The suddenness of winter and early formation of ice in the Restigouche and Miramichi rivers unfortunately prevented the gathering of a larger stock of spawn.

The establishment at Bedford Bay, near Halifax, has over a million of salmon eggs in a thriving condition. The total number of ova now in these establishments, which will be hatched during the spring of 1877, amounts to 4,000,000, the rivers of each of the Provinces, thus amount to 13,675,000—say 14,000,000. This is a most gratifying prospect."

Our readers will observe the fact that the Commissioner speaks positively of all the establishments, excepting that in the Miramichi, of which he says "it was reported that there were \$640,000 was laid down. We do not know whether his doubts in the matter arose at the time the report was made, or whether they were the outgrowth of the investigation made by Mr. Wilnot the present Spring. It is a fact which is, at all events, now well known to the Department, that on 4th April last there were not over 240,000 ova in the Miramichi establishment. If the same deception has been practiced upon the public in connection with all the other Hatching Houses there would be 5,250,000 ova instead of 14,000,000. It is to be regretted that the Department allows official reports so palpably open to question to go to the country. It destroys public confidence in the administration in other respects and introduces doubts which may do injustice to honest officers. If the Commissioner doubted Inspector Venning's Report at the time he received it, the matter should have been investigated before 31st December and something more confident than "it was reported" should have appeared in connection with the official statement of ova at the Miramichi establishment. But we have reason to think that the gross misstatements that had been made by them in charge of that establishment were within the positive knowledge of officers of the Department who should have prevented even the above ambiguous expression from being used. We cannot, however, believe that the Commissioner would lend himself to the deception and must therefore hold him free from adverse criticism until the result of the recent, though very partial investigation by Mr. Wilnot, is known.

We find that we must now leave the Report, but will return to it next week.

General Report in England. Even to an Englishman, who ought to know something of the occasional vagaries of his own countrymen, it is not apparent why General Grant has been received with so much enthusiasm in England. If Barium, "with his greatest show on earth" had landed at Liverpool, it is doubtful whether he would have created so much excitement as the rather dull and monotonous Ex-President appears to have done. The amusement of lionizing people, which occasionally seizes municipal corporations and the nobility and gentry in England, is a very harmless one, and we are not disposed to enquire too critically into the why or the wherefore, and very few papers on this side the water have attempted to rise and explain. The Toronto Mail indeed hints mysteriously that General Grant had much to do in bringing about the settlement of 1871, in spite of the attempts of the Russian Minister to throw obstructions in the way, but it would be drawing a long bow to construe the Alabama bargain into a cause of gratitude on the part of the English people, seeing that it proved a very one-sided arrangement, and that its provisions have been a continual bugbear and source of dissatisfaction ever since. It surely cannot be the Alabama Treaty that made the English people grateful. Our American cousins were as little likely to let a Russian Catechism come between them and a few million dollars, as they are to hand back the large surplus which they over-charged us, or to carry out their obligations in the Treaty with anything but the most astounding Punic faith. Not being able to discover any cause of gratitude in the matter of General Grant's reception, without at all pretending he is an unpopular personage, we must next look for some political motive, and this brings us to the great first cause of most things just now, the Eastern War. We may not pretend that the conquering between the Yankees and the Russians, which has taken place of late years, has any basis of elective affinities, but that it is simply founded on common sense, each having private purposes to serve. Either of these worthies—the Czar and Uncle Sam—can at any time throw a shade on the political horizon, as seen from Britain, especially in the light of war, by poking his nose under his brother's hat, and making a dumb show of kindly interest or tender affection, as may best suit the occasion. This shadowy dumb show is

apt to be somewhat exaggerated in its extensions and slightly grotesque in its outline, but still, it is there, and has a certain effect. Perhaps, therefore, the civilities to General Grant, as a representative man, may be unobscuredly put as a counterpoise to the late visit to the United States of the Grand Dukes and Russian fleet. We dare say the Russians and the Yankees would sell each other quite heartily if there was anything to be got out of it, but at the same time they would combine with much pleasure for the purpose of influencing a third party with whom they both have a little "unfinished business."

Well, there is no harm in winning and dining General Grant, and probably not much good—unless Lord Beaconsfield, some evening during a quiet and convivial game of poker in a back room, could gradually worm from the taciturn diplomat how British and Canadian diplomats have managed to make such sorry hands at "negotiation" when dealing with his countrymen, and what course he would recommend to them in such matters in future. Surely, after all the deputations and addresses the General has received in England, he could not do less than the square thing on this point, and it would be worth a good deal to us if he would impart, for the use of our extemporary diplomats, the secret by which his countrymen have always pulled the wool over the eyes of their predecessors.

