THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XVIII. KINGSTON, (CANADA), FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1869. NUMBER 232.

...dian Navigation Company.

...Mail Line of Steamers.

...above line is composed of the follow-...

...ed Upper-Cabin Steamers:

SPARTAN ..... Capt. Kelley,
PASSPORT ..... " Sinclair,
KINGSTON ..... " Farrell,
MAGNET ..... " Simpson,
CHAMPION ..... " Carmichael
CORINTHIAN .. " Dunlop,

...of the Steamers of the above Line will ...the St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson ...the Toronto and Hamilton every after-...Monday excepted) at

HALF-PAST FIVE

...Also, one of the Steamers will leave ...Kingston every Morning (Monday excepted) ...HALF-PAST FIVE, touching at Clayton ...Gananoque Bay.

EXPRESS LINE.

...CONSISTING of the splendid Lake Steamers

DUNCAN ..... Capt. J. J. Morley,
HERMAN ..... " J. B. Estes,

...commence their regular trips between ...Kingston, Oswego, Charlotte (Landing for ...Rochester, Niagara Falls and Buffalo), and ...STON on the 28thinst.

GOING EAST at 4:00 A.M.
GOING WEST at 6:00 P.M.

...Passage Tickets apply at the office of ...Richard Rose, Ontario Street, or at the Lake ...Ontario Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence ...Street, foot of Johnson Street.

...Passengers going to the West can pro-...cure tickets via Great Western, Detroit and ...Milwaukee and Michigan Central Railways, for ...Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, ...and all the principal points in the West; ...via Pacific Railroad to Utah, Nebraska, ...Nevada and California.

...A Comfortable and Convenient Waiting ...Room for Ladies and Gentlemen on the Wharf.

C. H. HATCH,
Agent.

...Kingston, July 5, 1869.

...ston and Ottawa Route.

THE UPPER CABIN STEAMER

CITY OF OTTAWA,

BURROWES, MASTER,

...will resume her trips about the 7th in-...stant, and will leave Kingston every ...MONDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P.M. Leaves ...Ogdensburg every MONDAY and THURSDAY at ...daylight, calling at all intermediate stopping ...places on the way.

...For Freight or Passage, having superior pas-...senger accommodation, apply on board, or to

D. MURPHY,
Ottawa.
G. M. KINGHORN,
Kingston.

...Kingston, May 3, 1869.

...n and Wolfe Island Ferry.

On and after June 1st
THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT,

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE KINGSTON every day (Sundays ...excepted) at 8:15 A.M., 11:30 A.M., 2 P.M.

LEAVE WOLFE ISLAND on Mondays, ...Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:30 ...A.M., 11 A.M., 1 P.M., 3 P.M., 5 P.M.

...TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaves ...the same as other days.

LEAVE WOLFE ISLAND 9 A.M., 11 ...A.M., 1 P.M. and 7 P.M.

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

...Kingston, May 31, 1869.

...n and Cape Vincent Ferry.

...Commencing Wednesday, 28th Instant,

THE STEAMER

WATERTOWN,

...JOCELYN, SENIOR, MASTER,

...Will leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex-...cepted) at 4 A.M. (except Mondays), ...connecting with the Grand Trunk Trains and ...arriving at Cape Vincent, meeting the 6:25 A.M. train for ...Ogdensburg.

...RETURNING, leaves Ogdensburg at 2 P.M., connecting with the Grand ...Trunk Trains from the West and Bay of ...Quinte, meeting the 4:30 P.M. train ...from Ogdensburg, and the Northern Trans-...portation Company's Propellers leaving Cape ...Vincent for Oswego and all Western Ports.

...NOTE.—All matter ...solid, 8 cents per l...solid Brevier if over ...cents, under 7 lines ...editorial columns, ...note the pecuniary ...duals or Companies ...insurance Companies, ...res, Amusements, ...edgements of Donati...advertisements and ...and in the same ...

...TERMS AGREEMENTS.

...22 lines of solid Bre...11 lines ditto.

...for one year, for Da...ge of altering limited ...

...Daily paper $25 ...

...re to be confined to ...commercial houses, ...not be held to include ...ts of Ships, Remov...Private Advertise...of Firms, Houses ...

JAMES NEI...
Princess Street Kin...

...DAILY NEWS

...ry lawful evening ...num, payable in ...ceive their papers ...llars.

...ICLE AND NE...

...Friday morning an...of the week. It con...ding, and is furni...num paid in advance, ...ers to the Publisher.

