GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

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

GOING WEST.		
Arrive	4.45 p.m.	4.00 a.m.
Depart	5.05 p.m.	4.40 a.m.
Mixed train	6.00 a.m.	
GOING EAST.		
Arrive	2.35 p.m.	3.30 a.m.
Depart	2.55 p.m.	3.40 a.m.
Mixed train	5.15 a.m.	

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

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

	CLOSE.	
Eastern by G.T.R. day train		1.30 p.m.
Western " "		4.00 p.m.
	CLOSE.	ARRIVE.
East and West night trains	9.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent will be closed at 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

per Canadian steamers will be closed every Friday at 11.30 a.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.

SUNDAY DIRECTORY—HOURS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

St. George's Cathedral—Morning Service 11:00, Evening Service 7:00.

St. Paul's Church (Queen Street)—Morning Service 11:00, Evening Service (free) 6:30.

St. James's Church (Union Street)—Morning Service 11:00, Evening Service (free) 6:30.

All Saints' Church—Free (Division Street) Service 3 p.m. only.

St. Mark's Church (Barriefield)—Morning Service 11:00.

St. John's Church (Portsmouth)—Morning 10:30, Evening Service 7:00.

Prison Chapel or Christ's Church.—Morning service at 9. Afternoon service at 2.

St. Andrew's Church (City Hall)—Morning Service 11:00, Evening Service 6:30.

Chalmers' Church (Earl Street)—Morning Service 11:00, Evening Service 6:30.

Brock Street Presbyterian Church—Morning Service 11:00, Evening Service 6:00.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Sydenham Street)—Morning Service 10:30, Evening Service 6:30.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Queen Street)—Morning Service 10:30, Evening Service 6:30.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Portsmouth)—2:30 p.m.

Primitive Methodist Church (Brock Street)—Morning Service 10:30, Evening Service 6:30.

Congregational Church (Wellington St. Morning Service 11:00, Evening Service 7:00

Village School (Montreal Road)—Sunday School 9:00 a.m., service 2:30 p.m.

Baptist Church (Johnson Street)—Morning Service 11:00, Evening Service 6:30.

St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic)—Mass 8:00 a.m., Mass 10:30 a.m., Vespers 3:30 p.m.

Catholic Apostolic Church (Queen Street) Morning Service 10:00, Evening Service 5:00.

Religious Temperance Meeting at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Princess Street, every Sunday afternoon from 4½ to 5 o'clock.

Poetry.

TRUST.

By that strange shadow on your brow,
And in your darkened eyes,
I know that you are angry now—
Nay, show not such surprise—
Do you suppose, that waltzing there,
I saw not how you frowned?
I watched your discontented air
Each time the dance came round.
I would not break your gloomy mood,
But let you frown your fill—
For watchfulness in love is good,
But trust is better still.

Have I confessed my love to you,
And harkened all you said,
For you to treat me (as you *do*,
Although you shake your head),
Because of each slight foppish thing
That gives me tender looks,
And turns the pages when I sing,
Or finds my music-books?
In your too great solicitude,
I say you treat me ill—
For watchfulness in love is good,
But trust is better still.

Nay, sir, your brows must not be bent;
Don't try to frown me down.
Ah! now I see that you relent;
I will not let you frown.
Have you forgotten that spring day
When in the lanes we strolled,
And how the twilight passed away,
Before your tale was told?
Then trust me, as you said you would—
Ah, yes, I know you will—
For watchfulness in love is good,
But trust is better still.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

Diocese of Ontario.

We are glad to learn that a parsonage has been added to Frankville parish at a cost of about $1,000.

On Monday, Jan. 29th, a missionary meeting was held at New Dublin. The meeting has been called the most successful one ever held in the Parish.

A missionary meeting was held at Brockville on Sunday evening, January 28th. The church was well filled; the speeches were earnest and interesting, but the offertory was a little behind that of last year. This was probably owing to the absence of the Bishop.

