

Weekly British Whig

A LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

On Tuesday night a Liberal convention was held in Montreal. It was, necessarily, a close convention, and the public have no more right to know all than the delegates to it said and did than they have a right to know all about the mystery which the Local Opposition met in Toronto at the same time to father. Details of a private and party character were duly considered, and then the following resolutions were received and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, every federal union should rest upon a perfect equality between the different states or provinces joined together; Whereas, in every well-organized federation the general constitution should guarantee to each state or province an autonomy complete and absolute and revenues sufficient for the maintenance of its local institutions;

Whereas, the British North America Act of 1867 has proved, especially in the last few years, difficult of application with respect to those two essential points, and as these difficulties have already resulted in disputes that are to be regarded and such as to endanger the existence of the Canadian federation;

Whereas, the insufficiency of the revenues of certain provinces, the arbitrary exercise of the right of disallowance of provincial measures and the adoption of the intervention of the imperial authorities, have created a general uneasiness, which, in the public interest, should be dissipated as soon as possible;

Whereas, several provinces, with a view to ameliorate their financial embarrassments, have from time to time asked the federal authorities for better terms, and as these demands are of a nature to diminish the prestige and endanger the independence of local governments;

Whereas it is necessary exactly to define the powers, to thoroughly guarantee the autonomy, and to permanently assume the revenues of each province;

Whereas, it is by united action, based upon a previous understanding between all the provinces, that this result can be most securely obtained;

Be it resolved: That the Reform Association of Montreal, the constitution of 1867 in such a manner as will terminate the arbitrary control of the federal government over provincial legislation, better define the respective powers of the Dominion and the provinces, and assure to the provinces sufficient resources to render it unnecessary for them to make periodic raids upon the federal treasury;

This is the declaration of the Liberals of the province of Quebec, and will be platform enough to arouse the electors and affect their voting in the next election. There is no disputing the discontent which now exists in the Dominion and the agitations for "better terms."

Of the provinces making demands upon the federal government, however, none has fared so well as Quebec, and that her people are not yet wholly satisfied is a most remarkable circumstance. The Liberals do not so much protest against the irregular methods by which that province has been helped, though, as against the condition of things which encourages them. If there is anything unjust about the scheme of confederation—if any province is not faring as well within the Dominion as she would without the confederation—a remedy should be provided; and the readjustment should be such as will give promise of abiding satisfaction. As matters now stand Ontario is the milch cow of the Dominion. Her finances have been husbanded and her government has not found it necessary to beseech the federal authorities for aid, and perhaps it is as well, seeing that the latter have assumed a position inimical to her prospects. If she is not a supplicant for help, however, and has not got her hand deep into the treasury chest, she is worthy, all the same, of consideration if it has come to a question of spoils.

The Importation of Peas. G. W. Warren, collector of customs at Cape Vincent, writes in explanation of the seizure of peas belonging to A. B. Cleveland Company. He says "the peas were entered at the cost of growing, the same, which was below the Canadian market value, and being advanced by the appraiser more than ten per cent. above entered value, carried with it a penal duty of twenty per cent. in addition to the regular duty, against which the importer protested and appealed, but our action was sustained by the department at Washington. The market value in the United States is not into consideration in assessing duty on importation of any kind. By direction of the department, duty is levied at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem on edible peas and beans. On other varieties 20 per cent. is levied, from which the above mentioned company appealed to the department, but their appeal was not sustained."

Late Local Items. Sheriff Jarvis has arrived from Toronto with four prisoners for the penitentiary. The sheriff stopped at Old Sam's.

J. Henderson returned to the city today, after an absence of four days, and so is not the grocer who tried the grand double-act funeral act.

N. Switzer and L. Dunham, of this city, shot a bear weighing 225 lbs. on Wednesday, six miles back of Levant. The dog chased him for two hours. The two men carried the carcass six miles on a pole. The poit was brought to the city.

Bible Branch. A few days ago the Rev. Mr. Manley, agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, established a branch society in Sydneyham. Officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—J. P. Lacey. Treasurer—John Lockart. Secretary—Rev. G. C. Poyser. Committee—L. Purdy, John Wilson, James Burgess, Lewis Chown, J. K. Booth, John Ivey, C. Manley, J. Froben.

