English News.

The death is announced of General Sir A. Lindsay, K.C.B., at the age of 77.

Arrangements are in preparation to welcome Mr Disraeli on his contemplated visit to Lancashire during the Easter recess.

The Countess of Granard died on Monday at Johnstown Castle, near Wexford. Her ladyship's decease was quite unexpected.

Mr Cardwell has issued a circular, which directs that every effort is to be promptly made to bring the militia regiments up to their full strength.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Sir W. Jenner, Bart., M.D., has received the distinction of K.C.B., and that Dr. Wm. Gull has been created a baronet.

Miss Rushton, of Edgbaston, has bequeathed to the General and Queen's Hospitals at Birmingham the sum of £5,000 in equal proportions.

The day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, the 27th of February, is declared a public holiday throughout the British dominions.

At a meeting of Volunteer commanding officers, Lord Elcho in the chair, it was determined by an overwhelming majority that the Easter Monday reviews ought to be continued; that the manœuvres at the ensuing Easter should be on an extended scale; that Brighton is the best site for the purpose; and that the desirability of some portions of the regular army being associated with the Volunteers should be strongly pressed upon the war-office authorities.

A numerously attended public meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, was held at the Mansion House, on Monday to oppose the converting of the International Exhibition of 1872 into a bazaar. Resolutions were passed, protesting against the scheme of the Commissioners as entirely subversive of the original design of International Exhibitions, and as being unjust to the trading community. Some of the speakers suggested that the English tradesmen should decline to exhibit, by way of marking their disapproval.

On Thursday the marriage of Lord Garlies (eldest son of the Earl of Galloway) and Lady Cecil (daughter of the late Marquis of Salisbury) was solemnised at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Talbot officiating. The bride was attended by eight bridesmaids. After the ceremony a *dejeuner* was given at the mansion of the Earl and Countess of Derby, in St. James's-square, which was attended by a most distinguished circle. The happy pair left town in the afternoon for Buckhurst Park, Sussex, the seat of Earl Delaware, to spend the honeymoon.

The statement that Mr Justice Willes will take his seat next month as an unpaid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is premature. It is understood that at the close of the Tichborne trial, when Lord Chief Justice Bovill will sit in the full Court, Mr Justice Willes will in turn sit as a member of the Judicial Committee, but will not continue a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The late Lord Wensleydale, when the Right Hon. Mr Baron Parke, sat frequently on the Judicial Committee. A judge on the bench does not receive any extra emolument for sitting on the Judicial Committee.

A great Nonconformist conference has been held at Manchester. One of the resolutions pledged the conference to support Mr Fawcett's forthcoming motion respecting University fellowships, and another declared that the policy of the endowed schools commissioners had contravened the spirit of the Act of 1869, and the principle of religious equality. A meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, and the proceedings were characterised by unanimity and enthusiasm. The object of the assemblage was to consider "the education policy of the government, the general relations of Nonconformists to the Liberal party, and the necessity of organizing the political power of Nonconformists for the promotion of the principles of religious equality."

RESIGNATION OF Mr WOOD.—THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION.

The special committee appointed to examine into the circumstances of the resignation of the Hon. E. B. Wood, met on Wednesday morning in No. 4 committee room of the Parliament Buildings. Present: Dr. Boulter, chairman; Messrs Farewell, Fitzsimmons, Boultbee, Clarke (Wellington), Pardee, Prince and Perry.

Notice had been sent to the Hon. Mr Cameron to attend, but he was not present. He had previously intimated to the chairman that he did not intend to take any action in the matter unless compelled by the House to do so. Messrs Blake and Wood appeared before the committee for examination, and on being called upon to state whether they had anything to say in the matter, each denied the truth of the allegations in the charges made against them. Mr Cameron not appearing, the committee adjourned until Thursday morning at half-past nine, when they will present their report.

