KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.
N. F. Dennis, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 5, 1870.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32° 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	THERMOMETER 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
Sunday	36.7	34.7	46.0	40.5		
Monday	40.0	47.2	49.5	38.5		
Tuesday	39.5	43.5	50.5	35.0		
Wednesday	46.5	60.5	66.5	40.5		
Thursday	49.5	55.5	52.0	48.0		
Friday	40.5	51.5	53.5	30.5		
Saturday	47.5	60.0	61.0	42.0		

Comparative temperature for the month of October, 1867-8-9-70.

	1867	1868	1869	1870
Mean temp.	46.64	42.53	43.84	50.40
" max.	54.7	47.0	48.7	56.4
" min.	44.0	37.5	39.0	43.5
Highest	66.0	64.0	67.5	70.5
Lowest	33.5	24.5	22.5	30.5
Range	32.5	39.5	45.0	40.0

From this comparison we learn that for the last four years the October of 1867 was the most uniform, while that of the present year was the warmest.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can find no place in our columns. Every communication inserted must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Letters containing stamps for return postage will be preferred.

We have no Correspondent at Perth, and therefore cannot publish the communication from that place.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 8.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

☞ Tax-Payers who have not yet paid their City Taxes are reminded to do so at once, and save costs.

It would appear from reports in the American papers that not only is there unusual activity in the American arsenal at West Troy, but that at Springfield, in Massachusetts, where the United States has its great manufactory of small arms, there is an amount of business done which reminds Americans of the time of the civil war, when the demands upon the arsenal were extremely urgent. A New York journal asserts that the arms manufactured are being shipped to France to aid the struggling French republic in its death contest with Prussia. This explanation is in every way improbable, since the American government could not violate the neutrality laws with consistency, nor would it care to incur the wrath of Prussia by so doing, nor even to anger the German inhabitants of the United States who would be provoked into hostility against the administration by such double dealing. Some more satisfactory account of the disposition of the arms and munitions now being manufactured in American arsenals at the north must be forthcoming before Canadians can be satisfied that the new anxiety of the American government with respect to its navy yards, iron clad fleet, and breech-loading firearms is not prompted by a desire to occupy and possess Canada.

Telegraphic details are now to hand which leave no doubt of the fact that the French provisional government has broken off the negotiations with Prussia for an armistice. England's work of mediation has thus been rendered fruitless, and there is no alternative but for the war to go on and for the French and Prussians to make the best or the worst of it. The manner in which the negotiations have been broken by the withdrawal of the agreement first consented to by the French government will no doubt prove very irritating to the Prussians; certainly it will alienate a good deal of the sympathy before felt for France in her great troubles. One cannot perhaps justifiably charge the French government with bad faith; but it has displayed an amount of irresolution and submission to mob clamour not expected of it at the time that it first proffered its consent. To refuse the ratification of the armistice as it has now done marks the madness which reigns in Paris and which affects the government as well as the lower orders. It is a madness which presages destruction. Paris is a doomed city. France is a doomed nation. The French capital will no doubt be bombarded forthwith, nothing but the state of Prussian preparations for the demolition of the French forts being left as a consideration to stay the orders of the King and his officers. Prussia must now by very force of the situation make war with the greatest vigour and destructiveness as being the most merciful course left open to her. She will make another supreme effort to occupy the yet remaining large towns and untouched departments, subsisting the army on the French while Paris is forced to yield either to the bombardment or the certain process of starvation. It is a horrible strife—a horrible situation and prospect—and the worst of it is that the French people are so much to blame for the present and the future of this extraordinary convulsion.

