

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

APPLS.—See Mr. Loggie's advertisement.

"LARGON" and all other correspondents must send their names, in confidence, before their communications can appear. We cannot break the rule.

Show of a light and dry character fell to the depth of between seven and eight inches in this and Kent Counties on Monday night and Tuesday morning of the present week.

ANOTHER.—Has died Mr. T. P. Keary has gone on a trip to St. John, Halifax, etc. He has displayed excellent taste in the choice of his companion. Her name appears in the proper column.

CHATHAM.—The subscription received in Portland and the city of St. John (including Carleton) by the Rev. Mr. Varley and Rev. Mr. Bennett in aid of the building fund of the Episcopal buildings at Chatham amounted to over a thousand dollars.—Freeman.

PEWES OF PRODUCE.—During the past week quite a fleet of fishing boats has visited our port with produce from various localities. The following prices were asked:—potatoes from 70 to 80 cents; turnips 50 to 60 cents; cabbage 40 cents per doz.; herring \$3 per barrel; cod fish from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per quintal.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the semi-annual School Examination of the Primary Department, in charge of Miss Alexander, the name of Miss Minnie Mitchell, the little girl who was the subject of "Papa's Coming Home," was inadvertently omitted, as was also that of Maggie McDonald in the recitation, "The Day that Baby Died."

PERSONAL.—We were glad to receive a call from Dr. Van, M. P. P., and Sheriff Pease of Kings County on Saturday last, both of whom had been before on a business trip. The Doctor, we think, looked better than usual—and that is saying a good deal—while the Sheriff looked as hale as usual—and nothing better can be said.

His Lordship, Bishop Rogers in Halifax and is expected home the latter part of the week.

TO BE ADDED.—In our report of the season's lumber shipments last week we omitted to give the cargo of the schooner Mandarica which has been cleared for Penarth Roads with 566,803 ft. deals, by Messrs. R. A. J. Stewart. This firm's shipments for the season are, therefore, 620,051 ft. A small vessel, also, was sent to Messrs. Gray, Bevan & Co. and will increase their shipments, as given last week, by over 200,000 feet.

SURPRISE PARTY.—"Surprise parties" are not always pleasing to those who are "honored" with them, but we have, from a friendly correspondent, reported one at the Miramichi River, which was, in all respects, the right kind, conceived in a legitimate and orthodox spirit and carried out with credit and satisfaction to all concerned. The Rev. recipient and his estimable wife well deserve the regard manifested for them by their congenial guests.

TO BE REMEMBERED.—The date on the little slip of yellow paper pasted at the top of the first page, or on the wrapper. It indicates the time to which the subscription is paid and is placed there to inform subscribers when they should pay their subscriptions, which are due in advance. The printer ought to be promptly paid as the amount of subscription is small and he cannot afford to do without it. We commence a new volume to-day.

SHIPPING.—The brig Edinger, 264, Williams, from Fayal, arrived on Sunday last, consigned to Messrs. Gray, Bevan & Co., and went to load at Black Brook. The schooner, 499, from the same port, arrived on Tuesday, this being her third trip, and will remain during the winter for repairs.

The vessels cleared since November 2nd are the bark Mandarica, 785, Forth, for Penarth Roads with deals, by Messrs. R. A. J. Stewart, and the bark, 499, from the same port, consigned to Messrs. Gray, Bevan & Co., and will increase their shipments, as given last week, by over 200,000 feet.

MAIL ON BOARD A VESSEL FROM MIRAMICHI.—The barquentine Margaret Boyd, Robt. Spence master, 295 tons, arrived at Liverpool Oct. 15, from Miramichi on September 28th for Ayr. The captain reports heavy weather and that the vessel sprung a leak, and in consequence the crew mutinied, insisting, in spite of the entreaties of the Captain, on going on board a steamer, 295 tons, which arrived at Liverpool Oct. 15, from Miramichi on September 28th for Ayr. The captain reports heavy weather and that the vessel sprung a leak, and in consequence the crew mutinied, insisting, in spite of the entreaties of the Captain, on going on board a steamer, 295 tons, which arrived at Liverpool Oct. 15, from Miramichi on September 28th for Ayr.

YACHTS.—On the recommendation of the International Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. for the United States and British Provinces, the Clergymen of Chatham, with the exception of Messrs. G. H. Kitchin, London, extract of haddock shipped by Messrs. Miller of Derby, and canned fish by J. B. Snowball, Esq.

