THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XVIII. KINGSTON, (CANADA), SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1869. NUMBER 181.

TRIAL OF CHALONER—THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen—You have been called upon to try a case which is of a nature to excite sympathies. I do not object to your sympathies under the circumstances, they are natural, and in many instances when they are not misplaced. But it my duty is not misplaced. But it is my duty to caution you not to allow this feeling to carry you too far, or to prevent you taking a cool and dispassionate view of the case, so as to hinder your arriving at a calm and correct conclusion. You have taken an oath which it is not in my power for you to forget or set aside—an oath which you have to decide this case upon the evidence produced in this Court. You will therefore discard from your minds anything you may have heard before entering the jury box. Allow no person without to influence your verdict, but be guided solely by the evidence in this trial. Gentlemen, you are here the guardians of the lives and interests of your countrymen. Bear in mind that not live in society if they were to avenge themselves, apart from the protection of their own protection,—in other words, take the law into their own hands. The charge against the prisoner is of the highest kind, namely, murder. It is punished by the laws of God and man, and in all civilized countries, and through all ages. It cannot be therefore as a crime arbitrarily and unnecessarily prohibited by our law. Its penalty is the result of the experience of all lands. I do not think, I may will be disposed to set aside the law on the subject, and substitute for it the dictat of your feelings of sympathy. I call your attention to the two questions that will be submitted for your consideration, namely, "murder" and "manslaughter." You have been told your verdict is either one of murder or acquittal. I shall tell you, if you come to the opinion that it is not murder, it will be your duty to take into consideration whether it is not manslaughter. Therefore, I leave it to you in your decision in this case, to give me in the stu fied language of the Judge what the law is on the subject. His Honour now read from one of the authorities a definition of murder, which is as follows:—Murder is the killing of any person under the King's peace with malice prepense or aforethought either express or implied by the law. This description of crime the offence is the chief characteristic of the criterion by which murder is to be distinguished from any other species of crime. It should be observed that when the law makes use of the words malice aforethought as descriptive of the crime of murder they are not to be understood as implying the principle of malevolence, meaning that the offence has been committed with such circumstances as are usually the circumstances of a wicked, depraved, hard bent on mischief. The crime of manslaughter is also given; it is the killing of homicide to which malice, as has been shown to be the main ingredient and characteristic of murder, is wanting, and though manslaughter is a crime, yet it is imputed to human frailty which the eye of the law regards with pity for the frailty of the human condition. You see the differencebetween these two crimes in the malice aforethought, which constitutes murder. In this case, if you find out the malice aforethought, that in your opinion the evidence justifies this conclusion, then it will be your duty to consider whether the second charge of manslaughter, should not justly be brought against him. The facts of the case are plain. Do not embarrass your minds with the discussion of questions that are in no doubt whatever. The turning point in this case is not with regard to the act by which Mr Whittaker came to his death, beyond doubt it was by a pistol shot. The turning point of it is the deliberate provocation which the prisoner alleges he received,—was it sufficient to make the crime in question? You are aware that on Monday, the 1st of March, the prisoner purchased a pistol; and that on Tuesday between five and half-past six the shot was fired. What is the story of the prisoner says "An unfortunate occurrence took place in my family, gentlemen, it would be idle to give a sentence of what it was. Mr Whittaker pretended, had taken improper liberties with the young lady of the house. Here is the law upon this subject is. I quote the well-studied language of the Judge in stating it in my own words. It is laid down thus:—"It must be observed that in every case of homicide upon provocation, how great soever it may be, if there had been sufficient time for reason to have interposed, such killing will be murder; therefore, in the case of the most grievous provocation to which can be exposed, that of finding a man in adultery with his wife, it would be manslaughter if he killed the adulterer in the first transport of passion, if he kill him deliberately after there has been time for cooling, it will be murder. Such is the law as it is considered, and even in the case of the greatest provocation which can be given to a man. Yet, you find even in this case, a learned Judge laying down the law that this indulgence of human frailty, entitling a verdict of manslaughter, can only be granted when the homicide has been in the moment of provocation. The law does not justify killing under the plea of provoking circumstances; but out of consideration for human frailty, says the law, it is manslaughter. It is useless to read the authorities on this subject, which I have to be found in all the books. The law to the present case. Whatever Whittaker's faults may have been, and I will say nothing more than that I might have been expected that a man of his age would have admitted into a respectable house, so far recollect what was due to himself and what was his own duty, as not to allow a young girl, not to avail himself of the inexperience of youth for a reprehensible purpose. What are the facts? The prisoner says you he went home on the evening of the Wednesday and found the wife of his bosom, as was very natural. The husband and mother were talking over this unfortunate business. Young Chaloner had a pistol in his pocket, proceeded to shoot. You have the evidence of the prisoner purchased the pistol on Monday, and if this evidence had been in a manner to which I will say no more, there could have been no doubt in the mind of any man of common sense that the pistol was bought on Monday for the shooting of Whittaker whenever an opportunity occurred, and that an opportunity did not occur before the Wednesday. On this subject you have heard the explanations given by the prisoner's counsel and his mother. She says she cautioned him that Whittaker carried arms, and that in answer to her caution he promised her to be prudent. That may or may not account for his taking the pistol to the Rink. At any rate, you trace him to the Rink, where certainly for the purpose of defence he did not require his pistol. It is quite evident not only that Whittaker neither made nor intended an attack. You see he was taken by surprise. He had no time to defend himself, so a pistol could not have been taken out for the protection of the prisoner. If Whittaker attempted to put his hand into his pocket, the prisoner might have said "I recollect what my mother told me," and have taken out his pistol. This might have been inevitable. But Whittaker used no pistol, nor did he attempt to use any; and therefore there was no necessity for the prisoner's using one. He, nevertheless, fired two shots, evidently with the intention of taking Whittaker's life. Under the circumstances was he justified? Had he not time to reflect? Is this a spontaneous act done in the heat of a moment, such as that of a husband taking instant vengeance of an adulterer?