There is no confirmation of the reported capture of Garibaldi, but the news from his camp shows that the Italian general is leading a sorry life among the French whom he has gone to assist. How the French national character has suffered in public estimation through the glimpses of the bad features which have been brought into prominence under the reverses of the war! Suspicion, jealousy, ingratitude, narrow-mindedness, injustice, murderous and secret revenge; these are the unlovely sides of character which have been presented. The French are treating Garibaldi basely; they are repaying his heroic devotion with bitter ingratitude, and hampering him in all his efforts with jealousy and the mean impediments that can spring only from a petty character of mind. His nobleness of purpose is met by the most unworthy treatment. The latest reports mention that Garibaldi has repeatedly sent in his resignation, but that it has not been accepted. He must himself feel the treatment he is receiving keenly or he would not ask to withdraw in face of the enemy.

There will be mourning at Berlin and in some of the most aristocratic families of Prussia. The troops of the Imperial Guard had a severe engagement with the French at Le Bourget, in which the Prussian Guards lost thirty officers and eight hundred men. The Guards were sorely pressed, and were contemplating the apparently unavoidable necessity of making a retreat when a gallant action by General Von Bruditsky relieved the fortunes of the day, already marked by so heavy a sacrifice. Seizing the regimental colours, Von Bruditsky, with a thrilling cheer, led on his men in a final and victorious charge. Else to the affection of a heavy loss of the best blood of the land Berlin would have had to grieve for a stain upon the proud record of the soldiers of the Capital. Bruditsky, we may be sure, will be honoured for his exploit.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM
(Per Montreal Line.)
FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 8. The deaths last week were 14 Protestants and 34 Catholics.

Captain S. J. Dixon, of No. 4 Battery, Grand Trunk Artillery, was last night presented with a complimentary address, and a handsomely got up photograph of the members of his Battery.

Louis Colomb, father of one of the oldest Conductors on the Grand Trunk, died very suddenly yesterday. Verdict "A visitation of God."

It is snowing here this afternoon.

THE ASSIZES.

Monday, November 7.—The following cases were heard today:—

Archibald vs. Grant.—This case by consent of both parties was withdrawn. Mr J. O'Reilly for plaintiffs. Mr J. Bell, of Belleville, for defendant.

Marvin vs. Grant.—The jury in this case an act on to obtain demurrage for the detention of the barque Avon in port last May, longer time than was considered reasonable, after an absence of twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of $56, including the costs, paid into court.

Tuesday, November 8.—The Court opened this morning at 9:30 o'clock, Chief Justice Hagerty, presiding.

The first case called was that of James Deacon for wife poisoning, but the witness is not being in court, the prosecution docket was taken up.

Tucker et al. vs. McLennan.—This was an action brought by John Thurkeld and Charles Meaty, owners of the schooner Ontar, against Hugh McLennan, forwarder, of Montreal, for the recovery of demurrage, arising from the detention of that vessel at this port a longer time than was considered necessary to have her discharged. The case, in every respect, was similar to that of Marvin Cooper, tried on Monday. The Ontar was chartered at Oswego to proceed to Chicago, and consigned to the defendant's cafe of the Montreal Transportation Company. Kingston was where the vessel arrived on the morning of June 4th May set. The captain reported the fact to the plaintiffs, and the military, but the defendant's representatives here were not ready and did not receive the goods for ten days afterwards, for which delay the plaintiff claimed remuneration at the rate of $40 gold, per day, the value of the vessel, at that particular season of the year. Verdict for plaintiff, $155. Mr H. Mackenzie and Mr Anderson, of Toronto, appeared for plaintiff. Mr J. O'Reilly, for defendants.

THE TRIAL OF JAMES DEACON FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.

The prisoner James Deacon, charged with poisoning his wife, Mary Jane Deacon, in the township of Clarendon, in March last, was brought into court at half-past twelve o'clock. The prisoner, upon taking his seat, looked anxiously around the court, but appeared perfectly collected and calm. He is a man about thirty years of age, dark complexion, with black close beard and thick eyebrows, deep-set eyes and high cheek bones. His general cast of features is that of the Italian rather than Upper Canadian. The prisoner was defended by Mr John McIntyre. There was some difficulty in obtaining a jury, twelve of those called being objected to. At length the following were impanelled:—Nicholas Briggs, Thomas Hutton, John Daley, Jacob Hamilton, James Brame, James Barnes, James Galloway, Thomas Miller, John Jack, Joseph Gordon, Dunham Ash, and James Murphy.

