Grand Trunk Railway.

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

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Express	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.
Express	3.45 p.m.	4.05 p.m.
Mixed	9.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Express	2.30 a.m.	2.40 a.m.
Express	1.15 p.m.	1.35 p.m.
Mixed	2.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.

POST OFFICE GUIDE.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern Mails	12.20 p.m.	4.15 p.m.
Western Mails	2.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
East & Western Night Trains	9.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, and Oswego will be closed at 1 p.m.; and for Cape Vincent at 5.30 p.m., daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

per Canadian steamers will be closed every Friday at 11.30 p.m.

Per Cunard and Bremen line, every Monday at 5.30 p.m.

Letters intended for despatch 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 5 cents 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.

SIR A. GALT ON THE WASHINGTON TREATY AND INDEPENDENCE.

In resuming the debate on the Washington Treaty on Friday evening Sir A. Galt said he rose with a sense of the very great gravity of the position in which the House found itself and in which he found himself. He did not propose to enter generally into the advantages or disadvantages of the Treaty. The position he preferred taking was with reference rather to its policy, which has led to the position in which we now stood, and the necessity it imposed on himself and all who thought as he did, to deal with this question in a certain manner. It might be proper that he should refer slightly to the manner in which Canada became mixed up in the Washington treaty. It had arisen from the course which he had taken upon the fishery question. It became necessary to adopt a policy of licence instead of a policy of exclusion, which was adopted with the view of postponing a question which might have led to questions of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain at a time when the former country was exasperated against England from transactions arising out of the the late war. It was not desirable under these circumstances that Canada should be the means of creating additional difficulty. The policy of the license was therefore adopted, and it was cause of great regret to him that the Government did not carry out that policy with the same vigour that they have since evinced in that exclusion. He believed that, considering the fact, the American Government themselves were acquiescent parties to the policy of licensing; that it would have been easier, less expensive and less dangerous to the peace of the two countries; that it should have been vigourously carried out than that the policy of exclusion should have been adopted. When exclusion was substituted for license he ventured to offer a warning, if he might use the word to the Government and the House, that the course they were entering on was fraught with great danger, that it would result in the loss of the headland question, and involve us in a difficulty with the Imperial Government if not with the United States. These fears were prophetic, for the discussion on this Treaty had shown that enforcing the extreme right of Canada at the time we did, had caused our rights to be mixed up with the affairs of Great Britain and the United States in a manner which had not given general satisfaction in this country. Last year he had proposed certain resolutions as to the rights and interests of Canada before the High Commission. In his remarks on these resolutions he stated that he believed the correspondence with Lord Kimberley did not furnish us with sufficient assurance that the rights of Canada would be its first consideration in the negotiations that were about to take place. The leader of the government asked him to withdraw his resolutions lest they might embarrass him, and his view was supported by gentlemen opposite. He then withdrew his resolutions. He made this explanation because some surprise had been expressed that he had not pressed them to a vote. His fears expressed then had been fully justified. He did not propose to enter into a history of the fishery question, but he would say that he fully concurred in the views that had been expressed that any possible doubt could exist as to our exclusive right to the fisheries within the three-mile limit, and he was sorry the leader of the Government thought it necessary for a moment to refer to it as a point which even Americans could press. He did not propose to enter into the merits of the treaty. He understood the Premier to say that it was unacceptable to him while at Washington; and certainly it was not acceptable to the Government up to the 20th of January, and that they thought it unacceptable to the people of the country. The Premier was hardly justified in arguing so strongly as he did in his speech in favour of the treaty considering the contrary views his Government had held up to a recent date. The question was what had produced this change of views? (Hear hear). Was it owing to any position that England occupied in regard to European power? It could not be that because the position in that respect had not changed since the treaty was ratified. If the position was changed at all it was changed for the better; and it could not be on account of any danger to ourselves, because