A missionary meeting was held at St. Luke's on the evening of January 21st. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. The speeches were particularly effective, and the offertory was more than double that of the preceding year.

A missionary meeting was held at North Augusta on the evening of January 27th. The deputation consisted of the Rev. Messrs Baker, Kirkpatrick and Spencer. The Rev. K. L. Jones, of Lyn, also assisted. The attendance was large, the speeches hearty, and the offertory in advance of that of last year.

On Tuesday evening, January 30th, the deputation moved to Lyn. The church was very prettily decorated, the speeches good, the music hearty, and the offertory on a par with that of last year. A very comfortable white brick parsonage has lately been added to the parish at a cost of $2,000. There are at present subscriptions to cover $1,400 of the purchase money. It is expected that the balance will be made up during the present month.

A single trial will convince the most sceptical 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.*

Dulcie's Delusion.

IN FIVE CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER IV.

Dulcie stretched out her thin hand for the packet. It contained two silver five-franc pieces; and on the paper in which they were wrapped was written, "For the doctor." This was the third time a similar appropriate and anonymous gift had reached her. Madame Constant professed to be wholly ignorant of the source of these benefactions, and of many others, which had included all the principal requisities for Dulcie during her severe and exhausting illness; and in this profession she was quite sincere. A doctor had presented himself, who declared that he had simply received a written direction to visit a young lady at the address given, his first fee being prepaid. From that time a periodical basket made its appearance, by the hands of a commissionaire, containing small quantities of everything which could be supposed necessary or desirable for Dulcie. The first of these baskets Madame Constant received without a question, concluding that it had been sent by Madame de Pradieres, and merely thinking that that fine lady, as described to her by Dulcie, might have added kindness to her charity by coming in person to inquire for the sick girl. But the good woman's ideas were overset by the arrival of a note, which, in the impossibility of Dulcie's attending to it, and the bearer being directed to await an answer, she opened. This document was a curt, hard communication from Madame de Pradieres, to the effect that Miss O'Connor's unpunctuality rendered her so undesirable an instructress, that Madame Pradieres begged hereby to notify that she had no further occasion for her services, and to enclose the small—it was very small—sum due. Then Madame Constant, abandoning her first idea, resolved to question the commissionaire if another anonymous basket should arrive. After a few days a second basket was handed in at the porterie; but the bearer could give no indication of its origin. He had received it from the clerk at the omnibus bureau, and was directed to ask for the first basket, and to take it to the same individual. Madame Constant was displeased; she did not like mysteries; but there was no denying that the comforts contained in these anonymous parcels were very acceptable. With poor Dulcie's power of earning, her slender income had come to a stop; and Madame Constant's kindly heart was heavy with anxiety for the girl's future, while her hands, abandoning her beloved knitting, were ceaselessly busy in her present service. What war to become of her when she should be quite well again? No doubt her place had been filled up everywhere; and, except perhaps at the couvent, no one would be willing to cancel new arrangements, and engage her services again.

Dulcie was progressing in the direction of being well, when she received the third anonymous benefaction in money. The inertness, the dull indifference was passing away, and it was not a ghastly, pain-distorted face that she turned on Madame Constant as she held the little packet hidden in her hand. It was a wan face, indeed, but it had a flicker of its former rosy light in it, as she eagerly questioned her humble, kind friend.

"I was too ill to know, to think; I took everything as it came. I did not remember that I had so little money, and you were giving me so many good things. And these have come from some one outside unknown!"

"Certainly. I could not have got them for you otherwise, for Madame Dervaux is still absent in Normandy, and Mademoiselle knows my means as well as she knows my good will."

"But, my good, my dear Madame Constant, I have not a friend in the world to send me all these good things, to care whether I am ill or well." There was a tremulous half-smile upon Dulcie's lips, though, brought there by a delicious secret conviction at variance with her words.

