

RAMBLING NOTES BY A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, July 15, 1878.

FARMER HARBORABLE.

My last gave you some idea of the famous old Westminster Abbey, and the magnificence of the structure, exterior and interior of the British Parliament House, properly called Westminster Palace.

After the feast of pleasure I enjoyed in going around and through it, I started for St. James' Park where it was understood that our revered and Christian Queen would be at four o'clock, on her way for a brief visit to the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House.

The city of London is all on a slope to a large extent, to catch a view of the person and features of their revered Queen, as she resides chiefly outside the city some miles, at the Windsor Palace.

The occasion also gave me an opportunity of seeing large masses of the London population of all grades, and the costly and elegant equipages of the aristocratic.

As the afternoon was fine, those classes were out in large numbers, and the display was of course interesting to a farmer, as I am, especially the magnificent horses.

After a patient waiting for an hour or so, Her Majesty and retinue of attendants came along, while a reverend and respectful silence was preserved by the royal London subjects, and one at least, of her loving and loyal Canadian subjects, was eyeing her with intense interest and emotions of profound love and respect.

After I had visited Hyde Park, which adjoins St. James Park, and witnessed a course of foot races, and a race of the magnificent monument to the Duke of Wellington on Constitution Hill, when Her Majesty passed through the broad arch of the monument on her return to a second opportunity of seeing her. Both the privileges I have referred to are rare, and very seldom enjoyed by her colonial subjects during their visits to London.

The monument to the Iron Duke is placed on a very high base of three arches which stretch entirely across the great street, the arches on the right and left, being a way for foot passengers, and the broad centre one for carriages.

The Duke is represented as on his field charger in full uniform, with his glass in his right hand, and a sword in his left, and is depicted as being engaged upon the field of Waterloo. Having feasted myself to the full with sight-seeing for that day, I made my way back to my hotel, and in the next day, which was the Sabbath, with as much propriety as circumstances would permit.

I soon determined to find my way to Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, to worship with his people, and to hear a sermon from the lips of the great London preacher. I shall not stay to tell you a word about it, as I shall tell the whole story to Brother Armstrong in a letter to the "Monitor."

The facilities for rapidly moving round the great city, and to any desirable point, either by rail, cab or bus are now so perfect and so cheap, that the visitors can see and inspect points of interest with wonderful rapidity. From the Tabernacle, which is on the opposite side of the Thames, and on my way back toward my hotel, I took a bus for Westminster Bridge, and walked across the bridge to the Egyptian obelisk to inspect that, and my way led me past the Cleopatra Needle, which you are aware, has been actually floated from Egypt through the Mediterranean sea, and is now being sent along the Atlantic ocean, along the English Channel, and up the Thames to the spot where it is to be raised to a perpendicular position on the Thames embankment, thus to be an additional object of curiosity to citizens and visitors.

The work of transportation has been effected mainly by the munificence of a private M. D., citizen of London, who gave from his own private purse, ten thousand pounds sterling. The needle itself is a huge mass of seven feet and six inches square at the larger end, and tapers to three feet at the smaller, which is suddenly tapered to a point, and the length is sixty-seven feet, as I was informed. On the whole of the side exposed to view, there are Egyptian hieroglyphic figures cut on the entire length. From the embankment I walked on to the Methodist city road church for afternoon service, which I missed the privilege of enjoying, having missed the proper house. By the courtesy of the gentleman in charge however, I was privileged to go over the interior of the church—to ascend the pulpit from whence the venerable founder of the sect called Methodists was accustomed to preach, and to inspect the mural tablets there erected to perpetuate the memory of the wise, learned and good, who had faithfully served God and their fellow-men in their day and generation as ministers of Jesus Christ. Among those there are of course the two Wesleys—Fletcher—Adam Clarke—James Haunting, etc.

From the city road church, (and mark it ye modern Methodists of Annapolis county and elsewhere, that not a single wealthy worshipper in the London church stand or kneel during divine worship, is either lined, studded, or cushioned; and more than that; the seats of worshippers in the great sanctuaries of Westminster Abbey and St. Pauls are simply a very common and unpretentious style of chairs, as much so as any in the kitchens of "Annapolis Farmers.") I was conducted to a burial yard in the rear of the Church to visit the grave and plainly constructed tomb of Mr. Wesley, over which the humble ivy creepers in seemingly silent veneration of the spot. From the sacred spot I picked a few ivy leaves as mementoes of my visit. From this spot of many hallowed memories, I had to go but a short distance to visit the last resting place and tomb of the immortal John Bunyan; and passing from the grave of Wesley to that of Bunyan, and after looking on both, two distinct reflections are likely to occupy any thinking visitor. First—there is nothing that the last resting-place of those two great and good men should be near to each other, and secondly, that as years and centuries of years run their course, the succeeding generations of men will accept of the "Wesley and Bunyan" and their lives and deeds as the memories of victors and heroes of the battle-field.

From the tomb of Wesley and Bunyan I hastened off to St. Paul's church, and luckily reached that wonderful temple "dedicated to the worship of the true God," in good time for the service, the sermon being preached by one of the Bishops of the American Church, who is over to Britain to attend a convocation of the Bishops of the English church now being held.

To-day—Monday—I have devoted to visiting the Canadian house and its occupants, the chief of them being Hon. Win.

Annand—thence to the Mansion House—Bank of England—the Royal Exchange—the London monument—the tower of London—St. Paul's cathedral, and the Zoological gardens, all of which I effected by getting early on the move, and the diligent captured in the morning.