whatever danger existed it was just as strong the day the treaty was signed as now or on the 20th January; nor was it the argument addressed to the Government, by Lord Kimberley, of the 18th June, stating that the Imperial Government desired the Canadian Government and Parliament to ratify the treaty. He was almost ashamed to mention it, but he was glad to be able to put in a negative form that the declaration made by at least three members of our Government, showed that it was not the guarantee that produced it. He was glad the statement had been made so distinctly, because the tenor of the concluding paper brought to the House would certainly lead a casual observer to think such was the cause. He very much preferred taking the explanations made by the Government. From what he knew of the Minister of Justice and Minister of Militia, he could not believe that they could have ever consented to wave the rights of Canada for any paltry consideration. He found an explanation of the cause of the change of opinion by reference to concurrent events. When we remembered that the presentation of the American claims became partly known about the 10th of January, he had no doubt that the Alabama complications had a great deal to do with it. The same correspondence on this matter must have taken place between the Imperial and Dominion Government. He was aware how desirable it would be to bring down this correspondence but he could not think that anything short of a correspondence of that kind could bring about a change of opinion in our Government. He would not hesitate in a question of this gravity to give utterance to his thoughts on this question; he believed firmly that on this occasion England had spoken more firmly than ever before. She had put her previous words into acts. The removal of the troops, the act of the confederation, the transference of the North-west, the union of British Columbia, pointed to one conclusion. He could understand if the Imperial Government had said to our Government, "you must adopt the treaty or Canada must take the responsibility of her own political future on herself." He could understand if such words had been used how the Government shrank from the responsibility that was thrown on them; and if they did not shrink from it was it not because public men in this country had concealed the truth from the people, and the time was not remote when they had to come to a decision as to our future position. Our Government yielded, but he did not wonder at it. He would greatly have preferred that they had accepted the alternative. It would have been better to accept the full responsibility of the position than cede away any of our national rights and sources of strength, but the matter had to be looked at in another way. The consequences of Canadian opposition to Imperial wishes would be accepted by neither Ministers nor their opponents. The burden of Mr Blake's speech was, the question was of our action, the wisest interest of the Empire, and he had argued that we were bound to reject the Treaty because Imperial advisers had mistaken the interests of the Empire in the matter. Mr Blake was not prepared to accept the only logical conclusion possible, vix: that if the Imperial Government contended it was absolutely necessary a certain course should be taken, and that we did not take it, we should be prepared for the other alternative—to assume the responsibility of action distasteful to the mother country. (Cheers.) He objected last session, and now objected to many clauses of the treaty, because they are concessions weakening our position, and rendering it very difficult to retrieve hereafter. He objected, because he considered independence better than annexation. (Cheers.) If the future of Canada could not be connected with Great Britain it should at least be independent of the United States. Annexation was clearly promoted by every right we yielded to the United States, including territorial fisheries landing on our coasts or navigation of our waters. They were thus yielding things which a weak country could never rescue from the hands of a strong one. (Cheers.) In this view he was afraid of the result which he now regretted. The evil was irretrievable. As to our dangers and the Imperial policy, he believed with the Premier that England's position now was though not perilous, but one of very considerable difficulty. Her principal European ally, France, had been stricken down and must remain many years in abeyance. England had rights widely diffused over the whole world, and had to consider how far she could best subserve them. Her enormous commercial interests were imperilled every hour by the possibility of war with the United States. He could well understand how great was England's anxiety to establish friendly relations with that country. With her possessions on this continent, she not merely ran the risk of her individual and material interest being seriously endangered in the event of a rupture with the United States, but she incurred almost certainly a grievous humiliation of her possessions on this continent through their occupation by a hostile power. This must have formed a strong argument with the English statesmen for relieving themselves of these colonies. Could any one suppose that England, if her hands had even been clear of us, would have made such humiliating concessions as the Washington Treaty embodied? He believed they they were made not solely