"Mademoiselle must positively have an unknown friend. Fowls, and fruit, and wine, and, above all, money, do not arrive anywhere unsent."

"It is all very wonderful," said Dulcie; "but I hardly feel able to think about it. I think I must sleep for a little."

"Sleep, then," said Madame Constant; "and I will come and wake you presently, with a little bit of broiled chicken, and a little glass of this good wine."

But Dulcie did not really want to sleep; she only wanted to be alone, that she might think. Of course she knew whence all these good things came! She had but one friend, and from him she had disguised nothing, artlessly telling him the little story of her life. He had remembered it, had thought of her friendlessness and poverty, and had thus aided her. She was much too innocent and simpleminded to feel any wounded delicacy in the matter. To her it was perfectly natural; it was what she would have done in his place. Dulcie settled the whole story in her mind, as she lay smiling upon her pillow, to her perfect satisfaction. Leon Evroux had been prevented from meeting her by some accidental cause—the same as that alluded to by that odious, sneering Mademoiselle Martel—he had afterwards inquired about her, had heard of her illness, and, remembering all she had told him, had thus befriended her. And she had been breaking her heart over the fear, the conviction, that she should never see him more—that all the light which had come so suddenly into her dark and dreary life had gone out, to leave it darker and drearier than before! How she longed for strength now! How earnestly she tested the little she had regained and calculated the days and hours until she should be able to go out, in the blessed hope of seeing him again! When Madame Constant brought the little bit of broiled chicken and the glass of good wine, Dulcie was looking bright and happy.

So in the evening, when she came again to her young patient, Madame Constant found an improvement in Dulcie. She was not tired and silent, but seemed disposed to talk, and again questioned Madame Constant closely concerning the commissionaire's account of how he had been sent with the first basket.

"The *chef* at the bureau will know who brought it there," said Dulcie. "I wish I could find out, that I might send a message to thank the person."

Madame Constant looked oddly at Dulcie, and said:—"Mademoiselle has some notion, then, of who her unknown friend is?"

"Yes," said Dulcie reluctantly, and blushing. "I—I think I can guess."

Her heart was full. She was very young, and quite ignorant of the world; she had endured long months of lonely self-repression since the great calamity of her mother's death had fallen upon her. She had but this one friend, drawn near to her by the unbought services of all those weeks of pain and weariness. She burst into sudden tears. Madame Constant hurried to her side, frightened, and full of remonstrances, and soothed her as if she had been a child. Then Dulcie, nestling her feeble head against the good woman's protecting arm, faltered out the simple story of her love and her grief, of the fear which had stricken her down, and the hope, new-born that day, which had raised her up.

To this simple story Madame Constant listened with such feelings, concerning its general bearings, as it must necessarily inspire in a French woman, no matter of what rank in life, and also with other feelings, having their origin in certain private knowledge of her own. But she carefully concealed them all from Dulcie, contenting herself with assenting to the conviction which the girl expressed, that the undeclared lover and the generous anonymous friend must needs be identical; and impressing upon her the absolute necessity for keeping herself quiet. But, when she had left her patient settled and tranquil for the night, Madame Constant sat knitting obdurately for an hour or more in her porterie, shaking her head with ominous frequency, and muttering to herself in a distressful fashion.

"She knows all about him, it is certain," ran some of her thoughts, "and no good I am equally sure, for why should she have twice refused to see him, when he asked for her, in that assured tone which made me think he must be in close relationship to her. There cannot be two of the same name and the same looks; for I recall me very well of this young man's bright hair, and handsome face, and wheedling ways. He was not four minutes either time in the porterie, and yet he was wheedling and wheedling, so that when Susanne brought the message that our clean, tidy, detestable English locataire would not see him, and requested he would not give himself the trouble to call again, I felt quite angry, and was sure the mess was in the wrong. But this child, mon Dieu! she is quite an infant, and so English, ah, so English! it cannot be explained! I see no way but to speak to the clean and tidy mess; and, if she is angry with me, I cannot help it. Yes, I will tell her; I am determined. She cannot kill me; and, if she bites me, I do not much mind."

