POOR COPY

Communicated

[We cannot refuse to publish the following over Capt. Brown's signature. We have always entertained the opinion, however, that the Kincardineshire Colony had been treated with exceptional favor by our Government. —EDS. SEN.]

FRIDHEM FARM, WOODSTOCK, Nov. 4th, 1876.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Sentinel:

Dear Sir,—I have been for over two months trying in vain to get any honorable or honest redress from the Government of Governor of New Brunswick, Canada, in regard to the New Kincardineshire Colony wrongs.

I would long since have published the full particulars and details of said wrongs, except that as said details abound in most grave accusations against the Government of New Brunswick, Canada, I, in the interest of the Province at large, would rather first make a general appeal to the country to aid me in getting the said grievances adjusted before, "perhaps unnecessarily," handing a lamentable string of ominous facts and charges over to the general comment of the Colonial and British Press.

In the meantime, however, I being discouraged by the utter indifference of both the Government and the Governor of New Brunswick, in regard to the honorable and honest adjustment of said wrongs, feel myself justified in continuing my negotiations for the exodus of the New Kincardineshire Colony to the United States or elsewhere; and I feel the more pressed in this matter as the Government Journals apparently refuse to publish even my simple appeal to the country to aid in seeing justice done to both the Colonists and myself, and so evade the consequences of an appeal with full details to the British Press and the Imperial Government.

Hoping you will favor the Colonists and myself by giving the appeal the fullest publicity, I remain, dear sir,

Yours, very respectfully,
W. BROWN.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WHY NOT?

MR. EDITOR,—Permit me, through your paper, to ask Prof. Snow to give the public a chance again, if possible, to listen to the 200 Juveniles sing—behold their bright and sparkling eyes full of music and glee. To my mind, sir, nothing is so profitable to the young as an accomplishment in the musical department.

A great deal of credit is due Professor Snow for the unabated zeal he has ever manifested to the young, and more advanced as well, over whom he has had charge—teaching them the grand work of music, and giving them confidence to stand before the public, in whose behalf I kindly invite Prof. G. Holland Snow, at the earliest possible period, to call his little force together and let us have again a *Grand Jubilee* indeed.

The weather being unpropitious on the last occasion, many were kept away. Mr. Snow has been to a great deal of expense in preparing for the Concert, and should he consent to favor the public again with a similar one, let us see that the Institute is filled to overflowing. Why not?

SEE DO.

Woodstock, Nov. 7, 1876.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.50 a year in advance.

Transient Advertisements should be accompanied by the money to ensure insertion.

Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents first insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

☞ SENTINEL OFFICE, in Allan's Brick Building, up stairs

THE Local Government, and party politics in St John, are in a mess, and it becomes a matter of interest to the people of the Province how a satisfactory extrication is to be accomplished. Immediately upon the vacancy in the St John representation occurring through the demise of Mr. Keans, Mr. C. A Everett, a gentleman by the way in every respect well qualified to make a distinguished representative, offered as a candidate and was especially championed by the *Morning News*, whose Editor, Mr. Willis, is a member of the Executive.

The conclusion naturally arrived at by those not acquainted with the true state of feeling existing among the members of the Government, was that Mr. Everett was to be taken as the Government candidate. The only thing that led to any doubt on this point was the peculiarly non-committal attitude of the *Telegraph*, itself a warm Government supporter. A period of uncertain expectancy ensued, covering a space of a fortnight or so. Now at last, the *Telegraph* speaking, it asserts, with authority for the Government, proclaims Mr. Willis and the *News* in opposition to the Government, and declares Mr. Marshall to be the Government candidate. It asserts, moreover, that Mr. Willis will be called upon to resign his place at the Council board.

A natural enquiry on this announcement being made is, why has the Government delayed making known its views so long? to which the *Telegraph* replies that the Attorney General "is naturally slow to act, for he first carefully considers his ground, and to this he owes a good deal of his power. He had to exhaust every effort before breaking with his impracticable colleague and his candidate, who refused not only a convention, but refused to make any counter proposition for a settlement. He had to make sure that his colleagues were all with him, Mr. Willis excepted, and that they would stand by him. All this required both time and thought."

We rather think the popular verdict in this case will be that the Attorney General has been quite too slow in moving, and that this developement of want of harmony in the Government has been made at a very inopportune moment, and cannot but reflect not creditably upon all concerned.

Out of this matter is evolved a question of general interest and gravity.—Can the Government, for his action in the instance, compel Mr. Willis to resign? The *Telegraph* appears to regard that as a foregone conclusion, while Mr. Willis, denying the authority of the *Telegraph* to speak as it has, it is said takes the position that the Government may resign, but that he will not and cannot individually be forced out of the Government.

If our memory serves us, there is a precedent in a case that occurred some years ago, when the Government resigned in order to rid itself of a member whose acts were obnoxious.