on account of our dangers, or of the sacrifices to which we might be exposed in the event of war, but from general considerations of Imperial interests. She wished to ensure herself of peace with America, and freedom from danger and interference with her commerce in case of a war with another country. We, who had the most to lose and risk, had not been the parties who pressed on England these concessions to the United States. He thought he was acting the true part of a man desirous to be loyal to the Empire and endeavouring to relieve her of her weakness, thereby increasing her strength. He was as proud of his nation as any man, and had as proud recollections of the glorious page of her history, but he did not desire to see it defiled in any way, or her great career of usefulness cut short. He desired not to see that progress and civilization of which she had been the pioneer checked by any disaster. If we felt in our hearts we were sources of weakness; if it be true as stated by the Hon. Mr McDougall and the Premier that our dangers obliged England to submit to a humiliating portion, it was unworthy of us to force England into that position. We ought to have more pride in ourselves, and more devotion to the honour of our country. It was well to stand here and boast of the flag, and of loyalty, but loyalty was as strongly shown in sacrifice as in obtaining benefits. He believed the people of this country were equal to sacrifice if it be one, and if so one would rather undertake it than see a country so much respected and revered weakened, and its resources imperilled by any requirements of theirs. He knew he was speaking sentiments the hon. gentlemen on both sides derided. They had derided them before and would do so again perhaps, but the future would, he thought, prove he was not very far wrong in his suggestions in reference to sacrifices that led to our present position. He argued that the concessions by Canada were to be avoided and not to be made. The passage of the amendment would not defeat the bill but bring on a ministerial crisis and practically defeat the bill. The mover, if the Government were defeated, would not proceed with the Treaty bill himself. Therefore he thought it beyond a doubt the success of Mr Blake's amendment would defeat the Treaty. The grounds upon which he based it were Imperial and not Canadian. If the Treaty were objected to upon Canadian grounds, we should propose a straight vote against it. If opposition were to be used on Imperial grounds there was no use in our acting, for the despatches from our Ministers were as strong as remonstrances could be. Therefore, the conclusion he arrived at was, that he must support the Treaty. (Cheers.) We could not reasonably reject it without being prepared to take a further step. There was not going to be time for deliberation. Neither party here were prepared for the responsibility of their own action. They rejected the treaty, and therefore he saw no other course than to do our best to perform our duties as members of the Empire as long as the Dominion continued. The treaty was highly unsatisfactory to him in many clauses, but he would not be performing his duty were he to attempt to thwart a policy considered essential in the Imperial interests, and he firmly believed it was in its interests that peace should be preserved with the United States. He firmly believed that peace would be endangered if the treaty were rejected and the fisheries question reopened. Hence he would certainly vote for the treaty. Why he reconciled his vote with the impolicy of ceding our rights was explained in the last clause of the paper brought before the House—because there was a specific engagement that England would give notice to terminate the treaty at the end of ten years. We should be unworthy of the protection so long enjoyed, which had brought us to our present position of national greatness, if we were for small considerations—anything short of our existence as a country—to withhold what England requires in this respect. We conceded a great deal more in 1854 for commercial purposes. To-day we were asked to give only the same thing and for the same time; and because it was put to us in the strongest possible way, as a duty we were called on to perform as part of the empire, we should respect the appeal. The only thing that had passed irremediably beyond our reach was the navigation of the St. Lawrence; and much as he valued the maintenance of our exclusive right to it, we were all aware that in a commercial point of view it was no great concession to the United States. With this exception everything proposed now would come before us in ten years, before which time there would be a great increase in the strength and population of Canada. Before either public opinion might be ripened to a point far beyond the present expressions which he had endeavoured to make use of to-night might be those general in the country. (Cheers.) Then he would say it was still more our duty to give our acquiescence to the Treaty if it be not the case that we are likely at the end of that time to desire to free England from her responsibilities towards us, and to take charge of our own national existence. Then the wisest thing, however repugnant to our pride it might be, was to subject ourselves to any terms which England might offer and remain under her protection, because we would have proved ourselves unable to protect ourselves. (Cheers.)

