The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—The value of manufacturing interests to a young community is fully recognized, and in an establishment which was started into life in this city yesterday, we have an additional rib in the framework which is fast elevating Toronto into the leading city of the Dominion. We refer to the extensive flouring mills recently erected by Mr Joseph Whitehead on the Esplanade, at the foot of Frederick street. The building is a substantial five story building, with brick engine house attached, the latter containing a forty horse-power horizontal engine and tubular boiler, which constitutes the motive power required in the various processes through which the grain passes. Entering on the Frederick street side, we come first upon the Weigh Hopper, into which the grain is shot from the farmer's waggons, &c., weighed, and discharged by means of a sliding trap into a large receiver or bin, capable of holding some thousands of bushels, thence it is conveyed upwards by elevators. Following it in its ascent we find the elevator discharging itself into a huge trough containing a revolving screw, which forces the grain forward into the Supply Bin, holding 500 bushels, on the fourth story. Should the supply bin be full, another outlet in the trough permits of the grain being distributed to the various store-rooms. From the supply bin the grain is conducted through pipes to the first smut machine, on the second floor, a most ingenious combination of fans, screens and vibrators, which purges it from all impurities; but in order to render assurance doubly sure, in its downward passage, the grain is again arrested by smut machine No. 2, and made to pass through a similar but more vigorous process than before, ere being discharged clean and bright into a receiver in the basement, again to be caught and conveyed upwards into a series of feed receivers ranged in line on the third floor, immediately over the grinding apparatus on the floor below. This consists of five pairs of French burr stones of the largest size, and fitted with the latest improvements. Among others may be noticed one for the delivery of grain into any particular feeder desired without leaving the mill-room. To all outward appearance this is a dial and index finger somewhat similar to a clock face; by moving this finger, a valve is opened in the delivery pipe above corresponding to the number on the dial plate, at the same time closing the one previously open. After passing through the stones the meal is scooped up by an elevator and conveyed aloft to the cooling room on the fourth story. The coolers are of two kinds; one being a circular vat about three feet deep, holding 150 bushels, in which moves a revolving rake, thoroughly disturbing and separating the meal, and freely admitting air all through it; the other, a pair of Archimedean screws working transversely under each other in wooden cylinders, pushing and triturating the meal at the same time. The first-named is intended for the merchants' or strong bakers' flour; the latter for fancy pastry flour and for city use. Passing from the cooling, the meal descends into the bolting machines, passing through revolving cages of fine gauze, the flour falling through into a receiver, whence it is conveyed by elevators to the packers. The residue—bran and middlings—is again separated, the middlings being discharged into a special receiver to be re-ground, and the bran again passes through the cooler and bolting machines until deprived of every particle of flour, when it is re-elevated to the branduster on the fifth flat, and finally passed through the stripping machine, which seperates the bran from the short. The tackers, two in number, are large conical bottomed cylinders, passing through the second, third, and fourth floors, and holding 150 and 100 barrels respectively, and constituting in the improvements they possess over the old methods an entire innovation in flour packing. The ordinary capacity of the Mills is 220 barrels per day. The machinery was supplied and erected by Messrs. Thompson & Williams, of Mitchell, and has every known improvement in milling apparatus. The storage capacity is about 100,000 bushels, the total cost about $35,000, and the whole is under the management of Mr William Stuart. It has seldom been our good fortune to visit an establishment so compact and business-like in all its arrangements. Every available inch has been utilized, yet without taking from the amount of space needed for free working and observation. Altogether we consider it an eminent and useful addition to our city manufacteries, and one supplying a long-felt want.—*Mail.*