In the discussion of this election the St. John press generally make the School question a prominent issue, especially is it made a rallying cry of the Government supporters. Is it not about time the school question ceased to be dragged through the political disputes of all elections? May not that question be now left to the intelligent keeping of the people of St. John and the Province, who have accepted the law and like it? For that law the Government deserve and have received large mede of credit, but they cannot hope that it is to be a perpetual panacea which is to absolve them from all demerits and enhance the flavor of all their virtues.

In this election we only feel that interest that all should feel, in having the wisest and best men in the Legislature, and as previously stated our preferences favor Mr. Everett, because we have personal reasons for believing that he will make a first-class representative; but we must deplore as discreditable the anomalous position in which Government and members have placed themselves.

CARLETON COUNTY MUSICAL CONVENTION.—Those who were fortunate enough to attend both the opening and closing Concert of the Convention, must have been forcibly impressed with the improvement perceptible in the rendering of the programme on the latter occasion. However it was but natural to suppose that such would be the case; and professionals will readily understand the reasons why. The programme for Friday night was superior, we think, in character and variety, as well as in delivery, to that presented at the initial concert. A new (at least to a Woodstock audience) and interesting feature in the programme of both concerts was the introduction of the following pieces of three parts music, sung by ladies alone:—"The Heaving Billow;" "Sweet Repose is Reigning now;" "So Merrily over the Ocean Spray," and "Thy Flowery Banks, O Lovely River." Another agreeable novelty was the presentation of some of the finest of G. F. Root's Anthem services. These services are arranged for choir and congregational singing; some fine old hymn, such as "Coronation," being preluded by an anthem. The anthem, sung by the choir, is admirably adapted to promote a devotional spirit in the minds of the congregation, and by its language and music so to inspire them as to compel the whole body of worshippers, at the appropriate time, to join the choir in the hymn of praise.

On Friday night, by special request, Gloria, from Mozart's 12th Mass; "The Love of Christ;" "Hallelujah Chorus" and "Jehovah's Praise" were repeated On the first evening Mrs. Neales, Mrs. S. T. Baker and Miss Ella Connell took the solo in the last named piece; on the second evening Mrs. Neales being indisposed, her place was supplied by Mrs. Ayer. It is scarcely necessary to add that the solos were well sustained.

The most notable piece on Friday evening's programme, beside those already mentioned, were "Gloria—from Farmer's Mass, in B Flat;" "O Praise the Mighty God,' in which Mrs. Ayer sung the obligato solo: "Oft in the Stilly Night," sung by Mrs. S. T. Baker, and repeated, in chorus. The same three persons whose names were mentioned last week presided at the instruments on this occasion, and were alike successful in the maintenance of their parts.

Doubtless, to many, the Juvenile Concert, on Thursday evening, was the more acceptable one of the three. The programme was one admirably adapted to the voices and capacities of the performers, and the rendering thereof was singularly praiseworthy. When it is remembered that these children were collected from various sections of the County, never having all met together for practice, with the exception perhaps of one or two times, it is indeed wonderful that they were able to sing in such accord and harmony. Mr. Snow must indeed possess peculiar fitness as a teacher of the young, and in his performers of Thursday evening he must have found remarkably apt scholars The following were the prominent pieces of the evening:—"Don't Forget the Old Folks"—solo, Miss Isa Shea; "Chickadee," sung by twenty children, ranging about seven years of age, representing so many chickadees; "Sweet Visions of Childhood"—duet, Misses Annie and Lulu Baird; "The Song of the Bee"—duet and chorus, Misses Isa and Lily Shea; "Village Bells"—duet and chorus; "Only a Foundling"—solo and chorus, Miss Nettie Payson. Miss Alice Connell's manipulation of the piano in the accompaniments was, as might have been expected, faultless.

And now in concluding this imperfect notice of the most perfect Musical Convention ever held in the County, we have to congratulate Mr. Snow and all who assisted him on the very satisfactory termination thereof.

WE should have acknowledged some time since the receipt of a very handsome volume, entitled "Portland and Vicinity," the publisher of which is Mr. W. S Jones, formerly of Woodstock. The work is edited by Mr. E. H. Elwell, of the *Portland Transcript*, and presents a concise history of Portland, its origin, rise, progress, business, industries; its notable men, residences and scenery, giving also a sketch of places and resorts of note adjacent.—The book is exceedingly interesting and rendered attractive by its numerous illustrations of a high order of artistic merit. We congratulate friend Jones for that his name is connected with so meritorious a work.

"A Trip over the Intercolonial, including articles on the Mining Industries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with a description of the cities of St. John and Halifax, by Fred. J. Hamilton, special correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*." The above is the title of a pamphlet just issued from the *Gazette* printing house, Montreal. The contents of the pamphlet were first published, during the summer, in the columns of the *Gazette*, as letters from Mr. Hamilton, who was sent for the purpose of reporting on the Intercolonial. The letters contain much that is of commercial as well as historic interest and importance, and it is well that they are now placed before the public in convenient book form.