On the following morning Madame Constant, in fulfilment of her valiant purpose, requested, by means of a whole vocabulary of signs addressed to the at first bewildered Susan, an interview with Miss Miranda Prissey. It was granted, and it proved lengthy.

Madame Constant left the austere presence of Miss Miranda,—and betook herself to her porterie and the preparation of Dulcie's breakfast with a troubled countenance. It cost her some effort to banish that trouble before she had to meet Dulcie's eyes. Her patient had rested well, and youth was rapidly doing its blessed work of restoration. She sat up and greeted Madame Constant cheerfully, told her she was eager for her breakfast, and speedily led the conversation to the topic of the preceding day. Did Madame Constant think she could go to the omnibus bureau? and when? how early in the day?

"Yes, yes; do not be afraid," said Madame Constant; "I will go before noon. But you must do something for me in return. Somebody wishes to see you."

"O, Madame Constant, who is it?" asked Dulcie nervously.

"Don't frighten yourself; it is only the English locataire, Miss Prissep." Madame Constant enunciated the name with a cisionary gasp. "She has asked me a great deal about you, and she wants to see you."

"But she never took any notice of me—since—you remember! She would not even bow to me."

"Never mind that now. She is not so unkind as she seems. And you know—pardon me, Mademoiselle, if I am indiscreet—you must not reject the chance of so respectable a friendship."

"You are right, dear Madame Constant, only it surprised me, because—because—she knows M. Evroux."

"So, then, she is aware of that already," thought Madame Constant! How did she find it out, I wonder? Had he the hardihood to tell her? Does she indeed?" said the sagacious woman aloud. "But you know that does not concern your seeing her. And I shall feel so easy in my mind about you if there is some one here while I am out. May I bring the English mess up before I go out?"

"Yes," said Dulcie resignedly; "let her come."

(To be continued.)

A STAUNCH MINISTERIALIST.

We thought that the member for Kingston had had his day, and that he would have "indicted" the House no more this session. But we are surprised to find him—not giving his opinion upon current questions, but speaking his small mind very freely about the sincerity of members of the Opposition. He is a judge of sincerity, he is! He is another of the doughty champions of the present government. It is a recognized fact, that renegades are notoriously Pharisees of the Pharisees, and certainly the member for Kingston out-Herods Herod—to use an expression picked up warm from the lips of Mr Sinclair, yesterday—in slandering the party he was returned to support. Is Mr Robinson afraid that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the rectitude of his conduct, that he took so much pains to point out the expense which the Proton enquiry had occasioned the Province? If so, he may set his mind at ease. The conduct of Mr Blake and of Mr E. B. Wood is of some consequence to the House, but that of his, is beneath notice and quite sufficient to be dealt with by his constituency at the next election. Some men like noteriety, pleasing if possible, but by all means notoriety. This the member for Kingston has to his heart's content.

These were evidently the sentiments of Mr Rykert, as he expressed himself much to the same effect, but, of course, in strictly Parliamentary language; and if contempt can be compressed into language, which the Speaker does not disallow, it was certainly contained in the few pithy observations which that gentleman made for the benefit of Kingston's representative.

What, from the mouth of Mr Blake, would have been fair in a wordy war, assumes quite another character in the mouth of one in the equivocal position of Mr Robinson, and we hope, for his own sake, that he will open his eyes to the fact, that he is by no means looked upon as an oracle in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.—*Leader.*

THE PROTON COMMITTE.