Our Canadian building is situate in Queen Victoria street, No. 31. Our Dominion servants there seem to be doing their utmost in promoting our Dominion interests, and making the large number of our great northwest for including emigrants from Britain, Ireland, and the continent generally known.

The Mansion house, and the great Bank of England buildings are within a short distance of our Canadian building, and the hour being unseasonable I deferred a close inspection of those centres of Executive and money power till my return to London from the continent. The Royal Exchange building I entered and inspected. Within the interior and open area of this large and grand structure is placed a very artistic and life-like statue of Queen Victoria as she appeared twenty years ago. The tower of London is in the form of a huge and high column, which with the ornamental finish at the top makes it altogether three hundred feet high, and is intended to remind citizens and visitors of the terrible fire and plague, which to a large extent depopulated the city upwards of two hundred years ago.

My visit to St. Paul's cathedral was a necessity as well as a pleasure, as it is the most visited to London. When first erected its site was isolated of course, but the city in process of time, expanded and surrounded the site of the great work of grandeur and art with high buildings, which greatly detract from its otherwise more grand and majestic proportions, for its proportions are truly so, as to the large area of ground its base covers, and the stupendous height reached by its tower and spire. I ventured up the dizzy height of three hundred feet, and refused to ascend further, the whole distance being, as I was informed, four hundred and four feet to the top of the cross, which surmounts the spire. In the whispering gallery in the cupola, it is one hundred and forty feet across the interior, and a low whisper of a sentence uttered by the warden on the opposite side against the bare side of the wall, is heard audibly and distinctly by myself and others on the opposite side. Among the monuments which number in the whole sixty-four within the venerable edifice, one to Sir John Moore which cost six thousand three hundred pounds sterling—one to Sir John Moore which cost four thousand two hundred pounds. The remains of the Iron Duke rest in the crypt which is the crypt of the cathedral. The costly funeral car provided by the nation at an immense cost being placed there also.

The whole length of the church is five hundred feet, and its breadth one hundred and eighty-nine feet. It was erected in the year 1075 and finished in the year of 1170, on the site of the previous church, which was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, and a hundred and sixty years. I will have to defer giving you a description of the tower of London, till my next.

ANAPOLIS FARMER on furlough.

AN ENOCH ARDEN STORY.

A DISCHARGED CONVICT FINDING HIS WIFE RE-MARRIED GIVES HER A CHOICE OF TWO HUSBANDS.

OWEN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—In 1863 Arthur O'Connor kept a hotel, the Gate House, three miles from this place. In that year he was arrested, tried, and convicted of passing counterfeit money. He was sentenced to two years in the Auburn State Prison. He never returned home. His wife, supposing that he was dead, in 1869 married Herman Berry, a well-known citizen of Oswego. A few days a stranger registered his name at the Central House in this place as Arthur O'Connor. He was recognized as the former proprietor of the Gate House. He obtained an interview with his wife, Berry was going to the States, and he offered her choice of either returning with him or remaining with O'Connor. She chose to return to Oswego, which she did. O'Connor at once left, taking with him a son, 17 years of age. They are going to the States. O'Connor says he went to St. Louis after serving his time at Auburn. There he joined a gang of burglars. They robbed a bank in Illinois, getting \$240,000, of which his share was \$25,000. He took his plunder and sailed for Cuba. He was followed, arrested and brought back. He succeeded in concealing the money. He was sentenced to ten years in Joliet prison. He escaped in 1876, and then proceeded at once to Cuba. Receiving his 25,000, he went to Brazil, where he acquired wealth and position. He came back to this country to get his family, or such members of it as were living. While they were lying there waiting for him, he was surprised to find the situation as it was. He had \$26,000 in his possession, \$10,000 of which, it is alleged, he left with his wife and daughter.

Five Italian rag-pickers plied their vociferous wailing in the neighborhood of the Nantuxat freight house at Bridgeport the other day, and when night came all laid down on a track in the Housatonic yard to get some sleep before starting to New York on the boat. While they were lying there wrapped in slumber, a Housatonic switch engine came along on the same track, and drawing nearer and nearer to the apparently doimed sleepers, was just about to roll its ponderous weight upon them, when from some cause it jumped the rails and cleared them. The rear of the engine swung around and stopped with its hind truck over the foremost sleeper's head. A narrower escape could not be imagined. The Italians did not over, but when they understood what had happened and what might have happened they became panic-stricken and ran off as if a deadly pestilence were still pursuing them.—Boston Journal.

They have in England, a great preserve of Colish at Port Logan, West Shire, in which hundreds of live fish live and fatten, and are held to be of better flavor than those caught at sea. Should the hatching scheme projected by Prof. Baird of the United States be successful, there may be, one these days, large reservoirs of salt water constructed in which the infant fish may be grown and fattened for the market. There are many deep inlets in these provinces with narrow mouths, and, indeed, sometimes of great extent, whose waters could be thus utilized should this branch of fish breeding prove successful.

ROYAL HOTEL.

(Formerly STUBBS) 146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. Opposite Custom House, St. John, N. B.

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L. S. MORSE, Executors. BRIDGETOWN, April 30th, 1878. 6m 25

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A Very Large Stock of

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Also, CARRIAGE STOCK

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FLOUR AND MEAL

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Bridgetown, Aug. 16th, '76. 1y

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