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.

[*Continued from the first page.*]

'But, in the Presence, elsewhere than in the heart of a believer, the Church of England is silent.' He did not endorse Bishop Hopkins, or Dr. Longley; he disliked the expression 'Real Presence,' as inseparably connected with Popery and liable to misconstruction; but, if they wanted more unity, they must not make men offenders for a word."

Most of this vast cloud of ignorance arose, no doubt, from want of reading and study. "This was certainly not a reading age, except the reading of newspapers and periodicals. Many Churchmen worked round and round, like a horse in a mill, talking with nobody but those who agreed with them, reading nothing but the *Record*, *Rock*, *Guardian*, or *Church Times*; or reading nothing at all. In such a state of things it was no marvel if they misunderstood one another, or were estranged. It was his deliberate conviction that a little more patient study of the books and writings of other schools would open their eyes, and do them more good. They would find that some of their controversies were only logomachies, or stuff about words, and that under the surface of much diverse and varying phraseology, there was more substantial agreement than they supposed." Next, they should cultivate opportunities of meeting men of other schools on neutral ground. "Prejudice or unreasoning dislike of others, was probably one of the most mischievous causes of division of the present day. Nothing was more common than to find one Churchman disliking another, and speaking against him, without ever having seen his face, heard his voice, or read one line of his writings. To dispel prejudices the best plan was to get men together, and let them look at each other face to face. . . . . He suspected that if some of them could have a quiet walk, or spend a quiet evening with some Churchmen they now disliked, they would be surprised when they got up next morning to find what a different feeling they had about him. They would say, I like that man, though I do not agree with him. Great was the power of the face, the manner, the voice, the eye seeing was believing." Conferences and Congresses had at least this use they helped to rub off corners and lessen prejudices; otherwise, he did not particularly like them.*

"If they wanted more unity they must have more co-operation—at all events, as regarded objects of a temporal or semi-temporal character. . . . He thought they should work together. It would smooth down many asperities, narrow breaches, heal wounds, and induce a kind and genial feeling among men. Nothing so united as real work."

But co-operation for direct spiritual work, for direct dealing with souls, appeared to him a very different matter indeed. "It was his deliberate conviction, that if High, Broad, and Low Churchmen were sincere and earnest in their several views, it was impossible for them to work comfortably together in direct dealing with souls. What decided High Churchman would like a decided Evangelical to occupy his pulpit, and pour out his soul about regeneration? And, on the other hand, what Evangelical clergyman would like a High Churchman to address his congregation, and say all he thought about the sacraments. It was all very fine for shallow thinkers and writers in the daily press to sneer at the divisions of the English clergy as divisions about trifles, and to ask why they could not all unite in trying to evangelise the neglected population of their large towns. With such men the model incumbent was the man who would have Deans Stanley, M'Neille, and Hook preaching in his church three Sundays successively, merely because they were all earnest men. With such men an eloquent sermon was an eloquent sermon, and they did not seem to think it mattered one jot what doctrine it contained." Lastly, if they wanted more unity, they must endeavour to obtain more private conferences between leaders of schools of thought.

"Let them suppose, for a moment, that they could get twelve representative men to meet together for a week, to pray and talk, and converse, and exchange thoughts. Let them take from one school three such men as Canon Liddon, Mr Burgon, Mr Carter, of Clewer, and Canon King; from another school, as Dr. Vaughan, Canon Lightfoot, Dr. Barry, and Dean Rowson; from another school, as Mr Twigg, Mr Aitkin, Mr Maclagan, and Mr Wilkinson; and from their own friends, as Mr Gorbett, Mr Joseph Bardsley, Dr. Walker, and Dean Payne Smith. Let them put them down in Cumberland, at the Barrodale Hotel, in May; keep away from them letters, newspapers, *Times*, *Guardian*, *Church Times*, and *Record*; give them nothing but their Bibles, their prayer-books, pens, ink, and paper, and ask them to talk matters over quietly among themselves, to find out wherein they differed and wherein they agreed, and to put it down in black and white. That such a report would be deeply interesting he was sure they all felt; that such a report would also be eminently useful, and would bring to light clear evidence of a vast amount of unity he firmly believed, and should continue to believe, until the experiment had proved the contrary."

