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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Express.	Mixed.
Arrive	3 45 p m.	4 15 a.m.	9 50 p m
Depart	4 05 p m	4.15 a.m.	6 00 a.m.

GOING EAST.

	Express.	Express.	Local.
Arrive	2 50 a m.	1 15 p m....	2.15 a.m.
Depart	2 45 a m.	1 55 p m	5 15 a m

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

Nov. 6, 1870.

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G.T.R. day train	12:00 M.	
Western " " "	2:30 P.M.	
East and West night trains	9:00 "	7:00 A.M.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 11:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

per *Canadian* steamers will be closed every *Friday* at 11 *A.M.*

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Letters intended for dispatch per Bremen line must be specially so directed.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each issued every Friday.

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price two cents.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

SWEEPING CONSCRIPTION IN RUSSIA.

The new law for making every Russian liable to serve in the army or navy is being worked out so energetically that the fundamental principles are already settled, and its introduction talked of as likely in the course of next year. The existing division of the country into military circles, with headquarters at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiew, Orenburg, Helsingfors, Wilna, Warsaw and Odessa, and each containing a number of sub-districts, is to be retained. With the commencement of his twenty-first year every Russ an becomes liable to serve for three years, either in the militia or the troops of the line. Service in the latter is not obligatory on all, but the required number will be balloted for among those who have completed their three years' service in the militia, and the rest discharged. In time of war the discharged militiamen will be called out as reserves, and have to take their place in the line if the reserves are required for active duty against the enemy. Service in the line is also fixed at three years, so that the militiamen not liberated by ballot from further service have to serve for six years consecutively, and those exempted, only three years. The soldiers, after their period of six years, are incorporated for three years longer with the First Reserve, and are then removed to the Second. Young men of education, superior intelligence, and higher attainments, will be promoted after the first six months to the grade of officer; and those who have gone through the middle schools must serve as privates in the militia for two years, after which they become officers of the militia for a year, and are then entitled to send in their resignation if they have no taste for further military life. The above is a rough sketch of the principal elements of the new institution of compulsory service in the army, and it has already given great satisfaction, and been received with much enthusiasm, as the popular voice jumps to a conclusion immediately, and leaves official circumlocution always a long distance behind. A company of volunteer riflemen has already been formed at Moscow, and they call upon their fellow countrymen in other parts of the Empire to follow their example by the embodiment of similar rifle corps, in anticipation of the introduction of the new law so as to be able at once to furnish a number of men. It is proposed to take as their motto a Russian translation of "*Aide-toi, et Dieu t'aidera.*"

MR SEWARD'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

The *Tribune's* Jeddo correspondent writes the particulars of Hon. Wm. H. Seward's extraordinary visit to the ruler of Japan:

That Mr Seward was greatly pleased with the unusual compliment, he does not hesitate to declare. It is said that the desire has fixed itself somewhat firmly in his mind of personally visiting, during his tour throughout the world, the sovereigns of the various nations with which his diplomatic career has made him acquainted. That the interview was in direct contradiction to all the traditions of the country, everybody is well aware, and he has his especial theory in explanation of the anomaly. Some favour the supposition that the desire to gain a favourable conciliatory word from him at the Russian capital in regard to the vexed Saghalien question was the secret cause of the concession. Others discover in it a recognition of the singular service rendered the present Japanese Government by the State Department in 1867, when the ex-Secretary, by sanctioning the withdrawing of the Stonewall from its real purchaser, the Tycoon, and have it transferred to another's authority, materially assisted the projects of the conspirators, who acted in the Mikado's name, and who succeeded in placing the monarch in a position of actual as well as nominal supremacy. Says the correspondent: "That the Mikado's government might well be animated by feelings of very deep gratitude toward all who were concerned, however indirectly, in that extraordinary transaction, is explicitly understood; but apart from the fact that so straightforward a measure of acknowledging the obligation would hardly commend itself to the Japanese mind, it is more probable that the present administration is really disposed to relax the old usages, and was ready to welcome a fitting opportunity of removing those barriers of restraint and seclusion which have ceased to serve the purpose for which they were established. The first movement in this direction was during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, when the most rigorous of the ancient formalities were dispensed with. Among the prominent persons at the reception were the Mikado, Mr Seward, the Prime Minister, Mr De Long, the Chief Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Shepard, Ishibashi, the sword bearer, the Mikado's secretary and the entire Privy Council. The speeches were brief but felicitous, and all things considered the conference could not have been more satisfactory. The observations of Mikado were at least as candid as, and not less spontaneous than, those which European monarchs are in the habit of addressing to their visitors. Not only was the incident without precedent in the annals of this country, but it was attended with circumstances that showed an unusual abandonment of established custom. Although the Mikado remained seated during the interview, he was entirely unveiled by screens and curtains. Up to this time even foreign ambassadors had only been allowed to look upon a part of his person at a time, lower extremities or face being always concealed, and instead of being surrounded by ostentatious emblems of power and supremacy, his only visible attendants were a single guard and officer, who supplied him with manuscripts containing his share of the conversation."

