

TERMS of the Carleton Sentinel per annum, \$1.50, cash payment in advance. \$2.10 paid within the year. Clubs of 10, \$15, and one to the sender of the club.

**Special Notice.**—The present system of directing the Sentinel, requires the necessity of rendering bills. Every subscriber, by reference to the little yellow label, will see how he stands, and a word will explain the whole. Thus, if he finds after his name, say "J. M.," it means that he has paid up to June 1865, and consequently owes one cent. If the date be "Sept. 6," he has paid up to September 1865, or if instead of a date he finds a number, thus "865," it means he has paid to number 865 of the paper, or to the 12th of August, and the number will indicate when he has paid up to the 1st of January, 1865, which was \$24, or to what extent beyond that time.

When subscribers find that they are over one year in arrears, they may consider it an intimation that unless immediately attended to the paper will be stopped, and proper steps taken to recover the amount of \$25, which is the price when not paid within the year.

\*Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1865.

### The New Foundry.

We had occasion a short time since to pen a paragraph respecting the new casting house of Messrs. Small & Fisher, in this town. Then the establishment was only in progress; we have now pleasure in referring to it as completed and in "running order," and hail it the consummation of a most praiseworthy enterprise, and as a valuable and desirable addition to the industrial establishments of Woodstock. Hitherto, Woodstock, in regard to the manufacturing enterprises, been second only to St. John of all the towns and cities of the Province, with the exception of Iron Foundries, of which Fredericton for some time has had three and Chatham two, and, therefore, in point of number, ahead of us, and St. Andrews and Moncton one and, therefore, in point of number, equal to us; but then it is only just to say that, so far as we can understand, Mr. Hay has done more business at his establishment than have all the Foundries in Fredericton, and certainly far more than the one in St. Andrews. Of course we do not take into consideration in this connection the Charcoal Iron Co.'s works. Woodstock now stands foremost, outside of St. John, of every town in the Province in the number and extent of her manufacturing establishments. But this is a digression, and we come back to Messrs. Small & Fisher and their furnace which, on Saturday last, they charged for the first time for actual work, the result being of the most satisfactory nature. We do not sufficiently understand the matter to speak positively, but to the uninitiated it seemed that the rapidly with which the broken pigs were converted first into molten liquid form, and then, in the moulds, into the shape and comeliness of parts of stoves and other articles, was surprising. From the time the furnace was charged until the drawing off commenced was just 18 minutes, and when 25 minutes had elapsed most of the flasks had been opened and the perfect casting exposed and examined, and in a very brief further space of time the casting of the day, some 500 lbs., had been run in. The castings, we observed, came from the moulds remarkably smooth and free from defects.

The proprietors have chosen a most eligible and convenient site for their works, being on the corner of College, near Orange street, sufficiently out of the way of the general business and residences of the town, and yet near enough, and convenient of approach, to suit their own and the public convenience. The buildings, which appear on the outside small, are found on entering them to be at once roomy and compact, while the arrangements are most convenient and such as to make the most of the interior space. On the ground are the casting room, engine room and forge, the first named being lit by roof windows, and embracing the two essentials of airiness and good light. Above the engine-room are two good-sized flats suitable for mould makers, forges, the necessary machinery for preparing plough woods, &c.

The engine, an high pressure upright one of six horse power, works beautifully, taking up scarcely any room, and makes less noise, in its motion, than an ordinary sewing machine. The furnace, the flasks, the moulds, and all the other apparatus have been prepared after the most approved models. In the construction of the mould board plan, novel in this place, we believe, is adopted; they are run in moulds and made of old iron plates, this method not only saves a large amount of trouble in the preparation of the moulds, but ensures much greater nicety of casting, making the lines more bold, distinct, and accurate.

We hope that the proprietors will meet with that encouragement which will make their investment a paying one; of this there can be but little doubt when the extent of country to be supplied is taken into account, and the amount of stoves and such were annually imported into the County is remembered. Indeed we should judge that the demand for this class of goods must be sufficient to keep three or four Foundries in constant and profitable employment.