JAMES NEI...

...ATES FOR ADVERTIS...

...er, $1 for first three ...every subsequent inser...for first three insert...subsequent insertion. ...7 cents per line for ...8 per line for every s...

...tions not ordered o...ts per line.
...50 cents each ...
...50 " each ...
...50 " each ...

...RKS."—All matter ...solid, 8 cents per l...solid Brevier if over ...cents, under 7 lines ...editorial columns, ...note the pecuniary ...duals or Companies ...insurance Companies, ...res, Amusements, ...edgements of Donati...advertisements and ...and in the same ...

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...ICLE AND NE...

...Friday morning an...of the week. It con...ding, and is furni...num paid in advance, ...ers to the Publisher.

JAMES NEI...

...DEEDS—Approved ...rinted copies of the ...egalised by Statute, ...ws Office. Statutory ...law forms kept on ...

...BBATH SCHOOL S...
...E GOLDEN PROMISE," ...of "The Sunday Sch...Shining Star," "Th...red Lute," &c. ...a specimen copy, post ...receipt of twenty cents ...is as follows:
...aper covers, ...
" "
...oard covers, ...
" "

...OOL MUSIC FREE ...MONTH.
New Song every month, ...d for a Circular to
BROWN & PERKIN...
420 Broome St., N...

...VALLED PIANO AN...TURE POLISH!
...UCED, and being ad...houses in the manufa...illiard Tables, Furni...who has a Piano shou...sh. Send for Circu...articulars and direct...s at 30c and 50c, a...ordered at once, we ...Express. Applica...encies received by
BROWN & PERKIN...
...al Agents for the United ...No. 420 Broome St. N...

...LY NEWS ...nd General Pr...B-LISHMENT ...ned, having a very large ...D FANCY TYPES, for Book ...having fitted up ...TEAM PRESSES. ...ecute in the best ma...dition than any other ...rders for work with ...Work done in ANY ...

Circul...
Magazi...
Bill Bo...
Show B...
Stage B...
Newspa...
Blanks, ...
Progra...
Bill He...
Funeral ...
Steamb...

...ER VARIETY OF JO...

...N GOLD AND CO...

...ERTISING.

...ATES FOR ADVERTISIN...

...er, $1 for first three ...every subsequent inser...for first three insert...subsequent insertion. ...7 cents per line for ...8 per line for every s...

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.

MINERAL WATERS.

FRESH

PLANTAGENET WATER,

ALSO

"THE CARRATRACA WATER."

For Sale by

E. H PARKER,
Market Square.

June 7.

TO THE PUBLIC!

ALES AND PORTER

BOTTLED AT THE

FRONTENAC BREWERY

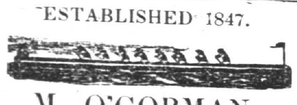
WILL be delivered to the Trade, direct from the Manufactory, at 80 cents per dozen, and Private Families at $1 per dozen.

Orders left at A. Livingston's and City Book Store.

GEO. W. CREIGHTON,
Agent.

Kingston, June 12th, 1869.

ESTABLISHED 1847.



M. O'GORMAN,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCOE STREET,
Kingston, Ont.

AN Assortment of Skiffs always on hand. Work leaving Kingston to be paid for before being sent out of the Establishment.

NOTE—CAUTION.—Parties in Montreal are offering for sale Boats purporting to come from my establishment. As I have no agent or person authorized to sell for me in that city, buyers are cautioned against bargaining with any one there for my boats.

M. O'GORMAN.

Kingston, May 6, 1869.

BURNETT HOUSE.

ONTARIO STREET, KINGSTON ONTARIO.

R. R. Stephens, Proprietor.

Trusty Porters in attendance at Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landings.

Oct. 28.

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.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.

Toronto, 25th Feb., 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.

1½d. SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street, price three coppers.

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

NEW STYLES OF TYPE HAVE been added to the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE. Our two Steam Presses and Automatic Platen Printing Machinery enable us to turn out work in good style, with quick despatch, and at cheap rates. Inquiry is solicited.

ORANGE CERTIFICATES and Lodge Summons may be obtained at the DAILY NEWS OFFICE. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Devices for every description of Orange printing kept on hand at the DAILY NEWS STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.

TO ANGLERS

AND ALL LOVERS OF THE PISCATORIAL ART.

JUST RECEIVED from one of the most eminent Fishing Tackle Manufacturers in Europe a splendid assortment of

FISHING TACKLE,

In all its varieties.