MAP OF CARLETON COUNTY, PUBLISHED BY ROE & COLBY, ST. JOHN.—Delivery of above map is now being made to subscribers throughout the County. From a somewhat critical examination of this work, we are prepared confidently to recommend it to the attention of our readers. The map is 3 ft. 10x5 ft. 8 in., and shows the roads, bridges, distances, post offices, prominent buildings and many of the residences in the various Parishes; it has been finely lithographed, and is in a word a most valuable work. So far as we can discover, the publishers have fulfilled every agreement entered into with subscribers. The map is well worth the subscription price, and should be in the Library of every man in the County.

Some of our Hartland and Rockland items were intended for last week, but reached us too late. Our correspondent some weeks since called attention to irregularities in the Hartland mail; we are sorry to say these irregularities continue, that mail being frequently behind hand in reaching the Woodstock office.

WE are in receipt of a copy of "Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Session of the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of British Templars, and Minutes of the Organization of the National Lodge of Canada of the United Temperance Order." It is from the office of the *Advertiser*, London, Ont., and is neatly printed.

CALL at H. R. Baird's and see his self feeding mucilage bottle, one of the latest and very best inventions for the purpose of applying mucilage we have yet seen.

Mr. Baird has also on sale the "Handy Package Dyes," which are highly recommended. Sufficient to color one pound of woollen or silk, only costs 15 cents.

BELOW we publish, so far as received, the result of the election for County Councillors, held on Tuesday last. The two first named in the respective Parishes are the elected candidates, while those before whose name a * is placed, did not have seats at the last Council Board.

Woodstock—P. McCaffery, 242; *R. B. Ketchum, 210; Almon Teed, 120.

Northampton—The two old Councillors, Messrs. Stickney and Cluff, were returned without opposition.

Wakefield—*C. J. Shaw, 190; John Harper, 188; L. R. Harding, 117; J. McGee, 59.

Simonds—G. W. Melville, 91; J. H. Raymond, 87; R. Wheeler, 71; D. J. Shaw, 61.

Richmond—A. Kirkpatrick, 94; J. Y. Hoyt, 81; I. Kilburn, 68; T. E. Jones, 12.

Brighton—The two old Councillors, A. H. Hayward and B. N. Shaw, without opposition.

Wilmot—Colin King, 150; *G. W. White, 129; J. E. McCready, 78; H. T. Scholey, 68.

Wicklow—*Amos E. Hartley and *Andrew Colwell, elected by acclamation.

Peel—C. A. Harmon 33; A. D. Hartley, 42; Jas. Bridges, 15.

THE European news is of a more pacific character, and the prospect seems fair now for a settlement of the difficulties without further recourse to arms.—The terms of the proposed conference are the same as those contained in Lord Derby's first peace proposals.

MR. TILDEN has been elected President of the United States, and while this fact of itself may not be surprising to many, the very large majority which he secured must be a source of astonishment to Mr. T. himself as also to his party.

THE Tea Meeting given by the members of the Fife and Drum Band, on Thursday evening, was but poorly attended, owing doubtless to the unpleasant state of the weather. The tables were well spread, the waitresses were all attention; and we would like to have seen the "boys" better patronized.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq., Editor of the Halifax *Reporter*, was in town during the week.

THE fact of J. T. Allan, Esq., having tendered his resignation as Customs' Officer at Richmond Station, coming to the knowledge of the employees on the N. B. & C. Railroad, they, on the 1st instant, at Debec Junction, presented that gentleman with a valuable meerschaum and an address. The address and reply are as follows:

DEBEC JUNCTION.

Mr. J. T. Allan, Collector of Customs, Richmond Station, N. B.:

Most Respected Friend,—We learn with profound regret that you contemplate resigning from the duty as Collector of Customs at this Port, a duty which we are convinced you have filled with ability for a number of years. Our acquaintance, personally, has been of the most cordial character, and we have deemed it an honor to be thus socially connected. In your intercourse with us you have always been kind and accommodating, while we are sure this has never interfered with the strict performance of the duties of your office.

Please accept this small token of our esteem as a grateful acknowledgment of your kindness, and may your future career always be prosperous. We hope that you will live to enjoy many more years in the midst of your own family, and when you are enjoying a peaceful smoke out of this Pipe always remember us.

Your friends:

E. H. Evans,	E. Atridge,
J. K. Augherton,	J. H. Whitlock,
J. H. Smith,	E. Kaine,
C. H. Fowler,	E. Cassidy,
T. Cassidy,	C. Murchie,
T. Falconer,	J. Murchie.

November 1, 1876.

REPLY.