"Long runs the Fox, but he is caught at last." The Wisdom and cunning of McKellar, that prime sample of "Grit "purity" is likely to meet with a sudden collapse and will require all the pettifogging quirks and legal technicalities of his master to wriggle him out of the difficulty, and to save himself and colleagues from the consequences of the grave charges which Mr Lauder has preferred against them. Already, every effort that Mr President Blake could put forward in altering the complexion of Mr Lauder's motion for a Committee of investigation has been made, and a Committee of Mr Blake's own choosing nominated to examine into the truth or falsity of the charges. Whether conscious guilt or not actuated Mr Blake, it is now evident that he endeavoured to defeat Mr Lauder's object by taking every advantage of the wording of that gentleman's motion, to so far curtail the powers of the committee, that he might save himself and colleagues from being participants of the guilt of their colleague. From the nature of the testimony already taken before the committee, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt but that the notorious ambassador of the Government, Mr Lewis, went to the County of Grey for the purpose of electioneering in the interest of the Government, against Mr Lauder for Mr Dickey their candidate. The cross-examination of the witnesses has failed to shake the testimony in a single instance, and has, so far as taken, strengthened the position of Mr Lauder instead of weakening it. The fact, that Lewis had succeeded in inducing scores of electors,—one witness testified that he knew of more than twenty persons who had promised Mr Lauder, and subsequently, seduced by Lewis, voted for Dickey—to vote against Lauder and for Dickey, and that Mr Lewis had tampered with these men in the name of the Government conclusively proves that the Government indirectly, Mr McKellar directly, had authorized him to promise certain measures which the late Government had delayed in carrying out, and they display a depravity of morals which is enough to disgrace any administration, but especially one which professes to be so pure and virtuous. Yesterday we had occasion to refer to the case of Mr Cameron *vs* Wood, and to show just cause why Mr Cameron could not, with justice to himself, go before a committee of Mr Blake's choosing to investigate charges in which he was himself personally concerned. Mr Cameron's motion amended by Mr Blake, was crippled by legal technicalities which altered its usefulness, and tended to prevent that thorough and searching enquiry into the charges made against Ministers of the most corrupt character, and dangerous to our system of responsible Government. Fortunately for Mr Lauder, his case is so strong and the attempts of corruption so bare-faced, that it mattered little to him what exceptions Mr President Blake might take to his resolutions; he felt himself still able to sustain the position he had assumed. When all the evidence is heard in this case and the committee have submitted their report to the House, we may expect that Mr Blake will be sustained by his "Grit Republican" followers, whether the charges made are proved or not. It is all very fine just now while a number of members who misrepresent their constituencies, and sailing under false colours, know in their hearts that they will be ignominiously rejected at the next election, and better and honester men sent in their place, but every hour thereafter it will weaken Mr Blake and probably injure his ambitious aspirations for future honours. The "Grit Organ" too, with all the sanctimonious clamour to which it always resorts to smother the guilt under crime of its party, will be forced to eat the indigestible food which was left over when the case first came before the public. In the event of Mr Lauder succeeding in establishing his case, and thus far there is little doubt whatever but he will, notwithstanding the unfair advantage taken of him, Mr Cameron, too, will obtain an accession of support and a verdict from the country which must destroy Mr Blake's influence—so long at least as he is identified with the "Grit" party. It is an old saying and a truthful one, that "evil communications corrupt good "manners." Whatever honour, or honesty Mr Blake may be inherently possessed of, he is assuredly covered with the sanctimonious cloak of the "Managing Director" and all his legal skill as a lawyer will not avail him, in escaping the damaging charges which involve him along with his tainted colleagues. The evidence before the committee, is so strong, that it must of necessity when submitted to the House obtain the sanction of that body. If the followers of Mr Blake are determined to sustain a Government which stands charged with corruption and corrupt influence before they are in office two months, what may be expeced if they retain office for years? No wonder that the "Grit Faction" have failed to take the lead in the Government of the country, their dishonesty and hollowness have made them afraid, and like the conscious guilt of the escaped assassin, who trembles that every man he sees is his enemy, so they have been afraid of themselves. The Managing Director, by adopting Mr Blake as a young and rising lawyer, in whom he might manage the Irish element with a fair prospect of success, beguiled that gentleman, and finally through his aid succeeded in wresting the Government from the guidance of men, against whom not a single charge of guilt or corruption or undue influence could be sustained, although persistently charged with all these offences by Mr. Blake, Mr MacKenzie and every "Grit" dominered over by the hypocritical and sanctimonious "Dictator" in the Province. What will Mr Oliver's constituents say to the conduct of that gentleman in connexion with this unholy transaction during the early stage of the proceedings? While Mr Lauder was submitting his case before the House, he rose in his place and virtuously declared that the telegrams to Lewis originated with himself, and that the members of the Government knew nothing whatever of the transaction, his memory was then conveniently defective, indeed, he declared that no communication passed between any member of the Government and himself. And on Wednesday, before the Committee, he stated *the same thing under oath.* Yesterday morning, however, the facts brought out by the witness Dwight, the telegraph operator, were so cogent, that all at once he recollected that there was a telegram, some way connecting the Government with the action which he subsequently took, in placing himself in communication with Mr Lewis. Poor Oliver! the next time we will have a Roland, and we are sure his constituents, as well as the country at large, will unveil the deep guilt and undeniable sham which covers up the iniquities of the "faction" supported by him and championed by the "Managing Director," Messrs. Edward Blake, President of the Council, Brothers McKenzie and McKellar, and all the rest of their deluded supporters. Enough has already transpired to involve the Government in the intrigue of Mr Lewis and that other sanctimonious hypocrite from this city who went down to Grey to play on Mr Dickey's hand organ in seducing the poor settlers in Proton and Melancthon to cast overboard Mr Lauder whom they were pledged to support, by promises of having the benefit of the reduced valuation, as submitted by Mr Lewis, remitted by the Blake-Scott Coalition Government. Immaculate Grits! High toned morality! Virtuous and incorruptible Mr Blake, Mr McKenzie, Mr McKellar, and followers! and last, but not least, "Managing Director!" champion of purity, head of the list, the Alpha and Omega of the "Grit Faction."—*Leader.*