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Entertainment of the Dutch Reformers.

On Tuesday evening the Dutch Reformers held their weekly entertainment in the Masonic Hall. The choir was occupied by A. D. Shirreff, Esq., and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. L. Smith. Miss C. Johnston presided at the piano.

PROGRAMME.—"Hold the Fort," by the Choir. Address—By the Rev. Mr. McLean. Solo—"Beautiful Star," by Miss A. Davidson; accompaniment by Miss A. Shirreff.

"The Unfortunate Scholar," by Miss A. Davidson; accompaniment by Miss A. Shirreff. Solo—"Remember me, Love, in thy Prayers," by Miss Sarah Gillies; Accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

"To thy Heart O take me Back," by Miss Annie Shirreff; accompaniment by Miss A. Shirreff. Solo—"Men of Harlech," by the Choir.

Address—By Mr. Wm. Sinclair. Solo—"A Gay Old Irishman," by Mr. P. T. Murray; Accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

"Matrimonial Secrets," by Accompaniment by Annie Shirreff. Instrumental Music—By Miss C. Johnston.

"Please give me a Penny," by Miss Annie Shirreff. Solo—"Nancy Lee," by Miss Jessie Johnston; Accompaniment by Miss A. Shirreff.

"Moonlight on the Lake," by Miss A. Shirreff and Jessie Johnston; Accompaniment by Messrs. F. Brown and H. Patterson.

Gillies and Shirreff and H. Patterson. Address and Reading—After a short rest, Mr. L. J. Ferris recited the "Stammering Wife."

"Why do Summer Roses Fade," by Miss Annie Shirreff. Solo—"I've tried not to Love Thee," by Miss E. Burns; Accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

Address—By Mr. Wm. Johnston. Solo—"Nancy Lee," by Miss Jessie Johnston; Accompaniment by Miss A. Shirreff.

"Come where my Love lies Dreaming," by Miss A. Shirreff; Mary Anderson; Accompaniment by Miss A. Shirreff.

"Only a Dream of Home," by Miss A. Shirreff and J. Johnston. The Concert gave great satisfaction, and at about 10 o'clock the party started for home. The express and other wagons were again neatly packed, and after considerable fun on the road, enhanced, doubtless, by the threatened dissolution of the express wagon, the party arrived safely in Chatham about eleven p. m.

Municipal Councillors.—The following is a complete list of the Councillors returned at the late election in this County. The list last week contained all save those for Blissfield and Ludlow:—

Blissfield—Sam'l Freeze, Enoch Bamford. Ludlow—John L. Scofield, D. McLaughlin. Chatham—Wm. Lawlor, John Fotheringham.

Derby—T. W. Crocker, John Betts. Gleneg—Wm. McNaughton, James Fitzpatrick. Hardwicke—Jeremiah Sullivan, Geo. Fowle.

Ladlow—Kenneth Cameron, John Campbell. Nelson—John O'Brien, John Burchill. Newcastle—C. E. Burns, P. Hayes.

Northek—W. S. Brown, R. F. Whitney. The following are the names of the Municipal Councillors for Kent County:—

Richelieu—Daniel O'Leary, Gordon Livingston. Welford—Charles T. Walker, Charles McDonald. Harcourt—Andrew Dunn, Robert Hutchinson.

Causton—James P. Cain, Stephen O'Donnell. Acadieville—Urban Johnson, Sebastian Babins. Wellington—John C. Ross, Magloir Giroard.

Dundas—Charles Cormier, John Grady. St. Mary's—Daniel Lundy, Pacific Beliveau. St. Louis—Joseph L. Richard, John Richard.

RESTIGOUCHE.—The following were elected in the County of Restigouche. Those marked with an asterisk were members of the late Council:—

Dalhousie—H. A. Johnson and Robert Moffat called out by requisition and returned by acclamation. Colborne—F. P. Hamilton, Jr., Donald McMillan. No opposition.

Admission—Adam Ferguson, 113; Adam Duncan, 69. J. B. McKenna, Esq., member of the late Council, got 45 votes. Durham—R. Thomas, 91; J. McNeill, 84; Mr. Conroy, 95. A new man, and got 69 votes.

Free Grants Act Commissioner and "Labor Act" Commissioner for the Parish of Durham; and in the County of Gloucester—John Louis Legere to be "Labor Act" Commissioner for the Parish of Carleton.