The unfortunate young man at the bar, for sympathizing with whom I blame no one, may excite your sympathy too. See only that it does not carry you far enough to make you disregard the laws of your country and your oath. If you set up this new-fangled notion of sympathy in opposition not only to the law of man, but to the law of God, you will be guilty of cool, deliberate perjury. It would be much better, if jurors are not disposed to carry into execution the law, to say we will not enter the jury box. When you do enter it you are under an obligation as men and Christians, which you cannot disregard. The law says, where there has been time for passion to cool, the provocation cannot be great enough to justify murder, or make it manslaughter. The prisoner was aware the evening before of what had occurred. It is for you to say whether there was time for him to cool before he fired the shots. It is evident he determined to take the law into his own hands, and right or wrong to punish Whittaker. He may have been under the impression, the full conviction, that he was right. But it becomes a question of law we have to settle in Court. I tell you at once, men could not live in society if juries were to say crimes like this should not be condemned. His honour read further authorities in elucidation of the crime of murder, and an illustration of the legal difference between it and manslaughter, and commented upon the dangerous consequences of private persons taking the law into their own hands. He went on to say—there is another point to be observed in this case with regard to express malice. It will be for you to say whether it did or did not enter into this crime. There are many instances of Judges having, in cases like the present, insisted that the chief point to be considered was whether before the fatal injury was inflicted there had been time for its author's anger to cool. Had this prisoner's anger not time to cool? If he went to the Rink determined to take Whittaker's life, the crime is not manslaughter but murder. I do not see on what ground you can avoid a verdict of manslaughter. If you find a verdict of simply not guilty, I must tell you it will not be justified by any law-book whatever. By any decision ever given in England, or by any statute of either the Imperial Parliament or our own, the theory and the law most favourable to the prisoner can but reduce his crime from murder to manslaughter. We sit here as the protectors of society, and it is our duty to see that justice is done, regardless of consequences.

You have been told the Executive might or might not extend to the prisoner the prerogative of mercy. Neither you nor I have the right to doubt or try the Executive in this case, nor to say he will not do his duty. As to His Excellency having possibly received instructions on this subject, leave that out of your minds altogether. He would say I am the judge in this matter and will be guided by the law. Therefore, you have nothing to apprehend on that score. I have laid down the law, and I tell you if you consider the prisoner acted deliberately, and had time to cool between the Tuesday evening and the Wednesday evening, his act is murder. If you take a different view of the case, and not being perfectly satisfied of the point, give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, in which case it will be your duty to say his crime is manslaughter. Unless you intend to do what sometimes is suggested, and set aside the law and all the facts and explanations given you on the subject, and substitute your own arbitrary will or sympathies for the strict and unbending letter of the law, you will find one or other of the verdicts I have described as inevitable. Gentlemen, I have done my duty, and it now devolves upon you to do yours.—*Quebec Chronicle report.*

The French Canadian population of Cohoes, N. Y. exceeds 2,000 souls.