Dominion of Canada.

Hon. L. H. Holton, M.P., has been re-elected President of the City and District Savings' Bank of Montreal.

The Montreal *News* states that Mr A. H. Whitcher, of Sherbrooke, has been appointed Assistant Inspector of surveys for the North West.

Mr J. O. Archambault, of Hull, caught a sturgeon in the Grand River on Thursday evening which measured five feet in length.

Mr William Wallace, Paymaster of the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey, was, on Thursday, nominated as the Conservative candidate for South Norfolk at the approaching general election for the House of Commons.

The fall wheat crop in the district around Perth, Lanark County, is a complete failure, nearly the entire crop being killed by frost. The yield is expected to be very small, and it is to be regretted as a large quantity has been sown.

The Council of the Board of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, offer a prize of $300 and a gold medal for the best practical and theoretical treatise on agriculture, either in the English or French language. The treatise must be adapted to the climate, soil and general requirements of the Province of Quebec, and must be submitted before the 1st of March, 1873.

It is said that the line of the Canada Central Railway between Sand Point and Renfrew has been seriously injured by the frost and the spring freshets. Part of the road is badly displaced and the bridge at a large gully near Castleford has sunk as much as four feet from its former level, and it will cost considerable to repair the damage.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says: "We regret to learn that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron is lying seriously ill at the Carleton Protestant Hospital.

Services were held on Monday in the churches in Montreal in honour of the Pope's anniversary, he having attained his 80th year.

The London *Herald* says, "Of Mr McDougall's speech, there is but one opinion that can be formed, and this is—that with the single exception of the speech with which the premier introduced the Bill, it stands, and will stand, unrivalled during the debate."

In an exchange we read that the war steamer Fylla has been ordered by the Danish Government to visit the Faroe Islands and Iceland, for the purpose of taking soundings and surveying landing-places for the submarine telegraph line intended to connect Scotland, via those islands, with Canada.

The *Free Press* says:—Ground was broken for the new Orange Hall, about to be erected on the corner of O'Connor and Queen streets, on Wednesday; and the work will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. Mr John Langford has the contract.

It is asserted that Toronto is to have an additional seat in the House of Commons, under the coming re-distribution.

The *Free Press* says:—It is whispered in well informed circles that, when an additional constituency has been erected in Ottawa, a prominent Roman Catholic of this city will be put in nomination for the new seat.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by Parsons' Purgative Pills in small doses.—*Adv.*

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more so than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, where known. It is good for children, or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Pain Killer prepared under whatever name.—*Adv.*

Sudden changes in the weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches.—*Adv.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

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

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000.00.

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

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

JAMES SWIFT, AGENT, St. Lawrence Wharf.

Kingston, July 20, 1871.

THE ISOLATED RISK
Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, King Street, corner of Church, Toronto.

CAPITAL $500,000.

ALEX. McKENZIE, PRESIDENT; JOHN MAUGHON, JR., SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS IN KINGSTON:

HON. A. CAMPBELL, P.M.G.; ALEXANDER GUNN, of J. Carruthers & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE DIRECTORS of the above-named Company would respectfully direct the attention of insurers to the following advantages offered by this Company:—1st. It has a large Cash Capital, giving undoubted security to all holding its policies. 2nd. It will devote special attention to the Insurance of Farm Property and of Detached Residences (with contents) in Cities, Towns and Villages. 3rd. It will accept risks at the very lowest rates compatible with absolute safety of policy holders. 4th. It will not impose on those whose properties are not hazardous the burden of making up the losses on hazardous properties. 5th. It will adjust all losses without delay, and pay in *Cash at once*. 6th. Its Stockholders, Directors and Agents being all residents of Canada, and its headquarters, assets and operations confined exclusively to Canada, those who insure in it will have knowledge of all its transactions.

J. C. CLARK, Banker,
General Agent,
Ontario, Street, Kingston.

Aug. 24, 1871.