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About three miles below Red Bank, Joseph Chaplin, who has his house about three months ago, has a new house erected, and is now occupying it.

Mr. George Sutherland, who keeps a general store, has made some improvements of a substantial character upon his farm and premises and intends continuing the same.

Messrs. Park have made extensive improvements in the way of new houses, etc. Mr. Murdoch Sutherland who purchased "The Park Homestead," some time ago, has built a neat store and made other improvements of a material character.

Adjoining Mr. Sutherland's the Presbyterians have completed a very neat manse, which is occupied by their popular pastor, the Rev. Mr. McCulloch.

The Roman Catholics of this place have also in course of erection, a comfortable residence for their Priest, this house is almost ready for occupancy.

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CHICAGO, which city we entered the following morning at 8 o'clock. Here we spent a couple of days, and during the time Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cameron was called upon, admiring the many fine buildings, and at 10.30 re-entrered upon the transcontinental journey by taking the cars of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Ry. for Omaha.

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DETROIT.—Transfer of the cars being made from Sarnia and baggage examined at Fort Snair on the latter side, we had our breakfast and breakfast, a stroll down Woodward Avenue, the principal thoroughfare of the city, was in order. This city gave us our first views of how Canada is spent in an American city, and some acquaintance to the Sabbath quietude of a Canadian country town, the rank business, almost as great as on weekdays, jostling the issuing church congregations seemed very incongruous. This Avenue is very handsome, lined on both sides with beautiful shade trees, horse-car and passenger cars, and extending a great distance on opposite outskirts of the city. Ten o'clock that night saw us on board the Michigan Central cars on our way to

CHICAGO, which city we entered the following morning at 8 o'clock. Here we spent a couple of days, and during the time Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cameron was called upon, admiring the many fine buildings, and at 10.30 re-entrered upon the transcontinental journey by taking the cars of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Ry. for Omaha.

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Free Grants Act Commissioner and "Labor Act" Commissioner for the Parish of Durham; and in the County of Gloucester—John Louis Legere to be "Labor Act" Commissioner for the Parish of Carleton.

above the bridge, has built a new house. About a mile further up Michael Taylor has finished a very fine house. A mile above the latter Jay Murray is making preparations for the erection of a new house on his farm.

About three miles below Red Bank, Joseph Chaplin, who has his house about three months ago, has a new house erected, and is now occupying it.

Mr. George Sutherland, who keeps a general store, has made some improvements of a substantial character upon his farm and premises and intends continuing the same.

Messrs. Park have made extensive improvements in the way of new houses, etc. Mr. Murdoch Sutherland who

ROUND THE MOON.

CHAPTER XI.

LUNAR LANDSCAPE.

At half-past two in the morning, the projectile was over the thirteenth lunar parallel and at the effective distance of 500 miles, reduced by the glasses to five. It still seemed impossible, however, that it could ever touch any part of the disc. Its motive speed, comparatively so moderate, was inexplicable to President Barbicane. At that distance from the moon it was not possible to see the surface of the globe. It was a phenomenon the cause of which escaped them again. Besides, time failed them to investigate the cause. All lunar relief was delving under the eyes of the travelers, and they would not lose a single detail. Under the glasses the disc appeared at the distance of five miles. What would an aeronaut, borne to this distance from the earth, distinguished on its surface? We cannot say, since the greatest ascent has not been more than 38,000 feet. Michel Ardan was watching heat the president, when he noticed long white lines, vividly lighted up by the direct rays of the sun. It was a succession of luminous furrows, very different from the usual furrows of Copernicus long before they ran parallel with each other. Michel, with his usual readiness, hastened to explain.

