THE AMERICAN CHURCHES—DISCOURSE BY THE REV. PROFESSOR SMITH, D.D.

Rev. Dr. Smith conducted the evening service on Sunday last, in Great James street Presbyterian Church, Londonderry, and on that occasion delivered a very interesting discourse on the condition of the Churches and Church life in the United States of North America. The congregation present was very large, the church being literally crammed in every part.

Rev. Dr. Smith, after a few preliminary remarks, said:—The subject on which I am now to address you is the state of the Churches and of religion in the United States of America. The subject is one which ought to engage the interest of all who look for the general acceptance of Divine truth among mankind; for, after the question of our own personal salvation, I do not know anything that appeals, or ought to appeal, more powerfully to the sympathies of believers than the struggles, the reverses, or the triumphs of the Cross of Christ in other parts of the world. In the statements I am now about to make the plan I set before myself requires me to be somewhat concrete and circumstantial, and to avoid almost entirely all that class of information which can be had from printed books, such as detailed statistics and general principles: my object being to put you in possession of a few of the results of my own observation and injury. What I now communicate to you I either in the main saw for myself or received by word of mouth from persons upon whose competency and credibility I had every reason to rely. A stranger is not long in the United States until he is struck with the great number of sects into which the Christian Church is divided in that country. The sects are to be counted not by tens but by hundreds. Whether it arises from so many different modes of thought and mental proclivities, or whether it is from the centrifugal tendency of their political system which has elevated the idea of local government into a universally-recognised political doctrine, or whether it is from that impatience of restraint which prevades the whole community, or from all these causes combined, the result is clearly ascertained that a new ecclesiastical sect, with its distinct government and written or unwritten constitution, can be as easily formed in America as a literary club or a mutual improvement society. This tendency has a serious disadvantage, but I am not sure that it is wholly objectionable an evil. Division without just cause, or without grave cause, is bad and disastrous; but when union has ceased to be real it is time for it to cease to be apparent. I do not think that it is good or useful to have a Rationalist, a Ritualist, and a Calvinist all tied up in the same sheaf, and the strap labelled with the word "Orthodox." In America, when any doctrinal divergence occurs among members of the Church, they part company; and say to one another, "If you go to the right hand we shall go to the left." I believe, however, they carry the idea of independent action to excess; for, though for facility of cultivation a farmer may break up his farm into a good many distinct fields, I do not think he would be promoting the interests of agriculture or filling his own pockets if he brought the hedges so close together, by subdividing and diminishing the size of the fields, that there would be hardly any room for ridges between, or for a furrow longer than the beam of the plough. A wise agriculturist will take care not to have his farm all fences and no fields, and I think the tendency to turn the Christian Church into a system of fences is one that requires to be watched with some jealousy; for we may have our hedges well and thickly planted and the ditches deeply dug, and yet the cultivation between might be of little benefit to the cause of truth and the conversion of the world. Still, after all, it is better to have the Church like a forest with a great variety of trees, like a flower garden with a great variety of flowers, like a fruit garden with a great variety of fruit, than have the life squeezed out of it by being pressed together as tight as a truss of hay, or beat down by minute legislation into the smooth and hard barrenness of a macadamised road. And yet, notwithstanding the multitudes of sects in America, there is not nearly so much blind bigotry and sectarianism as on this side of the Atlantic. Christian people do not fight much across the fence, and one Church seems to think of another very much as one state or a city thinks of another: that it has a right to govern itself without undue interference from its neighbours. I cannot, of course, review the position of every evangelical sect, but must confine myself rather to those large bodies, with minor subdivisions, which are moulding the religious life of the greatest republic in the world. Taking them in the order of numerical preponderence, I think the first ought to be