To Mr. E. H. Evans, and other signers of the Address:

My Respected Friends,—I cannot express adequately my thanks to you, both for your kind gift and for the generous motive which prompted you to present me with such a valuable Meerschaum. For many years I have been brought into contact with you as employees on the New Brunswick & Canada Railroad, and am pleased to learn in so emphatic a way that our relations have been of so satisfactory a character. I have striven to do my duty in the post I now occupy, but expect soon to vacate, and am glad to know that the strict performance of my official duties has not in any way interfered with the cordial relations we should hold, man to man, in our daily life. It is because you have been manly and have recognized that I should not allow personal feelings to sway me in the exercise of my duties that the mutual good understanding between us has never been disturbed.

I accept, with great pleasure, your gift, and shall treasure it as a token of kindness from men I know.

Wishing you and your families every prosperity, and that you may always have a "clear track" before you,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
J. T. ALLAN.

November 1st, 1876.

Jottings.

Mr. Joshua Snow has up the frame of a building to replace his dwelling house, destroyed by fire some time since.

One of the stores in Mr. J. C. Cole's new brick building is already occupied. Mr. T. O'Brien is the occupant.

The Broom Factory here is now turning out large quantities of Brooms and Whisks of various descriptions and of excellent workmanship. We know from personal experience that the quality of these manufactures is excellent.

On Tuesday last we had quite a heavy fall of snow, succeeded on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning by a pouring rain. The weather still continues mild and wet.

We have been shown the pipe presented to J. T. Allan, Esq., and to which reference has been made in another place. The pipe is a very neat, heavy and valuable Meerschaum; on a silver band around the stem, the name of the owner is inscribed.

A deputation from the Kincardine Colony, composed of Capt. Brown, Mr. Lawson, and another gentleman whose name we have not learned, left on Tuesday morning for Kansas, whither they go to spy out a new place of location for some of the disaffected colonists.

Cardinal Antonelli is dead.

The Circuit Court opens here on Tuesday next.

The great increase of crime in New York is strikingly illustrated by the statistics of the State prisons. Eleven years ago there were 1,885 convicts confined in these institutions; last year there were 3,755. Besides this, the expense to the State is much greater than seems necessary. The cost of supporting each prisoner over his earnings was, in 1863, only $55.66; in 1875 the excess of cost over earnings was $153.82. The total annual cost of crime in New York amounts to nearly $30,900,000. Every year the three principal prisons become more expensive and more inefficient, and a recent report states that there are places "where crime is taught and organized, and new gangs are formed for fresh depredations." It is proposed to abolish the office of Inspector of State Prisons and substitute a Superintendent, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, who is to hold office for five years.

The following Scriptural passage was in a purse stolen from a woman in Boston; "Let him that stole steal no more, but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give him that needeth." The thief returned the property, and, doubtless, hereafter hundreds of pocketbooks will be furnished with that text.

Grafton Items.

Grafton rejoices over the now repaired bridge, and hopes before spring to see the piers well plated with iron.

Capt. Brown has gone to Colorado to find, it is rumored, a more suitable climate for the Kincardine Colonists. We hear that the chief cause is trouble with our Government, who, Capt. Brown states, has failed to do with the colonists as it agreed.

We hope that the proper authorities will have the bridge replanked. We are afraid that this much abused bridge will be the cause of many a fat job for contractors.

Last but not the least of our enterprises is the manufacture of horse collars, by Mr. Charles Smith, who supplies the surrounding country with an excellent article; we saw some samples of carriage and heavy team collars that cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish and durability.

While we must admit that our steam saw mill is one of our chief industries, the proprietors should not forget that it may become a public nuisance. We would kindly advise them to keep their lumber off the roads and give the travelling public "half a chance."

Hartland Items.

The Annual Meeting of the People's Union Agricultural Society was held on Saturday evening, the 21st ult., at this place. The most important business transacted was the election of officers, which was as follows:

B. N. Shaw, President.
A. H. Hayward, Joseph McGee, } Vice Presidents.
D. McLeod Vince, Secretary.
M. Mathewson, Treasurer.

Directors:—Messrs. E. Gallop, W. J. Boyer, Somerville; E. M. Shaw, C. J. Shaw, Wakefield; Chas. Gillin, S. E. Campbell, Brighton; Gid. Phillips, J. W. Craig, Becka guimic; T. J. Boyer, J. Barnett, Hartland.

The late freshet washed ashore the dead body of a man some three or four miles above here. It is supposed to be that of Joseph Smith, a river driver, who was drowned early in the spring. An Inquest was held.

Mr. Thomas Stewart had his Threshing Machine rifled of some important parts one night last week by some vagabond. Jealousy is supposed to be the chief motive which prompted the act.

The closing examination of the school held at this place, and taught by Mr. Jacob Sherwood, was held on Tuesday, the 31st ult.—A number of spectators were present, who were highly pleased with the manner in which the scholars so creditably acquitted themselves. Mr. S. is a highly efficient teacher, and deserves remarkable praise for the thorough manner in which he has conducted the above school.

A night school is to be held here during the winter, on two evenings of each week.