A NIGHT SCENE AT SEA.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, who was going out in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, the *Cambria*, to the Cape, thus describes a fatal accident which happened on board that vessel:

"On the night of November 1, occurred the crowning misfortune of our voyage. That night there had been an entertainment on board. After it was over we had dancing on the poop, and the captain gave a supper; and thus it happened that every one was very late that night. About half-past three o'clock the last of us was thinking of bed. Suddenly on the stillness of the night rose a cry of "Murder." I got up somewhat lazily and went out. I nearly stumbled over a man who rushed past with the cry, "Man overboard!" upon his lips. Aft there was help enough, I know, and so I made my way forward. A gentleman in the fore saloon came running up.

"It's Mr Vizetelly," he cried; "he has fallen overboard from the forecastle." "Did you see him?" "No." "Who did?" "No one." I hastily assured myself that the poor fellow was not anywhere forward, and then ran aft. Meanwhile the engines had stopped; for greater promptitude could not possibly be shown than the chief engineer displayed on this occasion. It was long before a coherent story could be gathered. The look-out forward had seen and heard nothing. I myself, the doctor and another gentleman alone had heard the cry of murder. But the quartermaster at the wheel heard a gurgling scream, and, looking out, he saw Mr Vizetelly floating fast astern. He threw the life-boat and raised a shout, then gave up the wheel to the first seaman that came by and jumped into the starboard boat. It was afloat and pulling back within three minutes' time of the alarm. We could do nothing but wait its return. A strikingly dramatic scene it was, that dreadful wait upon the poop. The performance had been an imitation of the Christy minstrels, and Mr Vizetelly had been one of the troupe. At the ball afterwards the ladies requested that the performers should appear in their paint. Some still wore the grotesque costume in which they had acted. Anxious eyes glistened strangely from the blackened brows. Nothing more horribly grotesque could be witnessed than the groupe that leaned across the taffrail to observe the returning boat—it was empty! Our lost comrade was Mr Francis Vizetelly, a name very well known in literary circles. He fell overboard, no doubt, in a heavy roll, perhaps while leaning upon the forecastle rail. In the course of the day he had asked a sailor at what time the moon would be overhead. "About four o'clock," the man replied, and Mr Vizetelly said he would go forward at that hour to admire the glistening water.

Dulcie's Delusion.

IN FIVE CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER IV.

That odious Englishwoman knew him then! How strange that he should not have mentioned his having an acquaintance in the same house with her, Dulcie thought. Perhaps that was what he was going to tell her on the occasion when she noticed his hesitation. She wondered how he came to have any acquaintance with such a troublesome, old-fashioned, unfeeling creature as Miss Miranda Prinsep—an ugly old woman like that—he who was so young, so elegant, so talented, so every way charming and delightful. She should know all about it to-morrow; she should certainly ask him. On the morrow Dulcie was fresh and lively again, and she set off to the omnibus bureau with bright eyes, an elastic step, and all the newest and prettiest additions to her costume.

But no Leon Evreux made his appearance; and Dulcie reached her destination sick with disappointment, and in anything but a mood to make their lessons pleasant to her pupils. No mention was made of him; it was impossible for Dulcie to introduce his name; and she once more went away with the hope of seeing him; but in vain, although this time she went into a shop, and lingered over some trifling purchases, in order to prolong her chance. The story of this day was destined to be repeated again and again. A week, a fortnight passed, and Dulcie never saw Leon Evreux. At length she determined to learn something of him, even though it should expose her to some suspicion on the part of Mademoiselle Martel, who, if her expression of countenance were to be trusted, carried about with her a large quantity of that commodity, ready for delivery on the least demand.

"How do you get on with your drawing?" she asked the eldest girl, as she was preparing to go away.

"Not very well, I think," was the prompt reply. "We don't like our drawing-master; he is so tiresome and cross."

"Indeed!" said Dulcie. "I thought you liked him so much, and he took such pains with you."

"Ah, but you don't know him, Mademoiselle. It isn't M. Evreux; it's a new one."

"What! has Mr Evreux left you? Why?" asked Dulcie, startled out of all remembrance of caution.

Mademoiselle Martel prevented the child's reply, by saying, in her dryest tones:—"M. Evreux discontinued his tuition for certain domestic reasons, which concern him solely, and are not the affair of these young ladies."

