The Weekly Sun

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 21, 1886

THE IMPERIAL COSTEST.

Tuesday afternoon returns from th British election were as follows:-
 Number members elected
 592

 Yet to be elected
 88

 Conservatives
 295

 Liberal unionists
 67

 Total anti-Gladstone
 362

 Cladatona liberate
 362

vatice three less than the number of liberal unionists, Gladstone liberals and Parnellites. "the heart of England" on account of its The seven constituencies heard from up to position almost in the centre of the kingdem. four o'clock yesterday, gave the conserva- Though it contains but 897 square miles, tives a gain of one vete and left them two there is a wealth of association about this behind all other parties together. But they inland shire which makes it a favorite haunt increased the unionist majority from 129 to of the pleasure-seeker, the antiquarian and 132. The 88 constituences yet to be heard from at the hour mentioned were held in the Our party was to some extent a quaint last parliament as follows: Gladstone liberals 49, conservatives 17, unionists 11, Parnellites
11. Should there be no farther gains for the unionists the majority against Gladstone the unionists the majority against Gladstone Karam Huselm (his private minister) Col. Le Mesurier of India, Mr. Hawtayne, C. M. will be an even 100, while the conservatives will be an even 100, while the conservatives will require 28 unionists to give them a majority. Thus Salisbury would still have a majority of one, after the speaker had been taken from his party, supposing 50 of Davenport of South Australia, Hon. Malcolm Frazer, C. M. G., and Miss Frazer of Westthe 78 unionists were to return to Gladstone. But further conservative gains are expected, and for the present at least the liberal revolters will not return to their old leader. Oa the other hand, Salisbury would scarcely find less than 30 a working majority in a picturesque costumes of their native land house of 670. The returns point to a Salisbury-Hartington coalition, but they do not indicate the need of Chamberlain in the new administration. Chamberlain offended would, however, be an awkward man to meet at the next general elections.

RUSSIA ON THE MOVE.

Russia has] repudiated her contract re-Russia has] repudiated her contract respecting the port of Batoum. When the treaty was made it was probably not supposed that the port would ever attain its present importance. Since Russia contracted to make Batoum free to the world's commerce, she has taken possession of a contract respecting the port of Batoum. When the times 200 was under command of Sir Atthur Hodgson, K. C. M. G., general secretary to the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the excursion was tendered to prominent visiting colonists. Sir Arthur, who is also mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, made the most of the competitive to allow the times 200 was under command of Sir Atthur Hodgson, K. C. M. G., general secretary to the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, through which channel the reception committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition committee of the Indian and Indian and Indian and Indian and Indian and Indian and commerce, she has taken possession of a great portion of Central Asia. To this territory Batoum is the principal port of Creater Britain leading him to imagine that entry. It will be a great city by and by. Taking these things into consideration it is, India. But the company was most harmonperhaps, natural that Russia should want to lous and the four days jaunt a delightful one place Batoun on the same condition as other that will long be remembered by every parsea ports. But a bargain is a bargain, and the British people have a great aversion to such repudiation. Wherefore the foreign and of Turkey, whose interests are greatly Turkey but for the free port agreement.

There is something sublime in the calm and persistent manner with which Russia pursues her aggressive policy. Whole provinces are acquired by the Czar; mile after mile he works his way east and south; slowly yet steadily, checked for months at a time, by protests from other powers, professing to yield and promising to withdraw, he always remains or returns and is usually advancing. The Muscovite movement is like the rising tide. It seems some times to stop and even to withdraw, but when it is moticed at intervals the frontier line is always farther seen to be ahead at the last time of looking. There will be another Rus-elan war some day.

POLITICS IN OTTEREC.

Quebec is preparing for the local contest, The date will probably be announced within a few days. Already ministerial candidates are in the field in 56 of the 65 constituencies. The opposition have selected 48 of their candidates. The Riel issue is still the main hope of the Quebec Grits. The Montreal Witness, strongly Rouge as It is admitted to be, is much disgusted and says:-

"There is cause of great apprehension on the part of Canadian patriots in the probability that the coming provincial election contest will be fought out over a dead issue—the body of Riel—dead for any conceivable benefit it can ever produce to anybody—pregnant, however, with immeasurable mischief to the country. To the Liberals especially belongs the crime of setting people against people, and appealing to case prejudics when they dared not take their stand on any Liberal principle. Mr. Mercier probably hopes to sweep the French counties on this appeal. He will, of course, not expect a similar success where English votes are concerned. If he could keep the English voters from bearing the sole argument in the mouth of his French followers he would dearly like to do so. The appeals on behalf of Riel have no value and would awake no interest if they were not vitalized by this question of race, and as not vitalized by this question of race, and as such they must act in opposite ways on the

But the Witness has fallen far behind Mr. Blake and his Riellite allies.