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

It has not so many of the influential leaders of social and public life as some other denominations, but it probably carries off the palm in point of numbers even from the Methodists. Its influence among the negroes is immense. The negro mind is readily affected by anything that is demonstrative, palpable, and exciting; consequently the ceremony of immersion in some public place in baptism has conciliated the friendly regards of a large number of the coloured population in the Southern States. I do not mean exactly to imply that the negroes have failed to give the question of pedo-baptism and of immersion as much study as enables them to reach an intelligent conviction on the points raised in the Baptist controversy; but what I mean is that the excitement which is generated by the imposing ceremonial of public immersion has a certain fascination for the emotional African, and for this reason finds readier access to his judgment. It is wonderful how the judgments of even the most cool-brained are affected by their sympathies, we need not specially wonder if it should be so with the freedom of America. Then there are not so many difficulties to be got over in reaching the position of a minister or preacher in the Baptist denomination as in some others; for whilst many of the ministers of that sect are fully abreat of the front rank of learned men in America, there are vast numbers of the 10,000 Baptist preachers of the United States who have received no collegiate education, and who are but indifferently qualified for holding their ground in the high places of the field. To illustrate this:—One day, in a large hotel, a black waiter, perceiving that I presented some symptoms of the clerical order, asked me some question about Church affairs—for black and white waiters in America do not hesitate to commence a conversion with a visitor at a hotel. In the course of our talk he remarked—"I am studying divinity myself." "Indeed," said I somewhat surprised that I had been talking to a divinity student; "for what Church are you studying?" "For the Baptist," replied he. "Have you preached any yet?" "Oh, yes; and by the end of the year I hope to be recognised." And it may be that he will be an effective preacher; but I am pretty sure he does not know alpha from omega, or one Latin word from another, and would be very much astonished to hear that there ever lved great Christian preachers called Ambrose and Chrysostom, Stephen Charnock and Thomas Chalmers. The Baptists in the States are divided into several communions. There are the Regular Baptists, whose doctrines and order are similar to those of the Church to which Mr Spurgeon and Mr Brock beleng in England, and they are by far the most numerous and influential. Then there are the Close-communion Baptists, familiarly called in America the Hard-shell Baptists who, as this name indicates, are somewhat stiff in their attitude towards other Churches and Christians, and, in fact will not hold communion with any persons who have not been baptised by immersion. While I was in America a Baptist minister of the open communion denomination was making a speech at a public meeting with reference to the characteristics of sects, and to illustrate his subject he told how on one occasion he was sitting on the box seat beside the coachman on a stage in the West. He remarked that the coachman drove four good horses, but they did not seem to be perfectly matched, or mated, as they say in America. "They are good animals to go," said the driver, "but I have my own trouble with them after all. That leader there on the right is called Methodist; he is spirited and fiery, and likes to be well up to his traces, but he is noisy in his step. That leader beside him is called Episcopalian; he carries his head high, goes very steadily if you let him stay in his own place in the team, but if you take him out of his place he will not draw at all. This one here in the poles is called Presbyterian; he has enormous draught but he is apt to kick over the traces if you touch him with the whip. This fourth one is called Baptist; he seldom fails at a pull-up hill, but he has this fault, that he will not eat in the same stable with other horses, and we have been put to the expense of building a stable for him elf." It was only an allegory, but it contained a good deal of shrewd criticism of character and denominational peculiarity. There is another Baptist sect, called the Mennonists, of Dutch origin, who however, do not make immersion absolutely essential to baptism, but pour water copiously on the head of the person being baptised, and then go through imposition of hands as symbolical of regeneration by the power of the Holy Ghost. This body has some three hundred congregations in the States. To these are to be added the Free will Baptists, the Seventh-day Baptists, who hold to the old Jewish Sabbath, and the Campbellites, or Disciples of Christ. Taken as a whole, the Baptists are a great power for good in America, although from their having little or no cohesion among themselves, and from the fact that they do not generally court notoriety in the civic, national, or ecclesiastical world, we hear less about their movements than we do of some other denominations that have neither their numbers nor their working power among the masses of the people. It is all the same to them whether they are working for the Master among the polished granite palaces of Chicago or in the fastnesses of Colorado, whether in the Fifth-avenue of New York or in the log-cabins in the remotest plantations of Carolina and Georgia. Many a humble Baptist minister wanders from village to village in Missouri or Indiana, sowing beside all waters, welcomed in hut and in farm-house, sheltered for the night or as long as his labours last in the district; and then passes on, leaving a blessing upon the head and in the heart of those who have bid him God-speed and have listened to his simple teaching of the truth as it is in Jesus.

(To be continued.)

MY INITATION (NOT WITH THE B. A.O.G.T's.)