Mumler, arrested and tried, in New York, for swindling by pretending to photograph spirits, has been adjudged innocent of the charge and let go. It was shown on the trial beyond question that other artists can produce by natural means pictures looking as much like "spirits" as Mumler's; but the man braved out his assertions and the court listened and apparently was convinced. Now, then, let artists throughout take up the business of producing ghosts, and charging a respectable price for them, swindle all the fools they can. It is a legitimate pursuit, and the number of people anxious to be humbugged is as large as it ever was.

Several journals have lately referred to a pious pilgrimage to the Holy Land to be undertaken by the empress of the French, in fulfilment of a vow made at the period of the Prince Imperial's birth. Some prints have even gone so far as to describe the itinerary of the journey. What is certain is that the Viceroy of Egypt some time back addressed a letter to the Empress, inviting Her Majesty to honour with her presence the inauguration of the Isthmus of Suez Canal, and that this invitation was graciously accepted. The *Moniteur d'Alexandrie* announces that the Empress had an inquiry made of M. de Lesseps as to the period when the Imperial yacht *l'Aigle* would be able to traverse the Isthmus. If the Empress visited Egypt, she would naturally take advantage of the opportunity to accomplish at the same time her journey to Palestine.

ANOTHER SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A Chicago paper of May 1, says:—An old German, more than seventy years of age, named Johann Gotlieb Theodore Each, winged himself, with the aid of poison, into a better world, yesterday. By instinct he was an ideal philosopher, but the sternness of reality made him a peddler. There being but little sympathy between the two, he severed the tie as before remarked, and left for the land where the weary are at rest.

The old man died all alone. It is said that he has a son living somewhere in this city, and a wife and several daughters in some other portion of the world, but no hand of friend or kin was present to close his eyes.

The deceased possessed a liberal, if not classical education But like most foreigners, especially those that came over when advanced in years, he possessed little knowledge that could be applied to the practical everyday life of fast America. Hence a man with the ability of a preacher had to turn peddler.

Recently he had been living in a suite of rooms, in the house of Nicholas Kilbeiter, on Burnside street. His ways were odd, and the good people of the neighbourhood suspected that he was somewhat demented. Fate had made him a cynic, and he railed at everything above and below the earth. But he was withal some thing of a humorist, as the following papers found near his body will testify. The composition, which is mostly in German, is beautiful and touching to tears, and the following hasty translation does it but faint justice:

"Even after I was allowed to starve, I have laboured ten years for the good of the people.

"Kling, ling, ling, ling.

"The curtain is falling! Farewell! Nor world like this is worthy of the tears ye are shedding

"But away with levity.

"Since I, in common with other sons of men, am afflicted with a desire for travel, and as all my old friends and acquaintances of the old home have sailed this many a year for a better world, I am tempted to try the trip myself. A ticket costs but little—but five cents: and one is sent with all the conveniences of a railway into Eternity."

Evidently desiring to save the Coroner's jury the trouble of wording a verdict, he wrote the following lines in English:

CORONER'S INQUEST.—He died happy. Hath enough of everything. Is not one cent in debt. Was born 1799, on the 11th of June, at Brunswick, Lower Saxony, Germany."

Then was continued in German.:

"When the soul has lost its vitality it is better to be dead.

"Where every one presumes to be right, and where the influence of gold gives to man a hundred thousand aids, be the aim of life ever so high, want of character and knowledge destroys all. The only soulful words I have heard spoken here are. 'We wish a little more money.'

"Life among lunatics has no charm for me.

"Culprits make the best office-holders. For that reason Grant was elected President. Let Shiloh, Donelson, and Vicksburg attest. Grant has nominated a culprit to an office. Why is it not made the rule to fill the offices with scoundrels, or appoint all the scoundrels to office? They would then be got rid of. In this free land one-half is the sworn enemy of the other half. All aim at riches. Had I died rich, the Coroner's verdict would read thus:

[This is again in English.]