"His People." At an Ottawa Orange demonstration the other day, our friend, Edward Willis, M. P. of St. John, delivered an address in which he said "the day was, perhaps, coming when he would spend more than a week of each year at Ottawa. Like other men, he was ambitious; and he hoped some day to represent his people in the Dominion Parliament."

What a fatherly kind of man the hon. gentleman is!

THE NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT is in Session at Fredericton this week.

THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES was to have left Ottawa yesterday for Halifax.

THE HON. MINISTER OF FISHERIES promises to visit the North Shore during the present summer.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—Lord Dufferin leaves Montreal on the 20th inst., in the steamer David for the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

NICE OFFICERS! Some very awkward developments are being made concerning the conduct of certain Fishery officers at the North.

TIDAL WAVE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—The loss to English and American shipping by the late tidal wave on the Pacific coast has been very great indeed, as shown by the papers which make a specialty of shipping news.

PACIFIC SPEECHES.—At a banquet at the Merchant Tailors' school, at London, Lord Salisbury said extreme caution was necessary before Government should break the peace of the world for a theory and a dream. Lord Derby said the greatest of British interests is the interest of Peace.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ANGLIN.—The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, having received notification of the resignation of Mr. Anglin, member for Gloucester, N. B., a new writ was issued, and was despatched on the 7th inst. to Sheriff Vall of Gloucester. Nomination for a new election is fixed for Monday, the 25th inst.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SEA SERPENT AT OBA.—Sometime ago the people at Oban Scotland experienced a slight shock of an earthquake and duly telegraphed the event to the Glasgow News which laughed it to scorn. Weeks passed and the cunningly devised fable of the sea serpent was drawn up and sent exclusively to the Glasgow News, which published it with the greatest avidity, and victimized other newspapers all over the world.

NO LICENSES.—The new Regulations respecting the Salmon tax will be rendered practically inoperative this season, owing to the neglect of the Department to provide the Local Overseers with blank forms of Licenses. These forms had not reached the proper officers up to Tuesday of this week, and, we believe, that so long as the Inspector can prevent them, they will be kept back. Such administration is childish and calculated to bring the Department, as at present ruled, into contempt—which will, no doubt, please Mr. Inspector Venning and his allies on the Miramichi.

THE SAINT JOHN SCULL-RACE. The following was an extra issued from this office on Thursday last:—

(Special despatch to the Advance.) ROTHESAY, ST. JOHN, June 6th.

The water was somewhat rough at three o'clock, the time appointed for the race between Ross of St. John and Plaisted of New York, and the spectators, numbering between two and three thousand, were very impatient, some of them insisting that the boats should be sent off in any case.

The wind which blew stiffly from the south between two and three o'clock died gradually, however, and by half past three indicated approaching smooth water.

The interest was now on the increase and when it was known that Sheriff Harding had sent word for the men to come out, there was some betting indulged in, although little had been done all day. The Ross men had to give three against two and half past four.

All was in readiness at half past four o'clock, Plaisted now the choice of positions and took the inside.

Getting the boats fairly in line, the Sheriff gave the word "go" and a prompt start was made, Plaisted taking first water. By rowing his best he got ahead, striking the water vigorously, and when ahead settling down to thirty-three strokes a minute, and using all his force. Ross rowed coolly at 32 strokes per minute. Plaisted now crossed into Ross's water and jockeyed

him by keeping his boat directly in front, to prevent his opponent from passing, his movements being discovered from the Judges' boat. It reminded many of the spectators of the jockeying of George Brown by Sadler in the great "Carnival" single scull race at Halifax six or seven years ago, and caused decided expressions of disapproval all round.— This jockeying continued for three quarters of a mile, Plaisted rowing his best, while Ross made no extra exertions.

Just above Appleby's Wharf, Ross made a spurt and steered away to get a clear course. Then Plaisted again crossed over and got in Ross's way, when a foul occurred.

Both boats stopped and Sheriff Harding at once declared Ross winner of the Race, Plaisted being properly blamed for the foul.

Knowing the Judges' decision, the oarsmen again started off fairly, Ross rowing easily, and going rapidly to the leading position, Plaisted following in a hopeless and desperate stern chase.