Why can we not have a grist and merchant flouring mill in Kingston in connexion with a grain warehouse? In the above item we find the cost of a very large mill with considerable storage capacity put down at $35,000. We think it could be managed to erect along the harbor front a warehouse with 250,000 bushels capacity and mill attached, capable of turning out 125 barrels a day, for $75,000, and perhaps less. The enterprise of Mr Berry is generally believed to have been a failure, but it by no means follows that it might not have been successfully managed by some one else. Fuel is no dearer here than in Toronto; grain can be had fully as cheap. The water powers of the country, except in such places as Gananoque and Napanee, are admitted to be failing yearly; and the course of the milling business seems to point to the construction of steam flouring mills in many places where they have been hitherto unknown. This is not a wheat-growing section to the same extent that Toronto is, but the supply of wheat would in many years be equal to the demand for a mill turning out 125 barrels a day. But the demand for mill-feed such as bran, shorts, and corn-meal is large. It is in a great degree checked by the high price. Bran is retailed at $18 a ton. Now $12 a ton for bran and $16 for shorts will give the miller 9½cts. for grinding a bushel of wheat. A mill grinding 542 bushels a day, simply for the bran and shorts, would earn at these figures $52 a day, or roundly $15,000 a year. If to this sum were added the increase from elevating and storage, we believe a very respectable dividend could be earned. There is great need here for enterprises that will bring farmers to the city, and no one would serve this purpose better than a good grist mill, which, operated in connexion with a flouring mill, would increase the profits considerably.

The price of a cental of strong flour is generally the price of 2½ bushels of wheat. This is always very nearly the figure in the market. So long as it can be maintained the miller gets the offal (bran and shorts) and 3 to 4 lbs. of flour for grinding a bushel of wheat. During the past few years the price of flour has been considerably in advance of that of wheat, that is, the miller has received more for the article than the bran and shorts and his toll of flour. We have given 9½ cents as the price of grinding a bushel of wheat where the miller gets simply the bran and shorts; but where he gets in addition, according to the quality of the wheat, 3 to 4lbs. of flour per bushel, his price for grinding rises to 18 or 20 cents a bushel. In days gone by when wheat year in and year out kept steadily at $1 a bushel a miller who could get constant work for his mill at a toll of the 12th bushel, equal to five pence a bushel, was sure to make money; and in many cases large millers have taken in merchants work at 7 cents a bushel. It is easy to see that the prices demonstrated as now prevailing are sufficiently large to cover the advance in wages and commodities, and leave a fair profit on capital.

The estimate we have given for cost of mill and warehouse is in part based on that of the Toronto concern; in part upon some figures supplied us. In the latter the cost of a wharf and iron-covered warehouse of $50,000 bushels capacity is put at $60,000, without machinery. We think the private figures are in advance of those of the Toronto concern; but the mill to turn out 125 barrels a day should not cost more than $15,000, making the whole enterprise $75,000.

A MODERN BORGIA MAKES A CONFESSION.

New Haven, Jan. 3.—Mrs Lydia Sherman, frequently styled the "Connecticut Borgia," who was convicted last spring in this city of murder in the second degree, for poisoning her husband in June, 1871, in Derby, by the use of arsenic, has at length made a confession of her crime, as well as of the others which she was believed to be guilty of. After her conviction, in April last, at the close of a long trial—which excited the deepest interest in this community, and attracted no little attention from the country at large—her counsel moved for a new trial before the Court of Errors. The accused lay in jail in this city all summer, waiting for the court to meet, which did not occur until September, when her counsel withdrew her case, having become convinced that the court would deny the motion. Since then she has been awaiting the opening of a Criminal Term of the Superior Court, in which she must receive her sentence, which will be imprisonment for life in the State Prison. Recently she has appeared to have some trouble on her mind and to act as if she had some secret she desired to impart. Her reserve on the one great matter of interest appeared to be leaving her, and she evinced a disposition to unload her mind of its terrible burden. A few days ago she made a full confession to the jailer. The particulars he refuses to impart, and access to the accused is not allowed. From what is learned it appears that she has confessed that she killed Sherman and his two children with poison, and that years ago she also poisoned her first husband, Struck, and his children, when living in New Jersey. She denies, however, that she killed her second husband, Dennis Hurlburt, in whose remains the chemist found arsenic. She is reported to feel much relieved in mind since she confessed her evil deeds, and expressed a desire to read the Bible and converse with religious persons. Her confession was hastened probably by the near approach of the time when she is to be sentenced. This will be done next week, when Judge Foster, of the Supreme Court, will preside with Judge Loomis, and pass sentence upon her.

MARRIED AFTER SIXTY YEARS COURTSHIP.