Dulcie's face turned red under the combined influence of Mademoiselle's rebuke and of her piercing eyes, fixed upon her with cold, unfriendly scrutiny. She hurried away, and was some distance on her dreary road homeward, before she could reduce her thoughts to order. She was half-stunned with a sense of unexplained calamity; she had a dozed feeling, liked one roused suddenly from a dream. What had happened? Why, even if he had chosen to give up his tuition at Madame de Pradières, should he not have tried to see her as usual? Dulcie's innocent inexperience received its first shock that day, when the deadly doubt stole over her, chilling her heart and her flesh alike, whether he had meant all that he had looked, whether he really loved her. There was the bitterness of death in this doubt. She had built up a whole existence, filled up the void, banished the solitude of her actual life, ceased to feel its hopeless narrowness, its sordid penury, by the aid of this belief. And now, if it were all untrue, if she were to see him no more, what would become of her? Dulcie hurried on, her mind full of these distracting thoughts, and wholly indifferent to the rain, which was falling heavily, and which had thoroughly soaked her dress by the time she had presented herself before Madame Constant.

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed that worthy woman, "is it to be believed! Where, then, was the omnibus, that you have permitted yourself to be thus steeped in rain?"

"There was no place in it," said Dulcie, telling a falsehood bravely.

"Go up, then, and change all your clothes, and get into your bed, and I will bring you some bouillon."

"But, dear Madame Constant, I did not ask you to make any, and some coffee will do quite well."

"No; it will not. You will have the fever, if you are not careful. As for the bouillon, I have more than I needed, and you must not be too proud. We are old acquaintances. But I must not chatter. Go, my child, go; every moment in your wet clothes is dangerous."

Dulcie obeyed the kind command. She felt strangely giddy as she ascended the stairs. She had taken so little food of late, but it was not until to-day that she had felt any want of it, and now she was faint indeed, but yet she could not eat. She got her clothes off somehow, wondering vaguely at the light coming through the rain-mist on the window, as she did so, and laid her weary head, conscious that it was aching terribly now, on the pillow, when Madame Constant came in, carrying the promised bouillon. Dulcie swallowed a little, and almost immediately fell into an uneasy slumber. Madame Constant sat awhile by her bed, basin and spoon in hand, looking at the girl's wan face, her own homely features wearing a thoughtful and troubled expression.

"A hard life," she soliloquised, "for her, for a child like her, a petted child too, with no more worldly wisdom than a baby. It's wearing her out fast. She will go like her little mother, only younger. And there is something helping the hard life, something that has to answer for the spare food, and the pretty collars and cuffs, for the gloves, and the boots, and the ribbons. I should know how to understand it, if the food was better instead of worse, and there were rings on the pretty fingers, and a gold chain on the white neck. But she is English—ah! bon Dieu! who is to understand them, these English. They are so independent, and so respectable! They do things we could never dream of, and there is no harm in them."

Thus Madame Constant, viewing society from the limited range afforded by her *porterie*, gave utterance to her ideas, which were very just in general, and to the particular instance closely applicable, for, in truth, no more innocent yet mistaken creature existed than the girl before her. With a shake of her head and a shrug of her shoulders she at length withdrew, having closed the clattering *centre-seat* outside the sullen little window, unadorned by a curtain, and tenderly felt Dulcie's forehead and hands. The girl's sleep did not last long, and when she awoke it was to lie pale and still, her aching head between her hands, and her aching mind bent upon the revelation of the day, and the bitter disappointment which had been gathering strength for weeks. Constantly, amid the questioning, the self-examination of her thoughts, recurred the tremendous possibility that she might never see him, never hear of him again.

It was hard work to drag herself from her bed the next morning and resume her daily duties. She got through them somehow, not without meeting blank surprised looks, and, at the convent school, curt words of rebuke. Dulcie made in this latter case a timid excuse that she was ill, and returned home, feeling in every limb and nerve how strictly true the excuse was. Madame Constant was busy that evening, and Dulcie had her way in the articles of fasting and moping; but in the morning she staggered rather than walked into the porterie, looking ghastly, and asked the good woman to find a commissionaire by whom she might send an apology to Madame de Pradières for her non-attendance.