The Depository is at Lacey Bros., and a good stock of bibles and testaments have already been received.

MALIBURY AND FARNELL. London, Nov. 6.—Archdeacon George A. Denison, M. A., of Taunton, in an election speech said: "I have known Mr. Gladstone for forty-five years, but I would not trust him with a brass farthing. The Whig nightly before sleeping express the hope that something will happen to Mr. Gladstone before morning."

Somebody in the crowd at this point cheered for Mr. Gladstone and Archdeacon Denison retorted: "You might as equally cheer for the devil."



STEAD, EDITOR, A CONVICT.

Held to be Guilty of Abduction—Judge Charging Strongly Against Him. London, Nov. 7.—The trial of Stead and others was resumed to day. Judge Lopes, in his charge to the jury urged that they bring in a verdict according to law, and not to allow their personal sympathy to influence their decision. Mr. Stead, Justice Lopes said, filled the Pall Mall Gazette with filthy, disgusting articles of an obscene nature, the publication of which was not consistent with the present charge. The only material question for the jury to decide was whether the child, Eliza Armstrong, was taken away from her home against her father's will. They were also to determine whether the mother sold her child to the prisoners as alleged by the defence.

London, Nov. 7.—The jury retired at 3.40 p.m. The foreman asked the judge, before the jury left their seats, to allow them to distinguish the difference between Mrs. Jarrett and Mr. Stead as to their criminal liability in the case. They concluded that Mrs. Jarrett had disobeyed the instructions of Mr. Stead. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Stead and Rebecca Jarrett, and acquitted Booth and Jacques. The jury argued that Stead and Mrs. Jarrett took Eliza Armstrong from her home against her father's will, but did not agree as to whether Mrs. Jarrett obtained the child by false pretences. They also agreed that her mother did not sell her child, as alleged by the defence, and that Booth and Jacques were not parties to the abduction.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A Raising Barred by the Use of Liquor—Men Fight and Claw Each Other. The particulars are to hand of a stabbing affair, which occurred ten days ago in township of Portland. Stephen Hickey, a farmer, called the neighbors together to help him to raise a building. To encourage the work plenty of whiskey and beer were served, and the beer was a great success. After the work had been well charged with liquor Thomas Hickey and Henry Kenahan, of Verona, quarrelled and fought. During the battle Hickey drew a jack-knife and plunged it into Kenahan's breast. The wound made was of an ugly character. Kenahan was also stabbed in the shoulder. As soon as the stabbing was done Hickey fled, leaving his horse and buggy at his brother's residence. Kenahan is still very low and may not recover. He was one of those implicated in a cutting affair at Verona some years ago during an altercation.

A REFUGEE FROM CANADA.

An Alleged Follower of Louis Riel Ends Up in Gaol—A Life of Misfortunes. Jamestown, N.Y., Nov. 6.—Louis C. Mayer came to Jamestown some weeks since, applied to the Postmaster, Mr. Weeks for aid, stating that he had been a follower of Louis Riel during the recent Canadian rebellion and was a refugee from Canada. He also stated he was penniless, was willing to work at anything he could find. Mr. Weeks was favourably impressed with him took him to Mr. A. M. Sherman, who gave Mayer a position as assistant clerk of the United States Custom House. The night when Mayer took a valuable gold watch belonging to a guest of the house from the cash drawer in the hotel office. Telegrams were sent out and Mayer was arrested in Buffalo on Wednesday and brought to Jamestown the same night. The watch was recovered in a pawnbroker's establishment in Buffalo. On Thursday Mayer waited examination on the charge of grand larceny in the second degree and was taken to the county goal at Mayville to await the action of the grand jury. Mayer claims never to have been arrested before and to have become discouraged with life on account of his misfortunes.

Holloway's Pills.

Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the pills, taken internally, and the ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; they are the ready means of escaping from suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which the health of so many is seriously and permanently injured in most countries.

Lamp Wonders Hold Out.

Barnia Canadian. Last Sunday night a Kingston minister prayed for newspaper editors and reporters. This is a good sign. It should be followed by a prayer for delinquent subscribers. But perhaps the reverend gentleman considers that they are past praying for.