RODS,
LINES,
HOOKS,
GIMP,
SPOON BAITS,
BASKETS, FLIES, FLY-HOOKS,
&c. &c. &c.

A New and Improved Trolling Bait

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP,

AT

S. P. WHITE'S,

Tobacconist,

PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Customers and the public generally that he is now ready to supply them with the very best of

HARD AND SOFT WOOD,

Beech and Maple, Hemlock and Pine, which will be delivered in any part of the city. Cheap for Cash.

Apply to

JAMES CAMPBELL,

At the Grocery Store opposite the wharf.

Wharf foot of Queen Street,
Kingston, April 27, 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.

GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER.

FIRST PRIZE.

TRADE—MARK. LET ANCHOR VIRTUE GARDNER MONTREAL

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.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY.

For 1870–71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870, if sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the Provinces of NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns, and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and *employes*, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, *Railway and Steamboat Routes*, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c.; also, Statements of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expenditure, Trade, Population, &c., &c.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857–58, published by the Subscriber, contained the Names of the principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns, and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870–71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada subscribers $12 Cy per copy
United States do... $15 Cy "
Great Britain and Ireland do... £3 Stg "
France, Germany, &c. do... £3 Stg "

RATES OF ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have on several occasions canvassed for and collected moneys *in advance*, on account of Books which they falsely represented as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870–71 will please send in their Orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, *Printer and Publisher.*
23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

☞ Try Gardner's Baking Powder.

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

SEND IT TO YOUR FRIENDS.—The CHRONICLE AND NEWS is published every Friday morning, and contains all the news of the week. For Fifty Cents, paid in advance, you may send it to your friends for three months at the reduced rates of postage. For One Dollar it may be sent six months. Single copies, price Five cents, may be had at the *Daily News* office, Princess Street.

Special Notices.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer!

Death to the Living! Long live the Killers!

Sold by Dealers Everywhere!

MONTREAL OR CANADA CHOLERA.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all other forms of Bowel Complaints so prevalent at this season of the year have a sure and never failing cure in Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, which should be used at the commencement of the disease.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says: "Persons doing the St. Lawrence especially in Montreal and Quebec are very liable to be attacked with "Montreal Cholera," for which we have found Perry Davis' Pain-killer a sure cure; speaking from our own experience a Bottle of Pain-Killer is the best Physician a Traveller can have."

Sold by all Druggists and Country Shopkeepers at 15, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Perry Davis & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
July 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.

Owners of Horses Rejoicing.

And why not? and who knows but that their horses are rejoicing as well; who can prove the contrary? But their owners rejoice because of the astonishing and almost miraculous effects on their horses of "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." Some were lean and poor having no appetite; others would devour their food ravenously, yet derive no benefit from it; some were hide-bound, with rough and shaggy hair; others had severe colds and coughs; many had the heaves and other complaints peculiar to horses; on all it operated as a charm, the disease or complaint was speedily removed, the appetite and digestive organs corrected, the skin softened, and a sleek and shining appearance given to the coat, all without any danger to, or preventing the horse being used. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR.

It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.

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. It is 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 Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

☞ Twenty years' experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per box.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York.

ART OF ADVERTISING.—Horace Greeley, of New York, says:—The most successful business men in this city are those who have advertised liberally and constantly. A small advertisement constantly appearing is better than a display column occasionally.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE

SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES,

AND WHOSE CASES

EQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT TO RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

IF you are suffering or have suffered from Involuntary Discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health?

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?

Does your liver, or your urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order?

Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling?

Or does a thick scum rise to the top?

Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the lustre of your eye unbrilliant?

The bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy yourself in society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging—given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

NOW, READER,

Self-Abuse, Venereal and Sexual Diseases Badly Cured, and Excesses,

are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men, are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks, or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for. How many men, from badly cured Venereal diseases, from the effect of Self-Abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affection, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

IS

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IS A

CERTAIN CURE

FOR

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

☞ If no treatment is submitted to, CONSUMPTION or INSANITY may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon the prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth Avenue and 76th Street,
Central Park.
(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD,

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance, and many a poor child suffering more from *weakness* than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you onj behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefitted,

I am, respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
Jan. 28, 1868.

MR H. T. HELMBOLD,

Dear Sir—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly *Telegraph*.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1,25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6,50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' and Postal Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

3:05 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 2:45 a.m. / " " 6:15 "

GOING WEST.