the Sea of Rains was at length passed. The mountains of Condamine and Fontaine remained—one on the right, the other on the left. That part of the disc beginning with 60° was becoming quite mountainous. The glasses brought them to within two miles, less than that separating the summit of Mont Blanc from the level of the sea. The whole region was bristling with spikes and circles. Towards the 60° Philotas stood predominant at a height of 5,500 feet with its elliptical crater, and seen from this distance, the disc showed a very fantastical appearance. Landscapes were presented to the eye under very different conditions from those on the earth, and also very inferior to them. The moon having no atmosphere the consequences arising from the absence of this gaseous envelope have already been shown. No twilight on her surface; night following day and day following night with the suddenness of a lamp which is extinguished or a lighted amid profound darkness,—no transition from cold to heat, the temperature falling in an instant from boiling point to the cold of space. Another consequence of this want of air is that absolute darkness reigns where the sun's rays do not penetrate. That which on earth is called diffusion of light, that luminous matter which the air holds in suspension, which creates the twilight and the daybreak, which produces the umbra and the penumbra, and all the magic of chiaroscuro, does not exist on the moon. Hence the hardness of contrast, which only admit of two colors, black and white. If a Salomonic sun were to shade his eyes from the sun's rays, the sky would seem absolutely black, and the stars would shine to him as on the darkest night. Judge of the impression produced on Barbicane and his three friends by this strange scene! Their eyes were confused. They could no longer grasp the respective distances of the different plains. A lunar landscape without the softening of the phenomena of chiaroscuro could not be rendered by an earthly landscape painter: it would be spots of ink on a white page—nothing more.

Barbican immediately enlightened his companion as to what he knew about lunar rifts. He knew that they were a kind of furrow found on every part of the disc which was not mountainous; that these furrows, generally isolated, measured from 400 to 500 leagues in length; that their breadth varied from 1,000 to 1,500 yards and that their borders were strictly parallel; but he knew nothing more either of their formation or their nature. Barbicane, through his glasses, observed these rifts with great attention. He noticed that their borders were formed of steep declivities; that they were long parallel ramparts, and with some small amount of imagination he might have admitted the existence of long lines of fortifications, raised by Salentine engineers. Of these different rifts some were perfectly straight, as if cut by a line; others were slightly curved, though still keeping their borders parallel; some crossed each other, some cut through craters; here they wound through ordinary craters, such as Poldonius or Petavius; there they wound through the sea, such as the Sea of Serenity.

What origin do they attribute to these rifts? That is a question difficult to solve. They are certainly anterior to the formation of craters and circles, for several have introduced themselves by breaking through their circular ramparts. Thus it may be that, contemporary with the latter geological epochs, they are due to the expansion of natural forces. But the projectile had now attained the 40° of lunar lat., at a distance not exceeding 400 miles. Through the glasses objects appeared to be only four miles distant. At this point, under their feet, rose Mount Helicon, 1,620 feet high, and around about the left rose moderate elevations, enclosing a small portion of the "Sea of Rains," under the name of the Gulf of Iris. The terrestrial atmosphere would have to be one hundred and seventy times more transparent than it is, to allow astronomers to make perfect observations on the moon's surface; but in the world in which the projectile floated no fluid intervened itself between the eye of the observer and the object observed. And so, Barbicane found himself carried to a greater distance than the most powerful telescopes had ever done before, either that of Lord Rosse or that of the Rocky Mountains. He was, therefore, under extremely favorable conditions for solving that question of the habitability of the moon; but the solution itself escaped him; he could distinguish nothing but desert beds, immense plains, and towards the north, arid mountains. Not a work betrayed the hand of man; not a ruin marked his course; not a group of animals was to be seen indicating life, even in a inferior degree. In no part was there an appearance of vegetation. Of the three kingdoms which share the terrestrial globe between them, one alone was represented on the lunar, and that the mineral.

Towards four in the morning, at the height of the fiftieth parallel, the distance was reduced to 300 miles. To the left ran a line of mountains capriciously shaped, lying in the full light. To the right, on the contrary, lay a black hollow, resembling a vast well, unfathomable and gloomy, drilled into the lunar soil. This hole was the "Black Lake;" it was Pluto, a deep circle which can be conveniently studied from the earth, between the last quarter and the new moon, when the shadows fall from west to east. This black color is rarely met with on the surface of the satellite. As yet it has only been recognized in the depths of the crater of Endymion, to the east of the Cold Sea, in the northern hemisphere, and at the bottom of Grimaldi's circle, on the equator, towards the eastern border of the orb. Photo is an annular mountain, situated in 31° north latitude and 9° east longitude. Its diameter is forty-seven miles long and thirty-two broad. Barbicane regretted that they were not passing directly above this opening. There was an abyss to follow, perhaps some mysterious phenomenon to surprise; but the projectile's course could not be altered. They rigidly submitted to the fate which awaited them. They could not guide a balloon, still less a projectile, when once enclosed within its walls. Towards five in the morning the northern limits of