Rev. J. G. Falls, Dutton, certifies: "For some years my wife has been troubled with dyspepsia, and has tried one thing after another recommended with no effect till advised to give McGregors Speedy Cure a trial. Since taking the first bottle I have noticed a decided improvement, and can with confidence recommend it to be one of, if not the best medicine extant for dyspepsia. This invaluable medicine for liver complaint, indigestion, kidney complaint, is purely vegetable. Sold at A. P. Chown's drug store. Trial bottles given free."

Dr. Gibson, of Belleville, a graduate of the Royal College, has lost two horses by brain fever. The scholars in the Cape school have all been vaccinated.

A NEW FEDERATION.

ITS OBJECT DEFINED—THE PROMOTION OF EFFICIENCY IN CHURCH WORK.

Changes are Coming—What Shall They be?—The Spirit of the Age One of Friendly Co-operation and Union—"Let us Have One Faith, One Polity, One Church."

By Principal Austin, D.D.—No. 1. Sir,—No candid mind can deny that a powerful tendency toward federation or organic union has been developing itself among the Protestant Churches since the beginning of the present century. Starting with the Evangelical Alliance, which was the first visible proof of growing fraternity, we see the workings of this principle in the cessation of fierce doctrinal controversy, the mollifying of denominational strife, and in many forms of co-operation in Christian work. The great temperance reform, the Sunday School movement, and the Young Men's Christian Association have each furnished opportunities for an illustration of this growing friendliness and co-operation between the Protestant forces. Looking over the events of the past few years we find the hearts of Protestants of the same name and faith drawn nearer and nearer together, and as a result we have had the Pan-Protestant Council, the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, and the late Centennial Conference of Baltimore. In our Dominion, however, this spirit has brought forth its grandest results in the union of all the Presbyterian Churches and in the late Methodist Union, upon both of which there seems to have fallen the richest benediction of Heaven. Some have thought—not a few organs of public opinion have expressed the idea—that Canada, in the good providence of God, is to be honored in leading the Protestant Churches of Christendom into closer relationship.

If this be true we may well congratulate ourselves, not only on our own country, but also on our age, for this nineteenth century seems destined to pass into ecclesiastical history with this distinguishing characteristic stamped upon it—the closer relations of the Protestant Churches. Certainly the denominations do not stand in the same relations to each other as in 1840. A tide has risen that has borne the Churches from their former moorings, and uselessly brought them nearer each other, and promises, if left to its unrestricted working, to put them in common line of battle against their common foe. Has this tide reached its full? Have the forces that have modified our Protestantism so largely since the opening of this century, spent themselves, or are they to produce other and greater changes in Church life and work? Who dares venture to predict the changes in Church organization that the remaining fifteen years of our century may disclose?

One prediction, however, it seems perfectly safe to make, and that is, that the Protestantism of the future will be unlike both its past and its present form. The Churches cannot resist, if they would, the spirit of the age, and this spirit is one of friendly co-operation and union. The multiplied leagues, brotherhoods, and co-operative associations of to-day will render it impossible for Protestants to continue their present policy of isolation, a policy fraught as we shall see with great waste of men and means, and productive of many serious evils. The spirit of union is in the air, and the sound, practical common sense of the masses will not long tolerate the evils under which Protestantism in its present form is labouring, even were our Church leaders indifferent or opposed to changes for the better. Changes are coming, and what shall they be?

"Organic Union" shouts the man who is carried away with the Utopian idea of uniformity. "Let us have one name, one faith, one polity, one Church." Easier said than done. Such a union may come, possibly, in the future. We are certainly not ready for it yet, and it is extremely doubtful if the majority of thoughtful Protestants are convinced of its desirability. There are those who think that the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and other churches have, in some respects at least, special missions to fulfil. They each emphasize different facts in the same great religious system of truth; they meet the preferences of different classes of people for their various forms of church service and polity, and they undoubtedly stimulate each other to zeal and good works. Organic union is impossible at present. The Calvinism of the Presbyterians, the Arminianism of the Methodists cannot be explained away. The symbols of the churches have not altered with their growing catholicity. High Church and Low Church views cannot be reconciled, and open communion and close communion can hardly exist in the same body of Christians.