A marriage ceremony occurred in the classic locality of Sunkapogue, East Lyme, on Thanksgiving Day, which merits notice. It was celebrated at the residence of Deacon George Griswold. The bridegroom was John Griswold Rogers, a youthful bachelor of seventy-eight summers, who wooed and won his bride more than half a hundred years ago. The blushing bride was Eliza Denison Griswold, who is slightly past sweet sixteen—there having been several cold winters since then—at the present time she is of the mature age of seventy-nine. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. S. Hough of the Congregational Church. Among the guests were two brothers of the bride, aged unitedly 131 years. Another brother, aged seventy-seven, was absent. Allen Rogers of New London, aged eighty-one, a brother of the groom, was detained at home. It will be seen that the couple belong to a long-lived race, and they no doubt have many years of wedded bliss before them.

The bride has lived all her life in the house next the one in which the editor of this paper was born (and he is no spring chicken) and resided during the first four momentous years of his life, and among his earliest recollections is that of the low-hung, pointed, brass-mounted swallow tail of this identical "huryer" as it followed its wearer past "our house" to make the regular Sunday evening visit to this identical maid. Unless we are greatly in error the father of the *Herald* editor, the late Rev. H. L. Vaill, being then pastor of the church in East Lyme, "published" this constant couple about the year 1832 or 1833, and the wedding was expected to take place immediately thereafter. And so far as is known there never was any misunderstanding or unpleasantness, or miff, or flare-up that can be assigned as the cause of the delay. They have always been considered "engaged," both by themselves and the neighbours, and during a visit to Esst Lyme not very long ago we were informed that this ancient beau still made his every-other-Sunday-evening call, and had hardly failed to do so a single fortnight for sixty years. Cautious and prudent pair! If all followed their example there would not be so much unhappiness resulting from hasty marriages.—*Winsted (Conn.) Herald.*

The new census of France shows the population to be 36,102, 921, a decrease of 366,935 since 1866.

The Commercial Treaty between France and Great Britain was finally signed by the representatives of the two Governments on Saturday, and now awaits Parliamentary ratification.

The *Gazette de France* reports that Don Alphonse entered Catalonia on Saturday night. Seven thousand Carlists are concentrated in the Province of Olot. The insurgents are about to enter on a vigorous campaign.

The question of church and state is about to be solved in a very simple and satisfactory manner in Japan. The government of the Mikado has just declared that the Department of Schools is to be henceforth ranked alone and the Department of Religion abolished—an easy solution of one of the difficult problems which at present distress the Christian mind. The Japanese ruler virtually says, the primer first and the prayer book afterwards.

Mr Ernest Renan is now at Naples, where he has been as warmly received as he was in Rome. An Italian letter in the *Soir* says that M. Renan has just begun a new work, to be entitled "The Antichrist," in which he will maintain that the Antichrist of Apocalypse is the Emperor Nero. Meanwhile (the *Soir's* correspondent adds) the clergy are of opinion that the Antichrist is no other than M. Renan himself. They are celebrating a *triduo* to expiate the profanation caused by his presence in the capital of Catholicism.

A new line of ocean steamers to run between Montreal and Quebec and ports in France and in the Mediterranean, will commence to run in the spring. Two steamers of 1,000 tons each are being specially built for this trade to be named the Montreal and the Toronto. This would be a great benefit to the now existing between the ports named.

A comical instance of a man playing upon his own name sprang out of absent-mindedness. Sir Thomas Strange, calling at a friend's house, was desired to leave his name. "Why," said he, "to tell the truth, I have forgotten it! "That's strange, sir," exclaimed the servant. "So it is, my my man; you've hit it," replied the Judge, as he walked away, leaving the servant as ignorant as before.

The two Messrs Bowles, of the failed house of Cowles Brothers, one of whom has been arrested in London, and the other in Massachusetts, both attempt to defend themselves on the ground that they know nothing about the banking business of the house. Well, there is one thing—they are in a way to find out a good deal about it, however little they may gave known before.

Mr Spurgeon is now in Italy. On a recent Sunday, his pulpit was filled by Mr Lockhart. This gentleman is a merchant of Liverpool, connected with one of the leading firms there, has for several years taken an active part in religious services and is very popular in Liverpool as a lay preacher. An edifice of large dimensions, somewhat similar to the London Tabernacle, has recently been erected in Toxtetl. Park, Liverpool, at the south end of the town, where Mr Lockhart preaches to crowded congregations.