years, by reason of the succession of equinoxes, will resign their part of popular stars, the one to Canopus in the southern hemisphere, the other to Vega in the northern. Imagining how it itself in the sublime infinity, amidst which the projectile was gravitating, like a new star created by the hand of man. From a natural cause, these constellations shone with a soft lustre; they did not twinkle, for there was no atmosphere which, by the intervention of its layers unequally dense and of different degrees of humidity, produces this scintillation. These stars were soft eyes, looking out into the dark night, amidst the silence of absolute space. Long did the travelers stand mute, watching the constellated firmament, upon which the moon, like a vast screen, made an enormous black hole. But at length a painful sensation drew them from their watchings. This was an intense cold, which soon covered the inside of the glass of the scintillations with a thick coating of ice. The sun was no longer warming the projectile with its direct rays, and thus it was losing the heat stored up in its walls by degrees. This heat was rapidly evaporating into space by radiation, and a considerably lower temperature was the result. The humidity of the interior was changed into ice upon contact with the glass, preventing all observation. Nichol consulted the thermometer and saw that it had fallen to seventeen degrees (centigrade) below zero. So that, in spite of the many reasons for economizing, Barbicane, after having begged light from the gas, was also obliged to beg for heat. The projectile's low temperature was no longer endurable. Its tenants would have been frozen to death. "Well!" observed Michel, "we cannot reasonably complain of the monotony of our journey! What variety we have had, at least in temperature. Now we are blinded with light and saturated with heat, like the Indians of the Pampas! Now plunged into profound darkness, amidst the cold like the Esquimaux of the north pole. No, indeed! I have no right to complain; nature does wonders in our honor."

"But," asked Nichol, "what is the temperature outside?" "Exactly that of the planetary space," replied Barbicane. "Then," continued Michel Ardan, "would not this be the time to make the experiment which we dared not attempt, when we were drowned in the sun's rays?" "It is now or never," replied Barbicane, "for we are in a good position to verify the temperature of space, and see if Fourier or Poullet's calculations are exact." "In any case it is cold," said Michel. "See the steam of the interior is condensing on the glasses of the scintillations. If the fall continues, the vapor of our breath will fall in snow around us." "Let us prepare a thermometer," said Barbicane. "We may imagine that an ordinary thermometer would afford no result under the circumstances in which this instrument was to be exposed. The warmer would have been frozen in its wall, as below forty-two degrees below, it is no longer liquid. But Barbicane had furnished himself with a spirit thermometer on Wafferdin's system, which gives the minima of excessively low temperatures. Before beginning the experiment, this instrument was compared with an ordinary one, and then Barbicane prepared to use it. "How shall we set about it?" asked Nichol. "Nothing is easier," replied Michel Ardan, who was never at a loss. "We open the scintilla rapidly; throw out the instrument; it follows the projectile with exemplary docility; and a quarter of an hour after, draw it in." "With the hand?" asked Barbicane. "With the hand," replied Michel. "Well then, my friend, do not expose yourself," answered Barbicane, "for the hand that you draw in again will be nothing but a stump frozen and deformed by the frightful cold." "Really?" "You will feel as if you had had a terrible burn, like that of iron at a white heat; for whether the heat leaves our bodies bristly or enters bristly, it is exactly the same thing. Besides, I am not at all certain that the objects we have thrown out are still following us." "Why not?" asked Nichol. "Because, if we are passing through an atmosphere of the slightest density, these objects will be retarded. Again the darkness prevents our seeing if they still float around us. But in order not to expose ourselves to the loss of our thermometer, we will fasten it to the instrument, and can then more easily pull it back again."

Barbican's advice was followed. The scintilla rapidly opened, Nichol threw out the instrument which was held by a short cord, so that it might be more easily drawn up. The scintilla had not been opened more than a second, but that second had sufficed to let in most intense cold. "The devil!" exclaimed Michel Ardan, "it is cold enough to freeze a white bear." Barbicane waited until half an hour had elapsed, which was more than time enough to allow the instrument to fall to the level of the surrounding temperature. Then it was rapidly pulled in. Barbicane calculated the quantity of spirits of wine overflowed into the little phial soldered to the lower part of the instrument, and said— "A hundred and forty degree centigrade (218° Fahr.) below zero!" M. Poullet was right and Fourier wrong. That was the undoubted temperature of the starry space. Such is, perhaps, that of the lunar continents, when the orb is lighted by the radiation of all the heat which fifteen days of sun have poured into her. (To be continued.)

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