A MOUNTAIN OBSERVATORY.

A party of scientific men have established themselves for the winter on the top of Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, where for months they will be isolated from the rest of the world, and will experience all the rigours of an arctic climate, in addition to the fury of winds whistling along at a velocity of one hundred miles an hour. The building occupied is sixty by seventy-two, and twenty-five feet high. The main room is twenty-five feet by eleven, lined with triple thicknesses of felt and thickly carpeted. Six months' provisions and abundance of coal have been provided. Snowshoes have also been sent up, to be used in cases of emergency. The United States Government, the Coast Survey, and the Smithsonian Institute have all manifested an interest in the enterprise, and all needed instruments have been furnished for scientific purposes. The War Department has furnished telegraphic supplies, meteorological instruments, and three miles of Kinte telegraph cable, which is affected by weather less even than the ocean cables. This connects with a common wire at the base of the mountain and daily reports of the weather will be sent to the world. It is expected these reports will benefit commerce by enabling the shipmaster to determine, a day beforehand, that a storm is coming; or, during a storm, that fair weather is at hand—and thus forewarn him of destructive storms and keep him safely in the port, or save a day's time by enabling him to anticipate the conclusion of stormy weather and set sail at once.

GENERAL SCHENCK ON THE ATTITUDE OF CANADA.

New York, Dec. 31.—Gen. Schenck, our new Minister to England, in an interview with a reporter yesterday, gave a somewhat guarded statement of his own opinion on the important matters now pending between Great Britain and the United States. In reply to the fishery question the General said:—"My impression is that the Government of Great Britain is not half so difficult to deal with in relation to the fisheries as the Canadians themselves. I have reason to believe that the conduct of the latter is not stimulated by instructions from the mother country, but on the contrary causes much concern to Great Britain herself. Of course the English Government will not entirely disavow and rebuke the unfriendly manifestations of the Provinces towards the people of this country, but my opinion is that England feels annoyed at the conduct of the Canadians, and will probably send out a delegate to the Government of the Dominion with instructions to put a curb on their arrogance, and to bring them to a sense of a duty that they owe to the people of the United States. Without regard to the merits of the case, I must say that their behaviour has been churlish and offensive in the highest degree. I believe that if England could, without sacrifice of her traditional pride, give up her colonies in America, she would most willingly do so, or if Canada would sever her connection with the Mother Country and declare herself an Independent State, the British Government would raise no objection to such an arrangement. The trouble is that the Canadians stick too closely and prefer to be an English Province. English interests lie in the east, and her possessions in that quarter are the means by which she can check the ambitious designs of other powers; and it is my opinion that in the natural course of events Canada will lapse into our Union." He thinks that there will be something more than dollars and cents required in the settlement of the Alabama claims, such as the opening of the St. Lawrence and the same rights for American fishermen as for Canadian. He could not exactly tell in what forms our claims will be presented, and what terms they will embrace, but money alone will not suffice as a compensation due us for the damages sustained by the fitting out of the rebel cruisers during our late war. Said the General:—"We have had enough of feasting and toasting, and we want some decided action in the matter, and we will try to get all we can. I say that the fisheries question will be drawn into discussion along with the Alabama claims. We shall try to obtain the settlement of all these questions now and forever. The General remarked that he had not received his instructions yet, but he had no doubt they will leave him a very fair margin for his own discretion.