On Thursday, the 31st ult., the office of the Carleton Place *Herald* was a prey to fire, occasioned by a defect in the flue. The building, office and house were lost, but, fortunately, the type and furniture were saved. Mr Poole will be able to go on in his business without interruption. He was in this city yesterday, making arrangements for a new press. While here, he received a telegram from his friends informing him that a number of the leading persons of the village urged his acceptance of $1,000, as a tribute of respect and a token of assistance. Mr Poole richly deserves the support of his fellow citizens, for he is a public-spirited energetic man, and conducts one of the best and most influential journals in Central Canada.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The lake marine of the United States shows 1,548 vessels of about 260,000 tons; this is only about equal to the tonnage owned by a single city of the Dominion viz., St. John N.B. We believe St. John owns more ships than any other city in North America.

The Lower Province papers state that the Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island has gone to Ottawa to make some arrangement with the Government of the dominion in respect of the admission of the Island to the Confederation. They advise the islanders to take good care and look thoroughly after their interests in taking such an important step. The Island exchequer is empty increased taxation is called for to build her railways and very naturally the inhabitants look toward the Dominion for help in their time of need.

His Excellency the Governor General, we understand, may be expected to arrive in Montreal on the 4th; he will leave for Quebec on the 6th, returning to Montreal on the 9th, to take up a residence of some length in this city. The necessary alterations in the apartments engaged for the Vice Regal party at the St. Lawrence Hall are progressing rapidly.—*Herald.*

Ministers make regular daily calls at a boarding-house block on Locust street, with the inquiry, "Anything in my line, this morning?" There have been seven marriages in the block during the past few months, and from the number of couples that sit on the cold door-steps in the moonlight, it is evident that business has only commenced.—*St. Louis Globe.*

The changes in the Dominion Administration, announced in this journal some two months since, are believed to be either already consummated, or about to be. Lieutenant-Governor Doyle will, in a few weeks, resign his position in Nova Scotia to make room for the Hon. Joseph Howe, while the Hon. Mr Archibald is expected soon at Ottawa to take the portfolio to be vacated by the Hon. Mr Howe. Hon. Wm. Macdougall, it is said, will also enter the Government.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

There is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers, more than by recommending to them for general use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a Family Medicine; and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.—*Adv.*

The propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep, was discussed and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the State last Fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favour of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. Good judgment.—*Adv.*

HOW THE OLD AND INFIRM ARE SUPPORTED BY FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—During the vigour of youth, the expenditure of the power of the mind (which is the real seat of man's strength) is balanced by activity of the nutritive functions, without the aid of science.

But Time, the everlasting dissipator of reason as of events, sets a limit to his power, and it is at this epoch that science may render to man the desired assistance and restore the drain upon his wasted energies.

Each effort of the mind, every act of the body, will extract a volume of nervous element in proportion to the magnitude of the thought or action, and since this Hypophosphites combination really will supply the *vis vitæ* to the body, it must support the human mechanism successfully after the vigour of youth is past.—*Adv.*

To protect the understanding of humanity nothing there is like Leather fastened together by Cable Screw Wire. Boots and Shoes made in this way never rip, leak or come apart.—*Adv.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Stomach and its derangements are the common cause of most of the Chronic Wasting Diseases for which invalids are constantly seeking specifics. When the food is imperfectly digested and assimilated the blood becomes impoverished, and all the organs and tissues of the body debilitated by want of nourishment. This general depravity of the system manifests itself in some constitutions by disease of the Lungs, Heart, Liver Kidneys, and in other by Scrofulous enlargement of the glands, eruptions of the skin, ulcers of bone and flesh, spinal weakness, irregularities, exhausting discharges, nervous prostration, mental anxiety, neuralgic and rheumatic pains, all of which arise from depraved nutrition. To invigorate the Stomach and perfect digestion, and the formation of healthy Blood Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya is of great efficacy and reliability, being harmless to infant or adult, and prompt and permanent in its effects. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, Reliable, and Instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints, or unpleasant odour. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes, produces immediately a superb Black or Natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor's. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, N.Y.

INSURANCE AGENT.