"CORONER'S INQUEST.—He died happy and rich. He was respected; he had money. He kept a feed store.

"Bah!"

In a bureau in the room were found several hundred pages of manuscript in the old man's handwriting. It consisted of philosophical and political essays, a new constitution for the United States, some curious opinions on religion, odes to liberty, several comic love ditties, and other curious literary odds and ends. All are written in a beautifully clear and even hand, quite remarkable in the case of a person so advanced in years; and whatever may be thought of the good sense of the ideas advanced, they are expressed in language truely elegant and beautiful.

The Coroner's jury in their verdict say that "deceased committed suicide while in a state of mental aberration." Would not "tired and disgusted with life" have been more appropriate?

A lot of passenger coaches intended for the Central Pacific railroad have been sent west from Springfield, Mass.

The reward for the arrest of the Lincoln assassination conspirators has never been paid by the corporation of Washington. A suit was brought by the late Col Baker and others to recover it, but the case failed, and an appeal has been taken to another court.

The Paris (Ky.) *Citizen* denies the report that James Madigan, an acrobat attached to Forepaugh's circus, fell and broke his neck while performing in that city recently. He fell, but merely sprained his foot, and performed the following day at Cynthiana.

Milo C. Henriques of Cleveland, O., wanted to die, and accordingly threw himself into the first river that ran by him. The water was so cold, however, that he changed his mind and bawled lustily for help. Help was at hand, and he was saved.

A few nights ago, in Georgetown, Ky., a frame stable, in which a horse was tied, was removed by a wind storm a distance of twenty feet and deposited in the spring branch, without injury to the horse, and but little damage to the stable. The owner went to feed the horse the next morning and found him standing in the creek, but tied as he had left him. Tough but true, says the Louisville *Courier Journal.*

The Earl of Fingall was found dead in his bed, April 22. The deceased, who had just completed his seventy-eighth year, represented Meath County in the Liberal interest in the first two Parliaments of William IV.'s reign, and succeeded to the peerage in 1836. His Lordship was one of the moderate party among the Roman Catholics who adhered to Whig principles and opposed ultramontane notions. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Arthur James, Lord Killeen, who was born at Naples in 1819, and who was for some years in the Eighth Hussars and served in the Crimea.

The Michigan papers are very bitter against Senator Chandler for his recent proposition to take Canada with a few thousand Wolverines. They say he would be the last man to fight, and that, as Artemus Ward proposed to be, he is only valiant though the pluck and possibly the blood of his relatives and friends. But the senator's words really call for no serious thought, no bitterness of spirit. The man is deserving of infinite pity, and nothing else.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

Special Notices.

Good for Man and Beast.

FARMERS READ THIS.

At this season of the year when Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c., may disable your hands, you should have a prompt and sure remedy at hand. Your Horses also frequently require medicine for curing Galls, Sprains, Cuts, Cramps, Weak Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, Colic, &c., &c.

The medicine best adapted for this purpose is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. It is used both internally and externally, and where prompt action upon the system is required, the Pain-Killer is invaluable. Its almost instantaneous effect in relieving Pain is truly wonderful. It is used by Veterinary Surgeons of the highest order, and the life of many a valuable Horse has been saved by having the Pain-Killer at hand to use when the animal was first attacked.

☞Sold by all medicine dealers throughout the world. Be careful to get the genuine.

Price: 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Perry Davis & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
May 8. Montreal.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known remedy is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and though a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited; it will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.

N.B.—One dollar and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., General Agents for Canada, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail. Sold by all Druggists in Kingston, and medicine dealers everywhere.

VERY NATURAL.—When a person has proved an article and found it good, and answering the purpose for which it is intended, he will not readily abandon it for one of doubtful reputation, or concerning which he knows nothing. We are led to make these remarks owing to the course always pursued by those who have used that celebrated and truly valuable horse medicine known as "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." All are so well pleased with t that they will not use any other; many have waited several weeks until the agent could obtain a new supply. There is nothing equal to it as a condition medicine, or for any complaint affecting the wind of horses. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. s on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CONCENTRATION the great principle. The system of infinitesimal doses of medicine diffused in gallons of injurious stimulants exploded. All useless material discarded. The active principle only of the most powerful and efficient remedies known concentrated in a small convenient form. HABITUAL CONSTIPATION CURED. All diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels permanently relieved by using Dr Colby's ANTI-COSTIVE AND TONIC PILLS, Sugar-Coated. Recommended by the Medical Profession.