If they went on as they were doing, disunited and divided, they should take care lest "the Romans would come take away their place and nation." But let them beware of tumbling into the wretched pitfall of having no decided opinion at all. "From being a tame, colourless, timid, hesitating teacher, afraid of anything positive, with no more theological back-bone than a jelly-fish, the Lord deliver them! Let them not be party-spirited, but, on the other hand, let them not shrink from holding distinct doctrinal views, from the cowardly fear of being called party men. They would never be useful and happy unless they were decided in their views of truth. Usefulness was impossible with indecision; men would not believe what they said unless they saw by their matter and manner that they had made up their own minds. Happiness was equally impossible; nothing was more miserable than to live in a constant state of mental suspense." Above all, let them take care that the desire for unity among Churchmen never tempted them to compromise one jot of their evangelical principles! "Why should we be ashamed of our evangelical principles? They were well. They are gold tried in the fire. What cause can be shown why we should give up the ancient cherished principle of our school? Shall we be ashamed of our distinctive doctrinal system? Not for a moment? There is no cause. Which of the Thirty-nine Articles can we be proved to have contradicted or neglected? In what trial of law have they been found to be wrong? We may safely challenge a reply. The Gorham case, the Denison case, the Machonochie case, the Purchas case, are all witnesses which speak with no uncertain voice. Let those who please twit us with only holding half the truth. We may answer boldly that the views we object to are 'additions to the faith.' Were they to be ashamed of their distinctive plans of Church work? By no means. There is no cause. Which of these plans has not been borrowed by other schools of late, and too often borrowed without the slightest acknowledgment? Who first employed laymen in Christ's work in the face of a torrent of obloquy? The Evangelical body. Who first called women forward and gave them an office and position among church workers, though not in uniform? The Evangelical body! Who first commenced special short services for the working classes? The Evangelical body! Exeter Hall was opened on Sunday evenings, before Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's. Who first attempted what are now called mission services? The Evangelical body! Fifteen years ago who had preaching for six nights in succession at Birmingham, Ipswich, and Islington parish church? Do I ask these questions in a taunting, boastful spirit! God forbid I should do so. All I say is, that the public ought to know the naked truth, and the thing as it is. And when men talk of the famous twelve day mission, as if it was an excellent novelty, invented by another school, it is well to remind people that Evangelical Churchmen tried the very same thing long ago.

"In fine, the old Evangelical flag—the flag which, for three hundred years, had 'braved the battle and the breeze'—was a flag of which no member of that school had any need to be ashamed. Never let our thirst for unity tempt us to forsake our old Evangelical principles. The more faithful we are to them the more good men of other schools will respect us, even while they disagree with our views. Trimmers and compromisers are never respected, and carry no weight with them. John Bunyan's 'Mr Anything' in the 'Holy War,' was kicked by both sides. Boldness and honesty are always respected, and, especially when they are combined with courtesy and love. Then let us strive so to love, that if other Churchmen cannot see with our eyes they may, at any rate, respect us. Above all, let us never forget to pray, in the words of our Liturgy, that 'all who profess and call themselves Christians may hold the faith in the unity of the spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life.' Prayer for unity is prayer according to the mind of Christ."

*One cannot help seeing how the Synodical gatherings of the Irish Church have tended to draw Irish Churchmen of different theological views more closely together. They may still hold, as distinctly as ever, their individual opinions, but they have come, at last, to respect the opinions of each other, and to feel that men may be good men, earnest men, and useful men, while not exactly pronouncing, in all respects, the same doctrinal shibboleths.

English News.

Her Majesty will, it is stated, proceed to the Continent about the 25th of March on a short visit to some of her relatives. Her Majesty will pay a visit of condolence to her half-sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, mother of the lately deceased Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen.

Colonel Henderson, the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, has received from the Queen an expression of Her Majesty's great and entire satisfaction with the arrangements on Thanksgiving Day.

The Duke of Cambridge, in his report on the autumn manœuvres, expresses his opinion that the result of such manœuvres will prove of the greatest advantage to the efficiency of the service, and that every effort should be made that these concentrations should for the future be annual, a different locality being selected each year.

Lord Northbrook takes out with him as secretary, Captain Evelyn Baring, of the Royal Artillery, and as aide-de-camp, Lt.-Col. Arthur Ellis.

Mr Holford, M.P., for East Gloucestershire, is about to resign his seat in consequence of ill-health.

By the death of Mr Stanley Vickers, M.P., a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Wallingford.

The Leicester School Board has decided, by the casting vote of the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, that the Bible should be read in the board schools, with suitable explanations.

A gentleman, who does not wish his name to transpire at present, has presented the Corporation of the City of London with an equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort, on condition that they find a site and erect a pedestal. The sculptor is Mr Bacon, and the site chosen is the Holborn-circus. The statue will be erected during the summer.

Lord Cairns has decided that 4 per cent per annum interest should be allowed on the estimated value of the annuities to the annuitants in the Albert Insurance Company and others incorporated with it, the interest to run from the date of the commencement of the liquidation.

It is not generally known that the railings around St. Paul's Cathedral are composed of the last iron made in Sussex, and are, therefore, hard upon 200 years old. These railings once possessed gilded heads.

The population of the British Empire, including the colonies, did not exceed more than 12,000,000 in 1760, when the Third George became King. At the present time the population in both the Old and New Worlds which speak the English language may be considered to far exceed 60,000,000.

—More than forty years have elapsed since Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was first invented, during which time hundreds of thousands have been benefited by its use. Probably no article ever became so universally popular with all classes as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.—*Adv.*

Pills which contain antimony, quinine, and calomel, should be avoided, as severe griping pains would be their only result. The safest, surest and best pills are Parsons' Purgative or Anti-Bilious Pills.—*Adv.*

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. Brown's Bronchial Troches will almost invariably give relief.—*Adv.*

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.