A deep religious interest is being manifested among the inhabitants of this village, and numbers are flocking to the standard of the Cross, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Price, Pastor of the F. C. B. Church here, assisted by Revds. Messrs. Colpitts and Lancaster.

The Station House at Hartland was broken into on the night of Tuesday last, and a small sum of money abstracted from the Ticket Case, the door of which was forcibly broken open. The Station Master fortunately removed the cash box, containing about $100, late that night. No clue as yet to the thief.

The Rev. Mr. Price, of this place, was the recipient of a donation, on the evening of the 2nd inst., from his friends of Coldstream, amounting to $25 90.

Rockland Items.

The building of Bridge across the Coldstream was sold to Mr. George Dickinson for $200.00

The recent heavy rains caused the Beckaguimic to show its anger, and some six hundred spruce logs, belonging to Hayward and Clark, with Jewett's boom and the lumber it contained, were swept away into the St. John to be heard from (if ever) in very small quantities, as the water at the time was raising rapidly, and the Fredericton Boom Co. had taken in their booms.

During the last few days some twenty pair of horses and over one hundred men, as well as loads of oats, hay and general supplies, passed through here for the woods, principally for Miramichi. G. R. Burtt and A. H. Hayward, Esqrs., will be the principal operators on this stream (Bk.) this year.

A certain sheep buyer who obtained the confidence of many throughout this Parish is supposed to have decamped as he is much behind time in meeting his engagements, and is nowhere to be heard from. The sheep left Brighton in Carleton Co. for Brighton, Maine, and if the operator was in Brighton jail he might be convinced of the *sheepishness* of his transactions.

Small & Fisher's threshing machines are numerous in this locality; no less than seven owned within two miles of where I now write. They are daily on the move, shelling out the grain as but few other machines can; they are a good machine and give general satisfaction—success to the enterprising builders.

Rev. James Tupper, Baptist, is paying us a visit, and his preaching is well received.

Deacon Craig is improving slowly.

The evening appointed for donation visit to Rev. Mr. Price was very unpleasant, and the number of donors less than they would have been had the weather been more favorable. The amount contributed will, no doubt, be followed up by those who could not attend.

Weston Items.

Weston is located in the Parish of Wilmot, about thirteen miles from Woodstock; it has fifteen inhabitants, with prospects of a rapid increase; all are well to do, considering the short time they have been settled here.

Within ten miles of the place, there is a good grist mill, containing two run of stones, with patent Cleanser, &c.; also attached a splendid Rotary and Shingle Machine. Mr. Fipps, the miller, does good work and gives public satisfaction. The Mill is occupied and owned by Messrs. Dewett & Mallory. In the vicinity of the Mill Miss Wiggins keeps store, and there is also a first-class blacksmith shop.

There is a fine bridge over the North branch of the Maduxnakik, the building of which was superintended by A. Lindsay, Esq., J. P.

We have a nice School House nearly finished. There are other privileges not mentioned. We have no Justices of the Peace "to hold the scales:" we settle our disputes among ourselves.

Jacksontown Items.

A correspondent writes:—We frequently notice in the good old SENTINEL, "Florenceville Items," "Centreville Items," &c., &c., all of which are very interesting. Though the name of our place has *Town* attached to it, we seldom have anything worthy of note, except it may be an occasional large pumpkin or potatoe.

On Tuesday, 31st ult., however, we had a real treat in the form of a School examination, including dialogues, declamations and singing. The classes in all the various branches acquitted themselves nobly, especially those in chemistry and Geometry.—The whole affair was thoroughly enjoyable. Some five or six gentlemen present, also two ladies, made some very timely remarks; praised the pupils and lauded the teacher until she blushed beautifully. A favorite air was sung and the crowd dispersed, feeling that instruction, progress and pleasure had marked the occasion.

Centreville Items.

Two more of our young men have started for California. Would it not be well for our Legislators to give some encouragement to our native men to stay in the Province and not pay any more money to get foreigners to come here, and then leave for the United States. Penny wise and pound foolish.

The election for Councillors passed off quietly; a great deal of interest was manifested by the parties concerned.

OUR CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4, 1876.

