THE MODEL FARM.

"Mr McKellar was in town yesterday, and inspected the progress of work on the Model Farm. The builders are actively at work, the only trouble being a scarcity of workmen."—*Guelph Mercury.*

"A few months ago it was stated by the supporters of the Mowat Government that no new buildings or alterations would be required on the Stone Farm to make it fit for the Model Farm, and that therefore the change was desirable on the score of economy. Now, however, we find that "builders are actively at work," and that the only trouble arises from a "scarcity of workmen." Our "pure" journals will find it necessary to veer off on another track."—*Galt Reporter.*

Now, *Mr Reporter*, why can't you let our Guelph friend alone? He has trouble enough, goodness knows, in placing the Minister of Model Farms right before the people, and here you come along and heap coals of fire and hot ashes and sarcasm and things on his head. It's really too bad to harrow up a man's finer feelings in that way.—*Guelph Herald.*

THE SCANDAL PLAYED OUT.

A Grit journal admits that in the South Huron contest, "personal preferences and local issues had a more potent influence upon the vote than the political questions now before the country." The "questions now before the country" are evidently those of the Pacific Scandal. That being the case, it must give small comfort to "Reformers" to be told that, at this stage of affairs at Ottawa, the Pacific Railway howl is regarded by the intelligent electors of Huron as of less importance than the petty questions of municipal government; that the great immorality alleged against Sir John, and about which so much good ink has been shed, creates less interest in the public mind than the grading of a side line or the mending of a culvert. But so it appears; the result in South Huron shows unmistakably the state of public feeling upon the great issue now before the country. Although some understanding was sought towards ignoring Dominion politics in this contest, no one could be blind to the impossibility of doing so, in the present excited state of party sentiment. And what is proven—that the honest people of Huron are wearied and disgusted with the crocodile lamentations of the Grits upon the scandal, as well as being aroused to a just sense of the wantonness and bad administration of affairs by the Ontario Government. The vote just recorded is a protest alike against the factious and unreasoning course pursued by the Grits in their efforts to secure place at Ottawa, and the presumptuous folly which has marked their reign in this Province.—*London Free Press.*

SOUTH HURON.

The Hamilton *Spectator* gets off some jests at the result of the South Huron election, as follows:

It was a "Case" of blunders all round yesterday.

Our printer's devil says Case is a lower Case after all.

South Huron is more orthodox than we thought it was.

Elections in South Huron don't amount to much any how.

Figures do lie sometimes. Vide South Huron election returns.

The foreman of the *Spectator* has been instructed to put the amended returns of the South Huron election at the bottom of a column on the fourth page of to-day's issue.—*a la Globe.*

The telegraph reported that Case was elected; but it wasn't the Case.

"We have no need to go into ecstacies," says the *Globe*, "over the election of Mr Bishop for South Huron." Indeed you have not: there's quite a difference between a majority of 202 last year and 14 this year.

We take it back. South Huron did not elect Case on Tuesday. Bishop was the successful candidate. But what a falling off from the Grit majority of last year. Then it was 202; now it is only 14. That just about as good a victory for the other side, anyhow.

It would be better that the civilization of South Huron had been swept into uninhabited wilderness than that Bishop had been elected.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION—SIR JOHN MACDONALD VINDICATED.

(From the Canadian (London) News, Oct. 2.)

We are able to publish a part of the evidence of Sir John A. Macdonald before the Royal Commission at Ottawa, on the subject of the Pacific Railway "scandal" as it is designated by the Opposition Press. The remainder of the Premier's evidence will appear next week, with some remarks upon the admissions made by members of the Government and the failure of the accusers to appear and sustain their charges.