As the population increases, and as people learn that they are fast learning, that it is to their own interest to encourage domestic manufactures, and to assist those enterprises which employ labor and expend capital in the County, so there will be an increasing demand for the home made article. The productions of these Iron Foundries are necessities, entering largely into the articles in every day domestic use, and also in the construction and running of mills and more or less into the prosecution of every branch of industry. The growth of this industry in this County has been at once rapid and sure. In 1851 Carleton County produced—Mr. Hay's Foundry—iron castings and machinery valued at \$600, while in 1861 they had increased to \$14,000. In 1864 Charlotte County produced \$4,200, only \$200 more than in 1851; Westmorland, \$12,325—none in 1851; Northumberland produced \$22,000 in '61 against \$300 in '51; St. John \$281,300 in '61 against \$70,000 in '51; and York \$11,000 in '61 against \$1,000 in '51.

We are glad that a few years ago there were some somewhere near St. John, stoves alone to the value of \$4,000; they were generally sold on credit but were ultimately paid for and at pretty large prices; this shows how the trade may be pushed when there is an extra stock on hand, and as well as proving the large market. The manifest advantage to buyers purchasing stoves from the Foundry at home, where they can be supplied with any parts or pieces which may become destroyed, and where they can at all events trade on equally good terms, is plain. The great advantage of buying a home made in preference to an imported piece of casting is that the buyer saves 18 per cent. duty; and of buying a Woodstock casting in preference to one made in any other part of the Province is that he saves the expense of freight and transhipment, besides keeping the money at home and helping create a home market.

We have diverged somewhat from the ordinary mode of noticing a local enterprise and digressed widely into general principles and the facts stated, as a whole, may not prove uninteresting—they are far from unimportant.

From G. W. Vanwart, Esq., agent for Tobin's Express, we have late Boston papers. Also from Small & Fisher, agents for Brown & Bradbury's Express, like favors.

### The Tea Meeting.

Some four hundred persons, comprising, we were pleased to observe, representatives of every sect in town, attended the Wesleyan Tea Meeting on Tuesday evening. The result every way was a realization of the anticipations indulged in during the preparations. Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies who, as one speaker observed, "displayed such wondrous energy" in providing the needful for the occasion. After the tables had been spread and, with the hall, decorated in the afternoon they presented a magnificent appearance; we have never seen flowers used in decoration so profusely in Woodstock as upon this occasion, and the character of the flowers used is one of the best and most conclusive evidences of a growth of a refined and cultivated taste. Here there were dahlias, asters, stocks, verbenas, and other of the choicest flowers, and specimens of the kinds of which any city connoisseur would be proud—furnished not from one garden but from some dozen gardens. In point of variety, quality and skill of combination the contributions of Dr. Connell were the most noticeable. At a refreshment table, prepared by and under the direction of Mrs. L. P. Fisher, there was a grand display of fruits; peaches, pears, oranges and grapes, imported—but these were subordinate in appearance to the native fruit, apples, musk and water melons, &c., of a splendid growth and finely ripened. A novelty in the shape of a bower of green covering an imitation moss-covered wall (formed of an earthen jar built round with stones) occupied one corner of the Hall. Here Miss Lizzie Hay acted out the daughter of Samaria at—such is the title given it—"Jacob's well," and with her best smiles invited the thirsty to drink from the well on the orthodox dead head principle of paying for what they drank. Over the platform the national flags were suspended.