4:15 p.m. / 4:35 "	4:05 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a.m. / " " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G.T.R. day train	12:40 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Western " " "	3:15 "	2:15 "
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 1:30 P.M., and Mails from these places will be due for delivery at 12:30, P.M. A second Mail for Cape Vincent will be closed at 5:30, P.M., and one will be due here for delivery at 7, A.M., daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

per *Canadian* steamers will be closed every *Friday* at 12 *M.*

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The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

COLONIZATION OF CANADA.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY THOMAS WHITE, JR., ESQ., IN THE TRADES HALL, GLASGOW, JUNE 10TH.

From the North British Daily Mail.

That the subject of emigration is absorbing much general atetntion amongst those classes of Society most interested—"the bone and sinew of the country"—was amply demonstrated last night. It was announced that Thomas White jun., Esq., Commissioner on Emigration to this country, appointed by the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, would, by special request, deliver a lecture in the Trades' Hall last night, "on the advantages presented by Canada to the emigrant;" and at the advertised hour, eight o'clock, comfortable standing room could not be had in the building. Every part was occupied, while there were crowds who could not obtain admission. The chair was occupied by Bailie Wm. Taylor.

The Chairman, after expressing regret that the City Hall could not be obtained, adverted to the importance of the subject of emigration, remarking that in this case Mr White was prepared to explain to the meeting the particular advantages of Canada. That country was one of the possessions of this country, so that going there was not like, one might say, going to a foreign country. The habits and customs of the people there were very much like these here. Mr White came accredited by the government of Canada, and the meeting might depend thoroughly on every statement he might make. (Applause.)

Mr White commenced his lecture by saying, that although specially commissioned by the Government of Ontario to set before the people of this country the advantages which that province presented as a field for settlement, he should detain the audience for a few moments in speaking of the Dominion of Canada as a whole, and in doing this, his object was to deal with practical questions of detail with as much completeness as the circumstances of a public lecture would admit of. It was a matter of congratulation to himself, and in this, he believed, he spoke the feelings of the Canadians generally, that the discussions which had taken place in connection with the passage through the Imperial Parliament of the British America Act, under which the provinces now forming the Dominion had been united, had elicited a warmer interest in Canadian affairs on this side of the Atlantic than had been wont to obtain; and he had found, during the short period he had been in Great Britain, a very great willingness on the part of influential people to learn something of this most important of the colonial possessions of the empire. The peculiar geographical position occupied by the Dominion, adjacent to the great nation which to-day was occupying so large a share of the world's attention, had militated against it.—Without attempting to enforce literally the Monroe doctrine—