His Lordship imposed a fine of six dollars each upon four jurors who failed to answer to their names.

Upon the withdrawal of the witnesses from court, the Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., opened the case on behalf of the crown. His narration of the case agreed precisely with that made public at the time of the coroner's investigation, and nothing new transpired in his remarks. The prisoner kept his eyes intently fixed upon the counsel during his address, and his whole attention appeared absorbed by his words, while he nervously twitched his beard with his left hand, which he for the most part kept to his face. He appeared particularly annoyed at interrupting noises, and looked angrily around when such occurred.

Almira Vancoughnet was sworn—I reside in the township of Clarendon about four miles from prisoner. I know the prisoner. He had a wife and one child about five years old. He came to my house on the 25th of July to get my husband to go to Mr Shaw's. He asked me to go with him, as his wife was not smart. I went with him, and arrived at about eleven o'clock. We had dinner. The wife got up to dinner. We had potatoes, bread, tea and a few huckleberries. After tea prisoner said he would go to James Ward (wife's brother) and with him to her mother. Myself and wife went into the field to pick green peas and get potatoes. We both cleaned them and prepared them for supper. We had tea without prisoner. He returned in about an hour. He said he had had something to eat at Ward's, but would have some more. He then said, "there are some salts sent by your mother, which you must take right away." He put them in a cup, poured on what I supposed was water, and mixed them with a spoon. He gave the mixture to his wife, and then said, "See here I can eat salts out of my hand." I cannot positively swear that he did eat anything. I did not see anything in his hand. I do not know why he said he could eat salts. When she had taken the mixture she went and laid down on the bed, and the prisoner on another. She then complained of pain, and asked for the camphor bottle, and I got it and poured some in my hand and bathed her face. She called for water, and asked to have her face bathed with it. Prisoner got up and asked her if she was better. She replied that she was worse, and complained of cramps in her hands, legs and her neck, which bent her head on one side. She asked her husband to bear down on her legs. They were cramped up. She said, "Don't rise from my legs." I suggested that some person were called in. (I mean a doctor.) He replied it was no good—it was too late—he said that she was dying—he afterwards said, "She is dead, dead." It was, I suppose, about fifteen or twenty minutes after she had taken the dose when she was dead. (By the judge. The cramps continued when she said, "Don't get off my legs"—it was about fifteen minutes after when she died. The cramps were both in her legs and arms, she seemed to suffer much. (I suggested that perhaps she was only in a fit—he replied, "No, she is dead." Her mouth was shut, her legs cramped, and her hands clinched, and her arms cramped. I then said I would go for some one. The prisoner appeared to feel a little bad. It was dark when prisoner came in. He went for Mr Hartman. I remained all night. I saw her naked body the following day, there were black spots on the side and arm. I left about two o'clock on Wednesday. I did not see the prisoner in her coffin.

Cross examined.—When I went to prisoner's house his wife complained of pain in her head—she laid down after she took the salts. I saw him with what I suppose was a paper in his hand. She did not ask for salts that I am aware of. She died on Monday, and was buried on Wednesday. I have seen persons in an ordinary worm fit. I thought it must be a fit or something of the sort.

Direct examination resumed—I do not know the state of her mind. We took supper on potatoes, peas and water, and we had some cucumbers.