From increased physical and mental strength of persons who use Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, their augmented faculty of endurance, the regular and healthy action of the heart, lungs, stomach, and bowels; and their improved appearance, demonstrated in thousands of cases within our knowledge, its power of restoring the great sympathetic and muscular system, on which full and healthy development depends, is certain.—*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.

LISGAR.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c

TO Our Beloved and Faithful, the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, in Our City of Ottawa, on the FOURTH day of APRIL next, to have been commenced and held, and to everyone of you—GREETING:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the FOURTH day of the month of APRIL next, Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, we have thought fit to Prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the ELEVENTH day of the month of APRIL next, so that neither of you nor any of you on the said FOURTH day of APRIL next, at Our City of Ottawa, to appear, are to be held and constrained, for WE DO WILL THAT you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the ELEVENTH day of the month of APRIL next, at Our City of Ottawa, aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which, in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters, to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be thereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honourable JOHN BARON LISGAR, of Lisgar and Ballieborough, in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Baronet, one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward. At OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, in Our Dominion, the SECOND day of MARCH, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the Thirty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By command.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

LISGAR.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING:

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney-General, Canada.

WHEREAS it has graciously pleased Almighty God, in His great mercy, to restore to health Our Beloved Son, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, from a grievous and perilous illness; and Whereas it is meet and proper that Our Canadian people should have due opportunity of offering their humble thanksgiving to the Creator and Preserver of all men for this infinite goodness,

Now Know Ye, and we do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, proclaim that MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL next hereafter, be set apart and appointed as a day of GENERAL THANKSGIVING to Almighty God for the restoration to health of Our Beloved Son.

Of all which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters, to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be thereto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honourable JOHN BARON LISGAR, of Lisgar and Ballieborough, in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Baronet, one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward. At OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of MARCH, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the Thirtyfifth year of Our Reign.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

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

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 ditto.

Price for square, for one year, for daily paper $40, with the privilege of altering limited to 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 Sales, 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.

Brockville & Ottawa & Canada Central Railways.

Great Broad Gauge Route to Ottawa.

On and after Monday, October 30 1871,

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:—

LEAVE BROCKVILLE,

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

Local Train at 1:40 P.M.

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

LEAVE OTTAWA.

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

Mail Train at 4:35 P.M.

ARRIVE AT SAND POINT

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

LEAVE SAND POINT

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

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

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

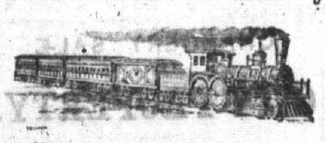
Morning Express leaves Sand Point at 9:10 A.M., after arrival of Steamer from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.

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

H. ABBOTT,
Manager.

Brockville, 31st Oct., 1871.

St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway



The Shortest and Quickest Route from Kingston to Ottawa.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY,

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

COMFORTABLE SOFA CARS

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

20 Minutes allowed for Refreshments at Prescott Junction.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

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

A Change Gauge Car Pit

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

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1871.

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.

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 is kept on sale every day at the Book Stores of Mr John Henderson, Princess Street, McAuley & Co., and Mr Edward Stacey, King Street. Single copies may be had at the Publication Office, Princess Street. Price Two Cents.

THE DAILY NEWS

BOOK, JOB and GENERAL PRINTING Establishment.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that having purchased the Plant and Good Will of THE DAILY NEWS and CHRONICLE & NEWS, and having a large stock of PLAIN and FANCY TYPES for

Book and Job Printing,

And having fitted up

TWO STEAM PRESSES

Is enabled to execute in the best manner, and with greater expedition than any other Printer in the city, all orders for work with which he may be favoured. Work done in any required style.

BOOKS,
LABELS,
HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS,
INVITATIONS,
LAW BLANKS,
POSTING BILLS,
CONCERT BILLS,
RAILROAD BILLS,
CHEQUE BOOKS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
MAGAZINES,
BILL BOOKS,
SHOW BILLS,
STAGE BILLS,
NEWSPAPERS,
BLANKS, &c.,
PROGRAMMES,
BILL HEADINGS,
FUNERAL CARDS,
STEAMBOAT BILLS.

WITH EVERY OTHER VARIETY OF JOB WORK.

PRINTING

—IN—

Gold and Colours

AT THE

DAILY NEWS OFFICE,

PRINCESS STREET.

JAMES SHANNON, Publisher.

House to Let.

A STONE HOUSE TO LET on Rideau Street. Possession on 1st May. Apply to Jacob Bajus, Kingston Brewery, foot of Wellington Street.

Feb. 24, 1872.

H. CUNNINGHAM,

Boat Builder,

(SUCCESSOR TO M O'GORMAN.)

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

Kingston, Nov. 4 1871.

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

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

Sold by all druggists at $1.

March 12, 1872.

John Power,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SURVEYOR. Office and Residence Queen Street.

Oct. 24.

Kirkpatrick & Smythe,

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

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

Alex. S. Kirkpatrick,

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

Kingston, July 19, 1871.

Gildersleeve & Walkem,

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

Richard T. Walkem,

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

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

Joseph Bawden,

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

John Mudie,

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

Dentistry.

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