We may observe that, so far, the only case proved, or rather admitted, by Sir John Macdonald is the receipt of a considerable sum of money from Sir Hugh Allan as a contribution towards the election fund raised by the friends of the Government before and during the general election. Sir Hugh is a very rich man, for it came out in the course of the investigation that his income is over half a million of dollars per annum. He was largely interested in railway undertakings in the Province of Quebec, and also in Ontario, and was anxious to secure a controlling influence in the Pacific Railway. Like other great capitalists in England as well as in America, he sought to strengthen his position by securing parliamentary influence. He accordingly became a very liberal contributor to the funds of election committees as well as individual candidates who were friendly to him or interested in his schemes. Unfortunately, in Canada the leaders of political parties are compelled, for want of such agencies as the Carleton Club or the Reform Club, to collect and disburse the moneys required to carry on the electoral war. In this way, Sir John Macdonald became the trustee of some £8,000, contributed by Sir Hugh towards the expenses of the contest in Ontario, where the battle was fought with the greatest energy by the Opposition. It is stated that, with all Sir John's efforts, the Opposition spent twice as much money as the Government party. But as the Government, after the elections, granted a charter to a company of capitalists selected from all the Provinces of the Dominion, of whom Sir Hugh Allan was one, and subsequently elected President, the Opposition discovered, or thought they discovered, a *quid pro quo* in the terms and privileges of the charter, for the monetary aid in the elections. *Post hoc, propter hoc*, was the cry raised, and we must say it was a very plausible one. The fact is, however, that Sir Hugh's charter was so severe in its conditions that he took nothing by his motion. He could not prevail on any English capitalists to touch it without very important modifications and a much larger bonus or grant from the Canadian Government. As the Government have since refused to increase the grant or modify the conditions in favor of the company, we learn Sir Hugh has surrendered the charter.

It thus appears that if Sir John and his friends got large contributions from Sir Hugh in the elections, he has received no value, except the triumph of his party, in return. The case against the Government fails in so far as it accused the Government of rewarding Sir Hugh at the public expense; but while this is the result of the inquiry, as far as we have seen the evidence, it must be admitted that the personal conduct of elections and the disbursement of election funds by Ministers of the Crown are not to be commended, and will not probably be repeated in Canada.

Many suffer rather than take nauseous medicine; and this is not to be wondered at, as the remedy is often worse than the disease. Sufferers from coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, or tendency to Consumption, will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease.—*Adv.*

THE NOVA SCOTIAN MEMBERS.

The Halifax *Reporter* says the people are looking round to see what their representatives should do. In the first place it considers that one of the first things the members from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island should do would be to cordially agree to represent to the Parliament of the Dominion.

"The distress caused by the great August cyclone which swept over the eastern shores of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and consigned at least 700 men to a watery grave. The loss of 200 fishermen, and young lads being trained up to the hardy ways of skilled fishing, is, from an industrial point of view, a very grievous loss. But that pales into significance when we consider the very great amount of suffering and hardship in the family created by the cyclone. Families without the fathers, and without the sons, abound."

We think this is a very proper subject to bring before the House and one which should meet with a generous response. The Grits may raise objections and talk of Ontario being the milk cow of the Dominion, but their inhumanity will not meet with any response from the people. The *Reporter* says:

The second point in which the people's instructions ought to be unanimous is in the direction that should be given to sustain the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald so broad in its policy so just and true to the smaller provinces so wide reaching in its aims and aspirations. The founders of our nationality—the men who, amidst innumerable and immense difficulties, have guided the destinies of the nascent nation without endangering its prosperity, but contributing to it the men who have been met at every point by "trusted Banditti" as ready to stab in front as in back to slander, abuse, vilify and obstruct on every possible occasion in season and out of season—the men who have taken such a grand view of the aspirations of the people of "this Canada of ours" and have worked out those aspirations to such an extent as they have—these men with such a record experienced, tried, able statesmen—must not be turned a rift or be endangered by the vote of a single Nova Scotian Representative, and their places given to men whose bribery of electors is greater than that charged against the party now in power; whose "purity" is exemplified in the letter-stealing arrangement—in which the Youngs and Holtons and Doions and other leaders of the "Party of Purity" figure so extensively; whose incorruptibility is made manifest in their employment of spies to track the course of letters in the Post Office, of telegrams through the telegraphic offices, and of private letters and documents through the escritoires of Sir Hugh Allan and Hon. Mr Abbott—and whose amazing disregard for office and the emoluments of office is seen so vividly in the whole of the conspiracy against Sir John—which will hereafter be known as the Mc-Mullen Huntington-Blake Norris Holton McKenzie Letter stealing Spying Forging Perjuring bribing apparatus for securing the spoils of office.

MR DISRAELI'S LETTER.