At six o'clock the tables were thickly crowded. "The bubbling and loud hissing urns" were sending up their fragrant vapors, and the presiding ladies and their satellites were actively engaged, it might seem to an on-looker, cranning their visitors, who were making the most enormous and good natured efforts to find storage for the freight. The natural development of capacity in this direction in some people is a wonder in natural philosophy that we can't comprehend. After the eating and drinking proper was over the tables were removed and the intellectual features of the occasion were brought into play. There was a choir, under the leadership of L. P. Fisher, Esq., with melodious accompaniment by Miss Connell and Miss Baird, and violin by Mr. McKeeney, which during the evening displayed some most excellent music combining a varied and appropriate selection, of which a solo by Mrs. John Leary, who sang "Tenting on the old Camp ground," was an attractive feature and elicited great applause. Then there was a portion of the Woodstock Band, and they made the Hall ring with some, if not soul stirring yet limb stirring music. Note—If dancing is wrong, why have music that compels people's limbs to go twirling and twirling in imaginary waltzes and dances?—And then again there were speeches. Hon. Charles Connell, we should have said before, presided and made a few noteworthy remarks. He was followed by Rev. Messrs. Blackney, McLeod, Stappan, Glass, and Messrs. J. R. Harley, W. Lindsay, Johnson, of Halifax, Samuel Watts, R. A. Hay, and L. P. Fisher. Everything went off to a charm, and everybody went home well pleased so the Ladies of Carleton County had again so nobly sustained their reputation for being so entirely at home in getting up affairs of this kind. There are, no doubt, individuals whose exertions claim a special notice, but where every one did all they could, and when all did so well it would be unwise to individualize.

We understand the net receipts amounted to the handsome sum of \$240.

**HORSE STEALING.** We need not tell our readers, become alarmingly prevalent, and as the prospect is that some parties will this fall be put upon their trial at the Circuit Court, charged with that crime, it is to be hoped that such cases will receive a thorough sifting, and parties found guilty will be made such examples of as may lead to greater respect for law on the part of the dissolute stragglers who find their way into this County. The same remark applies to other criminal cases, for there is no doubt that a degree of laxity toward criminals has prevailed of late years, the effect of which has been most prejudicial to the peace and safety of society and property, and in some cases, doubtless, has encouraged crime. We hope that the Crown Officer who takes charge of the business at the approaching Court will be a man of energy as well as of legal ability.

We may add that one Felix Clarence, late an American soldier, was examined before Mr. Justice Raymond on Wednesday last, and committed to take his trial at the Circuit Court on the charge of having feloniously stolen a horse, the property of Mr. Gallivan of Simonds.

A horse was found some ten days ago by Mr. George Vanwart, tied to the woods near Hon. Mr. Peirley's farm, was taken care of by Mr. V., was advertised, and the owner came and claimed him—it was Mr. Otis, of Southampton, we believe—alleging that the horse had been stolen. Subsequently, on Thursday last, Mr. Vanwart with others found the above named Clarence in the woods near the same place, and near by tied another horse which was, he Clarence represented, his own, he having purchased him in the States. He then went off taking the horse with him. Mr. Gallivan lost his horse on Wednesday night. He and others went out and took up different stations on the Howland road to watch. Finally, at Custance's at the Station, they fell in with Clarence who, after some conversation and consultation, told them where the horse they were looking for was, and he was found at the place indicated, in the woods, near where Mr. Vanwart had seen the same horse on Thursday in the possession of the prisoner. Clarence told Gallivan at the Station that he had obtained the horse for a balance of \$40 due him by another party for a horse trade.

BEANS.—Wm. Lindsay, Esq., J. P., took the affidavits to the killing of seven beans on last Saturday. By the way the old story was that the bear was the enemy of the "poor back settler." This year, so far as we learn, it is the front settlers upon whose fields the bears prey. It is said these bears come from Miramichi and the northern counties, and it may be that their tastes and feelings being refined in those districts, they consequently come to the river searching for the higher phases of civilization.

R. AHERN, Esq., states that some twenty bears have been killed in Perth this season; twelve being killed in one week by the Messrs. Iman and Larlee. Mr. Hayward, Esq., states he has cut off the noses from thirteen bears for one man since June. Mr. Robert Phillips, of Northampton, has killed nine bears.

By request of Inspector Frezee, who will be present, a meeting of Carleton County Teachers' Institute will be held in Mr. Milberry's school room, Woodstock, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday the 16th inst.