Margaret Ward was sworn—I am sister-in-law to prisoner's wife. I live about five miles from prisoner. I got to prisoner's house on Tuesday, the last witness was there when I arrived. The coffin arrived on Wednesday. I saw the body put in, it was large. I mean it was swollen. The stomach was so bloated that we had to press down the coffin lid and fasten it. I saw some spots on the left side of the arm and neck. The hand was clenched. Her feet were drawn out of joint, turned inwards, one sole of the foot towards the other. There was great difficulty in getting on the stockings. Her mouth was open. I went to prisoner's house in May last. There were there Caroline Vancoughnet, prisoner, wife and child. Caroline Vancoughnet digging potatoes. I remained all day. I saw him give her a slap on the head at tea table and she cried. Caroline Vancoughnet and prisoner went out into the field and carried on, throwing one another down and fell on top of one another. They remained out until dark, and came in when she threw herself on the bed and he threw himself beside her. He put his arm round her. I did not see any other liberties taken. Prisoner's wife did nothing but cry. Afterwards she said, "Come Jemmy, let's go out and get some wood," and they went out hand in hand. They remained out a long time and upon their return his wife remarked that they had remained long enough to make the wood, to which he replied that it was "none of her G—d d—d business." Next day Caroline and prisoner went out to work in the fields. When they came into the house he grumbled that the work was not done in the house, and said that it was hard that Caroline had to work so hard and then come in and do the house work.

Cross-examined.—I know a substance called rye smut. I never knew it used for anything but for the poisoning. I do not know that prisoner's wife used it. I know prisoner's neighbors have used it as a poison.

Benjamin Clary was sworn—I reside four miles from the prisoner's residence. Prisoner is a squatter. He owns no land. His business is a small one—a fiddler, applying to the judge, the counsel said he wished to show the prisoner's means with respect to keeping a servant.—He is a cabinetmaker. I was called to bring away the corpse. I got to the house pretty early. The coffin was closed. The prisoner said she did not be seen. He said she had commenced to swell, so they had to screw down the coffin lid. The coffin was lowered into the grave. Mr Henry Grier filled the grave from being filled. We put straw over the coffin, filling up the grave, which we left on boards. Prisoner told me his wife died. He said that he got salts from her mother and gave it to her, her mother said she was to take the salts immediately, and he went home and gave it to her and she died about twenty minutes after. He said she cramped and drew her head round. I went with the Coroner on the following Sunday to the grave. It was not changed. Dr Smith was therefore I do not know anything particular about the decease. She was quite able to do her work. She had had tumour but had got over it.

Cross-examined—The tumour she had had affected her health, but she had got over it. She was well enough, but not robust.

J. R. Smith, M.D., was sworn—I reside at Harrowsmith. I was called to attend the inquest. I went to the grave. It was on Sunday that I saw the body. The coffin was opened in my presence. The body was much decomposed. The head was drawn over to the left clavicle, the hands were clenched, the mouth closed, the toes were turned in. The body was so decomposed that I could not distinguish any spot. I took out the stomach and opened the uterus in which was the corpse of a six months child. I took out the heart. It was empty. There was clotted blood in the lungs. I saw peas in the stomach, they were fresh. I put the stomach in a jar, and the coroner sealed it. I put the jar in a box. We brought the stomach twenty miles on our way to town when the buggy broke down, and I gave the jar in the custody of two constables. I afterwards received it again from the constables, and ultimately brought it to Kingston, and gave it in charge of Professor Dupuis. The jar had never been tampered with.

Cross-examination.—There was so much trouble in getting out the stomach, from the condition of the body, that in doing my best I slightly ruptured the stomach, by which I saw its contents. I know a substance called ergot of rye. I use it in my practice in midwifery cases. Rye smut is the same thing as ergot of rye. An overdose would probably produce spasms. I never tried it, nor saw it tried. I cannot speak positively. The symptoms of the action of strychnine are rigidity, feet cramped upwards, hands clenched, eyes directed upwards, mouth shut. Strychnine is like Epsom salts. A person could speak while under the influence of strychnine. Contact with other persons in one under the influence of strychnine produces spasms.

Direct examination resumed.—I can swear that the jar was delivered to Profs. or Dupuis intact.

The prisoner during the foregoing examination was perfectly self-possessed, and smiled pleasantly at any amusing occurrence between any witness and his counsel. A portion of the time he lolled back in his seat and gazed complacently upon the crowded audience.