John V. Noel

INSURANCE Agent, Notary Public, Accountant, &c. Office over Mr Parker's Drug Store.
Kingston, Oct. 1st, 1872.

LEGAL.

Macdonald & Patton,

BARRISTERS, &c., Trust and Loan Building, corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets.

JOHN A MACDONALD, Q.C.
JAMES PATTON, Q.C.
To to, April 16, 1872.

Kirkpatrick & Smythe,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c.
A. S. KIRKPATRICK.
E. H. SMYTHE, M.A.

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.

Gildersleeve & Walkem,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Conveyancers, Notaries Public.

Richard T. Walkem,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office Clarence Street, Kingston, Ont.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, L.L.B.
RICHARD T. WALKEM.

Joseph Bawden,

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

John Mudie,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Clarence Street, between King and Wellington Streets.

S McCammon, Gananoque,

CLERK OF DIVISION COURT, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, &c.
Nov. 27.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Henry B. Evans.

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

James McCammon, M.D.,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Residence and Office:—Dumble's Block, Wellington Street, Kingston.
June 29.

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.

Thos. R. Dupuis, M.D., F.R.C.P.S

SOMETIME Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Washington, and later, Attendant at the Massachusetts and City Hospitals, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston).
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—in the premises recently occupied by Dr. Jarvis, and previously by Drs. Evans and Maclean,
No. 155 PRINCESS STREET,
nearly opposite Tandy Bros' Marble Works.
August 7.

Dr. Maclean's Office

REMOVED TO MACLEAN & CO'S Drug Store, Princess Street.
May 23.

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.

VETERINARY.

Daniel McIntosh.

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

ARCHITECTURE.

John Power,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SURVEYOR. Office and Residence Queen Street.
Oct. 24.

R. Gage,

ARCHITECT, MARBLE BLOCK, Princess Street.
Kingston, May 25th, 1872.

HOTELS.

Albion Hotel, Mill-st., Stirling.

JOHN ACKERS, Manager. First-class Commercial Rooms. Good Yards and Stabling.
March 30.

International Hotel.

NOS. 175 and 177 Main Street, Brockville, Ont.—JOHN JELLY, Jr., Proprietor. Free Omnibus to and from the boats and cars. Carriages for parties wishing to visit places of interest can be secured at the office. A First Class Livery attached.
May 27.

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.

AUCTIONEERS.

F. Werner,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Commission Merchant. All kinds of Second-hand Goods, Furniture, Clothing and Jewelry bought and sold.
☞ Money to Loan in small sums on satisfactory security. Martin's Block, Princess Street, Kingston.
Dec. 20th, 1872.

KINGSTON MARBLE WORKS

TANDY BROTHERS,

Princess and Sydenham Streets, Kingston, Ont.,

MANUFACTURERS of MONUMENTS and GRAVESTONES in Canadian, American and Italian Marble, and Free Stone. MARBLE and ENAMELLED MANTLE PIECES, &c., &c.,
Importers of

Scotch Granite Monuments.

The subscribers having recently extended their premises, beg to announce their increased facilities for executing large quantities of FIRST-CLASS WORK in every department of their business.

In soliciting an inspection of their large and varied stock, they invite special attention to their splendid supply of

ARNPRIOR MARBLE,

by far the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Kingston.

TANDY BROS. FACTORY *is the only Depot for this Beautiful Marble in Central Canada.*

All orders punctually filled for moderate rates, at the

Kingston Marble Works

Princess and Sydenham Streets.

☞ WORKMANSHIP CONCEDED TO BE UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN CANADA.
TANDY BROTHERS.
Kingston, April 20, 1872.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Liverpool and London.

OFFICE—CLARENCE STREET,

(Opposite the Post Office.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,

$10,000,000,

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Business of 1870.

Fire Premiums, less Reinsurances	$2,559,150
Being the largest amount ever received by the Company in a single year.	
New Life Policies issued for	3,002,744
Total Annual Life Premiums, after deducting Reassurances	1,103,924

After payment of the usual dividend and providing for all losses, claims and expenses, the sum of $905,905 was put by to increase the Funds in hands, which now amount to—

Reserve Fund	**$1,571,520**
Capital paid up	**1,445,465**
Life Assurance Fund	**6,603,210**

Risks taken for three years on Private Dwellings and Contents on very favourable terms.