THE Minister of Customs persists in his dedealers and opposition newspapers have joined to bestow upon him. But the wholesale dealer who makes honest entries and does not attempt frauds on the revenue, ands markets open to him in which formerly he could do no business. These merchants are gratified to know that minister Bowell is no respector of persons, and that Grit and Tory, merchant king and country grocer, are alike

brought to account. The remarkable results of the work of the customs detectives shows how necessary i was that such a force should be organized. If there had been no false involces and other frauds, no smuggling by water and land, there would have been no seizures and little or no complaints in consequence. That a large outcry has been made in some border towns and localities easily reached by water, is another evidence of the truth

of the adage:

what th'efe'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law?

LATE investigation has shown that poisoin the presence of tyrotoxicon, but it seems to be yet undetermined whether this is a living germ or a chemical poison.

Eleanor. The statues of the three martyrs the presence of tyrotoxicon, but it seems to be are strikingly characteristic. Cranmer, facing south, is represented holding a large bible marked on its cover "May, 1541," this

C. AND I. EXHIBITION.

A Run into the Heart of England.

Classic Oxford-Charming Leamington-Busy Birmingham-Warwick Castle-Ruined Kenilworth.

Few Hours in Stratford-on-Avon, Shake-

speare's Birth Place. FOUR DAYS IN WARWICKSHIRE.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) the Great Western rallway to visit some of The returns Monday night gave the conser- the chief points of interest in Warwickshire, one of the Midland counties and known as

> and picturesque one, comprising within its ranks all serts and conditions of men, among ern Australia, Hon, Murray and Mrs, Prior of Queensland, Major General Laurie, Mrs. Laurie and Miss Laurie of Nova Scotia, Richard Hunt, agent for Prince Eiward Island, Prof. Macoum of Ottawa, etc. Several of the Indian ladies wore th bes of Indian gentlemen wore a semi-eastern dress, whilst the diversity of head gear was very marked. Turbans and tokes in infinite

variety were noticeable. Some Cingalese gentlemen in native garb also excited considerable curiosity wherever the party went. The party which numbered about 150 and at

and of Turkey, whose interests are greatly Monday morning, and at just five minutes favolved. Batoum might still have been in past eleven rolled into Oxford, where the excursionists were received in state by the mayor and corporation, the vice-chancellor and others. Addresses were read and replied to; a presentation took place, and the colonists were conducted to carriages in waiting and driven to some of the chief points of interest. The procession started from the station amid the cheers of an immense throng which lined the atreets for miles, be assigned a seat on the drag in charge of Edward Kynaston Burstal, the city engineer, whose minute knowledge of Oxford's pub-lic buildings, etc., made him a grand circe-

The first building visited was All Soul's college, founded in 1438 by Archbishop Chichele, whose statue, with that of Henry VI. adorns the tower, beneath which we entered. The Sheldonian theatre, built in 1664-9, by Sir Christopher Wren, after the design of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and cap-able of holding 4,000 persons, was much ad-mired. The flat ceiling is in imitation of a canvas covering over gilt cords atretched from side to side. The theatre was erected to provide a suitable place for the annual commemoration exercises, and also to accommodate the University press, (now in a separate building) and one of the largest and most complete printing offices in the world. The issue of the Revised Bible in 1881 and 1885, give striking proof of the resources of this establishment. The new Indian Institute, opened two years ago, was next visited. Its object is the work of fostering and facilitating Indian studies in the University; to qualify young Englishmen for Indian careers and to qualify young Indians who come to Oxford, to serve their own country in the most effective manner. On a brass tablet in the entrance lobby is a Sanskrit inscription, deeply out, of which the following is a trans-

This building, dedicated to Eastern Sciences, was founded for the use of Ayras (Indians and Englishmen) by excellent and benevolent men desirous of encouraging knowledge. The highminded heir apparent, named Albert Edward, son of the Empress of India, himself performed the act of inanguration. The ceremony of laying the memorial stone took place on Wednesday, the 18th lunar day of the dark half of the menth of Vaisakha, in the Samoat year 1939 (Wednesday, May 2, 1883) By the favor of God may the Jearning and literature of India he ever held in honor; and may the mutual friendship of India and England constantly increase.