### Consistency.

The Government of the Province is supposed to be, when in power, the representative of the whole people. Certainly they have a right to expect to have their actions judged by the whole people. The late Government were subject to many weaknesses; their occasional peccadilloes were annoying to their friends, and greatly causes of rejoicing and indignation to their enemies. But they maintained a certain amount of consistency, and the actions of the Government, as such, and its policy was not, on great and national questions, widely different from the avowed policy of its individual members. Two things we are assured they studied—to improve the Provincial status, to make us greater, richer and better; and to preserve intact, and increase in all proper respects, the union in sentiment and feeling, as well as in political connection, between the Parent State and Colonies. Judged by the same standard, the present Government has exposed itself to the most grave charges. Its short history has been full of inconsistencies as between the members forming the Government and that Government as a body. On the subjects of Railroads, Militia, Currency, Post Office, and so almost ad infinitum the policy of the Government has not been the policy of the members of the Government; but it has remained for their later action to demonstrate not only this feature of inconsistency, but to do that, the late Government has got credit for not doing it, which was calculated—which has had the effect—of belittling the Province at home and abroad; of doing that which is calculated materially to weaken the ties which ally us to England.

Here we have Ministers individually expressing themselves not unfavorable to Union with Canada, and expressing this opinion for their people, while at the same time they do violence to that opinion, do violence to the feelings of the people of the Province, do violence to the truth by telling the British Government, virtually, in their despatch, that the people of this Province do not want any closer political connection with Canada; that the Province is well enough off as it is. It would seem as if the Government went out of its way to misrepresent facts to the British Government for the sole purpose of insulting that Government because it had expressed itself warmly in favor of Confederation. Such unworthy feelings may not have induced the Ministers of Council, but such an inference might fairly be drawn. How have the mighty fallen! A Government a few weeks ago so strong, so learned, so ingenious, so patriotic, now requiring all the sophistry of its remaining friends to shield it from the charge of willingness to give the Province over into the hands of the American Republic. A Government expending its talent in the production of a masterpiece of documentary statesmanship, when produced received only the qualified approval of its personal friends but which all admit a perfunctory effort notable for, to say the least, a misconception of facts, for a most undignified reference to the London Times, and a spirit of antagonism to the Imperial Government.

We are glad to find that our remarks, last week, about the proposed change in our school system has led to some enquiry, and that we have ourselves received some information on the subject which we did not at the time of our former writing possess. The proposition about to be submitted to the people, did not, we learn, emanate from the Board of Education or from the Government, and, therefore, is not, as was suggested it might be, a "political fever." And we find by reference to the School Law that the difficulty which presented itself last week has been provided against, and that by adopting the assessment principle the County may actually get more money from the Province, proportionally, than it now gets. We will quote the law, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th sections of the Act passed April 6, 1858:—

Whenever any County, Parish, District, or Municipality, determines to provide for the support of the Schools therein by assessment, such assessment shall be levied and collected in the same manner in all respects as other County or Parish rates.

If the Council of any Municipality determines to support their Schools by assessment, they shall have power to make such bye laws as they shall deem necessary to levy and collect such assessment.

Every County or Municipality adopting the assessment principle, shall receive a sum equal to the amount so raised, if it shall not exceed the average of one thousand dollars to each Parish, but the whole shall be expended in the payment of salaries of Teachers.

A public meeting of the rateable inhabitants of any Parish or District may be called by the Trustees of the written application of twenty or more resident freeholders or householders in any School District, by notice advertised at least five days in a Newspaper published in the Parish or District, if any, and in five or more of the most public places of the Parish, or two of the District, for the purpose of determining upon the propriety of raising the necessary amount of money required for School purposes.

The care with which the Empress has been built with the view of suitable character and class of the intended new steamer, the travelling public will not, we think, have any cause to be dissatisfied with the accommodations of the river route next year. —Globe.

An Indian has been arrested, and taken to Toronto, charged with killing, roasting, and eating his own child.