Nor is this organic union at all necessary to cure the evils from which we are now suffering or to fulfil the Saviour's prayer for the unity of His followers. Spiritual unity is just as compatible with a variety of church organizations as the unity of the human race is with the variety of type, language, &c., found therein. Many who advocate this organic union have been led to do so by a vain admiration for the boasted uniformity of the Romish Church. Let such remember that the period in which there was most uniformity in faith and polity in the Christian Church was by no means the period of its greatest purity and power, but rather of its deepest degradation and corruption.

If then, as we argue, organic union be unnecessary and impossible at present, and if we cannot remain as we are, whither are we drifting? What is the next great step in any? Dealer in testaments and Bibles. We answer, with some degree of confidence, Protestant federation. Let the churches retain their creeds, polities, their various church services, and modes of work. The world it is richer and not the poorer for all their variety. Let us not seek the cast-iron uniformity of Rome. Uniformity belongs to the inanimate world; life belongs to variety. Let us have a Protestant federation, the object of which shall be the promotion of economy and efficiency in church work, the extinction of superfluous organizations, the occupation of destitute fields, and the concentration of the efforts of all Christian people.

Of the need of such a federation and the plan upon which it could be carried out, I shall speak more particularly in a second letter. B. F. A. Alma College, St. Thomas, Nov. 2. Take a Whole Box. Customer (in Harlem cigar store)—Have you got any Havana cigars? Dealer—Yes, that was a clear Havana, varnished. Customer—Give me a dollar's worth. Dealer—Customer—A dollar's worth. Dealer (confidentially)—You pay a covanter more and take a box.

THE HERO OF ANTIETAM.



THE LATE GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan was born in Philadelphia on Dec. 3, 1826. His father was a physician, and the founder of Jefferson College. After a careful education, completed in the University of Pennsylvania, he entered the military academy at West Point, though not quite 16 years of age. In 1846 he graduated second in rank of the largest class that ever left the academy, one in which "Stone-wall Jackson" ranked seventh. This was at the time of the Mexican war, to which young McClellan was immediately sent in command of a company of engineers and miners. Before Vera Cruz he was a brevet second lieutenant under Capt. Robert E. Lee. These men afterwards met as foes in the terrible series of conflicts on the soil of Virginia, known as the seven days' battles, in which Gen. Lee compelled McClellan's army to retire to Harrison's Landing. Here, at Vera Cruz, he was also thrown under the command and was once saved from capture by Lieut. P. S. T. Beauregard, the afterwards famous Confederate general. In 1848 he returned to West Point, having witnessed the close of the Mexican war as a gallant young officer of 21. He pursued his studies of the science of war with increased zest. In the winter of 1849 he prepared a manual of lay-out exercises which Gen. Scott recommended. In 1851 Capt. McClellan was given charge of an exploring expedition in Oregon, and in the following year he was sent to the West Indies to select a coaling station. His choice was San Juan, on the north-east of Hayti. On his return from this mission Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, chose him as one of a commission to visit Europe during the war of the Crimea and study the military system of Europe with a view of improving the armies of the United States. The results of his observations were published in 1861 under the title of "The Army of Europe." Of his return in 1857 from his expedition to the West Indies, from the Crimea, the results of his observations and the prospects of promoting a re-organization of the United States Army, he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Central Railroad, with headquarters at Chicago. He managed this property so well for three years that in 1860 he was elected president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad company. He held this office until the outbreak of the war, and was then appointed Governor of Ohio, and in the organization of the Ohio volunteers. In a few weeks the war department commissioned him a major-general of the regular army in command of the department of the Ohio, in less than two months after he was first called on by Governor D. W. Brown. Gen. McClellan was in the field in the first campaign of the war in West Virginia. This was on June 22, 1861. On July 22 he was ordered to retrace the troops around Washington. On Oct. 15 he had collected 125,000 men for the army. His campaign then commenced against Richmond. His campaign was brought to a close by the battle of Malvern Hill on July 1, when McClellan was compelled to fall back to Harrison's Landing. The president, having appointed Gen. Halleck in command of the army, Halleck ordered McClellan to return with his forces to Yorktown. Just then Pope, having been defeated at Bull Run, Gen. McClellan was appointed in his place in time to check the advance of the Confederates on Maryland. This was at the battle of Antietam, where in it he defeated the forces of McClellan that he saved the north. He was ordered by the government to follow up this great victory by pursuing his adversaries. He failed to do. Here came the turning point in his career. He was retired from his command and ordered to proceed to Trenton, N. J., there to await further orders, which never came. He resigned his commission on Nov. 8, 1862.