Great pains have been taken to secure termination to protect the legitimate traders the very best types of Indian work, oto.; against amugglers. He has come in for a of the most complete in the world, and the liberal share of abuse, which fraudulent specimens of native wood-carving are far dealers and opposition newspapers have superior to even the rich show in this line at the C. & I. exhibition. From the Insti-tute our party proceeded to Wadham Col-lege (founded in 1613), where on the wall of the large dining hall your correspondent was delighted to see a portrait of

"JOHN MEDLEY, D. D.,"

Bishop of Fredericton, 1845, forming one of a large collection of the most distinguished a large collection of the most distinguished graduates of the college, such as Admiral Blake, Sir Christopher Wren, Lord Westbury, etc. The Metropolitan's portrait is a good one, and as we gazed on the placid features of the oldest colonial blahop, Canada and Oxford drew close together and we almost fancied we had a personal interest in the most venerable seat of learning in the world. Kebls college, St. John's college, the University gallery and Taylor's institute were also thrown open to our party, and then we were halted at the

MARTYR'S MEMORIAL. set up in 1841 in momory of Ridley, Latimer and Cranmer, who were burnt opposite Bal-liol college 1555 and 1556. This is considered one of the best pieces of werk of that emi-nent architect, Sir G. C. Scott, R. A. He took for his general model the crosses erected by King Edward I., in memory of Queen Eleanor. The statues of the three martyrs

being the first year of the circulation of the Bible by royal authority, for which he had long and earnestly pleaded. Ridley's statue is typical of the steadfastness of the man; while facing to the west, his arms crossed meekly over his breast, Latimer appears stooping under the burden of four score years, the very image of submission to the will of God. On the north face of the base, the following inscription briefly tells the purpose of the structure :-

purpose of the structure:

"To the glory of God, and in grateful commemoration of His servants, Thomas Cranmer, Nicholas Ridley, Hugh Latimer, Prelistes of the Church of England, who, near this spot, yielded their bodies to be burned: bearing witness to the sacred truths which they had affirmed and maintained against the errors of the Church of Rome; and rejoicing that to them it was given not only to believe in Christ, but also te suffer for His sake. This monument was erected by public subscription in the year of our Lord God, MDGCCXLL," BALLIOL COLLAGE.

founded in 1263 by John de Balllol, claims precedence of all others as a collegiate foundation. John Wycliffe, the reformer, was a fellow of this college and became mas ter about 1360. We were shown his portrait, after the original Lutterworth, just inside the hall door. Trinity, Exeter, Jesus, and Lincoln colleges were visited by our party in rapid succession; also All Saint's church and St. Mary the Virgin's, (the latter the University church,) where a short historical address was delivered by the vicar. Hallowcontemporary record, that "in a vault of brick at the upper end of the quire of this church," lies Amy Robsart, the ill-fated heroine of Sir Walter Scott's Kenilworth, The famous

was, of course, visited. It contains not less than 1,250,000 separate works, and over 26,000 manuscripts. It enjoys by a grant from the Stationers' Company, the right to a copy of every work published in Great Britain, and additions are also constantly being made to it by purchase and presentation.

It has may nice literary treasures and curiosities; among the latter the exercise books used by Edward VI, and Elizabeth, when children, and the very lantern Guy Fawkes had with him when apprehended in the cellar of the house of commons. A very ineresting address was delivered by librarian to the visitors.

BODLETAN LIBRARY

A GRAND LUNCHEON was served in Town hall at 2 p.m., with short speeches by the vice-chancellor, the mayor, etc., all breathing the spirit of imperial fedration. Prof. Jowett's well chosen words of welcome were heartily cheered. At 3.45 here was an address in Christ Church was devoted to general sight seeing. Tea was served in the Town Hall at five o'clock, and at 5 30 the party were driven to the rallway station, whence, amid load cheers, they started at 5.50 for