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless continent is ours"—

the people of the United States, by the appropriation of the name of a continent, of which they occupied but one half, had attempted, and to some extent, succeeded, in closing the eyes of outsiders to the other peoples who shared with them North America. The union of the British American colonies, and the establishment of them as the Queen's Dominion of Canada, was doing something towards removing this European popular delusion; and to-day he was glad to know that the Dominion was fast acquiring in the estimation of the people of the mother country its legitimate position. A few facts in relation to its title to the position of confidence which it sought would not be out of place as a kind of preface to the lecture. In area, the provinces included in the Dominion measured 377,045 square miles; and when the other Atlantic provinces—the Pacific colonies and the Hudson's Bay territory—come to be included, as included they will be within a very few years, the area would be 3,389,345 square miles—nearly equal to the whole of Europe. The population was now four millions; rather over that of the American Republic when it declared its independence. In commerce it was making rapid and important strides. Taking the Province of Ontario and Quebec, which for purposes of comparison afforded the best data, it appeared that the imports had risen from $16,982,069 in 1848 to $29,078,527 in 1858, and to $57,248,229 in 1868; while the exports of the Province had risen from $10,679,992 in 1850, to $26,472,609 in 1858, and to upwards of fifty millions of dollars. Mr White gave some details of this trade, showing that in spite of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States, even in those articles which were free under that treaty, a large increase in the exportation had taken place, as, for instance, animals and their produce were exported, in 1858 to the extent of $2,462,765, and in 1868 to the amount of $6,546,870, and agricultural products exported had risen from $7,904,409 in 1858, to $12,642,083 in 1868. As a maritime country the Dominion of Canada stood at least fourth among the nations of the world. The number of vessels owned in the Dominion was 6165, having a tonnage of 859,829 tons and estimated value of $33,619,157, and being manned by 37,235 seamen. Of these ships no less than 3974, or about two thirds of the whole, were seagoing vessels, the others being employed in the inland navigation and in fishing. In point of taxation the Dominion was probably as favourably situated as any country in the world. Of direct taxation for general purposes, there was none, the revenues being deprived chiefly from customs duties, and from excise duties in a few articles, but chiefly on spirits and tobacco. The tariff, about which some misapprehension apparently existed in some of the manufacturing districts of England, was purely a revenue tariff, and had no relation whatever to protection. There was a large free list, the fact being that in the last returns for 1858 of the articles specified as imported, 152 paid duty and 172 entered free. The standard rate of duty was 15 per cent; but taking the relation of the amount paid to the aggregate importations, the average duty in all amounted to rather less than that percentage. He (Mr White) had no disposition to refer in other than the most friendly terms to the United States. But so much misapprehension existed on this subject of taxation that he might be permitted to institute here a comparison between the two countries. By Mr Welles' report to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, it appeared that the average duties collected on all imports, was 44 per cent against about 14½ in Canada. Taking the customs and excise duties in the United States, the amount contributed through these two sources to the general Government was $10 16c per head of the population; and that calculation was in gold—not of the currency of the country. In the Dominion of Canada the sum contributed per head of the population, through the duties of customs and excise, was but $2 94c. Again, taking the entire expenditures of the Federal Government at Washington, it involved a contribution per head of the population of $16 45c, while in the Dominion of Canada the entire contributions for the expenditures of the Central Government were but $3 50c per head. That was not all. In the United States there was, besides, the State taxations, to which there was as yet nothing analogous in Canada. This State debt amounted in the aggregate to $9 17c per head, about half that of all Canada; and the interest on this, together with the entire machinery of the State Governments and Legislatures, had to be maintained out of the taxes of the people. In Canada the Provincial Governments were sustained by subsidies from the General Government, these subsidies being a charge upon the general revenues, and included in the statement already given of the expenditures of the Government. It would thus be seen that in point of taxation the Dominion of Canada stood exceedingly well, and in this respect offered inducements to the emigrant from the Old World which the United States did not possess. This was strongly felt by the best thinkers among the public men of that country. Mr Welles, the Special Commissioner to the Revenues, in his report to the Government at Washington, pointed out the evil results of the heavy taxation of the country. He said—"The fact is established by incontrovertible evidence that the condition of working men and women in a majority of the manufacturing towns of the United States is not as good at the present time as it was previous to the war, notwithstanding that their wages are greater, measured in gold, in 1867-8 than they were in 1860-1." Mr White then proceeded to speak of the Province of Ontario, the leading province of the Dominion. There were in connection with the province three prominent features which those acquainted with it were exceedingly proud of—its system of religious equality, its municipal institutions and its school system. There is no state church in Canada; every denomination had the fostering care of the State thrown around it, guaranteeing to it all rights of worship according to the dictates of the conscience of its membership; but all religious ministrations were the result of the voluntary contributions of the people, and yet in no country in the world is religion more respected, or its ordinances more decently and reverently observed. Ontario may be said to be a land of churches. In the crowded cities are beautiful edifices dedicated to the worship of the true God; and in the remote districts the missionary finds his way, and in the rough schoolhouses or log shanties gathers together the two or three who meet together in His name. Everywhere

"These temples of His grace
How beautiful they stand,
The honours of our native place
And bulwarks of our land."

Thus the emigrant from the old land found himself in the new surrounded by the same religious associations which he left behind him. The municipal institutions of Ontario are probably as full a development of popular self-government as it is possible to imagine. Under them every township elects once a year a council of five, who have absolute control over the affairs of the township, imposing and collecting the taxes, and laying them out in such improvements as are necessary. The people have thus in their own hands the expenditure of their own money, and the general good management which had been exhibited in municipal affairs fully justified the power conferred. Though this municipal machinery the only direct taxes are for purely local objects, such as the improvement of roads and bridges, and whether they are light or excessive, depends entirely upon the people themselves. With the exception of some of the cities, where heavy investments in public works were made, the taxes are very light, not exceeding a couple of pounds for a farm of two hundred acres. The school system is also a development of the principle of local self-government. In Ontario, he (Mr White) thought they had solved the question which was now engaging so much attention in Scotland, and they had done it in such a way that all parties might with truth be now said to be not simple admirers, but if need be champions of our common schools. The system was a purely voluntary one. For convenience each township was divided into convenient districts, called school sections; but it was entirely at the option of the people of the