"I am not able to go," she said faintly, and yet wildly; "there is something dreadful the matter with me. I never felt like this before."

"You are very ill, poor child, and must see the doctor at once."

"No, no," feebly protested Dulcie; "I only want rest; I am only tired. I cannot afford a doctor."

"I hope it's not infectious," said Miss Miranda Prinsep to Susan Cooke. "If it is, I think Madame Constant has no right to go about from this young woman's room into all the other parts of the house."

"I believe it is not at all infectious, ma'am," replied Susan; "only low fever. A kind of weakness and sinking like, and a light-headedness; the young lady do talk awful nonsense, it appears."

"I never heard of her talking anything else when she was well," said Miss Miranda, who had never forgiven poor Dulcie her unfortunate ebullition of sentiment.

"I don't think she will ever be well again," said Susan Cooke, shaking her head solemnly.

"Good gracious! Why? People even so sentimental as this damsel don't die, at the beginning of summer, of a cold, I should think."

"I don't know, I'm sure, ma'am. But Maddum Constant do say as the young lady hasn't nothing to strengthen her."

"How do you know what Madame Constant says, you ignorant girl? After all this time you can't speak a word of French."

"No, ma'am, and I don't pretend to. But Maddum has such a way with her eyes, and her hands, so expressive-like, I can't help knowing what she means; and she do go on so over the things as comes in for the other ladies, when there ain't next to nothing coming in for the young lady."

"Has she got no friends?"

"Not one in the world, as I know on, ma'am—leastways" (here Susan hesitated, and looked as if she wished to be questioned) "not one as will do her any good."

"What do you mean by that, pray? Has she any friends that are likely to do her any harm?"

"Well, ma'am," replied Susan, twisting her fingers in her apron after a fashion which sorely exasperated her mistress, "I do not count Mr Layon the best of friends for her; and when I see them together in the omnibus a-talkin' just like lovers, I did not think as you would like it neither."

"What!" exclaimed Miss Miranda in an awful voice; "he is at his games again, is he? Tell me all about it this instant."

"More fruit, and a bottle of sweet wine, and two beautiful white rolls, and two such plump chickens, which I have left in the porterie, because you do not care to see them until they are cooked," said Madame Constant, as she entered Dulcie's room three weeks later when summer was abroad in beautiful Paris; "and again a little packet at the bottom of the basket, with your name written on it."

(To be continued.)

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.

HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES—Their odour is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life, after Confinement or Labour Pains; Bed-Wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price $1.25 per bottle, or 6 for $6.50. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations. Established upwards of 20 years. Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, 594 Broadway, N.Y., and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

The Emperor of Germany has appointed Mr Robinson, Director of the Observatory at Armagh, and Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., foreign Knights of the Order of Merit.

Fresh efforts to effect a fusion of the branches of the Orleans Family are being made, and the Comte de Paris, it is said, shortly intends visiting the Comte de Chambord.

At a meeting of Roman Catholics in Birmingham, on Tuesday night, the Education League was vehemently denounced. Bishop Ullathorne said that if the present system in the matter of education was to be continued, it needed no prophet to tell them that there would never again be peace in England.

A single trial will convince the most skeptical of the efficacy of Helmbold's Grape Pills in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, &c. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla creates new, fresh and healthy blood, beautifying the complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin.—*Adv.*

The extraordinary effect of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is due to its power of imparting the vital principle to all constitutions impaired by wasting or debilitating maladies. It is acceptable to the palate, and suitable for all ages and all constitutions. The blood is restored to purity and health, the nerves and muscles are strengthned, while tuberculous or consumptive deposit is retarded.—*Adv.*

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.—*Adv.*

Very few remedies have reached the standard that has been awarded to Helmbold's Buchu, for in it is to be found a positive cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, urinary organs, dropsy, gravel, strangury, organic weakness, and female irregularities. This has been frequently acknowledged by our leading physicians.—*Adv.*

We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us, but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Our doctor, however, says a little ipecac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.—*Adv.*

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of Parsons' Purgative Pills.—*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.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

Tradesmen and Merchants

ADMIT THE IMPORTANCE OF

ADVERTISING!