SUCCESS begets envy. Hence the efforts of certain vendors of Liniment to decry JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID. Wherever introduced, it drives all others from the market. Pain positively annihilated by its use. We have not room to enumerate the virtues accorded to it by the thousands who have used it. No medicine ever invented is capable of more extended application. It has hundreds of imitators, but not one RIVAL. *Beware of Counterfeits.*

GLAD TIDINGS FOR ALL.—Those who have no hair may have it. Those who have plenty, may preserve and beautify it. Those who are losing it may have its loss arrested. The hair strengthened, beautified, restored, by using HUNT'S EMPIRE HAIR GLOSS, *cheapest, cleanest, best.* Don't rest till you have tried a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

March 25.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
Nature's Crown.
You Must Cultivate it
GRAY HAIR
Is a certain indication
of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING
Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
HAIR RESTORER
Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

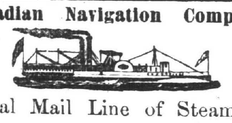
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. Its very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Dizer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c, they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts per box.

Canadian Navigation Company.



Royal Mail Line of Steamers.

ONE of the Steamers of the above Line will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton every afternoon (Monday excepted) at HALF-PAST FIVE o'clock. Also, one of the Steamers will leave for Montreal every Morning (Monday excepted) at HALF-PAST FIVE.

For Passage Tickets apply at the office of Folger and Bros., Ontario Street, or at the Lake and River Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street.

C. H. HATCH,
Agent.
Kingston, April 27, 1869.

Kingston and Ottawa Route.

THE UPPER CABIN STEAMER

CITY OF OTTAWA,
BURROWES, MASTER,

WILL resume her trips about the 7th instant, and will leave Kingston every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P.M. Leaves Ottawa every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 A.M., calling at all intermediate stopping places on the way.

For Freight or Passage, having superior passenger accommodation, apply on board, or to
D. MURPHY,
Ottawa.
G. M. KINGHORN,
Kingston.
Kingston, May 3, 1869.

Kingston and Wolfe Island Ferry.

THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, RUNS AS UNDER:—

Leaves Kingston daily.	Leaves Wolfe Island.
At 8 A.M.	9 A.M.
11:30 A.M.	1 P.M.
2 P.M.	3 P.M.
4 P.M.	
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	7 A.M.
Mondays and Saturdays.. ..	5 P.M.
Steamer Watertown on way from Cape..	7.15 P.M.

SUNDAY TRIPS.

9 A.M.	10 A.M.
1:15 P.M.	4 P.M.

G. M. KINGHORN,
Ferry Wharf, foot of Brock Street.
Kingston, May 1, 1869.

Kingston and Cape Vincent Ferry.

Commencing Wednesday, 28th Instant.

THE STEAMER

WATERTOWN,
C. HINCKLEY, SENIOR, MASTER,

WILL leave Kingston daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 A.M. (except Mondays), connecting with the Grand Trunk Trains and Lake Steamers, meeting the 6:25 A.M. train for Rome and Oswego.

At 2:15 P.M., connecting with the Grand Trunk trains from the West and Bay of Quinte Steamer, meeting the 4:30 P.M. train for Rome and Oswego, and the Northern Transportation Company's Propellers leaving Cape Vincent for Oswego and all Western Ports.

On Monday only at 8 A.M.

RETURNING,

Leaves Cape Vincent

At 9:45 A.M. on arrival of the train from Rome and Oswego, meeting Grand Trunk trains East and West and Bay of Quinte Steamer.

At 6 P.M. on arrival of train from Rome and Oswego.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
G. M. KINGHORN,
Foot of Brock Street.
Kingston, 27th April, 1869.

Kingston and Gananoque Route.

THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT,
C. HINCKLEY, Junior, Master.

COMMENCING 22nd instant will run as under. Leave Kingston Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Leave Gananoque on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
G. M. KINGHORN,
Foot of Brock Street.
Kingston, 21st April 1869.