WRECKING OPERATIONS.—On Monday Messrs Calvin & Breck's steamers Hercules and City of Hamilton returned to port with the barge John Marks, which was ashore at Amherst Island. She is not much injured, and will be able to proceed up the lake after receiving very slight repairs. On Saturday night the Hercules left for Toronto to take off a vessel ashore there.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—The half-yearly session of the County Council opened this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock in the Council Chamber, Court House, the Warden in the chair. Owing to a pressure of matter on our columns, a report of the first day's proceedings is deferred until tomorrow.

DANGEROUS.—A case for a surgeon or a job for a carpenter, may be found at the sidewalk on the north side of Princess street, between Sydenham and Barrie. The planks have become loose, and several persons who have been passing over them, have already been thrown down, but without receiving injury. The attention of the City Engineer is called to this fact.

GALE.—Another very heavy gale, set in this morning about seven o'clock from the southeast, and continued to blow steadily until late in the afternoon, when it gradually subsided. No damage to shipping has been reported. The Royal Mail steamer Magnet, which left Toronto last evening at 6 o'clock, was several hours behind time in touching here. The new steamer Corsican due up on Sunday evening, was also four hours detained.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—John Butler, a coloured man, was charged with keeping a disorderly house on Young street, otherwise Little's Lane, and Catharine Brown with being an inmate of the same. The former was allowed until tomorrow morning to leave the locality complained of, in default of which he will be sent to the county gaol a sufficient length of time to atone for the offence committed, and the latter, who is a stranger in the city, and has a Scotch accent, was dismissed, having evidently, from the sorrowful manner in which she laid the case before the magistrate, dearly repented of her conduct, and decided to lead a better life in future. James Murphy, a sailor, to whose name on the police record was attached "suspicion of larceny," was remanded until Wednesday, to allow of some witnesses being produced.

GRAIN.—There has been very little change in the grain market during the past week, and prices remain firm at from 70c to 73c for barley; 65c for rye, 68c for peas, and wheat $1,05 to $1c8.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Late last (Monday) evening a row occurred at Marysville, Wolfe Island, between two young men, named Baker and Mullins both intoxicated, during which the former drew a knife and stabbed the latter in the shoulder, without, however, inflicting any serious injury.

THE REVENUE.

Statement of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st October, 1870.

Revenue Customs	$1,200,250
Excise	417,662
Post office	57,428
Public Works (including buildings)	121,533
Civil Salaries	19,317
Miscellaneous	67,250
Total	$1,883,561
Expenditure	$1,442,955

LAND SLIDE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, Nov. 4.—A remarkable land slide has just been discovered at Red Head, five miles southeast of this city. It occurred between the residence of a man named McMullen and the shore, the distance between them being 500 feet. The sunken part consisted of a grove of several hundred trees, intended as a shelter to the residence from the winds blowing from the sea. In the grove were a milk house and a stable house. A path going to the former by the usual path from the house found that it led her to a precipice of from nine to ten feet. On examination it was found that a patch of land of about half an acre had sunk from five to twenty feet, the slide being circular in form, and the blue clay and ground surrounding it, which are very hard, being cut as with a knife. The adjacent head, which used to be quite smooth, has been pressed outward and elevated to a ridge. It is supposed that the foundations underneath must have been reached by the water from the sea though the undermining cannot be traced, and what precipitated the present collapse is not known.

A STEAM ARMY.

In a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* we find the following:—

"Mr Henry Bessemer, whose name is identified with a well-known process of steel manufacture, has conceived the idea of strengthening our defences by an auxiliary steam army, which would have at least this recommendation for the economists—that it would cost comparatively little to create, could be cheaply worked in time of war, and during peace would require neither rations, quarters, nor pay. His idea is to have a steam fire engine throwing a shower of bullets instead of water. A steam fire engine can throw 150 lbs—representing 2,240 Enfield rifle bullets—to a vertical height of one mile every minute, with a consumption of about 5.6 of coal and three gallons of water. These bullets would not require to be made up into cartridges, are indestructive either by rain in the open field or damp in cellars, and can be easily conveyed without fear of explosion. An increase in the weight of the projectile would increase both its range and force and 2oz bullets might be used for a long range, being propelled at the rate of 1,000 per minute. A machine with three parallel barrels could throw 2oz. shot at long range from the centre barrel, and 1oz shot (2,000 per minute) at short range from the side barrels.