And attribute their success to a liberal and judicious use of

NEWSPAPER COLUMNS.

IF YOU WOULD ATTRACT CUSTOMERS,

ADVERTISE.

IF YOU WOULD DRIVE YOUR BUSINESS, AND NOT BE DRIVEN,

ADVERTISE.

If you have spent money in the purchase and erection of an attractive sign for your place of business, carry such a judicious step a little further and repeat the sign a thousand times.

Place the Particulars of your Business before the Public and

ADVERTISE.

A Local Paper is the best medium wherein to advertise a Local Business, therefore go and

ADVERTISE

IN THE

"DAILY NEWS."

Possessing the largest circulation of any Newspaper published in this city, this Journal offers the best medium for Local and General Advertisements; therefore advertise in the

DAILY NEWS

Contracts and yearly agreements for Advertisements made at the DAILY NEWS office.

See Tariff of Rates, and if you do not already take advantage of types and ink, resolve at once to

ADVERTISE.

ADVERTISING.

TARIFF OF RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Six lines and under, $1 for first three insertions, and 15 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Ten lines, $1 25 for first three insertions, and 20 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Above 10 lines, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and four cents per line for every subsequent insertion.

Subsequent insertions not ordered oftener than once a week, 4 cents per line.

Notices of Births, 50 cents each; Do Marriages, 50 cents each; Do Deaths, 50 cents each. } These rates to be paid in advance.

"BUSINESS NOTICES."—All matter under this heading leaded or solid, 8 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid brevier, over 10 lines; under 10 lines, 75 cents under 7 lines, 50 cents.

Other Notices in editorial columns, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary or private interests of Individuals or Companies, such as Reports of Banks, Insurance Companies, Notices to attend Lectures, Amusements, Meetings, Sermons, Acknowledgments of Donations, &c., to be considered advertisements, and charged on the same scale and in the same manner as "Business Notices."

YEARLY AGREEMENTS.

The square to be 22 lines of solid brevier.

The half square 11 lines deep.

Price for square, for one year, for daily paper $40 with the privilege of altering insertion once a month.

Half square, for daily paper, $25 per year, with same privilege.

N.B.—The square to be confined to the ordinary business of commercial houses, and for such houses it will not be held to include Auction Sales, Advertisements of Ships, Removals, Copartnership Notices, Private Advertisements of Individual Members of Firms, Houses to Let or for Sale.

JAMES SHANNON.

Princess Street, Kingston.

Kingston, Jan. 12, 1872.

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville & Ottawa 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.

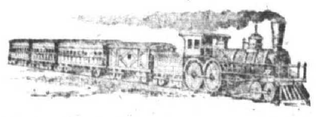
Morning Express leaves Sand Point at 9:10 A.M., after arrival of Steamer from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.

Freight loaded with despatch. The B. & O. and C. C. Railways being of the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, carloads 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.

F. M. Wafer, M.D,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. OFFICE: 82 Princess Street, four doors above Wellington Street, and over A. B. Macpherson's Dry Goods Store.

Oct. 17.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the House of Commons (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give

TWO MONTHS' NOTICE

of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, and also in a Newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending Copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office.

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

ALFRED TODD,
Chief Clerk Committees and Private Bills,
House of Commons.

Ottawa, 7th Dec., 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.

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Oct. 24.

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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,

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St. John, N.B.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of Ontario, for an Act confirming and legalizing the several Municipal By-Laws granting Bonuses to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company, made by the City of Kingston, the County of Frontenac, the County of Renfrew and the Village of Pembroke, respectively.

Kingston, Nov. 9, 1871

HOUSES TO LET.—We invite attention to the advantages presented by the DAILY NEWS as an advertising medium for Houses to Let. Enjoying by far the largest local circulation, it presents the widest publicity to these announcements. Persons having houses to let cannot do better than advertise the fact in the DAILY NEWS.

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