Met a friend on the street; asked me to join the Good Templars, have a first-rate time get acquainted with lots of pretty girls, and go home with them; asked me if he should take my name, "Don't care if you do." Got a letter saying that I had been elected; thought I'd joined, start up Division street, thought I'd go to Robb's and look in glass, saw sugar in glass, went to Quaker's looked in glass, to fix necktie; started to find hall, asked a fellow if he knew where it was, said he didn't, saw the girls going up stairs, thought that must be the place; went up two pair of stairs, knocked at the door, man inside put his ear to the hole, asked him what he wanted, said he wanted the password, told him I didn't want to pass any words with him, said I had come to join, he let me in a little room and told me to sit down. Bimeby a fellow came out and asked me if there were any one to be initiated and went in; then two fellows with red collars on came out, one asked me if I'd be obedient to the rules of the order, and take the pledge against the use (as a beverage) of all that would intoxicate, and a number of other questions; the other asked me for stamps, planked down the cash and they departed. Soon No. 1 returned, told me they were all ready and to follow him. He knocked at the door, fellow inside wasn't going to let us in—changed his mind and opened the door, girls and boys all jumped up and commenced singing, soon got done and sat down, walked me before an officer with a young lady on each side of him, thought I'd like to change places with him; next took me around and halted me before a young lady on the other side of the room, don't know what she said, was looking at her all the time. Marched me around again, heard the girls whispering and talking "wonder if he is married—he is pretty good looking—perfectly horrid—splendid, I'm just going for him," etc; halted before another officer who came down and shook hands with me, I said how do you do, how are all the folks? He kept on talking and told me to sign the pledge, did so and marched up before the first officer who gave me a lot of signs,—don't know what they were, was looking at the girls on each side of him. Soon all the boys and girls jumped up and joined hands; one of the girls gave me a glass of water, it wasn't very bad but pretty thin; the other girl put her arm round my neck and put a white collar on me—thought she was agoing to kiss me, but she didn't. Then they put me in the circle, joined hands with the girl who said I was splendid," then they had intermission, all came up and shook hands with me—called me brother; didn't know I had so many brothers and sisters before. In the latter part of the evening, asked the girl who said she was "going for me," If I could see her home, she said I could if her husband was willing—didn't wait to see, but took my hat and left whistling:—

Nor shall the pledge be ever forgot,
That so much bliss creates;
We'll touch not, taste not, handle not,
Whate'er intoxicates.

PLUM-PUDDING IN THE WORKHOUSE.—A question which recently agitated the Scarborough (Eng.) Board of Guardians was whether the paupers in the workhouse should have brandy sauce with their plum pudding at Christmas? It having been voted to cut off the brandy, Dr. Rablah, the medical officer of the workhouse, wrote a letter to the Board containing the following professional opinion:—"As your medical officer, allow me to say that plum pudding without brandy sauce is decidedly indigestible, but with it is very good and wholesome." The Doctor was so much in earnest in this opinion, that he sent also a donation of half a gallon of brandy to be used for the sauce. Another benevolent gentleman hearing of the dreadful deprivation to which the paupers were to be subjected, also sent a bottle of brandy. So the paupers of Scarborough had brandy sauce after all, and escaped (if Dr. Rablah was right) the gnawing pangs of indigestion.

The *Manitoban* notices the arrival in Winnipeg of a leading member of "a large Ontario lumber firm which has machinery on the way for the erection of a large saw mill. The firm has received a large grant of timber land from the Dominion Government, on the condition of selling lumber at the mill at a price not exceeding $30 per thousand feet."

About 4,000 bottles of very superior red wine, the property of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, which were removed during the burning of Paris from the cellars of the Tuileries, were sold, last month, in the auction-rooms of the Pall-Mall, London. The highest prices were paid for a Chateau Lafitte of 1858, which brought $10 a bottle.

Cut this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use Parson's Purgative Pills and fail of relief and satisfaction.—*Adv.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Improve Nutrition.

THE central idea in the treatment of all Chronic Wasting Diseases, resulting in Nervous Prostration and General Debility, is to improve the Digestion and Assimilation of Food, and the formation of Healthy Blood. Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya contains the only agents known that act directly as excitants of nutrition, by imparting tone to the Stomach, Liver and Pancreas, the great tripod that prepares nourishment for building up the organs and tissues of the body. The action of this remarkable preparation is extraordinary in strengthening and vitalizing the constitution, whether impaired by age, exhausted by excesses, bad habits, or run down by old complaints that have resisted all ordinary methods of treatment.

Being a delicious cordial to take, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances, it is eminently adapted to prostrate, anæmic women and delicate children.

Business Directory

Architects.
GAGE, ROBERT, Princess-st.
POWER, JOHN, Queen-st.