"We certainly have (says Mr Bessemer) in the steam fire engine the irrefragible proof of great force in the power with steam of only 150lb pressure. Such steam would rush into the atmosphere at a velocity exceeding 1,900 feet per second. Now a 2oz lead ball presents a transverse area of 0.6 of a square inch, and consequently steam of 150lb pressure would impinge on it with a force equal to 90 lb. As the weight of the ball is only 2oz., we have a power equal to 720 times the work to be performed. It is fair to infer that under proper arrangements the bullet will acquire nearly the velocity of the issuing steam, but suppose that in practice it falls short of this velocity by some 300 feet per second, we should still have an initial velocity of 1,600 feet per second compared with the 1,120 feet or 1,200 per second, which is the ordinary velocity of projectiles from the Armstrong gun.

"An apparatus of this kind could be constructed for less costly and complicated than the ordinary steam fire engine. Mr Bessemer further suggests a thin steel mantlet in front of the machine, to protect it and the gunner from the enemy's fire, "universal motion" for the delivery tube, which could be directed on all sides as easily as the jet of a fire engine, and the combination of this system with that of the Edinburgh traction engine, which if fitted as a bullet-throwing machine, would not only travel over the common road without horses, but would find its way over very rough ground, would convey stores of any kind to other machines, and, in addition to its own fuel and water, would carry 100,000 bullets for its own use. Mr Bessemer, with prudent patriotism, reserves the details of the apparatus for the consideration of our military authorities."

Carleton Place is an incorporated town, this event in its history dating from the 1st inst.

A boy was recently taken up in the streets of New Orleans in a starving condition, and he makes a singular and startling statement. He says that one Charles Brown took him and a number of other boys from the Worcester Orphan Home to be placed in homes in the Southern States. Brown dropped the boys at different stations until the whole were got rid of, when he was heard of no more. This boy made his way to New Orleans after much difficulty.

Mary Schou appeared before Justice Dowling in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charging that Jonas Boucher had defrauded her. She said that Jonas entered her store, 113 Houston Street, asking for a "shimmy." "A chemise?" asked the Judge in surprise; "and what did he want a chemise for?" "He vant to make somebody a present." "Oh! well, go on." "Oond besides a shimmy, he asked for a collar, oond a shirt, oond a neck tie, oond some ahtuds, oond a hair of shiless puttons." "Did you give them all to him?" "Yah, sir; oond he gave me a sheck, but the sheck vas good for nuttings. I had him 'rested, oond he vas took to Essex Court, oond a shentleman dere mate him take off der shirt, oond she lowered her voice to a whisper) it was all full of louses." "Full of what?" asked his honour. "Louses," she whispered. "Agh!" exclaimed Judge Dowling, shaking his head and spitting out; "I'll send him up to Blackwell's Island to have him cleaned."

DIED.

In Kingston, on the 5th November, Hannah, widow of the late Thomas Moore, formerly of the steamer Kingston.

ANYTHING IN STONE.

Kingston Marble Works,
Princess and Sydenham Streets,
Kingston, Ont.

MONUMENTS

FROM the best Arnprior, Vermont, Italian, and every description of Canadian, American and Foreign Marble; Granite and Free Stone.

GRAVESTONES

of every variety of chaste design, either plain or carved.

MARBLE MANTLE PIECES, &c., &c.

The subscriber, thankful for past patronage, respectfully requests an inspection of his Stock, and solicits a comparison of his finished work with any in Canada. As specimens of his

Home Manufacture of Home Material,

special attention is invited to the

Arnprior Marble Monuments

now on view at the Factory.

Scotch Granite Monuments imported to order.

R. TANDY.

Nov. 5

JOHN A. BITTERS.