Canadian Navigation Company

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE.

CORSICAN	CAPT. SINCLAIR.
SPARTAN	" DUNLOP.
CORINTHIAN	" FARRELL.
PASSPORT	" SIMPSON.
MAGNET	" BAILEY.
KINGSTON	" CARMICHAEL.

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 Lake and River Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street.

C. H. HATCH,
Agent.

Kingston, May 1st, 1872.

For Picton, Belleville, and Intermediate Ports.

THE FAVOURITE UPPER CABIN Steamer

ROCHESTER,

R. CRAWFORD, Master,

Leaves Carruthers' Wharf every Afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Returning—Leaves Belleville every Morning at 5 o'clock.

C. H. HATCH, Ticket Agent.

Kingston, May 2, 1872.

Kingston & Gananoque Route.

THE NEW IRON Steamer PIERREPONT, C. Hinckley, Jr., Master, will leave Kingston for Gananoque every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 4 P.M.

RETURNING, will leave Gananoque every Wednesday and Saturday at 6:30 A.M. and 8 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

G. M. KINGHORN,
Ferry Wharf, foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, April 29, 1872.

1872.

Montreal and Ottawa Forwarding Co.

RIDEAU CANAL.

THE FIRST CLASS UPPER CABIN Steamer

LOUISE,

CAPTAIN JAMES STEWART,

will run regularly between Kingston and Ottawa during the season as follows:—

Leave Ottawa on Monday and Tuesday at A.M.

Leave Kingston on Tuesday and Friday at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES SWIFT & CO.,
St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston.

April 10, 1872.

GENERAL TICKET AGENCY.

FOLGER BROS., Ontario Street, and foot of Brock Street. Tickets issued to all points at the very lowest rates *via* first-class routes—Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad; New York Central Railroad; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Oswego and Northern Syracuse Railroad.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA leaves on the 15th and 30th of each month. Steam weekly to QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

May 6.

ADVERTISERS are respectfully requested to hand in their Advertisements not later than 3 p.m. To ensure change of Contract Advertisements, copy should be furnished us not later than 10 a.m.

ATTENTION!

OF THOSE DESIRING TO SAVE MONEY, changes, trouble and expense, and enjoy the most comfort going West, is called to the

Vermont Central Steamers,
N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of Noon Trains. Through without change of boat to Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Intermediate Ports.

☞ It is for the interest of every traveller, especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

☞ Through Tickets at the very lowest rates to all points West, North and Northwest, for sale by

FOLGER BROS., Agents,
Foot of Brock Street.

May 6.

BLACKING MANUFACTORY.

EDWARD LAVERTY,

MANUFACTURER OF THE

Prize Blacking,

Waterproof Polishing Blacking

AND

LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Waterproof Harness Polishing Paste,

CHARLES STREET,

KINGSTON, ONT.

Feb. 29.

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

WHOLESALE

STEAM CONFECTIONERY.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

Charles Alexander & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM-REFINED CONFECTIONERY, Lozenges, Gum Drops, Cream Bon Bons, Crystalized Fruits, Marmalade, Jams, &c. Also

Marriage Cake Ornaments,

Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Fancy Boxes of English, German and French make.

Motto Papers Fringed, Mottoes, Horns of Plenty.

Druggists' Supplies in Stock and made to order.

387 & 391 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

April 13.

WIRE RIGGING.

CAPT. WM. LEWIS, Sole Agent for Binks Brothers' Celebrated Double Charcoal Wire Rope. Gangs of Wire Rigging fitted complete with Hanks and Thimbles. Wire Rope by the Coil or cut in lengths to order,

At the Old Stand, Harty's Buildings,

ONTARIO STREET.

Trusting from the quality of workmanship done in the past, combined with moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public support.

WM. LEWIS.

March 16, 1872.