Over the doorway opening into the room devoted to Russia is a portrait of Hamlet by Charles Miller, of Warsaw. The lugubrious Dane in this instance wears a wig of sandy hair *ala* Fechter, although devoid of curls.—He is clothed in a long black velvet cloak, trimmed with Russian sable instead of the beads and bugles the actors of modern times adopt, and in his hand he holds the skull of Yorick in the graveyard scene, where he delivered his famous soliloquy. His face is full of intellect and reason although the contracted brow and wrinkled forehead indicate the trouble that burns within, and the overwhelming grief and sorrow which passeth show. Many wonder why the executors or those to whom his treasures were entrusted did not display the rich and varied collection of art of the late Edwin Forest, the life-sized portraits of himself that he had collected, as well as in photographs of the individual as on oil paintings of his most popular theatrical characters and in pieces of statuary, those, if in Memorial Hall, would have afforded the people of the United States and citizens from all sections of the country an opportunity to see the image of the greatest actor America has ever produced. No contribution could have been more appropriate for the rotunda than the superb statue of Forest as Coriolanus, by Ball of Boston, one of the most famous characters the tragedian assumed. The play of Coriolanus was produced during the latter years of his career with great splendor, and the colossal figure of the man and the statuesqueness of his pose are perfectly preserved in the marble. Still more forcibly adapted to the talent of this man, whose personal trials and misfortunes were of more than usual severity, was his rendition of King Lear.—Whoever was fortunate enough to witness Forest in the character, will, we venture to say, never forget the intensity, power and expression he threw into his conceptions of it. The painting Mr. Forest secured of himself as King Lear, was among the most conspicuous of his art treasures. This valuable collection, according to the terms of his will, has been removed in its entirety to the estate at Springbrook, designed as a home for intelligent actors. It is a supurb mansion and a comfortable dwelling place, without an inmate, and the art collection, which would have been a source of so much pleasure to millions of people during the past summer, is as carefully secluded from the popular gaze as if it were thousands of miles away. A bronze medallion of Forrest in Memorial Hall is the only reminder that America ever had the honor of producing such an eminent man, and it is observed that there seems to be a marked omission of the representation of famous actors in the pictures of Memorial Hall and the annexes, although many Shakespearean scenes are represented on canvas in which likenesses might have been introduced. In the gallery devoted to the United States, in one corner near the floor, is a painting representing Mr. Hackett as Rip Van Winkle. Poor Old Rip in his buckskin suit, with hatless head has just been driven to the mountains by his termagant wife, Gretchen, whose patience he tried beyond endurance; and the bewildering sensations of desolation which overcame him as he appreciated his utter loneliness in the fierce storm are admirably represented. The features of Hackett are not recognized in the disguise he has assumed; but this is not the fault of the artist, for the best and most intimate friends of Joe Jefferson do not take him for the Rip he is enabled to make up with the appliances pertaining to his profession. Hackett's picture, however, recalls to his many friends his wonderful round of Falstaffian creations. A correspondent, speaking of this picture, says: "It also reminds of the delightful one-act farce which Hackett invariably presented for his benefit, entitled 'Monsieur Mallet, or The Post Office Mistake.' The play itself is believed to have belonged to Hackett, and was as much a part of himself as the 'Jack Lade' of Edwin Forest. The plot was quite simple, the characters few and the accessories of scenery trifling. The play depended for its success almost entirely upon the efforts of the one man. The initial character, 'Monsieur Mallet,' was a host within himself. Doubtless most of your readers, and all who have seen Mr. Hackett in the part, will retain a vivid recollection of his acting in it."

AMICUS.

THE NOVA SCOTIA SCANDAL.—It is not worth while mincing matters as the Halifax papers appear to have been doing with reference to the above affair.

There is no earthly reason why the public should not know the square truth instead of being treated with vague and mysterious hints.

The facts are that the Attorney General, Mr. Otto S. Weeks, has of late developed such a taste for disreputable haunts; has flaunted his licentiousness so openly and defiantly in the face of Public Opinion, that the Government has been at last compelled by the moral sentiment of the community to request Mr. Weeks' retirement.

There are happily but few instances where a Government or a people have had to suffer so great an indignity.

There are but few cases recorded where a man endowed with abilities sufficient to do credit to most any position in the gift of the people, has by his own acts, put himself out of the pale of common decency.—*Sackville Post.*

One of Tchernayeff's soldiers was charged with cutting off two fingers in order to render himself unfit for service. The soldier when taken to headquarters admitted that he had coaxed a comrade to do him the favor.—"And were you not ashamed," asked the general, "to abandon the field when the Turks are on the soil of our fatherland?"—"I am quite willing to fight the Turks," was the reply, "but I wanted to see my home again." "Well," remarked the general, "you shall have a long leave of absence. Say your prayers. You will be shot this moment." The platoon advanced, and the soldier, after making the sign of the cross, stepped in front of his executioners. Suddenly he turned to the general, and placing in his hand a few pieces of money, said, "To be given to my wife after——." "Go, and be ——," said Tchernayeff; "take them to her yourself." The man who loved his wife was pardoned by his country.

BEECHER'S CASE.—The Congregational Association of New York and Brooklyn have adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Association at its annual meeting April, 1876, appointed a committee to co-operate with the Commission created by the Advisory Council to investigate the case of Rev. H. W. Beecher, and

Whereas, The Association in view of this appointment resolved that if those who thus claim to have evidence, or to be able to substantiate charges against Mr. Beecher, shall knowingly fail or refuse to make use of this or any other means to bring such charges or evidence before that Commission of Investigation, this Association, in absence of further light, must hold itself henceforth amply justified in utterly condemning those charges, allegations, insinuations and rumors as false and slanderous, and in defending Mr. Beecher as a worthy, honored, and beloved member of this body, and

Whereas, The preceding report of said Committee indicates that there is no substantial ground for believing in the guilt of Mr. Beecher,

Be it therefore Resolved, That we do, therefore, as an Association, regard our brother as worthy of our confidence and love, and express to him our sympathy in the severe trial through which he has passed.