Mr Disraeli's letter to Lord Grey de Wilton forms the chief subject of discussion in the English papers. The *Times* thinks it does not show favourably by the side of Mr Bright's decorous and dignified address. It is not likely to do much for the Conservative party generally. That every trade has been harassed, every profession worried, every class, institution, and species of property assailed or menaced, is a fine way of talking, but the *Times* would bring the sincerity of Mr Disraeli's indignation to a very simple test. Is there a single Act passed by the present Parliament the repeal of which Mr Disraeli is prepared to recommend? Such exaggerated invective is quite out of place. The time may be drawing near for the Conservatives, but they will not advance their interests by rancour and abuse.

The *Daily News* discusses the letter in an ironical vein, and attributes Mr Disraeli's high-flowing language to his having been engaged in writing a novel.

The *Telegraph* says Mr Disraeli wrote the same kind of letters and spoke the same speeches about the Ministries of Melbourne, Peel, Russell, Aberdeen and Palmerston. The *Telegraph*, however, prefers to receive the letter in the spirit in which it was written, and not to make a serious reply to a comic hyperbole.

The *Post* considers that Mr Disraeli accurately describes the political position, and says there cannot be a doubt that the revolutionary character of the Government measures has caused general uneasiness, perhaps not so much because of what has already been done, as from fear of something worse which appears to be looming in the distance.

The *Standard* is also of opinion that Mr Disraeli has happily described the conduct of the Government, and the attitude of the country in regard to it. It had been a career of "plundering and blundering," and the long series of defeats which have befallen Mr Gladstone and his party since 1868 furnish the clearest demonstration that the country repents its rash judgment at the last general election.

THE MURDERER RIEL.

On the first page of to-day's paper we publish the evidence of the Rev. George Young, Wesleyan Minister, given at the trial of Lepine at Fort Garry, relating to the murder of Scott. It is a simple recital of a terrible tale, which has lost none of its horrors on account of the length of time since the event happened. The murder of Scott was a cold, deliberate murder. There are those who try to mix up political considerations with the murder, and attempt to justify the insurrection of the Metis, and even go so far as to demand an amnesty for all connected with the troubles in Red River. But, even at this remote period, no candid, impartial reviewer of those events can produce a single sensible argument to justify that insurrection. The Northwest Territory was part and parcel of the British Empire—and by the united act of Great Britain and Canada it became part and parcel of the Dominion. A few hot-headed half breeds took it into their heads that they would rebel against the authority of the Canadian Government, and set up a nationality for themselves. They were for a time partially successful. But will any one, calmly and dispassionately looking at the events as they occurred in 1869—follow the mad doings of Riel and his associates—enter into the prison at Fort Garry, and witness what insults and privations and sufferings the loyal men of that Territory, whose only crime was to dare to protect the "Red-cross Banner of England," had to endure—see the brave, and outspoken and loyal Scott, taken from his bed and walked out to his doom, murdered in cold blood, and his body placed, Heaven knows where—can any one, after a careful and rational investigation of these troubles, give the slightest reason for justifying any portion of the insults and indignities to which the loyal people of Red River were subjected, much more the cruel murder of one of them? It was then looked upon by the civilized world as a cold-blooded, deliberate murder, and no sooner was it known in Canada than steps were taken to avenge the death of the murdered man, and to protect the flag. It is none the less a murder now, because four years have elapsed since its committal. Because the man whose hands are stained with blood has hitherto evaded justice, it does not make him less a murderer, nor does it lessen the obligation of the law to punish him.