LEAMINGTON

round." The borough of Royal Lemington Spa, as it is termed in its charter of incorporation, is of modern growth, but the neighborhood is rich in historic associations. Its early progress at the commencement of the century, from the small village it then was, was owing to its "siline springs," which like the famous Apohaqui water, so well known to many of The Sun readers (and which hibition) are warrated to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. But Leamington's more rapid increase during the second quarter of the present century is directly attributable to the smiles of royalty. Visiting the place with her mother, when she was the Princess Victoria, Her Majesty was favorably impressed with the town, and frequently renewed her acquaintance with it, and since er accession to the throne she has bestowed many marks of affection on the place. It is now a fashionable inland watering place, the eauty of which is its chief attraction. Wide and regular streets, with spacious gardens and stately avenues are on every hand, a profusion of trees and flowers constituting one of its chief charms. In the very center of the town rooks yet build in old and stately elms, while the newer streets are shaded by bowers of sweet-scented inden trees. It was this garden town that the colonists se-lected as their headquartery from which to risit some of the much hallowed and attractive of English shrines. Shortly before 7 p.m. the train pulled into the Great Western station. Talk about the reception at Oxford! It was as naught compared with that which greeted the visitors on alighting at Lemington. As far as the eye could reach on either hand, every street was blocked with people, save a passage way for the carriages, kept clear by the police.

The drive from the station to the hotels

was of the pature of

A ROYAL OVATION.

Flage fluttered from every staff and droop-Flags fluttered from every staff and drooped from thousands of windows. Every shop was decorated with bunting, the balconies and windows were graced with hundreds of ladies; words of hearty greeting were displayed every few yards, and floral and green arches spanned the principal street corners, the church bells ringing out their merry the church self-street and the street corners. peals as the procession passed up the city, "God speed Imperial Federation," "Wel-come to our Colonial and Indian visitors," "One country for us all," "Briton's stand firm," "Imperial Confederation," "Success to the Colonies," and kindred inscriptions were to be seen on every hand. The cheering was caught up from street to house top, and amid what the oldest Leamingtonian pronounces to be a scene of enthusiasm unparalleled in the town's history, the party finally succeeded in reaching their hotels. finally succeeded in reaching their hotels. But the crowds still remained in the streets, and when, at seven o'clock, the visitors drove to the banquet given in their honor

and auxiliary forces having been duly honored, the Glee Union sang Comrades in Arms.
The Rev. Dr. Nicholson proposed the
Houses of Parliament, which was responded

RT, HON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL speaker of the house of commons and member for Warwick. The mayor next proposed Oar Colonial and Indian Visitors, and presented Sir Peter Lumsden and Sir Samuel Davenport with magnificently illuminated albums, containing suitable addresses. Both Davenport with magnificently illuminated albums, containing suitable addresses. Both gentlemen named suitably acknowledged the compliment. The remaining toasts were, Our Municipal Guests, Corporation of Leamington, the Mayer, and the Ladies, the proceedings terminating a little after inidinght, when the guests gladly sought sweet repose, two banquets in one day being almost more than enough for the average colonial

BIRMINGHAM.

Reaching Snow Hill station about 11 o'clock. Though the people of Birmingham had not gone to the extent of decorating their premises and erecting triumphal arches, as the inhabitants of Leamington had done, the welcome they offered was none the less hearty and sincere. The arrangements for the visit had been admirably made with a handsome metropolis (as Birmingham de-lights to call itself), and the institutions, municipal and etherwise, which mark the growth of the town.

There was a large assemblage of sight seers outside the station, but no one was allowed upon the platform, and the visitors were promptly escorted to carriages provided for them without the slightest inconvenience—a remark that applies to every place we have visited on the tour. There was no formal ceremony. Mr. Pritchett, the Mayor's secretary, represented the Mayor, and did the honors well. The carriages headed by a coach and four on top of which were seated our Indian ladies in ed memories cluster around this venerable pile, and the historical and biographical associations of St. Mary's strikingly illustrate the important part taken by Oxford in the ecclesiastical and religious life of the nation. An inscription on a marble slab in the floor of the chancel states, on the authority of a contamporary record that the floor of the chancel states, on the authority of a street, the Colonials from the "Colinderies" saw the principal part of the center of the town and were themselves seen by immense numbers of people. Arriving at the Council House, they were escorted to the reception room, which having been decorated with ferns and flowers looked charmingly cool after the glare of the sun outside that shope with an earnestness worthy of Fredericton or Moncton in July or August. Here THE MAYOR.