A Brockville, Ontario, despatch of Nov. 2 reports that on the previous night a man whose name is unknown, crossed to the Canadian shore in a small boat. On their return to the American side the boat swamped. Jackson and his wife were drowned, and his companion swam ashore.

THE FUTURE OF THE COLONIES.—What is to be the future political relationship between Great Britain and her Colonies? When it is remembered that, if the policy of Imperial federation of Great Britain and her Colonies were successfully carried out, the British Empire would be the first Power in the World, it must be admitted that an overwhelming argument is advanced in favor of the earliest possible consideration of so grand a scheme. If a scheme of confederation of neighboring States had never been tried elsewhere, or were tried had not succeeded, there would be sufficient justification of such a scheme. But there is abundance evidence to the contrary. In America, in Switzerland, and in our Colonies amongst themselves confederation has admirably succeeded. A recent example of the successful operation of the principle is furnished in the case of the new German Empire. The power and *prestige* of that Empire have been vastly increased by confederation. Yet, notwithstanding that the work of consolidating it presented difficulties which in many respects, were greater than those which would have to be encountered in carrying out a plan of federation of Great Britain and her Colonies, the work was successfully and satisfactorily accomplished. Indeed, so far as we are concerned, the way is partly prepared by the success of the plans of confederation which have been adopted in our own Colonies. It now only remains to crown this work by the institution of a great scheme of confederation, and the institution of an "Imperial Parliament," which would have jurisdiction over the whole of the British dominions.

Defence of the Empire thus to be created would, of course, be the chief object of federation, and it is easy to see that we should, thus united, occupy an impregnable position amongst the nations of the world, and wield a power that would be resistless. It is, at the same time, important to remember that the cost of an Imperial system of defence would be considerably less than the existing expenditure on separate armaments, and it would not be a matter of difficulty properly to adjust, amongst the various contributories to the Imperial defence fund, the amount to be levied on each. Indeed the idea of an imperial navy for the maritime defence of Great Britain and her colonies has already been suggested as an independent scheme and quite apart from any general plan of confederation, and we believe that our colonies would have been ready to contribute in ships their share to such a navy.

There are, of course, many obstacles to so grand a scheme as that of the Imperial federation of this country with her colonies, and all sorts of difficulties have been suggested, calculated, according to the views of these objectors, to render such a system of federation impracticable. Amongst these alleged difficulties, one of the chief concerns the question of adequate representation The suggestion has been made of a "Colonial Council," composed of representatives of the Colonies, who should meet in London, and advise the Colonial Secretary on all matters relating to the Colonies. But this is perhaps the least desirable of the various proposals which have been made for giving effect to a system of federation, for under such a plan there would not apparently be any security that the Colonial Secretary would always listen to the proposals of the proposed Council.—An Imperial Parliament, or Council of the Empire, would be the most fitting body to represent the United British dominions. We need not here discuss in detail the question as to how this Imperial Parliament should be elected, although we may remark that at first sight a plan which would provide for the election of the representatives in the Council of the Empire by the members of the Local or Provincial Parliaments—that is to say, the separate Parliaments of the United Kingdom and of the Colonies, instead of by the direct votes of the popular constituencies would appear to offer the opportunity of securing the best men for an Imperial Council. The United Kingdom could still retain—and it would be right that it should retain—the greatest preponderance in the imperial Parliament; and the Colonies could not reasonably object to give the Mother Country this position. All local or provincial affairs could still be managed by the Provincial Parliaments. That is to say, the English Parliament could still legislate on internal matters for England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Parliaments of the Colonies would similarly legislate for them. The object of these remarks, however, is not so much to discuss or advocate any particular plan of Imperial federation as to urge the desirability, nay the necessity, of giving the earliest consideration to some scheme for effecting the permanent confederation of our glorious Empire, which would then be far greater and more powerful than was the Roman Empire when in the very zenith of its power and prosperity. The subject is, indeed, a great one, and one which demands the earnest and thoughtful attention of the people of this country, and of those who inhabit their colonial dominions.—*London (Eng.) Morning Advertiser.*