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.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Cash Capital, $5,000,000.00.

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 Hall.

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.

Wit and Humour.

(FROM THE ENGLISH COMIC PAPERS.)

A YOUNG POSITIVIST.—Parson: "What's a Miracle?" Boy: "Dunno." Parson: "Well, if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what should you say it was?"—Boy: "The moon."—Parson: "But if you were told it was the sun, what should you say it was?" Boy: "A lie."—Parson: "I don't tell lies. Suppose I told you it was the sun, what would you say then?"—Boy: "That yer wasn't sober."

LONG AND SHORT TIME.—How fast time flies when you are working against it; how slowly when you are working to fill it up! What a difference between trying to get your work done before your dinner hour, and trying to fill up your hour before dinner with work!

MUSIC AT HOME.—The Hostess: "Dear Miss Linnet! would you—would you sing one of those charming ballads, while I go and see if supper's ready?"—The Companion: "O, don't ask me—I feel nervous. There are so many people—"—The Hostess: "O, they won't listen, bless you! Not one of them! Now do!!!"

A WISE JUDGE.—We are informed that a Wisconsin justice of the peace recently granted himself a divorce. If that was the only course by which he could obtain peace, there was some justice in it. At the same time the precedent is dangerous, for, if judges are to pass sentence on themselves, the number of vacancies that would constantly be created on the bench would be embarrassing.

MOVE ON!—A "House of Detention."—The Lords'.

NOT TO BE TRIPLED WITH.—Far too much time is cut to waste by those who are entrusted to carry out the Education Act, in the discussion of trivial bye-laws;—our Mentors bid fair to be known—not as the School—but as the "Bagatelle" Board.

Better than a trap to catch a Sunbeam—traps to imprison Sewer Gases.

Who is usually the most talkative person in a *corps dramatique?*—The man *o' jaw.*

WHAT IS A QUARTETTA?—The diminutive of quart, and may be applied to most of the bottles in our wine cellar.