Hon. Mr. Martineau, with the mayoress, the town clerk and others, awaited their guests, who were presented to the mayor and his lady. At the conclusion of the usual formalities, the visitors, under the guidance of the mayor (who wore his gold chain and insignia of office), inspected the council house and then went over the principal public buildings and educational institutions of the borough—a borough, by the way the the borough—a borough, by the way, the centre of that enlightened liberalism which seeks to educate and improve the masses, and which, politically, if one can judge by street talk, endorses the views of Mr. Chamberlain. We first went to the Town Hall, where a slpendid organ recital was given by Mr. Stimpson, and then visited the Birming-ham and Midland Institute, the free libraries, the Mason Science College, the Birmingham municipal school of art (where free art instruction is given to every mechanic or artisan who desires it), the museum and art gallery, and back to the council house.

MAGNIFICENT LUNCHEON

where a was provided by the mayor. The company that spot which Nathaniel Hawthorne says | was a large one, Gen. Laurie and Mrs. Laurie mayor, in proposing the toast of The Queen, said they had now just missed by one day the coronation of Her Majesty. They had entered upon the fittleth year of her reign, and during those fifty years she had some-thing like doubled the number of her sub-jects—and her dominion covered over one-tifth of the inhabited area of the globe. The teast was drunk with enthusiasm Arthur Hodgeon jarred the harmony by singling out the Australians and calling on them for an individual cheer. Just why Sir Arthur (who was the official head of the united colonists) should have acted so rudely is a puzzle to all of us. But Sir Arthur s an impulsive man, and no doubt his intention was not so much to reflect on the other colonies as to magnify Australia. He should visit Cauada ere he dies and see what magnificent heritage we possess, even if his visit be only for the purpose of taking a most marked, short cut to his beloved Australia. After The armory luncheon, the visitors formed themselves

which were driven under the directorship of nine members of the town board to inspect some of the principal factories and public parks. Gunmaking by machinery was shown at the Small Arms Co.; also penmakking, electro-plate work; pin, hook, eye, and thimble manufacture; tin, iron-plate work and japanning, etc., etc., by various famous firms. Those who took the drive to Cannon Hill Park, under the charge of the mayor, chose, weather considered, the most enjoyable part. This charming spot, 57 acres in extent, was the gift of a lady to the town. It contains a large boating pool with two islands where many water-fowl are kept. There is an excellent carriage drive around the park. Birmingham is, in fact, encircled by parka, where every provision possible is made for the recreation and enjoyment of the vast number of the followers of Tubal Cain who reside within her borders. Of the eight free parks, the oldest only of Tubal Cain who reside within her borders. Of the eight free paiks, the oldest only dates back to 1856. Together, they cover same 200 acres. Possessed of many grand public buildings and doing much to ameliorate the condition of its people, still there is something wanting to revivify the declining industries of the place, and on this point the workmen talk very freely with strangers. Whether or not the fault lies with free trade they do not know but they have leaved of they do not know, but they have learned o the growing greatness of the colonies under a protective tariff and are anxiously asking their leaders why England's market is being orippled. With the Irish problem solved (as solved it must be sometime) the condition of the English mechanic and laborer cannot long be kept out of the arena of active pelitics. So at least say the Radicalsjof Birmingham.

At 5 30 the various parties returned to the Council House, there partook of tes and then went back to Leamington by special train.

they were the recipients of another evation.

The hall was beautifully adorned for the occasion. The mayor of Leamington, Hon.

T. S. Wackrill, presided. After the first toast, the Queen, the National Authem was sung by the Glee Union, who gave God bless the Prince of Wales, after the toast of the Prince and Priceess of Wales, and the rest of the royal family. The army, navy and auxiliary forces having been duly honorrudeness—all was simple honest pleasure.
Walking for fully three hours through the throng and mingling freely with all classes, I did not hear a prefane or an indecent expression. And yet the poorest classes of the town were present in force. Could I have done so in any Canadian crowd of ten or fifteen themsand? I only sak the cues.

in considerable force, and the streets gay with buntleg and transparencies.

The third day was, if anything, the best of all. Breakfast at nine—and a good breakfast at that—after which the traps were ordered out and the entire party, reenforced by another contingent of colonists fresh from London, drove to

WARWICK CASTLE. passing through the town of Warwick, a

constitution. And this was only the first day of the four.