Auctioneers.
HOLDER, BENJ., Princess-st.
MURRAY, WILLIAM, Anchor Buildings, Market Square.
WERNER, F., Princess-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
HENDERSON, JOHN, Princess-st.
McAULEY, THOS. & CO., King-st.
STACEY, E., King-st.

Boots and Shoes.
ROSE, EDWIN, Princess-st.

Coal Oil Merchant.
SHIELS, JOHN, King-st.

Confectioners and Fruit Stores.
DUMBLE, H., Brock-st.
FOWN, R., Market Square.
REES BROS., Princess-st.

Dentists.
CLARK, F. M., Wellington-st.
CLEMENT, L., Wellington-st.
MACDONALD, J. L., Princess-st.

Druggists.
HEATH & GUNN, Princess-st.
HOBART, GEO., Princess-st.
MACLEAN & CO., Princess-st.
PARKER, E. H., Market Square.
WHITE, R., Princess-st.
YOUNG, SILLS & CO., Bath.

Doctors.
DUPUIS, THOS R., Princess-st.
EVANS, H. B., Princess-st.
JARVIS, J., Wellington-st.
McCAMMON, JAMES, Wellington st

Dry Goods.
COUSINEAU, F. X. & CO., Princess-st.
ERLY, L. J., Princess-st.
GARDINER, R. & J., Princess st.
GREENFIELD, JAMES, Princess st
MACNEE & WADDELL, Princess-st.
MACPHERSON, A. B. & CO., Princess-st.
McDONELL, A. B., Market-square.
MOORE, JAMES, Princess-st.
McNAUGHTON & CO., corner of King and Princess-sts.
ROSS, ALEX., Princess-st.
SHAW & MINNES, Princess-st.
WALDRON, R., Wilson's Buildings, Wellington-st.

Flour Merchant.
MORRISON, M., Princess-st.

Grocers.
BEGG, WM. & CO., Brock-st.
DONNELLY JOSEPH Princess-st.
SCOBELL, BROS. corner of Brock and Ontario streets.
HARBACK & CO., Princess-st.
McRAE & CO., W. R., corner Wellington and Brock sts.
PARKHILL, JOHN, Princess-st.
REES & CO., Princess-st.
SCOTT & DALTON, Princess-st.

Hotels.
ANGLO-AMERICAN, Ontario-st.
ALBION HOTEL, Stirling.
DANIELS HOTEL, Ottawa.
"INTERNATIONAL," Brockville.
"PROVINCIAL," Gananoque.

Insurance.
ETNA FIRE, James Swift, St. Lawrence Wharf.
HARTFORD, J. V. Noel.
ROYAL, M. W. Strange, Clarence-st.
RELIANCE, J. V. Noel.
WESTERN—M. W. STRANGE, Agent.

Jewelry and Fancy Store.
CRIDIFORD, JOHN, King-st.
GRIGOR, C., Sheffield House, Princess-st.
REES BROS., Princess-st.

Lawyers.
BAWDEN, JOSEPH, King-st.
GILDERSLEEVE & WALKEM, Clarence-st.
KIRKPATRICK, A. S., County Crown Attorney, Ontario-st.
KIRKPATRICK & SMYTHE, Ontario-st.
KIRKPATRICK & ROGERS, Ontario-st.
MACDONALD & PATTON, Trust and Loan Building, corner of Toronto and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
MUDIE, JOHN, Clarence-st.
WALKEM, R. T., Clarence-st.

Liquor Store.
THOMPSON, GEO., King-st.

Notary Public, &c.
McCAMMON, S., Gananoque.

Organ Makers.
MEE & CO., Gore-st.
REYNER, JOSEPH, Princess-st.

Painters.
ROBINSON, BROS., Clarence Street.

Pianofortes.
WEBER & CO., corner Princess and Ontario-sts.

Pianoforte Repairers.
BROWN, GEO., Wellington Terrace.
REYNER, J., Princess-st.

Printer and Publisher.
SHANNON, JAMES, Princess-st.

Steam Saw Mills.
STEAM SAW MILLS, Barriefield.
E. B. EDDY, & CO., Hull, Ottawa.

Ticket Agency.
FOLGER BROS., foot of Brock-st.

Veterinary Surgeon.
McINTOSH, DANIEL, City Hotel, Princess-st.

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

The Daily News

IS PUBLISHED every evening, $6 per annum in advance, or two cents each single copy.