There is a story started that J. Wilkes Booth is still alive, and living in Scotland under an assumed name. The story says that the man who for both was an accomplice, and the real destroyer of Mr. Lincoln, was his way to Europe in a vessel, on which he engaged passage at Baltimore.

A fire broke out in Fredericton on Thursday morning, almost totally destroying two houses, and the street, owned by Messrs. Sloan and McGee.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree ordering the reduction of the Russian army from the semi-military to the ordinary peace footing.

The Emperor of Russia, in reply to the request of the Pope that the Archbishop of Warsaw and the bishop of Vienna be allowed to leave the interior of Russia and return to their dioceses, informed the Papal Government that the latter permission would never be given them.

A pretty accurate estimate of the deflation of Edward B. Ketchum has now been arrived at, and it foits up the enormous amount of four million two hundred thousand dollars.

A French peasant has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obtaining money by pretending he had extraordinary influence with the authorities, and could secure farm produce from injury by hailstorms, and obtain other benefits for his favorites.

The flinging of agricultural laborers in Mecklenburg, Germany, is abolished.

### Municipal Council.

It was so late on Thursday when the Council adjourned, that we could not get any of the proceedings of this paper. We shall publish them fully next week. They passed a resolution providing for a bye-law, when necessary, to give effect to the expression of the opinion of the people; appointed a committee, and gave it orders to proceed at once with the enlargement of the Court House, according to plans submitted, made by Mr. Stoddard—cost estimated at \$1,200; and on hearing a paper read from E. C. Frezee, Esq., Inspector of Schools, pointing out the advantages of the taxation principle, adopted a resolution providing for getting the opinion of the people upon it, at the next Parish elections.

Mr. Ketchum has recovered his horse which was stolen some weeks since. He got him at St. Francis, where we believe he was taken and left by the thief. This case is a proof in favor of advertising. Mr. Ketchum, immediately on losing his horse, had posters printed and circulated. He asked our advice as to the utility of advertising the horse in the SENTINEL.

We merely state to him that the SENTINEL circulating largely along the border and through the counties, an advertisement would be very likely to bring information of the missing horse. Acting upon the suggestion the advertisement was inserted, and the consequence was that weeks afterward, when Mr. K. had given up hopes of hearing of his animal, and after he had been called hither and yonder to a variety of places by false reports, he got a letter from a gentleman at River St. Francis, who takes the SENTINEL, stating that a horse answering the description of the advertisement was there; and there sure enough the horse was. So much for his vesting in the advertising columns of a widely circulated newspaper.

Dr. Jack, President of the University, was in town on Saturday and Sunday last.

On Saturday he made an informal visit to the Grammar School and at Mr. McCly's request examined a number of the classes, giving the young men a thorough drilling. Dr. expressed himself as having been greatly pleased with the evidences of close attention to their studies and to the dictates of their preceptor by the pupils.

The firing by the Rifle Company for the Fisher Medal took place on Wednesday. The following were the highest scores made. The day was fine, and the attendance very good. M. McLeod, 37 points; Ensign Boyer, 29; B. Bull, 27; Lt. Baird, 23; Sergeant Payson, 22; Fourrier and Pettit, 20 each.

We are glad to learn that the efforts to form a Fire Company has proved successful, and that an efficient corps has been enrolled some 70 strong. Geo. Strickland has been chosen Foreman. With good and judicious officers, spirited and active men, and all necessary restrictions removed we anticipate that "Rescue No. 2" will prove a great benefit to the town.

We are under obligations to W. M. Buck, Esq., for late Irish papers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Dr. Smith has handed us HARPER'S MONTHLY for September, forwarded from Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Boston general agents for Harper's publications. This number is, as usual, well filled, its letter press faithfully as graphically illustrated by the best professors of the pencil and graver. Its contents are varied as follows:—

September: A trip to Bolle Bluff and the Dead Sea of the West; Love in a Hospital; Miss Pink's first season; Niagara in Spring; Sketches of social life in China; Tom Mallory's revenge; Anecdotes of the House of Stuart; The Armada; The Holmsman; Street education; Margaret Brown; Hannah Franthon's sweet heart. Our mutual friend; Recollections of an old Foreigner.