DAILY BOAT

For Bath, Picton and Belleville.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

BAY OF QUINTE,
CAPTAIN FRANK COMER,

WILL LEAVE CARRUTHER'S WHARF foot of William Street, for the above and intermediate ports, every day (Sundays excepted) at FOUR O'CLOCK.

Returning, leaves Belleville every day (Sundays excepted).

On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY mornings at SIX O'CLOCK, Kingston time, and on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at ONE O'CLOCK A.M.

For rates of Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
J. CARRUTHERS & CO.,
Freight Agents.
C. H. HATCH,
Passenger Agent.
Kingston, April 20, 1869.

☞ **Try Gardner's Baking Powder.**

☞ **Try Gardner's Cough Remedy.—See Advertisement.**

STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Princess Street, Kingston. Printing of all kinds at the DAILY NEWS STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.

GREAT STOCK
OF
ROOM PAPERS!
JUST RECEIVED AT
HEATH & GUNN'S,
47 Princess Street.

NEW and elegant patterns in Stamped Gold, Gold, Satin, Ground, Marble, Oaks, &c.

Special attention is invited to our very fine assortment of FRENCH HALL PAPERS and BORDERS, the most beautiful selection ever brought to Kingston.

As we import direct from the manufacturers, our prices are EXTREMELY LOW.

FLOWER SEEDS.

HEATH & GUNN,
SEED MERCHANTS,
47 PRINCESS STREET, Kingston,

HAVE now on hand a very large and choice selection of Flower Seeds, imported direct from reliable growers in England and Germany. Full varieties of German Asters, German Stocks, French Double Balsams, Sweet Peas, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Zinnia Elegans, &c. &c.

☞For particulars see our Catalogue for 1869.

May 4.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS

ADDRESSED to the undersigned, at this Department, will be received until Noon on

SATURDAY, 15th May next,

For the construction of the following Public Works and Buildings:—

AT LONDON.

A LUNATIC ASYLUM to be erected on the site known as the Hale Farm, Lot 8 in the 1st Con., on the Governor's Road, near the city. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the City Hall, London.

AT BELLEVILLE.

A DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION to be erected on the site known as the Spence Farm, east half of Lot 36 on the Sidney Road, fronting on the Bay of Quinte, near the west limits of the town. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the Shire Hall, Belleville.

AT TORONTO.

SUNDRY BRICKLAYERS' and STONECUTTERS' WORK, to complete the WEST WING of the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM. Also, Heating Pipes and Apparatus for both wings. Also, a House for Caretaker, and a new Pumping Engine at the Engine House on the Lake Shore. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department.

A CARRIAGE HOUSE, STABLES and OUT-BUILDINGS for the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the office of Messrs. Gundry and Langley, Architects, Jordan street, Toronto.

AT YOUNG'S POINT.

A STONE LOCK and CHANNEL, to be constructed at Clear Lake, north of Peterborough. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the Court House, Peterborough.

IN MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

A STONE LOCK, to be constructed between Lakes Muskoka and Rousseau. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department.

Printed specifications and forms of tender can be had on application to the Department, and at the above-named places, where the plans are exhibited.

The lowest, or any tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.
Department of Public Works for Ontario.
Toronto, April 24, 1869.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the election of representatives in the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, for the twelve Territorial Divisions constituted by the Act Vic. 32, Cap. 45, (Statutes of Ontario), will be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of June next.

There will be no nominations.

The votes will be cast by "voting papers," which will be sent from this office to each registered practitioner on the 20th day of May next.

These voting papers must be filled up according to instructions which will accompany them, and transmitted to the Returning Officer of the Division in which the Voter resides and votes.

The voting papers will be opened by the Returning Officers of the several Territorial Divisions, at two o'clock P.M., on the day above named, at the following places:—

Western and St. Clair Division	.....	Chatham.
Malahide and Tecumseh	"	London.
Saugeen and Brock	"	Guelph.
Gore and Thames	"	Woodstock.
Erie and Niagara	"	Brantford.
Burlington and Home	"	Hamilton.
Midland and York	"	Toronto.
King's and Queen's	"	Whitby.
Newcastle and Trent	"	Cobourg.
Quinte and Cataraqui	"	Kingston.
Bathurst and Rideau	"	Ottawa.
St. Lawrence and Eastern	"	Brockville.