Early Tuesday morning the town was astir, I am afraid somewhat before the visitors, who breakfasted at nine and at the control of the country place, its otherwise quiet stree's being decked in gala colors and througed with people in honor of the visitors while banners floated from the towers of the town hall and the bells of the churches rangilized that were delivered to the ways readed to the ways residued the street of the control of t ten were driven again through the crowded and banner bedecked streets to the depot, where they boarded their special for wick, who is, by reason of ill health, resting wick, who is, by reason of ill health, resting quietly in London, and were by him con-ducted ever the castle buildings and

Warwick Castle, called by Sir Walter Scott "the finest monument of ancient and chivalrous splendor, which remains unin-jured by time," stands upon a solid mass of red sandstone, the base of which is washed hearty and sincere. The arrangements for the visit had been admirably made with a view to furnish as comprehensive an idea as possible of the manifold industries of the handsome metropolis (as Birmingham delights to call itself), and the institutions, municipal and atherwise, which mark the or keep here in the year 915, which is sup-posed to have occupied an artificial mound to the west of the present castle. An important fortress has stood on the spot since

that date. After leaving the lodge, on entering, the party passed through a rock hewn roadway. tunnelled out of the solid rock. Casar's Tower, 147 feet high, stands on the extreme left. It was built by Sir Thomas de Beau-champ and is the oldest part of the present castle. Guy's tower, with its twelve sides and walls ten feet thick, is 100 feet above the ground and 128 feet above the rocky bed of the dry ditch. These towers are con-nected by a massive embattled wall, plerced in the centre with a gateway and barbican with towers, portcullis, battlements and bridge. On passing through the gate, a wide expanse of lawn and greens ward is seen. The castle is on the left. In front is the turrent-crowned mound on which Ethelfieds erected her castle, on the right are the b.ar towers, commenced by

and left unfinished. The court yard is the inner bailey of the old castle, of which beyond the walls and towers little remains. A large fire in 1871 destroy-ed all the more modern work, and the interior of the great hall, but left intact the old massive walls. The damage has since been fully restored. On arriving the visitors were presented to Lord Brooke, who, after a brief speech of welcome, escorted

them through THE STATE ROOMS.

The red drawing room contains some beautiful paintings by Reynolds, Leonardo da Vinci, Reubens, Vandyck and other famous artists. Over the mantelplece is an antique clock of special interest, and there is a table of mixed stone work, the slab marble, inlaid with precious stones and lapis lazuli. It was once the property of Marie Antionette. The cedar drwing room is about 47 ft. by ft. Here we were shown a marble slab alaid with lava from Vesuvius, and upou t, between two Etruscan vases, a beautiful narble bust from the Justiniani Minerva, Rome. The pictures are by Romney, andyck, etc.

The gilt drawing room is very handsome, and the pictures choice and valuable, chief among the latter being a full length portrait, by Reubens, of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, which was painted for the The special express, composed of first-class coaches, placed at the disposal of the party, left Paddington station, London, at 9.45

"seems always to be in flower, and seems and the mayor of Leamington (one of the college at Antwerp, whence it was brought colonists' very best friends) occupying proround." The borough of Royal Lemington minent seats at the head of the table. The to England soon after the close of the French revolution. A girl blowing bubbles (by Murillo) is a sweet thing. Great interest then abandoned their settlement near the Murillo) is a sweet thing. Great interest was taken in a portrait by Vandyck, of Robert Rich, second earl of Warwick, lord high admiral of England during the com-

monwealth The state bedroom's walls are hanging with some wonderful tapestry made at Brussels in 1604, and supposed to represent the gardens at Versailies. The bed with its furniture of rich crimson velvet belonged to Queen Anne, and were presented by George III to the Grevilles. The room contains a full length portrait of Queen Anne, by Lely, and many other rare paintings and curios.

The Countess of Warwick's boudoir is an

exquisite little room, with a ceiling of beautiful design. Over the mantel is a valuable portrait of Henry VIII., and the walls are

fire are some of great merit, chief among them being the famous portrait of Charles I on horseback, by Vandyck, valued at £10,000.

In the conservatory are placed the renowned "Warwick vace," a magnificent specimen of ancient art, discovered in a lake near Tivolf, and purchased from Sir Wm. Hamilton, ambassador at the Court of Naples by the present earl's grandfather. It is composed of white marble, is of circular shape, and will hold 161 gallons.

After a walk through the grounds the visitors took their departure for the court house, where they had luncheon and were

presented with two addresses by the mayor and corporation of Warwick.