Events have indeed changed. But the facts have not changed. Lepine, the so-called Adjutant-General of Riel, is committed to trial for the murder of Scott, while Riel, the man who ordered Scott to be shot, is elected a member of Parliament. Lepine lies in gaol at Fort Garry, while Riel, the man who is really responsible for the death of Scott, is reported to be on his way to Ottawa to take his seat in Parliament. Events have indeed changed. But will Riel be permitted to take his seat in Parliament? It would be an outrage, such as the people of Canada should never submit to. Now is the time for Mr Blake and the Ontario Government to distinguish themselves. It was Mr Blake who declared in 1871 that if Riel was ever brought to trial, it must be within the Province of Ontario. His Government offered a reward of $500 for the capture and conviction of Riel, when they knew there was no possibility of his arrest, but would not revive the offer when there was a probability of catching him. Now is the time for him to show his sincerity. If reports be true, Riel will soon be within the criminal jurisdiction of the Attorney-General of Ontario. Let that functionary have his officers at Windsor, at Sarnia, at Prescott, and at any other point where Riel may make his appearance, and have the murderer brought before that "Court of Competent Jurisdiction" of which E. B. Wood and Mr Blake talked so glibly. Let the Attorney-General of Ontario perform his duty promptly, and he will have the thanks of the people of Ontario. If he shirks the responsibility let him be held accountable. The Ontario Government assumed the responsibility in this matter, and now that they have a chance to prove their sincerity, every man in Ontario expects to see them exhibit it.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

ACCIDENT ON THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD.

Watertown, Oct. 17. The through freight leaving Watertown Junction for Ogdensburg at 2 o'clock a.m., last night ran over a cow about one mile south of Evans Mills depot, throwing off five box cars and two platforms. One box car was entirely demolished, and the rest badly damaged. Dry goods, groceries, &c., were thrown about promiscously. The passenger did not run through on account of the wreck this morning, but transferred their baggage, mails and passengers.

The wreck will be cleared by four o'clock this afternoon, it is thought at present.

CONSERVATISM IN ENGLAND.

The progress of the revision of the electoral lists in England is most encouraging for the Conservative party. In East Surry the final result of the revision is a net Conservative gain of 539. There were 611 put on, against 436 struck off; while the Liberals had only 116 put on, against 136 struck off. For the first time since the general election of 1868 the Conservative members for England have lowered majority of one in the House of Commons. The Liberals have, after deducting eight seats won from the Conservatives, lost fifteen English seats. Mr Gladstone's majority is now, therefore, composed of Scotch, Irish, and Welsh members.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

Paris, Oct. 20.—In the Bazaine court martial to-day the examination of witnesses was commenced. The President of the Court announced that the order of questions observed in the interrogation of the accused would be followed.

Marshal Lebeuf was the first witness. He swore that, in his opinion, Bazaine's responsibility as Commander in Chief, began not before the 12th of August; that until then he held a subordinate command, with which position he seemed to be satisfied. Marshal Lebeuf denied the hesitation and indecision which followed Bazaine's assumption of the chief command, but did not consider him responsible for his failure to destroy the bridges on the Moselle.

General Lebrun was the next witness. His testimony went to show the insufficiency of Bazaine's measures to effect a retreat to Verdun.

General Cissy was sworn. He stated that the delay which led to the battle of Rorny was severely questioned in the Council of War, but a knowledged that he was not fully acquainted with the instructions received by the Marshal.

General Jarves, Bazaine's Chief of Staff, testified that his commander was distant in manner and uncommunicative.

Keratry gave an account of the negotiations in August, carried on through Madame Bazain, to obtain her husband's appointment to the chief command, which was necessary because of the embarrassment caused by the Emperor's presence at head quarters.

Jules Favre deposed that he endeavoured to consolidate the military direction by keeping Marshal Bazaine in his position as commander at Metz.

Count de Palikao gave testimony in pointed contradiction with that of Keratry.

QUITE PROBABLE.

It is rumoured, upon what may be regarded as good authority, that Alexander Mackenzie has privately announced his intention of withdrawing from the Dominion Parliament, unless he succeeds in defeating the Government this session. He will leave the command of the Opposition to Blake, who, having a good practice, can afford to fight for fame. Alick, however, not unnaturally longs for a share of the loaves and fishes, which are so plentiful among his bretiren in the Ontario Legislature, and which he secured such a bountiful supply of while he belonged to that body. He will resume his position as treasurer, Crooks becoming attorney-general, in lieu of Mowat, whose utter incapability for the position has been so satisfactorily established. The ex-vice chancellor is to be quietly slipped in as Horrocks Cocks' successor, where he will, no doubt, draw his salary and do nothing, with the utmost regularity. It is to be hoped that this change will also strengthen the administration for the elections, and give it a new lease of power; but in order to do that, it will be necessary to bury McKellar. Of course, these are only rumors, but they are very probable ones. We know that, under existing circumstances, Mackenzie must long for the flesh pots of Egypt, where he revelled among back-pay grabs, isolated risk swindles, and the numerous other devices by which he contrived to feather his nest during the short time he was in office. It is quite possible, however, that the people of the Province may repudiate him, as the people of the Dominion have done, and that even at Toronto he may find himself struggling along in opposition. We cannot forget that it was he who introduced the wedge that has scattered our surplus and reduced us to the very verge of financial beggary. Even Mackenzie may find himself unable to keep the administration on its feet through another parliament. If his attempting it, however, only depends on the defeat of the Opposition on Thursday next, we may look on Mr Mowat's "retirement" as already an accomplished fact.—*London Herald.*