The NEWS is the only CONSERVATIVE PAPER published in Kingston. It is the medium of communication between the Bishop of Ontario and the Clergy and Laity. All the official receipts for subscriptions, collections and donations for Diocesan objects will be acknowledged in the NEWS.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; four cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Special rates for monthly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements made on moderate terms.

The Chronicle and News

Is the weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS. It has a large and increasing circulation in the Diocese of Ontario. Price $1.50 in advance. Notices intended to reach the country population should be published in this the oldest paper in the district. Established 1810.

CONFIRMATION CARDS and CHURCH FORMS of every description printed neatly and cheaply at the DAILY NEWS STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, Princess Street, Kingston.
JAMES SHANNAN, Publisher.

The Best Periodicals of the Day

THE GREAT ENGLISH QUARTERLIES
—AND—
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,
REPRINTED
BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
104 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,
At about one-third the price of the originals.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW,

Published Quarterly—January, April, July October—and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
(A fac-simile of the original) published monthly.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For any one of the Reviews...	$4	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews...	7	"
For any three of the Reviews	10	"
For all four of the Reviews ..	12	"
For Blackwood's Magazine ..	4	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews.....	10	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	12	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	5	"

Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons Thus:—Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.80 four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwoo for $48, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter up of the club.

PRRMIUMS.

New subscribers for the year 1872 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1871 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead of the above, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals, may have, as premium, one of the four Reviews for 1871; subscribers to all five may have two of the four Reviews for 1871.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers.

No premiums can be given to clubs.

To secure premiums, it will be necessary to make early application, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

Circulars, with further particulars, may be had on application.

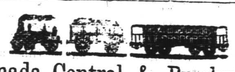
THE LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Co.,
140 Fulton Street, New York.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish

THE FARMERS' GUIDE

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by Henry Stephens, F.R.S., Edinburgh, and the late C. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven.

Two vols., Royal octavo 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price $7; by mail, postpaid, $8.



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 Exprs.	No. 4 Exprs.	Leave	No. 4 Exprs.	No. 1 Exprs.
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
Ott'wa	10 00	5 00	Brockville	8 00	3 20
Arrive	p.m.		Arrive	p.m.	
Brockville	1 50	6 30	Renfrew	2 15	9 10
Renfrew	2 15	9 10	Ott'wa	12 30	7 40

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

Leave	No. 3 Exprs.	No. 1 Exprs.	Leave	No. 2 Exprs.	No. 4 Exprs.
	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.

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.

LEGAL.

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.

Macdonald & Patton,

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

JOHN A MACDONALD, Q.C.
JAMES PATTON, Q.C.

ro 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

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. 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.

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.

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.

HOTELS.

Daniels' Hotel.

CENTRE TOWN, OTTAWA.—This house is entirely new in every respect, having been enlarged, refitted and refurnished 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.

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.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1819, CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000.00.

LOSSES PAID IN 52 YEARS... ... ... $29,000,000 00

Assets—July 1, 1871 (at market value).

Cash on hand and in Bank...	893,815 42
Real Estate ...	253,319 16
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 08
LIABILITIES.—Claims not due, and unadjusted	242,435 67

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.

VETERINARY.

Daniel McIntosh.

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

INSURANCE AGENT.

John V. Noel.

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

Kingston, Oct. 1st, 1872.

POST OFFICE, KINGSTON.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

1873.

MAILS.

Mails	Arrival A.M.	Arrival P.M.	Close A.M.	Close P.M.
Eastern, per Grand Trunk Railway, including Maritime Provinces	7.00	12.20	7.00	2.45
Western, per Grand Trunk Railway	7.00	2.45	7.00	12.20
United States, via Cape Vincent	7.00	12.30	7.00	2.45
Picton	7.00	2.45	10.30	9.00
Prince Edward Route (by Stage)		9.00	7.00	9.00
Newburgh, Odassa, Harrowsmith and Loughborough Routes	7.00		7.00	
Wolfe Island	7.00		3.30	
Garden Island	7.00		12.30	
Morton Route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.	3.30			
Batterses and Sunbury—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays				
Amherst Island and Stella—Wednesdays and Saturdays				
Inverary Route—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays				
Portsmouth				

DUE FOR DELIVERY.