The golden mean—A miser.

When are clocks and gipsies most alike?—when they are striking their quarters.

A VOICE FROM AN INSTRUMENT.—Cornet A. Piston writes to inquire what his title will be now that the ranks of Cornet and Ensign are abolished.

In what county would you expect to find the people "act on the square?"—In Cheshire.

You may always recognise a champagne maker by his fizz.

It's the way with Mites—There is not one of them that does not think himself the entire cheese.

Give a donkey thistles if you want to coax him, but give your sweetheart hay (a), because it will make her he-a-r.

LEGAL QUERY.—If a tenant shoots the moon, does the new Game Act apply to his case?

ANOTHER.—In what way does the law relating to crossed cheques apply to tartans.

It's a way with tailors to recommend things that are much worn when you want to buy new.

CHARMING INNOCENCE.—"Don't eat a fellow up," the wild nigger girl said when the white sailor kissed her.

The Prince of Wales is at Osborne with the Queen and members of the royal family. He goes out daily, but his strength is not sufficiently restored to permit of an immediate visit to London.

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.

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.

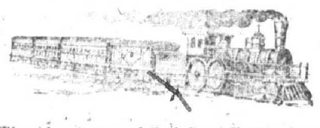
Morning Express leaves Sand Point at 9:10 A.M., after arrival of Steamer from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.

Freight loaded with despatch. The B. & O. and C. C. Railways being of the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, car-loads will go through on 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.

NEW PRINTING MATERIAL having been just added to the DAILY NEWS PRINTING OFFICE, the establishment is in a better position than ever to execute FINE PRINTING and every variety of work. Accuracy, neatness and cheapness combined.

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

The Daily News

Will be delivered any place within the city limits

FOR 10 CENTS

A WEEK

Dr. J. Jarvis,

LATE OF LONDON, England, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office and Residence in the house lately occupied by Dr, Evans, Princess Street. Calls in city or country, night or day, promptly attended.

J. JARVIS, M.D.

August 14.

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 Rawden,

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.

Dentistry.

F. M. CLARK, L.D.S., DENTAL ROOMS, No. 4 Wilson's Block, Wellington Street, Between Princess and Brock Sts. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

July 31.

Provincial Insurance Co.

FIRE AND MARINE. MAXWELL W. STRANGE, Agent. Office, Clarence Street, opposite Post Office.

DR. HENRY B. EVANS, M.R.C.S., London. Office over Parkhill's Grocery Store

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

FELLOWS'
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

AS ALL LIFE-ENDOWED BODIES, whether they be beasts, birds, reptiles, insects, or even zoophytes and subjects of the vegetable kingdom, are governed by vital force, which binds all the springs of existence; and as nothing can save them from destruction when this principle leaves them, the discovery of means whereby vitality may be sustained in the living body is indeed boon to the world.

Modern chemistry has ventilated the question and discovered the ingredients constituting the brain, muscles and nerves, and finds that by introducing these ingredients in proper proportions the brain and nervous system are strengthened.

This, then, is substantially the basis on which Fellows' Hypophosphites is built; its direct action is upon the blood, the brain and nervous system, and the muscles. Strengthening the nerves, it causes the rapid distribution of vitalized blood in the muscular organs of the body.

Rousing the sluggish heart and liver, strengthening the action of the stomach and bowels, and enabling the lungs to be fully inflated with oxygen,

It is adapted for all cases of weakness and emaciation, whether arising from a sedentary life, a tropical climate, from fever or debility, from any cause, and is efficacious in pulmonary consumption, many confirmed cases having been cured, and all benefited, where its use has been continued over a fortnight.

In bronchitis it is a specific, and in asthma it gives relief where every other remedy fails.

For nervous debility it stands unrivalled and may be used with confidence in all cases.

As this is entirely distinct and different from every other preparation of Hypophosphites, be careful to ask for Fellows' Syrup, and take no other.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price $1