On Aug. 29, 1864, Gen. McClellan was chosen by the National Democratic Convention, held in Cincinnati, to be candidate for president. In the spring of 1865 Gen. McClellan sailed for Europe, returning in 1868. On his return from Europe he made his home on the summit of the Orange mountains, about eight miles west of New York City. He was for several years chief engineer of the department of docks of New York city, where he outlined a system of wharves, which when built will be a credit to him. He planned a bridge, which was never built, across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. He superintended the construction of the formidable Stevens battery until it was abandoned. In 1880 he was elected governor of New Jersey. His administration is said to have been the best that the ever enjoyed. He was at the time of his death president of various railroad and other enterprises. Though Gen. McClellan's military career has been the subject of most bitter controversy, he himself never compromised his dignity to prove his patriotism. He died at his own home. His memoranda of the war in manuscript, unpublished, was destroyed by fire. He set about rewriting it. If it was not finished at the time of his death the loss will be an irreparable one. It is remarkable that the soldiers who fought with "Little Mac," as they affectionately called him, have persistently come to the belief that he would come out all right if he had not been interfered with. This may remain a question forever. S. H. B.



GEN. McCLELLAN'S HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J.

He had now reached the highest honor and position in the army at a most trying time, when everything was in chaos and confusion. He was appointed to the command of the army of the Potomac. He set out for the peninsula of Virginia, and set to work to plan the campaign. His campaign then commenced against Richmond. His campaign was brought to a close by the battle of Malvern Hill on July 1, when McClellan was compelled to fall back to Harrison's Landing. The president, having appointed Gen. Halleck in command of the army, Halleck ordered McClellan to return with his forces to Yorktown. Just then Pope, having been defeated at Bull Run, Gen. McClellan was appointed in his place in time to check the advance of the Confederates on Maryland. This was at the battle of Antietam, where in it he defeated the forces of McClellan that he saved the north. He was ordered by the government to follow up this great victory by pursuing his adversaries. He failed to do. Here came the turning point in his career. He was retired from his command and ordered to proceed to Trenton, N. J., there to await further orders, which never came. He resigned his commission on Nov. 8, 1862.

On Aug. 29, 1864, Gen. McClellan was chosen by the National Democratic Convention, held in Cincinnati, to be candidate for president. In the spring of 1865 Gen. McClellan sailed for Europe, returning in 1868. On his return from Europe he made his home on the summit of the Orange mountains, about eight miles west of New York City. He was for several years chief engineer of the department of docks of New York city, where he outlined a system of wharves, which when built will be a credit to him. He planned a bridge, which was never built, across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. He superintended the construction of the formidable Stevens battery until it was abandoned. In 1880 he was elected governor of New Jersey. His administration is said to have been the best that the ever enjoyed. He was at the time of his death president of various railroad and other enterprises. Though Gen. McClellan's military career has been the subject of most bitter controversy, he himself never compromised his dignity to prove his patriotism. He died at his own home. His memoranda of the war in manuscript, unpublished, was destroyed by fire. He set about rewriting it. If it was not finished at the time of his death the loss will be an irreparable one. It is remarkable that the soldiers who fought with "Little Mac," as they affectionately called him, have persistently come to the belief that he would come out all right if he had not been interfered with. This may remain a question forever. S. H. B.

Rayford's Acid Phosphate.

A RELIABLE ARTICLE. Dr. E. Cutter, Boston, Mass., says: "I found it to realize the expectations raised, and regard it as a reliable article."

At Amherst Island the sloop Lorraine is loading 4,500 bushels of barley for Prescott; schr. Julia, 7,600 bushels barley for Oswego; schr. A. Falconer, 14,000 bushels of barley for Oswego.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Items for the Week Supplied by Our Exchanges, and Greatly Reduced by Condensation.