Ross kept two or three lengths ahead without exertion, and reached finishing point of the four miles in 27 minutes 7 1/2 sec., Plaisted two lengths behind.

Ross was quite fresh and Plaisted showed signs of exhaustion.

Plaisted claimed a foul, but it was not allowed. The victory was a very easy one.

THE N. Y. "HERALD" ON THE RACE. The N. Y. Herald, relative to the foul: "Approaching Appleby's wharf Ross commenced to edge ahead. From this point it was evident from Plaisted's manner, that he was sorely troubled, though ahead. With the full right to do so if he could keep out of the way, he cut obliquely across Ross's bow three times, and it happened just once too often, for the third time there was a collision, and the cries of 'foul' came from all quarters. Sheriff Harding, without hesitation, decided that Plaisted had lost the race from his own foolishness there and then. The cries, however, of friends and foes to the oarsmen and their ignorance of the referee's decision, made them continue the contest as soon as the boats were separated, which occupied twenty minutes. From here on, both worked with a vigor yet to be believed. Brown-armed Ross stroked thirty-three and thirty-four strokes to the minute, passed to the front fully three lengths, and stayed there the rest of the journey. Three miles, it is said, were rowed by Ross in 21 m. 34 sec., and by Plaisted in 21 m. 48 sec. The race, the time being announced, was done in 27 m. 7 1/2 sec., but this is doubtless incorrect, as others made it 28 m. 05 s. The course, it has been ascertained to-day, is short fully one quarter of a mile or more. However, it is pretty certain this St. John man, besides his three lengths, had, to use jockey's phrase, "a good bit up his sleeve."

Over-Importing. The Halifax Herald thus discusses commercial matters: "Nova Scotia is completely overstocked with goods of all kinds while the power of purchasing of our people is very limited just at present. Months ago we pointed out the evils of over-importing, and showed that many of our farmers had already eaten up next season's crop, our fishermen had run through the summer's catch in advance, the mechanic had, to a great extent, mortgaged his wages. We believe the country to be fairly sound, and able to pay its debts eventually, but our floating capital is small, while our fixed capital is large. We look upon a very large proportion of the overstocks of goods now held in stores unobtainable as 'fixed capital.' Permanent relief will only come by a diminution of imports, and a return to the economical habits of our fathers."

Dedication of the Masonic Hall, Halifax. On Wednesday, 6th inst., the dedication of the new Masonic Hall took place at Halifax with imposing ceremonies.

The weather was fine, the streets were decorated with flags and many vessels in port showed their blighting. About one o'clock there was a slight shower just as the Masons were preparing for the procession, but the sky speedily brightened and the afternoon remained fine.

The Grand Lodge met formally at 12 o'clock, having adjourned till 2 1/2 when they met in the Emergency Room in the new building, the subordinate Lodges meeting in the Drill shed to prepare for the procession. On the arrival of the Grand Lodge the procession was formed in the customary order, headed by the 66th volunteer band, the Grand Lodge taking its position in the rear, the beautiful banners and handsome regalia duly contributing to the brilliancy of the scene. On arriving at the Hall the procession opened out and the Grand Lodge passed through and entered the Lodge Room, after which Master Masons of good standing were admitted. The room was handsomely furnished in walnut and blue rags.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies, W. F. MacCoy, Esq., then proclaimed silence, upon which the Masonic choir sang the 112th Psalm. The Rev. Henry Pryor Almon, of Windsor, then offered prayer after which the "Old Hundred" was sung.

The ceremonies were then proceeded with, Grand Master Laurie making a lengthy address in which he adverted to the long history of the Masonic Hall, the maintenance of a library and reading room, and the uses of the Hall as a place of social intercourse and recreation for the brethren.

After a hymn had been sung the M. W. Grand Master directed the grand officers to assist in the ceremony, and the Grand Stewards to uncover the lodge and illumine the Lesser Lights. While the Stewards were attending to this, the Grand Master directed attention to the Bible used on the occasion which had belonged to Dr. Inglis, the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, and was presented to him by King George as a recognition of the loyalty he displayed while Rector of Trinity, New York, in the early days of the Revolution.

The procession of officers of the Grand Lodge was formed by the Grand Director of Ceremonies, and marched around the Lodge three times, with vocal and instrumental music. When the M. W. Grand Master arrived at the East, the procession halted and Rev. Canon Townsend, of Amherst, one of the Grand Chaplains, offered the Consecration Prayer.