O. S. STRANGE, M.D. ..... *Medical Examiner*
MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
AGENT
Jan. 12

Just Received

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF PATTISON'S Celebrated

CHEST AND LUNG PROTECTORS.

For Ladies and Gentlemen with Weak Lungs, they are invaluable. None should be without them.

MACLEAN & Co.

(Late R. White), Druggists,

42 Princess Street, Kingston.

Kingston, Nov. 28, 1872.

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.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS SERVED in the usual style from this date, at

RICHARDSON'S,

PRINCESS STREET.

Shell Oysters!

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.
Sept. 30, 1872.

To Builders.

TENDERS will be received until noon of Monday, January 20th, 1873, for the erection of a Stone Church in the town of Napanee.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom Tenders are to be addressed.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT,
Secretary to Building Committee.
Napanee, 31st Dec., 1872.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

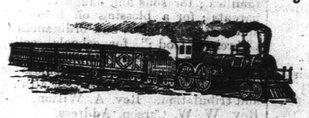
INCORPORATED 1819, CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000.00.

LOSSES PAID IN 52 YEARS	$29,000,000 0
Assets—July 1, 1871 (at market value).	
Cash on hand and in Bank	893,815 43
Real Estate	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds	989,000 00
Bank Stock	1,486,171 00
United States, State and City Stock and other Public Securities	2,425,072 50
Total	$6,047,378 07
LIABILITIES.—Claims not due, and unadjusted	242,435 87

This Company has been doing business in Canada for nearly 50 years, and during that time has secured the public confidence by prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. It has fully complied with the laws of Canada by deposit with the Government of Stocks to the extent of $50,000, and is prepared to issue Policies on terms as low as the safety of the Assured will permit.
JAMES SWIFT, AGENT, St. Lawrence Wharf.
Kingston, July 20, 1871.

St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway



The Shortest and Quickest Route from Kingston to Ottawa.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY,

making certain connections with the Grand Trunk Railway for all points East and West, and with the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York, Boston, and all points South.

COMFORTABLE SOFA CARS

on the Trains connecting with the Grand Trunk Night Expresses, available only to passengers with First Class Through Tickets. Charge for Berths 50 Cents.

20 Minutes allowed for Refreshments at Prescott Junction.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

A FLOATING ELEVATOR always in readiness during Open Navigation at Prescott Wharf, where Storage for Grain, Flour, Pork, &c., can be had.

A Change Gauge Car Pit

is provided in the Prescott Junction Freight Shed, by means of which Freight loaded on Change Gauge Cars COMES THROUGH TO OTTAWA WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.
THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director.
R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.
Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1871.

Canada Central & Brockville & Ottawa Railways.

Great Broad Gauge Route to Ottawa.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA BROCKVILLE.

On and after Monday, December 9, 1872,

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:—

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leave	No. 2 Expr.	No. 4 Expr.	Leave	No. 4 Expr.	No. 1 Expr.
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
Ott'wa	10 00	5 00			
Arrive			Brockville	8 00	3 20
	p.m.				
Brockville	1 50	9 30	Arrive	p.m.	
			Renfrew	2 15	9 10
Renfrew	2 15	9 10	Ott'wa	12 30	7 40

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

Leave	No. 3 Expr.	No. 1 Expr.	Leave	No. 2 Expr.	No. 4 Expr.
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
Brockville	8 50	3 20	Sand Point	8 50	3 50
Arrive			Carleton Place	10 45	6 00
Perth	10 45	8 10		p.m.	
Carleton Place	11 00	6 20	Perth	1 00	8 10
	p.m.		Brockville	1 50	9 30
Sand Point	1 25	8 20			

No. 1 and 2 C. C. connect at Brockville with the Grand Trunk Eastern and Western Express trains.

Freight loaded with dispatch, and no transhipment from points on the Grand Trunk to points on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway.
H. ABBOTT,
Manager.
Brockville, Dec. 9, 1872.

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November 29, 1872.

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Branch Store at Belleville.
Sept. 24th, 1872.

Customs Department,

Ottawa, Dec. 20th 1872.

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

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