Cool Burgess appeared before the Police Magistrate Monday afternoon at Montreal, charged with threats, by a former member of his troupe, a youth named Williams, whom he brought from New York and had discharged, he alleges, for drunkenness. Burgess gave bail and declared that he would attach young Williams' baggage for a small debt.

The Montreal letter of *L'Evenement*, of Quebec, says that some time ago the son of a German diplomat, who came to Montreal with high recommendations, obtained employment at the Bank of Montreal at a modest salary, and forthwith entered upon a dashing style of life. His accounts soon began to look suspicious, and a watch being placed on him, it was found he was making free with the bankbills. After being brought before the directors and severely reprimanded, he took his departure for New York.

The corner stone of the Ottawa West Wesleyan Church was laid on Friday by Mrs John Rochester, wife of Mr John Rochester, M.P., in the presence of a very large and fashionable assembly. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr Gordon, Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr Sanderson, Congregational Church; Rev Mr Cameron, Baptist, and Rev. J. W. Hunter, Wesleyan, and another by Dr Mark, the pastor. 150 of the Sunday School chidren sang, led by Miss Mark. The stone was of Arnprior marble, beautifully polished, and bearing an inscription in gold letters. The silver trowel was very costly and handsome with gold ornamentation. Lady Macdonald presented the trowel to Mrs Rochester at the request of the trustees.

The General of the order of Jesuits in Rome was yesterday notified by the governor that the buildings at present occupied by them must be vacated immediately.

A short time since it was generally understood that the 16th day of November was generally observed throughout Canada as a day of Thanksgiving for the bountiful harvest and for the general prosperity of the country. After the announcement had been publicly made, and after the religious bodies had been officially notified by their clergymen a sudden change was made, and the Ontario *Gazette* proclaimed the 6th of November as the day to be observed. A correspondent of the *Mail* says the reason for the change was that George Brown's sale of cattle had been fixed for the day first named. Between George Brown's convenience and that of the country, of course there can be no choice, and little Oliver, George's journeyman, put off the Thanksgiving. A fine thing to have a Government which manages the affairs of the country to accommodate a sale of short-horns!—*Woodstock Times.*

THE LATEST SWINDLE.—Under this heading the Montreal *Witness* of Wednesday tells the following story of how the Montreal young idea shoots:—"This morning two young lads, who bore all the distinguished characteristics of city *gamin*, came puffing and blowing along Mountain street, staggering under the weight of a well-filled bag. They stopped at a certain well-known junk-store in that street, and, opening their bag, offered its contents—apparently old rope—for sale. The junk dealer—it is stated he was never taken in before—looked at the rope, placed the bag full on the scale, found it weighed 110 lbs., and offered the lads a penny per lb., which was thankfully accepted. The money was paid, the enterprising juveniles departed, and the dealer with a smile at having made a good bargain proceeded to empty out his purchase on the floor. A peculiar wriggling in the bag alarmed him, and he was utterly astounded, as, after the first coil of rope fell out, a lively urchin followed, who hit right side up on the floor. The last the astounded junk buyer saw of him was as he turned a neighboring corner. This seems a change on the old moral about buying a pig in a poke."

JOSH. BILLINGS ON MATRIMONY.—Sum marry for buty and never discover their mistake, this is lucky. Sum marry for money, and—don't see it. Some marry for pedigree, and feel big for six months, and then very sensibly cum tew the conclusion that pedigree ain't no better than 'simmilk. Some marry tew pleze their relashuns, and are surprised to learn that their relashuns don't care a cuss for them afterwards. Sum marry because they hav bin highsted sumwhere else. This iz a cross match, bay and a sorrel; pride may make it enumerable. Sum marry for love without a cent in their pocket, nor a friend in the world, nor a drop ov pedigree. This looks desperate, but iz the strength ov the game. If marrying for love ain't a success then matrimony is a ded beet.