The entire length of the Canada Air Line Railway is under contract, and will be pushed forward as fast as possible.

A French paper states that Mlle. Marguerite Bellanger died recently of small pox at Cassel. She has left to her surviving child (the one so often mentioned in the secret papers of the Tuileries) a residence in the Avenue Friedland, a splendid country seat, and deeds of various descriptions.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—The hanging of Andy Williams at Harrison, Tenn., on the 16th, was made the occasion of a regular frolic by many of the surrounding inhabitants, who took passage on the steamer which bore the condemned from Chattanooga to the place of execution, or came on horseback from miles around. On the boat, the prisoner, chained in a stateroom, held a regular levee, smoked, talked and cracked jokes with the visitors and laughed heartily. He was taken from the boat to the scaffold in a waggon, seated on his coffin, and followed by a crowd, who appeared as if going to a Fair, cracking jokes and passing around bottles and shouting at the prisoner and others. Many women were among the party. At the gallows, the air being chilly, bonfires were lighted, around which the rabble gathered and circulated their bottles and their drunken wit. The condemned man was allowed to spend an hour in conversing with a minister, singing hymns and prayer. He gave a courtezan present the charge of his child, with "some good advice," was baptized, sung "Hark from the tombs a doleful sound" alone, and was then slowly strangled. The rope was placed in the coffin with him and it was lowered into the grave. No shovels being at hand, the dirt was kicked in and stamped down, and the show was over.

Persons afflicted, however slightly, with any weakness of the Chest or Throat, involving either the Larynx, Trachea, Bronchial Tubes, or the Lungs themselves, should, on the first symptom, commence with Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, as by its use diseases of these organs (even Consumption in its primary stage) are speedily cured, and more alarming symptoms prevented. Price $1 50 a bottle; six for $7 50. Sold by apothecaries, and by F. Cundill & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal.—*Adv.*

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James S. Cartwright,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. OFFICE — Over Parker's Drug Store.

June 9.

Removal.

JAMES AGNEW, Barrister, &c., has removed his Law Office from Clarence to King Street, over Mr J. J. Linton's Auction Rooms

March 19

Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C.,

SINCE the dissolution of Partnership with Mr F. C. Draper, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches at his old Chambers, Anchor Buildings, Northeast corner of Market Square.

Kingston, 14th May, 1870.

THE

KINGSTON GAZETTE.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

Daily News Steam Printing House,

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PROSPECTUS.

To meet the want which is felt for a cheap City and Country Newspaper in Kingston and Frontenac and the surrounding Counties, the Publisher of the KINGSTON GAZETTE will, on the 2nd January, 1871, and on each succeeding Monday, issue a full sized double-demy sheet, containing all the general news of the week, with city and country news, which will be published on subscription at the low rate of One Dollar a year.

It is intended to offer to the local public a cheap, interesting and useful family newspaper.

In politics the KINGSTON GAZETTE will occupy a neutral ground, identifying itself with neither of the existing political parties, but be independent and non-partizan in its discussions and arguments on all political questions. Politics, however, will be less a feature than interesting news and reading matter, as in the present state of the country the appetite for political disputations appears to have become lost, or at all events greatly lessened, since the advent of Confederation, which has given a destiny to Canada and harmonized previous discordant political elements. When the time comes, however, that important political principles have to be battled for, the KINGSTON GAZETTE will be found on the side of that body of public men who shall best try to guide the great destiny of British North America as a united country, held by a common people, cherishing the traditions and enjoying the political liberties of a glorious race. The KINGSTON GAZETTE will be thoroughly Canadian; and while cherishing that which is good-will advocate all needful reforms in our political institutions.

Special attention will be paid to local intelligence and the furnishing of accurat market reports.

Choice readings from the literature of fiction will appear in every number unless it happens that the pressure of important news renders it necessary to exclude the story in order to make room for other subjects.

The quantity and quality of the matter to be furnished at the subscription price will render the KINGSTON GAZETTE by far the cheapest weekly paper published in this part of Canada.

A specimen number is now issued and will be sent gratis to any one sending his address to the Publisher.

The subscription will be strictly in advance as it is only on the basis of cash payments that so cheap a newspaper can be supplied.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JAMES NEISH,

Publisher of the Daily News.