I. and C. Exhibition.

Dominion Day, July 1.—The Canadian court is brillian ly decorated today with flowers in honor of the anniversary of united Canada's natal day. A special feature has been made of the educational section, Mr. R. Hant of P. E. Island carrying off the honors for his island over all competitors.
G. R. Parkin is here attending the Imperial Federation congress.

A DESCRIPTION

Of the Great River St. John in Nova Scotia.

(Ceried into the Few Fagland Boston Weekly News Letter of Thursday, July 24, 17s5.) This river has its source very near Quebec, Canada. Its first course is near due east for about 50 leagues, where it receives a large river not named in the French maps, which rises another river called by the French Riviere de Pistoles, which runs north and falls into the St. Lawrence, almost over against the great river Saguenay. From the place where this anonymous river joins to St. John's river the latter changes its course and runs directly south for about 50 leagues.

or fifteen thousand? I only ask the question. Well on to midnight I retired, the considerable force, and the streets gay with bunting and transparencies.

The third day was, if anything, the best of New England, almost 65 leagues to the west. rivers to the east wich run into the Bay of St. Lawrence, so that by means of this river of St. John the Indians of all that continent which lies between the Bay of Fundy and the river of St. Lawrence, being near 80 leagues over from south to north, and near 100 from west to east have a communication

with Arnapolis Royal, and bring their fars and skins to truck with the inhabitants of Nova Scotla, which was the reason why the French settled first at Annapolis, which does not lie so convenient for the fishery as any of the harbors upon the southern coast of tha

As to the mouth or entrance of this river. it is as difficult as the entrance into the har bor of Annapolis, but there is depth of water enough for large ships, tho' not a great way up; for in about half a league or little more up the river there is a fall or rather a rapid atream, which cannot be passed at the tide of ebb or low water, but at high water it is passable upwards or downwards for bark or barges as well as canoes; and as to the rest of the river I do not find in its whele course a fall or rapidity marked by the French missionaries, who are of all others the best acquainted with this country. The country on both sides of the river is covered with wood, especially large oak and walnut trees, the timber of which is said to be very good. The walnuts are of a triangular form, and very difficult to crack or open, till they are pu upon the fire, when they open of themselves and have a fine taste. There is likewise a sort of vines, the grapes of which have a very thick skin, but a most delicious taste, and the woods are full of all sorts of game,

with great plenty of fish in all the rivers.

The settlement which the French had upon this river was among the first they made in America, for as soon as they had settled at Port Royal, now called Annapolis Royal, which was in 1605, they frequented the mouth of the river St. John for the sake of carrying on a traffic with the Indians, though they built no fort there for a long time after, because they were drove away from the whole coast and all their forts defrom the whole coast and all their forts de-molished by the people of Virginia in 1613, as they were several times afterwards by the New England people and their forts as often demolished. But by the treaty of Breda, in 1667, the country in that treaty called Acadia in North America, was given up to the French, upon which they re-established themselves at Port Royal and at the mouth of St. John's river, and also at the mouth of the river Pentaquet, or Saco, near New England, under pretence that the whole northern coast of the bay of Fundy and the country adjoining made part of that country called Acadia, given up to them by the treaty of Breda, which pretence our court at that it seems admitted.

However, though the people of the New England, without the consent of the court, durst not avowedly attack them, they probably underhand engaged or encouraged an English gentleman to do it for them and in August, 1674, he attacked and demolished their forts both at Pentaquet and St. John's rivers. As this enterprise was without any authority, the French soon established themselves at both these places; but in 1680 they were again drove from both, and also from Port Royal, by some Eoglish fishing ships without any authority from the court; and I do not find that the French ever again established themselves so well, that in the several attempts made during the wars in K. William and Q. Ann's time, they could not be drove from either of these places till the year 1710, where General Nicholson attacked and took Port Royal; and all Nova Scotia or Acadla, with lits ancient boundaries, as also the city of Port Royal, was called Annapolis Royal, and all other things in those parts, which depend

mouth of St. John's river. From this description of St. John's river we may see how useful it may be made to our settlements in Nova Scotia, and of what dangerous consequence it may be to the people of New England to allow the French to settle there, because of the great influence they have acquired, by means of their missionaries, among the natives of that contin-ent, whom they call Abenaquis, and who, during the war both in K. William and Q, Anne's reign were very troublesome to the people of New England. And from this short history I have given it is pleasant to observe what opposite meanings the French give to treaties, according as it suits their interest. When Acadia was yielded to them portrait of Henry VIII., and the walls are covered with magnifient pictures, a head of St. Jerome by Reubens being one of the most marked.