Mails	A.M.	P.M.
Eastern, per Grand Trunk Railway, including Maritime Provinces	7.30	4.25
Western, per Grand Trunk Railway	7.30	1.30
United States, via Cape Vincent	7.30	1.00
Picton	7.30	5.50
Prince Edward Route (by Stage)		5.50
Newburgh, Odassa, Harrowsmith and Loughborough Routes	11.30	
Wolfe Island	10.00	1.00
Garden Island		1.00
Morton Route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.	11.30	
Batterses and Sunbury—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays		
Amherst Island and Stella—Wednesdays and Saturdays		
Inverary Route—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		
Portsmouth	11.30	
	9.00	5.50

BRITISH MAILS will be closed as follows:

Per DIRECT LINE (via New York) every Monday at 11.30 a.m. Postage 8c. per half ounce.

Per CANADIAN LINE (via Portland) every Friday at 11.30 a.m. Postage 6c. per half ounce.

Registered Letters should be mailed half an hour previous to the time of closing the Mails. Registration Fee 8c.

MONEY ORDERS, on Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also Postage Stamps and Post Cards.

DEPOSITS received under the regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Office hours from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., daily, Sundays excepted.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston,
1st Feb., 1873.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston station as follows:—

GOING WEST.	Arrive.	Depart
Express.....	4.10 A.M.	4.15 A.M.
Express.....	3.45 P.M.	4.05 P.M.
Mixed Train ...	9.30 P.M.	6.00 A.M.
GOING EAST.	Arrive.	Depart.
Express.....	1.15 P.M.	1.35 P.M.
Express.....	2.30 A.M.	2.40 A.M.
Mixed Train ...	5.15 A.M.	

Stage Lines.

MARSH'S HOTEL.—Stages arrive and depart from this place as follows:—

From Picton, daily, 5 p.m.; leave at 8 a.m Sydenham, daily, 11 a.m.; leave at 4 p.m Harrowsmith, daily, 11 a.m.; leave at 4 p.m.—Battersea, daily, 11 a.m.; leave at 4 p.m. Inverary, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a.m.; leave same days at 4 p.m. Newburgh, daily, 11 a.m.; leave at 4 p.m. Cape Vincent, daily, 1 p.m.; leave at 3 p.m.

BEAUPRE'S HOTEL.—Bath stage arrives a 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leaves at 3:30 o'clock the same days. Gananoque, daily, arrives at 11:30 a.m.; leaves at 3:30 p.m. Cape Vincent, arrive at 11:30 a.m.; leave at 8 a.m., 1 and 2 p.m.

STAGE OFFICE.—Cape Vincent stages arrive at 12, noon; leave at 8 a.m., 1 and 2 p.m.

GERALDI'S HOTEL.—Morton stage arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 p.m.; leaves at 7 p.m.

Cape Vincent stages at abovetime.

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. Ryan
CASPIAN	3200	Capt. Barr
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Capt. Aird
PRUSSIAN	3000	Lt Dutton, R.N.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt Richardson
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt. Ritchie
MORAVIAN	2650	Capt. Graham
PERUVIAN	2600	Lt. Smith, R.N.
MANITOBAN	3150	Lt. Archer, R.N.
NOVA SCOTIAN	2300	Capt. Graham
NORTH AMERICAN	1784	Capt. Miller
ARCADIAN	1350	Capt. Wilson
CORINTHIAN	2400	Capt. Jas. Wylie
ST. DAVID	1650	Capt. R. Roy
ST. ANDREW	1432	Capt. H. Wylie
ST. PATRICK	1207	Capt. Steph[illegible]

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

Sailing from Liverpool every Thursday, and from Portland every Saturday, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board additional Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Portland:—

SARMATIAN ..... 1st March
SCANDINAVIAN ..... 8th "
POLYNESIAN ..... 15th "
PERUVIAN ..... 22nd "

Rates of Passage from Portland:

Cabin.....$70 to $80
Steerage.....$[illegible]

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW LINE

are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of Winter Navigation.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight or other particulars apply in Portland to J. L. Farmer, or Hugh Andrew Allan; in Quebec to Allan, Rae & Co.; in Havre to John M. Currie, Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to Gustave Bossange, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns; in Rotterdam to S. P. Ittmann & Zoon; in Hamburg to W. Gibson & Hugo; in Belfast to Charles & Malcolm; in London to Montgomerie, Grennmorne, 17 Grace-church Street; in Glasgow to James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to Allan Brothers, James Street; or to H. & A. Allan, corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 22.