Messrs. Williams & Co. have also sent us the September number of HOURS AT HOME. This work continues to maintain the character we have several times given it, and all those who appreciate Religious and useful literature will be glad to find it in the hands of the publisher, Scribner & Co., New York, for this addition to the monthly literature of the day. Contents:—

Dangers and Demands of the new era; Geoffrey the Lollard; The Home-coming; The Bands of Orion; George Pond House; The Spirit of the Spirit's call; Nobility's Heroes; Social aspects of the Thirty Years War; The sea of Galilee; By Summer Woods; A passage from the life of an inventor; Mr. Lincoln's favorite poem and alliter; Magnificent Song of John; Hero-worship on Lake Lucerne; Sir Walter Scott and his Biography; The wonders of Photography; Elm-blossoms; Brown studies; Short sermons for Sunday-School Teachers; The new-birth; Brigadier-General Ransom; Toast to the Bee; White Lilies.

Single subscriptions \$3 a year. Address this office, or Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

### EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Messrs. Hatheway & Small have again hired the yard in Carleton in which the "Empress" was built, and are purchasing timber, preparatory to laying down a first class steamer for the service of the Province. They propose to commence work at an early day. The care with which the Empress has been built with the view of suitable character and class of the intended new steamer, the travelling public will not, we think, have any cause to be dissatisfied with the accommodations of the river route next year. —Globe.

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Nearly six million people visited the New York Central Park in 1864.

A horse in Boston on some green paper showed signs of being a horse.

The atrocious proceedings of the Chinese pirates on the west coast of China have called forth strenuous measures for their suppression. Two gunboats, the Haughty and Opussum, have been on the cruise along the coast, and have succeeded in burning several of the piratical junks.

Great preparations are being made in St. Petersburg to celebrate the installation of the new Czar with as his heir apparent to the throne.

The steward of ship Ariadne jumped overboard, on the passage from Prince Edward's Island to Liverpool, while under the influence of liquor, and was eaten by a shark before a boat could get to him.

It is said that the Emperor of the French will not allow the Prince Imperial to confess in the ordinary way, but that a number of questions, drawn up by his Majesty, are put by the fathers confessor to the Prince in the presence and hearing of a third person. No other questions are allowed.

The emigration from the port of Cork alone of persons, whose destination is the United States, has been ascertained to be present fully 1,000 per week. The average number of transatlantic steamers calling at Queenstown for passengers is eight in a fortnight.

The prorogation of Parliament to the 1st of November next, sets at rest the rumors of an early session. It is believed that Parliament will not be summoned before the middle of January.

It is said that the largest diamond in the world is in the possession of the Rajah of Malan, in the Island of Borneo. It is the size of a large hen's egg. The Governor of Batavia has offered him two large birds-of-war, fully equipped and armed, and a sum of £150,000 for it, but the Rajah has said no.

At about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, a coach drove up to the New York Hospital, and a patient was admitted suffering, he said from having swallowed his false teeth. The man was in a fearful agony, feeling the teeth cutting his bowels. The resident surgeon made an examination, but could discover nothing, and the man was sent away unrelieved. His teeth were afterwards found in his bed, and he then felt better.

Steam-engines to the value of £900,671 were exported from Great Britain during the first six months of this year, as against £733,155 in the same period of last year.

A civil engineer, named Bouguie has, it is said, solved the problem of steamboat traveling on canals. His invention is to be first tried on the canal from Mons to Conde.

A door-step at the late residence of Dr. Pritchard, the murderer, at Edinburgh, has been taken for relics.

In this country we are discussing the political rights of the colored people. In Haiti the negro revolutionists are demanding that all white residents shall be declared all governmental privileges.