Kingston, Dec. 1, 1870

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John Mudie,

Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.

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Kingston, 25th August, 1870.

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Delicious with every known dish. Its habitual use increases the appetite and promotes digestion. It is much esteemed for its digestive properties.

As an assurance of its purity and salutary properties, it is only necessary to point the name of the celebrated and philanthropic Physician from whose prescription it is compounded. The entire life of that distinguished man was spent in promoting the health of his fellow-creatures, and his death, to December, 1861, was mourned as a national loss.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietor, 69, Lamb's Conduit Street; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement.

Retail by Chemists, Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others throughout the Kingdom, and every part of the world.

Ask for the "The" Sauce.—Special export Agents—Burgoyne, Burbridges, and Squire, 16, Colman Street, London.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.—A Medicine that cures Sea Sickness or the worst form of Billious Headache in a few minutes; effervescing and tasteless, its constant use is especially calculated to maintain health. When mixed with water and taken during the effervescence, it immediately blends with the food, and is rapidly absorbed into the system. It vitalizes and supplies the blood with those saline principles that are lost, altered, or destroyed during the hot weather. In Jungle, Scarlet, Yellow, Typhus, Eruptive Fevers (or Cholera), also in several other conditions, where the vital current is poisoned by infection, and and thereby rendered unfit to support health and prolong human life, it has been found eminently beneficial; and its sustaining and purifying influence acts as a preventive to disease, as the numerous unsolicited testimonials accompanying each bottle will prove. Its portability renders it admirably adapted to the traveller, tourist, emigrant, or private family, more especially when distant from medical advice or assistance.

Sold in patent stoppered glass bottles, price 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 21s each. Special agents required and appointed in all parts of the world.

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID, for the purification of sick rooms, hospitals, workhouses, factories, prisons, crowded places, between decks of ships, fever wards, clothes and linen of sick, nightchairs, cesspools, drains, water closets, stables, dairies, larders, musty casks, tubs, &c.; bilge-water, and the holds of ships; apartments for searchers, undertakers, and jurymen, and for post-mortem examinations; for the prevention of infectious disease, canker and fungus in trees; for the disinfection of dead bodies, and for the preservation of subjects for dissection; for the extermination of bugs and other vermin.

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"Dear Sir,—Please to send eight gallons more of your Disinfecting Fluid, as per order enclosed. Having used various Disinfecting Fluids at our many shows, I can say with confidence that none have had the instantaneous and complete effect of Sir William Burnett's, and this too without producing any nuisance like the smell of chloride of lime or carbolic acid.—I am yours faithfully, "S. SIDNEY, Sec. and Manager.

"Capt. Jackson, R.N. 90, Cannon street."

This fluid acts on the essential cause of disease by destroying the local conditions of the atmosphere under which cholera is most frequently developed and propagated. For instance: "In a house in St. Andrew's street, Plymouth, occupied by fifty-two persons, it was sprinkled in every room except four; in these the occupants would not permit it to be applied; the result of which was, that in those parts of the house where it had been used, not a single case of cholera subsequently occurred; while in the four rooms above alluded to, the disease still exists and some deaths have taken place. Two houses immediately opposite were supplied with a quantity, in neither of which has there been a single case, although the disease is raging in the neighbourhood."

Sold by all Chemists, and at 90, Canon street, London. Quarts, 16s; pints, 8s; half-pints, 4s; glass-stoppered imperial pints, extra strength, 16s per dozen; and in bulk at 4s per gallon: bottles included. Each gallon making 200 gallons, when diluted with water. See directions on every bottle.

Recommended and used by Professor Simonds at the Royal Veterinary College, during the last twenty years.

N.B.—This fluid is a certain cure for greaves horses, also the scab and rot in sheep.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID or natural disinfectant purifies, deodorises, and disinfects, by the agency of nascent or ozonic oxygen,—its active principle. Being entirely innoxious, this truly scientific preparation is peculiarly adapted for the following useful purposes, for which all other disinfectants, on account of their poisonous or other objectionable qualities, are unavailable and useless:—

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Purifying drinking and other water from organic matter, lead, &c.

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Preserving and restoring the freshness of cut flowers kept in water.

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Washing dogs and other domestic animals.