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED.

Newash, Ontario, D.C., March 30, 1870.

Mr Fellows—Sir: Some two months ago my son lost his voice. I became very anxious about him. None of the physicians could do him any good. Having heard of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I obtained a bottle. Strange to say, my son's voice was restored about two hours after taking the second dose. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers.

JONAS FOTHERINGILL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FROM THE REV. DR. RIPLEY, Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Buffalo.—A valuable medicine. We wish to call the special attention of all persons suffering from throat and lung diseases to a medicine which we have personally tried to our satisfaction, and greatly to the benefit of our health. Having suffered for some time past from Bronchitis, and more or less troubled with the lungs, we commenced taking Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphate and Calisaya in February last, and steadily improved through the spring, the worst season of the year for such diseases. Sold at $1 by all druggists.

Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,

No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

INSURANCE AGENT.

John V. Noel.

INSURANCE Agent, Notary Public, Accountant, &c. Office over Mr Parker's Drug Store.

Kingston, Oct. 10.

LEGAL.

Macdonald & Patton.

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., Trust and Loan Company's Building, Toronto Street, Toronto.

JOHN A MACDONALD, Q.C.
JAMES PATTON, Q.C.
HUGH J. MACDONALD.
ROBT. M. FLEMING.

Sept. 23.

James P. Gildersleeve, LL.B.

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public. Office, Clarence Street, opposite Post Office, Kingston.

July 1st, 1873.

Richard T. Walkem,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, and Notary Public, Clarence Street, Kingston, opposite the Post Office.

July 1st, 1873.

Edw. H. Smythe, M.A.,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, etc. Office, Ontario Street, next door to Montreal Telegraph Company's Office.

May 1, 1873.

J. M. Machar, M.A.,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, 32 King Street, Kingston; Ont. At Gananoque, over S. McCammon's Drug Store, every Tuesday and Friday.

Jan. 14, 1873.

B. C. Davy,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer and Notary Public, KINGSTON, Ont. Office, corner of King and Clarence Streets.

July 8, 1873.

Alex. S. Kirkpatrick,

COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Frontenac, Ontario Street, Kingston, directly opposite the Montreal Telegraph Company's office Kingston, July 19, 1871.

Joseph Bawden,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, 33 King Street, Kingston.

S. McCammon, Gananoque,

CLERK OF DIVISION COURT, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, &c.

Nov. 27.

DENTISTRY.

L. Clements, Dentist.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE opposite the Post Office, Wellington Street. Established in Kingston in 1857.

Aug. 22.

F. M. Clark, L.D.S.

F. M. CLARK, L.D.S., DENTAL ROOMS, No. 4 Wilson's Block, Wellington Street, Between Princess and Brock Sts. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

July 31.

J. L. Macdonald, L.D.S.,

DENTIST (successor to Dr. Day) No. 156 Princess Street, Kingston, Ont. OFFICE HOURS from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. From 9 to 10 A.M., on Fridays, devoted to the poor.

HOTELS.

City Hotel,

PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, ONT. The most central Hotel in the city. Superior accommodation for travellers and commercial gentlemen. Charges moderate.

R. IRWIN, Proprietor.

June 23.

Daniels' Hotel,

CENTRE TOWN, OTTAWA.—This house is entirely new in every respect, having been enlarged, refitted and returnished this season. First-class Sample Rooms and ample accommodation. Omnibuses meet all trains and boats.

S. DANIELS, PROPRIETOR.

Feb. 7, 1873.

Anglo-American Hotel,

JOHNSON AND ONTARIO STREETS, Kingston, Canada.

E. MILSAP & CO., Proprietors.

Albion Hotel, Mill-st., Stirling.

JOHN ACKERS, Manager. First-class Commercial Rooms. Good Yards and Stabling.

March 30.

Provincial Hotel, Gananoque.