Tenders for Coal.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Coal," will be received at the office of the undersigned until

Tuesday, the 28th day of May next, at noon,

from parties willing to contract for the delivery of

2,100 Tons of Coal,

1,400 of which to be delivered at Coal House Rockwood Asylum, and 700 tons at Coal House, Kingston Penitentiary.

The Coal to be from the *Acadia Mine*, Nova Scotia, and a Certificate to that effect, from the Superintendent of said mine, must accompany the delivery of each cargo.

The whole of the Coal must be delivered on or before the 15th October next.

Payment for first cargo will be retained until the contract is fully completed.

Two responsible sureties, whose real signatures must be given in the Tenders, will be required for the due fulfilment of such contract as may be entered into.

There is good and convenient wharfage accommodation at each Institution for mooring vessels.

JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden.

Kingston Penitentiary,
April 24, 1872.

Kingston Bottling Depot

HAS NOW ON HAND A LARGE STOCK of superior

ALES AND PORTER, in quarts and pints, from the best Brewers in the Dominion. Also English Ales and Porters.

BRANDIES,—James Hennessy's, in wood or bottle; J. & F. Martell's, in wood or bottle; Pinet, Castillon & Co's, in wood or bottle. SUPERIOR OLD JAMAICA RUM.

GINS,—John De Kuyper & Son's, in wood or bottle.

OLD TOM GIN.—Bernard & Co's, in wood or bottle; Betts & Co's, in wood or bottle.

WINES,—SUPERIOR PORTS and SHERRIES.

WHISKIES,—Old Family Proof, Old Rye, Proof and Common Whiskeys, the best in the city, at REDUCED PRICES.

GEO. THOMPSON.

Feb. 5.

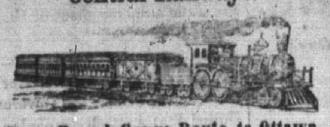
ALBION HOTEL,

Mill Street, Stirling.

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

March 30.

Brockville & Ottawa & Canada Central Railways.



Great Broad Gauge Route to Ottawa.

On and after Monday, October 30 1871,

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:—

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

Express at 7:30 A.M., arriving at Ottawa at 12:50 P.M., and at Sand Point at 1:30 P.M., connecting at Sand Point with Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

Local Train at 1:40 P.M.

Through Ottawa Express at 3:25 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the East and West, arriving at Ottawa at 7:25 P.M., and at Sand Point at 8:15 P.M.

LEAVE OTTAWA.

Through Western Express at 10:00 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going East and West.

Mail Train at 4:35 P.M.

ARRIVE AT SAND POINT

At 1:30 P.M., 7:35 P.M., and 8:15 P.M.

LEAVE SAND POINT

At 5:30 A.M., 9:10 A.M., and 3:45 P.M.

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on B. and O. Railway.

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains, Mail Line, and Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

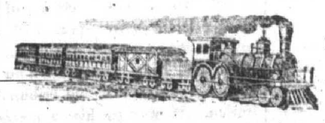
Morning Express leaves Sand Point at 9:10 A.M., after arrival of Steamer from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.

Freight loaded with despatch. The B. & O. and C. C. Railways being of the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, car-loads will go through in Grand Trunk cars without transhipment.

H. ABBOTT,
Manager.

Brockville, 31st Oct., 1871.

St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway



The Shortest and Quickest Route from Kingston to Ottawa.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY,

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

COMFORTABLE SOFA CARS

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

20 Minutes allowed for Refreshments at Prescott Junction.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

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

A Change Gauge Car Pit

is provided in the Prescott Junction Freight Shed, by means of which Freight loaded on Change Gauge Cars COMES THROUGH TO OTTAWA WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1871.

1871. COAL. 1871.

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 Leigh Lump for foundry use, and Blossburg for Blacksmiths.

Terms Cash. Delivered in any part of the city.

JAMES SWIFT & CO.

Kingston, October 21, 1870.

Valuable Music Books

MAILED, POST-PAID, on receipt of Market price.