The fruit of Nova Scotia will be very small this year. Many orchards in Annapolis Valley from which a large number of apples have been annually gathered will not yield twenty barrels this year.

We understand that H. M. S. Urgent may shortly be expected at Halifax from Portsmouth with troops for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Bealieu. The ship left Portsmouth on the 24th ult.

Jerusalem begins to put on the appearance and life of a modern city, without losing her ancient landmarks. American and English hotels, French barber shops, and Italian wine stores drive a brisk business among the ruins of the sacred places, and the outskirts of the city are commencing to be studied with elegant villas and gardens in the European style.

Sixteen competitors started for the London Swimming Club annual match, on Monday morning. The winner swam the distance, 1,000 yards, in 17 minutes and a half. Three of the men, who had become faint-hearted at an early period of the struggle, took to a boat, and came ashore. The rest of the competitors, wrapped in a blanket, amidst the derisive cheers of the spectators.—Eng. Paper.

The Taunton Gazette says Walks Richmond of East Taunton, who is 77 years old, this season, reaped 40 bushels of wheat, and bound the whole in 60 bundles, making his own hands, in one hour.

There is a strange rumor about regarding the journey of the King of Spain to Madrid to see his dying father. It is said that he was watched by a large number of police, and that telegraphic orders were sent to the authorities of all the towns through which he passed to keep a careful eye on his movements, and that police agents were sent to the special train on which he was traveling.

There has been a large amount of collier and iron workers from South Wales to the United States during the last few months.

The pleasing intelligence comes from Alexandria that the cholera had entirely disappeared in that city, and that the public health was fully improving.

### Colonial News.

The great local event of the day was the boat race this morning. This race was to have taken place at the Victoria Park, on Wednesday, but was postponed on account of the weather. The following were the boats that contested the course: Thetis; James A. Harding; Geo. B. McCallan; Amphitrite.

The Thetis and Amphitrite are shells, the McCallan is in Indiantown; the Harding in Carleton; the McCallan is owned in Boston, but was built by Coyle; the Amphitrite belongs to Mr. Howland; the Thetis was built by himself and rowed by a Carleton crew. The friends of the McCallan were confident of success and backed her heavily against the field. There was very little being said about the other boats, although great interest was felt in the race, inasmuch as the relative merits of hulls and shells were to be tested, and, besides, the local rivalry of Indiantown and Carleton was greatly excited. The Colonial impression, however, was favorable to Indiantown, inasmuch as shell boats are, as a rule, considered faster than lapstrakes.

The race was to be run from Red's Point round Patridge Island and back to the Point, but as it was considered too rough outside for light boats, the course was changed, and the boats run from Red's Point around a buoy about midway between the Beacon and the Island, then up the harbour around Nixy Island and back to the Point. The start was very fine—the Thetis shot ahead, the McCallan followed, and the Harding was third. The Thetis was in the lead, however, gradually pulled up and passed the McCallan long before the first turning point was reached. The turn was well made, but in the rough water the Carleton boat ran ahead of Thetis, and the latter only gained her former position when they reached the weir behind Sand Point. From this up and around the Island the Thetis and Harding were close together, the former leading, and the McCallan a short distance behind the Harding. In the rough water some obstruction was caused by the Thetis running in close on the weir, and both her opponents came up to her. She soon got clear, however, and the two boats were together, each being ahead in turn. At the Emperor's wharf they were bow and bow, but a few quick strokes told on the light boat, and she got to about her own length ahead of the Harding, the McCallan was in a few seconds more, and the Amphitrite in a few seconds more. The first boat did the four and a half miles in twenty-nine minutes, and the last boat was not twenty seconds behind.

The Thetis and Amphitrite were the best of the race, and the Harding was the worst. The Thetis was one of the best constructed vessels of the kind in this harbor. It has given quite an impetus to an interesting aquatic sport, and we should not be surprised to find, as one result of it, that a lively interest will be taken in boat racing for some time. The Jas. A. Harding is a splendid boat, probably one of the best ever built here, but it yet remains to be shown that a "lapstrake" can be built to beat a "skelton." —Globe.