The names of the Returning Officers will be furnished on a printed envelope to be enclosed to e register ed practitioner.

H. STRANGE, M.D.,
Registrar of the Council.
Medical Registration Office,
Hamilton, April 15th, 1869.

1868. COAL. 1868.

ANTHRACITE COAL YARD
Office—St. Lawrence Wharf,
Foot of Johnson Street.

OUR Coal is Pure Lackawana, being mined in the very heart of the Lackawana Valley, Scranton, Pittston, and Wilkes Barre, from the best selected mines, and is prepared with great care expressly for Family use, and will be *screened* and delivered in the best possible condition.

Best selected *Soft Coal* for grates constantly on hand, also Lehigh Lump for Foundry use and Blossburg for Blacksmiths.

Terms Cash. Delivered in any part of the city.

JAMES SWIFT & CO.
October 21, 1868.

TO LET,

CATARAQUI GRANGE, late the residence of George Baxter, Esq., deceased, within 3¼ miles of the City of Kingston. The Land consists of about 25 acres, ten of which are under Orchard and Garden. The Dwelling has attached to it a Conservatory and suitable Out-buildings, and is a desirable residence for any gentleman wishing to live out of the city.

Also, for sale, at the Grange, a quantity of Conservatory and other plants.

For particulars apply to
JOHN C. INNES
Kingston, March, 1869.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

JAMES HOPE,
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 36 Princess Street, Kingston.

DESIRES most respectfully to thank his numerous Customers for a liberal patronage extending over FIFTEEN YEARS.

In closing his accounts for the past year the advertiser has determined to abandon the *Credit* system altogether, and he wishes his Customers to understand this announcement in the most positive sense. Determined not to be outdone in the price or quality of his Stock, he is prepared to sell BOOTS and SHOES of unrivalled manufacture at the lowest remunerative prices on strictly cash terms.

Unpaid accounts must be settled immediately, otherwise they will be put in suit.

☞ The patronage of Cash Customers solicited.

JAMES HOPE.
Kingston, 22nd January, 1868.

R. S. WILLIAMS'
ORGANS AND MELODEONS

HAVE taken the FIRST PRIZE for eight successive years, and are allowed to be the best in the Dominion. These celebrated Instruments can be had at the lowest prices from

E. HOLDER,
PRINCESS ST.,
Sole Agent for Kingston.
March 9.

GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER.

FIRST

PRIZE.

THE remarkable success which "GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER" has met with since its introduction here warrants an increased demand. It can be obtained from most of the leading Grocers in Kingston, and at Manufacturer's prices from Messrs J. CARRUTHERS & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Ontario Street, and also at Messrs W. R. McRAE & Co.'s, Kingston.

If you wish the best "BAKING POWDER," ask for GARDNER'S.

March 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having arranged for carrying on the business of the

FRONTENAC BREWERY
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Mild and Strong ALES, PORTER and STOUT,

Hereby appoints GEO. W. CREIGHTON as his Agent.

The business will be conducted on strictly CASH principles, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Custom kindly solicited, thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wanted, 3,000 Bushels Barley,

For which the highest market price will be paid.

A. LIVINGSTON,
Princess Street.
Kingston, February, 1869.

EYE WATER.

MRS STENSON'S EYE WATER is for sale by

E. H. PARKER,
Market Square.
Dec. 9.

GERMAN DRIED FLOWERS
OF BRILLANT COLOURS.

A CASE of HANGING BASKETS and BOUQUETS of these beautiful and appropriate Christmas Ornaments just arrived and for sale by

E. H. PARKER,
Market Square.
December 12.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly (which are published in full in the *Ontario Gazette*), to give NOTICE of their application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the *Ontario Gazette*, and also in a Newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

CHARLEST. GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.
Toronto, 25th Feb., 1869.

EFFECT OF ADVERTISING.—It is amusing at times to observe the stores of the merchants who don't advertise; to see the anxious proprietors looking into the streets and see the people go by, wondering why they don't come in, while the stores of their neighbours who do advertise are thronged with customers. Some people will learn by observation, others will not.—*Daily Palladium.*

BILL HEADS and other kinds of JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and despatch at the Daily News office, Princess Street.