A. BROPHY, PROPRIETOR.—This First Class Hotel is centrally located in the business part of the town, in view of the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and in close proximity to the Fishing and Hunting Grounds. ☞ Good Boats and Oarsmen always in attendance for Fishing Parties.

May 23.

Albion Hotel, Westport.

GEO. JEACLE, Proprietor. First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers. Good Sample Rooms, &c.

March 28.

Stirling House, Stirling, County of Hastings.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL—cannot be excelled by any House in the County. The House and Furniture are new; the Bar is at all times furnished with the best of Liquors; the Table is second to none in the County; good and commodious Stables and Sheds, with careful attendance; a good Commercial Room for travellers. Charges moderate.

A. G. SCOTT, Proprietor

Feb. 26, 1873

VETERINARY.

Daniel McIntosh.

DANIEL McINTOSH, Veterinary Surgeon Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Office, City Hotel, Kingston.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Henry B. Evans.

DR HENRY B. EVANS, M.R.C.S., London. Office, 156 Princess Street.

Dr. J. Jarvis,

LATE OF LONDON, England, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office and Residence removed to Wellington Street, nearly opposite the Post Office. Calls in city or country, night or day, promptly attended

J. JARVIS, M.D.

Aug 9.

ARCHITECTURE.

John Power,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SURVEYOR. Office and Residence Queen Street.

Oct. 24.

R. Gage,

ARCHITECT, MARBLE BLOCK, Princes Street.

Kingston, May 25th, 1872.

Canadian Navigation Co'y.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

TIME OF DEPARTURE from Kingston, commencing 12th Sept., 1873:—

CORSICAN.....CAPT. SINCLAIR.
SPARTAN..... " DUNLOP.
PASSPORT..... " SHERWOOD.
MAGNET..... " MCCOY.
CORINTHIAN..... " FARRELL.
BAVARIAN..... " CARMICHAEL.

At 5:30 p.m., for Cobourg, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Toronto and Hamilton, daily (Mondays excepted), weather permitting.

At 6 a.m., for GANANOQUE, Brockville, PRESCOTT, Ogdensburg, Cornwall, and Montreal, daily (Mondays excepted), connecting at Montreal with the steamers for Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Tadousac, and the far-famed River Saguenay.

Passengers going to the West can procure Tickets via Great Western, Detroit and Milwaukee and Michigan Central Railways for Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and also for all the principal points in the West, and also via Pacific Railroad to Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada and California.

Cabin Tickets include Meals and Berths going East and West.

For Passage Tickets apply at the Lake and River Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence Wharf, Foot of Johnson Street.

A comfortable and convenient Waiting Room for ladies and gentlemen on the wharf.

C. H. HATCH, Passenger Agent.

Kingston, Sept 13th, 1873.

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa RAILWAYS.

BUY YOUR TICKETS

For Ottawa via Brockville.

CERTAIN CONNECTIONS MADE WITH GRAND TRUNK TRAINS.

THREE EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

	LEAVE.	
Brockville	7.20 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
Ottawa	9.20 a.m.	4.45 p.m
Renfrew	8.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.
	ARRIVE.	
Ottawa	8.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
Renfrew	2.00 p.m.	9.45 p.m.
Brockville	1.50 p.m.	9.45 p.m.

☞ These Roads are of the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, and there is consequently no transhipment of Freight, when in carloads.

HON. A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, May 6, 1873.

For Picton, Belleville and Intermediate Ports.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE R. M. UPPER CABIN STEAMER

1873. 1873.

ROCHESTER,

CAPT. SWALES,

WILL leave as follows:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—Belleville at 5, Picton at 8, in the morning, arriving in Kingston about 12:15 p.m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Belleville at 2:45 a.m., Picton at 6 a.m., arriving in Kingston about 10 a.m.

Returning—will leave Kingston daily at 3 p.m., arriving at Picton about 7 p.m., and Belleville 10:30 p.m.

Connects at Kingston with Cape Vincent Ferry Steamers, G. T. R. Trains East and West, Mail Line Steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Oswego and Montreal, and Ottawa Steamers every Tuesday and Friday.

This splendid steamer having during the winter received large renewals and additions will be found unsurpassed in her furnishings and general accommodation.

C. H. HATCH, Ticket Agent.

Kingston, May 1 th, 1873.