THE STATE OF TRADE.—Wholesale business, taken as a whole, remains quiet, yet such as is done is generally of a satisfactory character, and there is a growing conviction that trade now occupies a sound position. The indications all favor this belief. Importations, as statistics show, do not exceed the actual consumption; failures are becoming less frequent: the export trade for the first three-quarters of the present year exceeds by $5,000,000 that of 1875; there is less sacrificing of goods; payments to retailers, and from retailers to importers, are more prompt; grain has come forward freely, and money is circulating more rapidly. There is no doubt, in fine, that a halt has been made in the decline of trade which has been going on for two years past. The turning point has been reached, and although the reaction has not yet set in, we may be assured that the changes which henceforth occur in the condition of business will be in a favorable direction. As stated the local markets remain quiet. The fall trade in dry goods is about completed. Travellers are still in the country picking up small orders, but they do not in the aggregate make up a very extensive business. A moderate jobbing trade continues to be done in groceries; wholesale dealers are acting too cautiously to lead to sales of large lots, and retailers still pursue the policy of buying for immediate requirements, but a fair profit appears to be now derived from the business done, and fewer losses arise from failures. Sugars have further advanced ¼c. on all grades. An effort is again being made to limit the time of payment for sugar to 60 days instead of four months, as is often done. This measure is almost necessary in view of the small margin for profit, which is allowed to importers.—Fish is also very firm, and herrings are 50c. higher on the week. Fruits steady at unchanged prices, but the tendency is rather toward higher prices. Spices, teas, coffee, molasses, etc., are moving at unchanged quotations. Leather continues in good demand at the recent advance. The fall trade in boots and shoes may be considered over, and business has relapsed into quietness.—Hardware is more active, retailers now purchasing their winter supplies. Nails are lower; Pig Iron firm and in good demand; other hardware unchanged in price. American Anthracite has been further advanced 50 cents per ton by local dealers. On the Produce Exchange business has been very quiet this week.—*Montreal Gazette.*

TWO MEN KILLED BY A RAILROAD COLLISION.—AN ENGINEER ROASTED ALIVE.—A terrible railroad accident occurred on the Cheshire Railroad, near Keene, N. H., Saturday night, by which two men were killed, and two engines badly wrecked. The engine driven by Henry Graves, met with an accident and came from Bellous Falls for repairs. Graves got his engine ready to start out early, and, supposing the freight train from Bellous Falls, due there at 8.07, to be in, started out and was running at a high rate of speed, when, on running around a curve, he collided with the freight train which was coming down a heavy grade. Graves and his fireman jumped from the engine and saved their lives. Lewis Phillips, fireman on the freight engine was instantly killed, and the engineer, Henry M. Staples, crushed between the tender and the firebox of the engine, was literally roasted to death, living about an hour, and suffering untold agony. Held as in a vice from which he could not be extricated, and yet knowing death inevitable, he was calm and rational to the last. One of the brakemen was slightly injured, but no others were killed.

In a New York hair-dressing establishment the other day, Haas, the barber, began to shave a Mr. Brown, a customer, and then to whet the razor. Then he stepped back a piece from the chair, and slipping the razor into his throat nearly severed his right ear, drew it with his left hand, deeply, to his left ear. The razor fell and Haas staggered around the room and fell dead. He had shown symptoms of insanity sometime previously.

THE KINCARDINE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

Although at rather a late date, we gladly publish the following sent us by a Kintore correspondent:—

The Society held its annual show on Friday, 13th ult. The number of articles brought forward for competition exceeded any former year, while the cattle department was also well sustained. It would be impossible, for want of space, to give anything like an adequate idea of the wonderful productions at the exhibition. The temporary building, got up for the occasion, was closely filled. Of course it could not be expected that those only having their land reclaimed from the wilderness for a few years could bring forward specimens to such perfection as those who had farms cleared for many years; still each specimen showed a wonderful degree of perfection. The Scotch oats grown by Mr. Robert Stewart, Riverside, which gained the first prize, weighed fifty-two pounds to the bushel. The turnips, which were raised by S. Brown and W. H. Squires, were really splendid; and what is more astonishing, from the field in which these turnips grew no less than 27 tons 7 cwt. of the Aberdeen yellow grew per acre; also, on the ground where the Swedish turnips were raised 21 tons 8 cwt. were the produce per acre.

The Judges were George Baird, James Porter, Charles Bull, Edward Cox, Alex. Shepherd and Mr. Eskilsen, who awarded the prizes as follows:

CATTLE.

Cows—1st prize, John Miller; 2nd, John McRobert; 3rd, Alex. Paterson, (Stonehaven).

Heifers, 2 years old—1st prize, Robert Stewart; 2nd, James Aiken; 3rd, Robert Stewart.

Heifers, 1 year old—1st prize, Robert Stewart; 2nd, George Morehouse; 2rd, Robert Stewart.

Heifer calves—1st prize, Alexander Paterson, Kintore; 2nd, A. Thompson; 3rd, David Low.

Aged bulls—1st prize, Robert Wallace; 2nd, Alex. Paterson, Kintore.

Bull calves—1st prize, Alexander Mackie; 2nd, Thos. Watt.

Yoke of work oxen, 4 years and upwards—1st