Thursday, Nov. 5th. Benjamin Fish has resigned the position of secretary of Barnum's circus, and will return to England. He is a relative of Mrs. P. T. Barnum and a man of wealth. Mr. Barnum says he has handled \$10,000,000 without having made a single error.

To-day Lieut. W. Bruce Carruthers, son of John Carruthers, Esq., arrived home after an absence of over two years. He has been attached to the Royal Hussars, stationed at Cahir, Tipperary Co., Ireland. He will remain in Kingston for about two months.

John McCullough, actor, afflicted with paralysis, is recovering. Capt. Abbie has been given charge of the Salvation Army corps at Albany.

Mr. Mastier, of the "Portsmouth Inn," who narrowly escaped drowning two days ago, is slowly recovering.

Mr. P. Wathen, evangelist, left for New York, yesterday. It is said he will assist Rev. Dr. Wilson in that city.

Two women, of Clinton, are said to have gone crazy through religious excitement, caused by the Catholics. Mrs. Presley, afflicted with blindness, is violent. Two men are required to control her. Mrs. J. McKim is the other afflicted person.

The statement to the effect that there was a likelihood of amalgamation between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific is without foundation. Many minds in this city will in consequence be relieved of worry.

The result of the voting in Watercourt was: H. M. Allen, mayor; D. Hancock, chamberlain; D. McConnell, recorder; R. Murray, assessor. G. Sloan was elected Senator.

Easter of next year falls on St. Mark's Day, April 25th, its latest possible date. The last time this occurred was in 1736 (old style), and will not so fall again until 1943.

Mr. G. Leader has lost a three year old colt. It was pasturing in Mr. Webster's farm. Mr. Leader thinks it was stolen.

The five hotel keepers of Trenton, charged with selling liquor during prohibited hours, were each fined \$20 and costs.

Martha Purdy has been sent to the penitentiary for burning the barn of her neighbor. She nearly perished.

Mr. J. Dedds is being sorely afflicted. He has lost by death two little girls within a week.

A verdict for plaintiff was recorded in the case of Honston, Fisher & Co. vs. Flett & Co.

There is said to be thousands of ducks near Caran's Point.

The Salvationists of Snelbury are talking of erecting a barracks.

Gypsies have settled in Williamsville. Dr. Irwin has used 250 vaccine points since Oct. 1st.

Captain John McDowell, of the ill-fated schooner George B. Sloan, had a trunk containing clothing stolen from where it had been left by the life saving crew. A satchel belonging to the cook, was picked up on the beach.

The police officers searched a number of houses, but were unable to find anything. The satchel contained \$50 or \$75. The mainmast of the schooner Sloan, which went ashore, has been cut up into convenient lengths by enterprising Oswegoians. The stick was worth about \$75. A number of arrests will follow.

Friday, Nov. 6th. Capt. Duncan Christie is acting captain of the str. Gipsy, Capt Anderson having been transferred to the str. Armenia, which is again running.

The steamer Conqueror, at Garden Island, has been pumped out and will be repaired. It is possible that she will be planked on the bottom.

The schr. Hannah Butler has been abandoned by her owners. The damaged grain is selling at 20c per bushel, for the benefit of the underwriters.

The schr. Magdala, which went ashore near Oshawa, a couple of weeks ago, is a total wreck. The vessel's back was broken the night she ran ashore. Capt. Farewell's loss will be \$4,000.

The wages paid sailors at this port are \$1.50 a day, for service on Lake Ontario, and \$2 per day for service through the canal.