The armory rooms were of especial interest to the visitors, being full of arms, armor, etc., of all ages and from all quarters of the globe.

Among the pictures preserved from the fire are some of great merit, chief among them. who wrote the history of New France, as he calls it, seems to insinuate that no more is meant by that name but the coast of the peninsula from Annapolis harbour to Cape Sable, which he says, was the only port that of old went properly by the name of Acadia, so that according to bim we have no right to that part where we have now made a settlement at Chebucto, tho' by the express words of the treaty the French are excluded from fishing within 30 leagues of the coast of this whole penisula except for a little way towards the south of Cape Breton, as far as Sable Island, and as to the fishing in Fundy bay, it is not so much as mentioned, tho' certainly understood in the treaty, because the French were by their grant excluded not only from fishing but from salling in that bay, without our mermission as it is a thing properly depend. permission, as it is a thing properly depending upon and included within Nova Sootia.

KEOHAN SETTLEMENT, K G.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT, KECHAN SETTLEMENT, July 12 .- Snow report : Wm. N. Bigger of Studholm, K. C., hands us the following record of the snow fall during the fall of 1885 and the winter and spring of 1886. The first snow appeared on Sept. 24, and the last fell on April 3. During the interval there fell 8 ft. 103 in., as follows: In September only a few flakes fell, in Oct., 1 in.; Nov., 2 in.; within aix or seven leagues of the great river
St. Lawrence, and almost the same distance
from the river La Chaudier, which runs into
the river St. Lawrence almost over against
that metren like to the like the lawrence almost over against
that metren like to the like the lawrence lawrence like to the lawrence lawrence like to the lawrence lawr that metropolis of the French settlement in was less than that of the previous winter by about two feet, but the amount of sleet and hall has not been exceeded in any winter

during the last decade. A pie social was held at Alex. Long's on the evening of the 8th, under the austices of the temperance lodge, which has been lately organized here and for the benefit of which organized nere and for the beent of which it was got up. After the pies were all sold and the table spread, the ladies and gents engaged in a general "pie feast," tempered with the lemonade, which was generously dealt out. After a chairman had been apdealt out. After a chairman had been appointed and short addresses heard from Lewis Frazes, Theodore Biggar, J. A. Leiper, Wm. Scofield and Wm. N. Biggar, and a vote of thanks tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Long for their hospitality, the evening's enjoyment was closed by singing in one accord the usual anthem.

Several new buildings are under way of execution here among which are a new

erection here, among which are a new church, the frame work of which has been put up; also a dwelling house of Alex. Long's and Wm. F. Armstrong's, all of which speak well for the future of the place.

SALMON ARE growing very scarce in the market and but a very few Penobscot rivers are being brought in. The fish men say that about the last of them have been seen for this season. The St. John salmon are being brought here quite plentifully—Bangor Whig. I dreamed a d And parting I And, floating, Had found the Where, to the I showed my And saw the ing As thick as, w Had left a de The grim Inqu feel; The gallewswraith,

—For what are
Yet, of all thos Above this so Of those by w My spirit sank "Have you no I dare not seek Where are Au I turned, and And reached, were gathere These souls And, truth t If there could Yet finding t Pat forth the Improved the Talked to the

> Methodist Sermon by I

DESCRIPTION The new l was dedicate presence of a tion of the ed year ago, a Joseph W. opened and dition to thi By entertain an autograph church amou this city net The ground 90 feet squa

of a hill from The edifice is 60 feet high. painted whit The entrance The ceiling o the ground in dark red. windows are ments having ation. The large, is all which is ma minge, is an e The pews are able, the seat ing about the window in this the lumber fence. The entry were d pastor, Rev. has promised and Mr. Has each given a H. H. Mott the contract the supervisi foreman. The morni large congres by Rev. Rol f the St.

Mr. Opie. This was a which Rev. scriptures. Wilson, takis The glory of the former, as place will I giv Haggai it, 9. For sevent of Judah we

the Ular an dimmed eyes ently endure foes. But wh hung their versity beat cherished an ises of their est distrees t "the Lord w Zion, when t At length the clock of I the time," an of Babyionia hallowed pre-King." Can praise sat u deemed, rege gratitude fo he well-kno done great glad." Similar e

hearts of the place on this of a more a ship the Lore been felt, and ety, they are providence of