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One gallon makes 200 to 300 gallons adapted for use.

N.B.—Condy's Fluid is the Standard Scientific Test for Organic Matter in Water, and affords the only known means of rapidly and completely freeing Drinking Water from Organic Taint, which is so common a cause of serious disease.

To rapidly purify the air, use the diluted fluid with "Condy's Ozoniser" or other Spray-producer.

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Removes from the mouth impure and foreign tastes and odours, whether arising from tobacco or other causes, and counteracts the irritation and morbid secretions of carious teeth. It purifies and softens the skin, and, used in the bath, tends to promote a healthy state of the whole body.

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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, &c.

EARL RUSSELL sent to the College of Physicians a communication received by him from Manilla (where cholera had been graing fearfully) to the effect that, of all remedies tried, Chlorodyne was the most effective.

"The day seems as yet, unhappily, far distant when public opinion or State interference will prevent the advertisement or sale of any secret medicine whatsoever. It is to be hoped that the profession will continue to brand as unworthy the conduct of those of its members who by testimonial or otherwise aid the disposal of such things."—*Lancet.*

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From Dr C. Kidd, Author of Standard Works on Chloroform.

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Sir,—I think if you would advertise your Chlorodyne more than you do, you would help to beat the others, which are secret compounds, out of the market. Many medical men think with me, and recommend your compound, but will never prescribe a secret remedy. CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

To Mr Towle, Chemist, Manchester.

A Surgeon from New York writes:—"I only requires to be known to be appreciated. I have no hesitation in characterising it (viz., Towle's Chlorodyne) as the most useful medicine that has appeared during the present century. In diarrhœa, colic, ague, spasms, I have found it to relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named."

NOTE.—The Profession is warned against inferior, secret, and cheap compounds now in the market. Each genuine bottle bears a facsimile of Proprietor's signature on the stamp outside.

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JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE. Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them. It is impossible in this small space to enumerate the many uses to which these wonderful and beautiful chemical preparations can be applied; while their chief use is for dyeing textile fabrics, they are also invaluable as a colouring agent for almost every known material, the ease with which they can be used and the brilliancy of the result being, indeed, almost magical. By their use almost any article of clothing can be dyed in a few minutes for a few pence without soiling the hands.

MEMORANDA.

MAGENTA: The strength and beauty of this dye is almost incredible. A Sixpenny bottle will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in 10 minutes; it will also produce a clear Rose Pink by using less dye. Suitable also for Woollen Goods, Feathers, Silks, &c.

WOOLLENS: Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Purple, Orange, Pink, and Crimson produce the most satisfactory results. Use a large quantity of boiling water in an earthen pan. RIBBONS and SILKS: Brush them with soap and water to avoid creases, and to render them clean. Dye in boiling water

FEATHERS: Dye in hot water (a few drops of the dye is sufficient for one feather).

COTTON: Mauve, Violet and Purple are recommended.

LEATHER: Blue Magenta, Violet and Orange. Dye in warm water.

WHITEWASH: To color: *Magenta*, for Pink or Rose; add half a bottle to a pail of water then stir in the Whitening as usual Mauve, Violet, Purple, Blue and crimson produce pretty tints by using one bottle or more, as directed above.

STARCH: Stir in a few drops of Colour—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Blue or Pink; these impart delicate tints to Lace, Linen, &c.

WILLOW SHAVINGS, Wicker, Ivory, Bone, Hair, Fibres, Seaweed, &c., attract the dye quickly, if applied in boiling water.

BLUE: For laundry purposes is A 1.

BOOK EDGES: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, Crimson or Blue will make from a pint to a quart of beautiful colouring, according to shade required Apply with a brush.

PAPER and WOOD STAIN: Ditto.

OAK STAIN: A bottle of No. 2 Black to half a-pint of hot water.

SATINWOOD STAIN: A Sixpenny bottle Canary dissolved in a pint of boiling water.

PHOTOGRAPHS may be tinted; dilute the dye with water; a bottle of Magenta to a pint of water. &c.

ILLUMINATING: Magenta, Violet, Blue, Orange; pour a few drops into an egg cup add warm water; use with a brush or pen Borders of books, similar to Ward and Lock's Arabian Nights, &c., may be prettily illuminated in this manner.

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