Pianos, Organs and Melodeons.

WE ALWAYS keep on hand ORGANS and MELODEONS of the best Canadian make, and have now in stock some excellent ENGLISH UPRIGHT PIANOS (made by Broadwood, Chapell, &c.,) to which we invite attention.

A superior "STEINWAY" for sale on reasonable terms. Also a few Pianos to rent.

We feel confident that our own Instruments will continue to sustain their well-earned reputation.

Factory and Warerooms corner of Princess and Ontario Streets, Kingston.

WEBER & CO.

Kingston, Sept. 19, 1872.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.

CHESS, DRAUGHT AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
CHESS MEN,
DRAUGHTS MEN,
DOMINOES,
SOLITAIRE,
CRIBBAGE BOARDS AND BOXES,
NEW ROUND GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, &c

When you want them, GO TO

GRIGOR'S.

Cape Vincent, Garden Island Wolfe Island and Gananoque Steamboat Route.

THE STEAMERS—

Maud, Pierrepont, Watertown

ONE of the above Steamers will leave Kingston for Cape Vincent daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 a.m. and 2:15 p.m., making close connections with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, Oswego Railroad, Northern Syracuse Railroad and New York Central Railroad.

Returning—will leave Cape Vincent on arrival of trains leaving Kingston at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., connecting with the Grand Trunk Railroad, Royal Mail Line, Bay of Quinte and Rideau Canal Steamers at Kingston.

For Wolfe and Garden Islands.

MONDAYS.
8:30 o'clock a.m., 11:30 a.m., and 3 p.m.
RETURNING.
9:15 o'clock a.m., 1 p.m., and 3:30 p.m.
TUESDAYS.
7:30 o'clock a.m., 8:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., and 3 p.m.
RETURNING.
8:00 o'clock a.m., 9:15 a.m., 1 p.m., and 3:30 p.m.
WEDNESDAYS
8:30 o'clock a.m., 11:30 a.m., 3 p.m.
RETURNING
9:15 o'clock a.m., 1 p.m., 3:30 p.m.
THURSDAYS.
8:30 o'clock a.m., 11:30 a.m., 3 p.m.
RETURNING.
9:15 o'clock a.m., 1 p.m., and 3:30 p.m.
FRIDAYS.
8:30 o'clock a.m., 11:30 a.m., 3 p.m.
RETURNING.
9:15 o'clock a.m., 1 p.m., 3:30 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
7:30 o'clock a.m., 8:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., and 3 p.m.
RETURNING.
8:00 o'clock a.m., 9:15 a.m., 12:30 p.m., and 3:30 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
9:00 o'clock a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:15 p.m.
RETURNING.
10.00 o'clock a.m., 12:30 p.m., 3 p.m.

For Gananoque,

Calling at Howe Island at 4 p.m., every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Returning—6 a.m. Wednesdays, 6 a.m. Thursdays, 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. Fridays.

For Freight, Passage, or any other information, apply to the Captain on board, or to

FOLGER & HANLEY,
Foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, 18th Oct., 1873.

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of

Canadian and United States Mails.

1872-3.—Winter Arrangements.—1872-3.

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:

Vessel.	*Tonnage.*	*Commanders*
SARDINIAN	4100	(Building.)
CIRCASSIAN	3400	(Building.)
CANADIAN	2600	(Building.)
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt. Brown.
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt. J. Wylie.
HIBERNIAN	3434	Capt. R.S. Watts
CASPIAN	3200	Capt. Barclay.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Capt. Aird.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Lt Dutton, RNR
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt Richardson
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt. Ritchie.
MORAVIAN	2650	Capt. Graham.
PERUVIAN	2600	Lt. Smith, RNR
MANITOBAN	3150	Lt. Archer, RNR
NOVA SCOTIAN	2300	Capt. Grange.
NORTH AMERICAN	1784	Capt. Miller.
ARCADIAN	1350	Capt. Wilson.
CORINTHIAN	2400	Capt. Jas. Scott.
ST. DAVID	1650	Capt. E. Scott.
ST. ANDREW	1432	Capt. H. Wylie.
ST. PATRICK	1207	Capt. Stephen.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

Sailing from Liverpool every Thursday, and from Quebec every Saturday, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to