Peters Eclectic Piano School (100th edition)	$3 25
Worrall's Guitar School	1 50
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Song Echo, containing over 100 beautiful songs	75
Peters' Parlour Companion, for Flute and Violin	2 00
Peters' Parlour Companion, for Flute, Violin and Piano	3 00
Peters' New and Improved Violin Method	75
Wimmersted's Violin Instructor	75
Waller's Flute without a Master	75
New Year's Eve, a Cantata for Children	50
Shining Lights, a collection of Sacred Songs	2 00
Magic Circle, Easy Piano Music	2 00

Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York. Send 30 cents for a sample copy of Peters' Musical Monthly, and you will get at least $4 worth of music.

J. A. KARCH,

HAVING RETIRED from the Grocery and Liquor Trade, begs leave to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and intimates for the future he will strictly confine himself to the

Coffee and Spice Business.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. KARCH.

Office and Residence, Earl Street, between Bagot and Wellington Streets.

Kingston, Jan. 10, 1870.

CARD.

TO THE LADIES OF KINGSTON and vicinity.—MISS A. SETH will be at MRS CHANCE'S, *43 Brock Street*, for a short time, from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m., where she will be happy to receive orders for CURLS, FRIZZES, SWITCHES, &c. Work warranted. Ladies, gather up your stray locks of hair, and give me an early call.

☞ Highest price paid for Raw Hair.

Kingston, April 22, 1872.

H. CUNNINGHAM,

Boat Builder,

(SUCCESSOR TO M O'GORMAN.)

THE HANDSOMEST AND FASTEST BOATS built at this Establishment, SIMCOE STREET.

Kingston, Nov. 4 1871.

Dr. WHEELER'S Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya.

THERE is no diseased condition of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya, may not be used with positive benefit. Being a Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and the formation of healthy blood. It sustains the vital force by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labour without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic Diseases, by fast living and bad habits, is truly extraordinary, its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of the body. Phosphates being absolutely essential to the formation and the growth of tissues, must for all time be Nature's great restorative and vitalizer.

Sold by all druggists at $1.

March 12, 1872.

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

John Power,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SURVEYOR. Office and Residence Queen Street.

Oct. 24.

Kirkpatrick & Smythe,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c.

A. S. KIRKPATRICK.
E. H. SMYTHE, M.A.

Alex. S. Kirkpatrick,

COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Frontenac, Ontario Street, Kingston, directly opposite the Montreal Telegraph Company's office.

Kingston, July 19, 1871.

Gildersleeve & Walkem,

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

Richard T. Walkem,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office Clarence Street, Kingston, Ont.

J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, L.L.B.
RICHARD T. WALKEM.

Joseph Bawden,

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

John Mudie,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., has removed his office to Clarence Street, between King and Wellington Streets. Money to lend at easy rates on acceptable security.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Liverpool and London

OFFICE—CLARENCE STREET,

(Opposite the Post Office.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,

$10,000,000,

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Business of 1870.

Fire Premiums, less Reinsurances. Being the largest amount ever received by the Company in a single year.	$2,559,186
New Life Policies issued for	3,002,740
Total Annual Life Premiums, after deducting Reassurances	1,103,920

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

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

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

O. S. STRANGE, M.D., *Medical Examiner*

MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
AGENT.

Jan. 12.

ROBINSON'S, STONE BLOCK,
6 Clarence Street.

Victoria Paint Shop.

PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, GLAZING, GRAINING, &c., &c.

TRANSPARENT AND FANCY WINDOW SHADES.

SIGN-WRITING in all its Branches and on reasonable terms.

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.,
Proprietor.

March 26.

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IS PUBLISHED every lawful evening at Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers who receive their paper by mail are charged Five Dollars.

The Chronicle and News

IS PUBLISHED every Friday morning, and contains the news of the week. It embraces a large amount of reading, and is furnished at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance. Address orders to the publisher.

JAMES SHANNON.