SPLENDID TONIC. For sale by

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Nov. 8

FAIR WARNING!

Great Sale of New Raisins,
LEMONS, MALAGA GRAPES,
AND ALL OTHER
Mediterranean and Domestic Fruits
Teas, Sugars, Whiskey, &c.

WE HAVE COMMENCED SELLING this day

5 pounds New Layer Raisins for 50 cents.
5 pounds Malaga Figs for 40 cents.
5 pounds Malaga Grapes for 7s.
5 dozen Prime Lemons for one dollar.
6 quart tins Green Peas for 7s 3d.
6 quart tins Fresh Tomatoes for 7s 6d.
6 quart tins Fresh Corn for 7s 6d.
6 quart tins Fresh Pine Apples for 9s.
6 quart tins Fresh Peaches for 7s 6d.
6 quart tins Fresh Strawberries for 7s 6d, &c., &c., and a still greater reduction to purchasers buying in bulk

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Nov. 1st.

New Teas! New Teas!

VERY CHOICE BLACK SOUCHONG,
Very Choice Black Congou,
Very Choice Japan,
Very Choice Young Hyson,
Very Choice Gunpowder.

It's a well known fact that we sell the Cheapest Teas in the city, as we sell more than any other three houses combined.

The Teapot is the true test.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Nov. 1st.

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

PURE MOCHA,
Pure Java,
Pure Ceylon,
Pure Jamaica.

Roasted and Ground on the premises.

New Labrador Herrings!

VERY FINE.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for Lake Harbour Works," will be received at this office until Thursday, the 24th day of November next, for improvements at the following mentioned places:—

AT CHANTRY ISLAND, Lake Huron, the construction of a Breakwater and Beacon of Crib Work.

AT GODERICH, Lake Huron, the Dredging and Pier work necessary to form a new entrance channel to the Harbour, and the enlargement of the Inner Basin.

AT ROND EAU, Lake Erie, the enlargement of the Channel, deepening a portion of the Basin, and the construction of Entrance Piers, &c.

Plans and specifications of the respective works can be seen at this office, or at the Custom House, Goderich, on and after Monday, the 7th day of November next, where printed forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Tenders may be sent in for the works at one or all of the places; but they must in all cases be made out in strict accordance with the printed forms.

The signatures of two solvent reliable persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 5th Oct., 1870.

TO LET.

FOR HOTEL, WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY

THE Stone Building, corner of Ontario and Johnson Streets, adjoining Swift & Anderson's wharf (formerly the Custom House). For further particulars apply to H. H. Horsey, Architect, or to the subscriber.

Nov. 3, 1870. R. M. ROSE.

R. & J. GARDINER

Are now showing

AN

Elegant Assortment

OF

BLACK GLACE,

GROS GRAIN SILKS,

GROS DE SUEZ OR CORDED SILKS, in twenty shades of colourings,

COLOURED GLACE SILKS,

JAPANESE SILKS,

IRISH POPLINS of the best makes,

HANDSOME MADE UP DRESSES for Evening Wear,

SILK MANTLE VELVETS,

OSTRICH PLUMES,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

FRENCH KID GLOVES,

MALTESE AND CLUNY LACES,

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS,

With a profusion of the Newest Novelties of the season, selected by our own buyers now in the European markets.

Our entire Stock of SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS having been purchased before the advance in price, caused by the Franco-Prussian War, we are enabled to offer this class of Goods at remarkably Low Prices for Ready Money.

R. & J. GARDINER.

Kingston, 1st September, 1870.

MR T. H. SMITH, Organist of St. George's Cathedral, and Drill-master 1. W. O. Rifles, is prepared to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, and Violin—at the residence of the pupil and his own.

RESIDENCE—Queen Street, one door above Sydenham Street.

PIANOES TUNED.

Aug. 23.

CHILDREN'S LATTICE CRIBS AT SHIELS', KING STREET.

SCRUBBING MADE EASY BY USING THE PATENT MOP AND SCRUBBER. FOR SALE AT SHIELS', KING STREET.