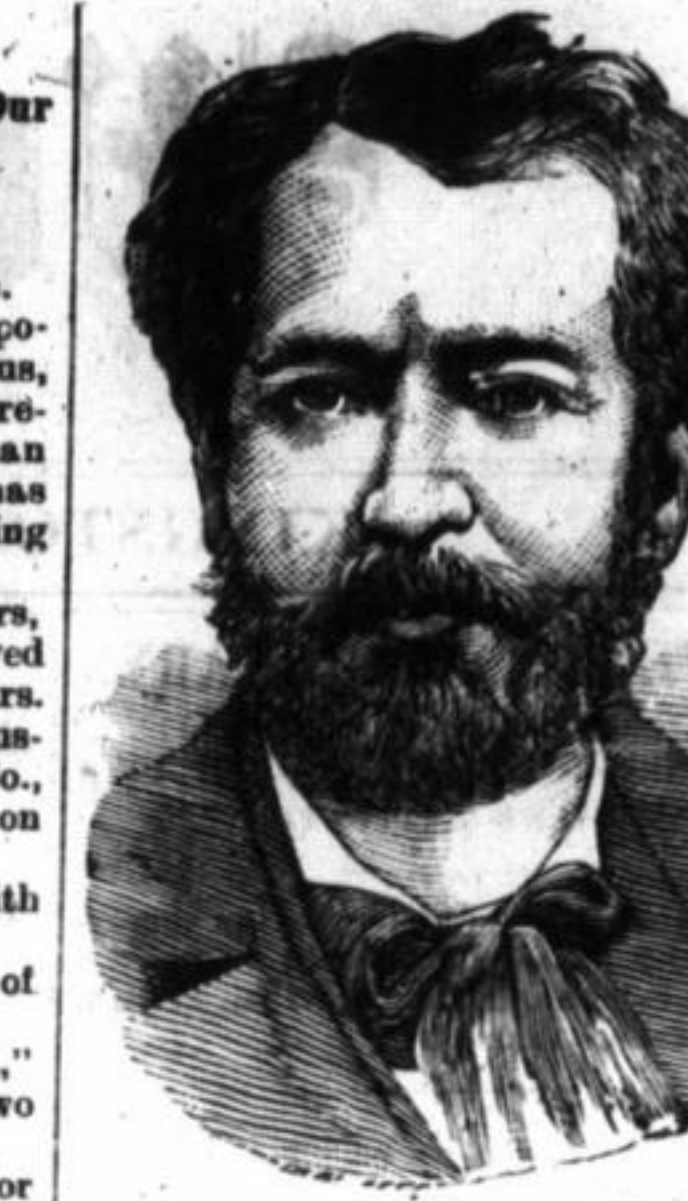
The Capt. James of schr. Jura, taken ill and removed to Milford, is recovering.

The Alexandria mill will make two more trips, between the head of the Bay and Montreal.

David Anderson, formerly bishop of Rupert's Land, and later chancellor of St. Paul's cathedral, is dead.

N. F. Wood, superintendent of the Kingston Penitentiary farm, is reported dangerously ill.

The Napanee Express says that on Tuesday a case of small-pox was discovered on a west-bound passenger train. A woman and her young son were in the first-class car, the latter wrapped up like an invalid. After the train left Kingston it was ascertained that the lad was just recovering from an attack of small-pox. The car was emptied in a few minutes. At the next station they were put off.



BARTHOLOI THE SCULPTOR.

HE COMES TO AMERICA TO SEE THE GREAT STATUE OF LIBERTY ERECTED. New York, Nov. 4.—M. Bartholdi, the sculptor, arrived in New York from Havre on the steamer Amerique yesterday. He came to superintend the erection of the Statue of Liberty, the pedestal of which is now completed. The facing of the pedestal is of Looetees Island (Conn.) granite, which is a rich purple in color and of great endurance.

The figure of "Liberty Enlightening the World" is 104 feet and 11 1/2 inches in height, to the torch, which will be lighted up by electricity at night, 138 feet. The head is fourteen feet high, and forty persons can stand within it. The pedestal is 82 feet high.

The statue of Liberty is the largest in the world now standing, and probably the largest ever made. It was not cast, but its various parts were hammered into proper forms. Arrangements have been made which will prevent it from being damaged by lightning. Bartholdi was born at Colmar, France, and learned the details of his art off the celebrated Aris Scheffer. He resides in the city of Paris.

Received an Appointment. Mr. Archibald McMillan has been appointed assistant storekeeper in the Kingston Penitentiary. The position is one that Mr. McMillan will fill most acceptably. He is to-day the subject of congratulations.

A Soldier Has Deserted. Private Fitzgibbons, a member of the detachment of the 11th Batt., stationed at the fort, deserted on Tuesday, and a corporal's guard has been unable to find trace of him. He left his uniform at his home in Port-mouth.