On a public occasion at Truro N. S., Sir George Middleton thus expressed himself on Confederation:—

"Important, however, as this subject [Tenure of Office] may be, it is for the moment merely secondary to those events you allude to, as manifesting a better understanding of the relations of these Provinces to each other and to Great Britain, mark with your eyes the great step taken to strengthen by every possible means the ties which unite you to Great Britain; and, as the hour has arrived in which you will be called on to prove the sincerity and strength of that wish, I am desirous of not leaving your Province without a decided expression of my own convictions."

I was from the first amongst those who hoped to see the Union of the British Empire on this side of the Atlantic, formed by a more Federal Convention of different Provinces, but by the amalgamation of all in one nation, with one common Legislature resembling the English Parliamt. and by the obliteration of all Provincial boundaries. I am aware now how unpopular such opinions are in these Provinces, where the great majority are disposed to cling above all things to their own Provincial Legislatures.

Individually, however, I still adhere to the wish I expressed publicly at Montreal, that if the people of these Provinces had in them the stuff wherewith to make a nation, it should be the foundation of mutual confidence, and not of special guarantees against the encroachments of each.

Other. It may be that such a period will arrive, but I presume the leading politicians of the different Provinces understand better how far it was possible to go at present, and abstained from futile attempts to go farther.

I, nevertheless, feel that, in the event of Confederation being accomplished, the Maritime Provinces would enter such Union in a shape more respectable and influential, if they could do so, as one unit, as a whole, than as such. Union could now be formed except as an auxiliary to the larger.

Practically, however, the question seems at last narrowed to this point—Whether it is possible, or is not possible, to withdraw from the appeal of Her Majesty's Government and the general statement of the British people? It would be neither truthful nor grateful to deny that they are entitled to voice in shaping their destiny, and they have so largely contributed to make Nova Scotia what she is—more especially at a moment when the British Government has spoken out so plainly and asserted its determination to defend these Provinces with all the resources of the Empire.

That declaration involves the acceptance virtually of nine-tenths of the risk and cost of such defence in the event of a prolonged and serious attack. Under these circumstances it does appear to me that Her Majesty's Government is in a position to urge on claiming for Great Britain a "just authority" to urge on you whatever she thinks calculated to assist in making that defence effectual.

Confederation appears to Her Majesty's Government to be the means most effectual for that purpose, and without alluding to the alternative that may await Nova Scotia, should the loyalty which you justly claim for yourselves in your address, should more cheerfully to accept the advice tendered by so friendly an Arbitrator. It may be that you would prefer to remain as you are, and to continue to seek to serve yourselves with more selfish purposes, which only look large now because, for the moment, they are nearest to your view.

If I were to remain amongst you, I would think it my duty to do so, and to do so, I wish with my sense of right on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and expediency on that of yourselves—to promote by all means in my power the accomplishment of the objects, which Her Majesty's Government has expressed its earnest desire to attain.

I make this avowal, because I am reluctant to leave you under any false or inadequate impression, which you might otherwise entertain, as to my wishes or views on a subject so important, if you desire your intelligence from any less reliable source than myself, or the members of my council.

At the same time I feel that I have done my duty towards you by putting forward on all just occasions the special claims of this Province for consideration in such a manner as leaves me no reason to suppose they will be overlooked or misundrestood.

A RIDE ALONG THE ST STEPHEN BRANCH RAILWAY.—Last week part of a day was pleasantly employed in riding along the St. Stephen Railway, where riding was convenient, and when not walking, and visiting the different sections where men are at work. Close by the town, between the river and Mr. Chalmers's residence, the road is graded—and looks like a railroad—all but the "Sleepers," the "ballast," and the "Cars" with Locomotive ahead.

Within a mile or so of the town, there is a splendid piece of stone masonry going on—the building of a six feet arched culvert—the culvert spans the