SARAH COPLESTONE.

THE CLIFTON FAMILY HOTEL,
41 ISLINGTON,
LIVERPOOL.

THREE minutes walk from the Lime Street Station. Branch House near at hand, 33 Norton Street. Particular attention is paid to families about leaving England for the Colonies, and tickets and all necessary information upon the subject of emigration can be procured at the hotel, and will be furnished with pleasure. Persons arriving from the Colonies will find the hotel a comfortable temporary home.

Liverpool, Sept., 1870.

W. C. HAVEN & Co.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, and General Insurance Agents, Masonic Buildings, King Street, Kingston, Ont.

W. C. HAVEN, I. C. HAVEN.

August 19.

HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, the House in Earl Street at present occupied by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Meyer. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Mrs Renton, Earl Street.

Oct. 35.

TO LET,

WITH immediate possession, the house lately occupied by Captain Cobham, R.C.R., opposite the residence of Hon. John Hamilton. Apply to

JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT,
Barrister, &c.

Oct. 29.

NEW GOO

LADIES' WORK BO
DRESSING CASES,
JEWEL CASES,
PURSES,
SATCHE
BRAC
CORONETS,
THE LARGEST, BEST A
STOCK IN THE
AT THE
SHEFFIELD
PRINCESS ST
CHARL
Oct. 24.

CHEAPER THAN THE

FOR FLANNELS AND B
call at the Glasgow
R. WA

THE Largest and Cheap
Wincey's ever shown, at
gow Warehouse.
R. WA

FOR the Best and Ch
Goods, go to the Gla
house.
R. WA

CALL and see our Ch
Merinos, the best value
at the Glasgow Warehouse.
R. WA

BEAUTIFUL TARTAN
the Glasgow Warehou
R. WA

THE BEST BLACK L
the Glasgow Warehou
R. WA

FOR CHEAP WHITE A
COTTONS, go to the G
Warehouse.

R. WADDELL

Oct 27.

New Fall and Winter

GOODS

AT WALDR

Beautiful Wool Reps,
Clan Tartan Plaids, Cheap,
French Merinoes, excellent value
Magnificent Irish Poplins,
Black Lustres, decidedly Cheap
Silk Mantle Velvets, 27, 30 and
Sash Ribbons, a large lot.
French Kid Gloves in all colours
Wool Shawls in all the Class,
Scarlet Flannels from 10½d,
Water Proof Cloakings in Dr
and Grey, Grey and Black
Fancy Beavers for Jackets,
Fancy Flannels, Cheaper than
fore.
4,000 yards Hoyles' Prints, 7½
All Colours in Fingering Yarn
Town.
Splendid Value in Wool Hosiery,
Blankets at Manufacturers' Pri
Beautiful Stock of Quilted Usi
1 Case French Wool Cersei
3s 9d.

As all New Goods are Cheap
pend on getting the best

R. WALDR
Wilson's

NEW DRY GO

1870. AUTUMN and WINTE

AT ROSS'

THE Stock will now be found
all Departments, and best
city.
Coloured and Fancy Silks
variety.
Magnificent Black Silks.
New Wool Serges and Sa
French Merinoes, splendid
Fancy Dress Goods.
Wool and Mixed Tartans.
Paramattas, Persian Cords.
Baratheas, etc.
Winceys, very cheap,
Mantle Velvets and Velve
prices.
Fancy Cloakings, white and
Millinery, Mantles, Fe
Flowers in great variety
Sash Ribbons.
Real Thread Laces, black
New Kid Gloves.
New Tweeds, Beavers
Cloths.
Table Linens, Towellings,
Pillow Cottons,
White and Grey Cottons,
low prices.
Cotton Bags, Cotton Yarn,
Carpers and Oil Cloths.

Kingston, Sept. 23, 1870.

DANIEL McINTOSH, Veterin
Graduate of the Ontario V
lege, Toronto. OFFICE—City
ston.

July 23.