Going to southern California. In a couple of weeks Mr. Doran, of the Kingston foundry, will leave for Southern California. He expects to be absent from the city twelve months, visiting Australia in the summer. He is very anxious to see the latter country.

Pointers from the Penitentiary. Chas. Jacobs, another of the "travelling gang," Toronto, has reached the Kingston Penitentiary for three years.

Four Dunlop robbers have been sent to the prison here. George O'Hanlon got five years, William Fox, four years, and John Higgins, three years.

Change in the Working. It is stated on good authority that the Ontario Government is considering the appointment of a commission to investigate the inner working of municipalities, with a view to making sweeping changes in the Municipal Act. The substitution of commissioners for the present complicated system of governing large cities is being considered.

A Very Sudden Death. Mrs. Chas. Doller, died suddenly at Napanee, on Wednesday. Mrs. Doller had been troubled with fainting fits arising from heart disease, but was not aware of the cause of her trouble. On Wednesday, while in the woodshed, a fit overtook her, and her husband chancing to look into the shed, found her lying on the ground gasp all mortal aid.

Stone for Toronto Harbor. Mr. J. Brown has returned from Howe Island, where he superintended the construction of a pier near the Ferry wharf. He has also erected on the pier a derrick for hoisting stone into vessels. Mr. Brown has the contract to furnish 2,000 tons of stone for work in Toronto harbor. He has shipped about 300 tons and expects, before the winter sets in, to finish his contract.

A Small-Fox Patient. The Napanee Express says that on Tuesday a case of small-pox was discovered on a west-bound passenger train. A woman and her young son were in the first-class car, the latter wrapped up like an invalid. After the train left Kingston it was ascertained that the lad was just recovering from an attack of small-pox. The car was emptied in a few minutes. At the next station they were put off.

Sent Off For Satchel Snatching. John Tennyson, John Phillips and Arthur Murphy, of Toronto, have been sent to the penitentiary for terms ranging from two and a half to three years for snatching satchels from ladies' hands.

The sport was a favorite pastime for satchels. Tennyson was identified by Mrs. Emily Horton as having been one of the youths who had relieved her of her satchel on Sherbourne street. Murphy was identified as Tennyson's companion.

A Bishop For Rome. Bishop Jamot, of Peterboro, left for Rome on the 10th inst. He carries with him an offering from the faithful to the Pope of \$1,000. When his lordship was appointed to the episcopate of Peterboro there were eleven priests in charge of the portion taken from the diocese of Kingston. There are now 32 priests in the entire diocese, eight of whom received ordination at the hands of Bishop Jamot. There are 59 churches in the diocese, 27 erected during the administration of his lordship, 23 formerly of the vicariate of Northern Canada, and 5 annexed from Kingston.

Killed at Owen Sound. On Friday a telegram was received from Dennis Sullivan by Edward Cochrane stating that his brother, Thomas Cochrane, had fallen through the hold of the str. Alberta and been killed. The deceased was head waiter on the steamer, and was well known here, having for years been employed in the Windsor Hotel during Mr. O'Brien's tenancy, and also in the British American Hotel. He was about 25 years of age, a son of the late George Cochrane of Barrack street, and a brother-in-law of Martin O'Brien, of Stratford, and Ald. W. Wilson and Alex. Barnes, of this city.



W. M. DRENNAN, Funeral Director and Embalmer, 75 and 77 Princess Street, KINGSTON, ONT.

The Largest and Best Stock in the City —OF— Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Crapes, Gloves, etc. Best Egyptian Embalming Fluids.

Has the Three Best Hearses in Central Canada. 45-47 Cains in the City or Country, Day or night promptly attended to. Mr. Drennan, attending all funerals himself, guarantees satisfaction. —PRICES MODERATE.— Jan. 22nd 1885.

MACHINE OILS.

Threshers' Mitts, Axle Grease, Goggles, Halters, Lanterns, &c.

Best American Barb Wire. Best American and Canadian Coal Oil at Bottom Prices.

McMAHON BROS.

The FARMERS

Of this age want Good Value for Their Money, For the times demand it.

Give LEWIS BROS. a call for Axes, Cross-cut Saws, Spades, Shovels, Glass, Paints and Oils, and Hardware in general, and you will find their goods marked at prices to suit the times.

LEWIS BROS.