[Continued from the first page.]

the throne. And may we not fondly hope that these great ends shall be subserved by this dispensation—that these ennobling qualities shall be cultivated! Shall we not give thanks that he has been spared to us, to recover strength and obtain opportunity for the culture and display of these excellences? And is no part in this appointed work allotted to us? Does our relation to him impose no obligations upon us? Is it idle to shall discharge the duty which we owe to him—to scan the newspapers for any paragraph relating to his character and conduct—to question visitors from England acquainted with the news of Court-circles as to the result of this rare recovery? No, to your knees, O Israel! Pray that this event may be sanctified to him and to Lis! Pray that he may be enabled to rise superior to the dire temptations which beset his path! Pray that he may become the wise thy son of a worthy sire! Pray that he may be rendered a burning and shining light not only in the state but in the church as well! Pray that he may attain to Hezekiah's piety without Hezekiah's pride! Pray that by grace he may be kept from falling and presented faultless before the divine presence with exceeding joy!

It becomes us to be thankful—

2. For the sake of *our Queen*, his mother. There is not a relationship in life which she has not adorned. As a sovereign—how constitutional! As head of the Royal Court—how gracious and pure! As a woman—how chaste and tender! As a daughter—how reverent and affectionate! As a wife—how faithful and devoted! As a mother—how gentle yet firm! To her nobles—what an example! To her peasants—what a friend! Contrast her bearing to the sworn advisers of the Crown with that of George III.! Then "the king's friends" and the nation's ministers were antagonists. Backstairs influences were constantly thwarting the measures of the responsible councillors of the realm. For nigh thirty-five years has Victoria reigned; and successive Cabinets, Whig and Tory, Coalition and Conservative, have borne unanimous testimony to the fact that she was unswervingly true and loyal to the ministry of the time—that she made the will of the nation her pleasure. Contrast her Court with that of George IV.! That picture put out of sight—in the interests of purity and charity, cast over it (quick! haste!) the veil of oblivion! But this picture, Windsor as it has been within the memory of the present generation—what a spotless gem in richest setting! Though a monarch on the throne, yet she is the true Republican, owning the ties of a common humanity with the lowliest of her people. Never does she forget that her subjects are her fellows. The true Queen, she is also the true woman! How queenly! as she presides at royal levee and sends vice chamed from her presence! How queenly, as at the Council board she suggests the most peaceful tone consistent with national honour to the war-breathing despatch of her Foreign Minister, as she lingers over a death warrant and pleadingly asks her Home Minister, "In this case cannot mercy be reconciled with justice?" And then how womanly, as she enters that Highland hut and talks with the humble cottager at her wheel about the woes of a common widowhood! How womanly, as she sits down at her desk (a filled up cheque before her) to pen kindly inquiries about those collier families whom a dread explosion has in an instant bereaved of their support! Thus it is that she has made brothers and sisters of all within the realm. By the power of sympathy, by the might of love she constrains all to be sharers of her sorrows and partakers of her joys. Reflect on her reverence for constitutional usage, on her stainless character, on the religious influences which she radiates, on her thoughtful consideration for others' feelings, on the openness of her purse to the claims of distress, on the openness of her heart to the tear of sorrow, and then realize with what force mingled emotions of admiration, love, pride, yea, selfishness on our part concentrate their expression in the prayer: "God, save the Queen!" Hence during those dark days of December, as she was sorrowing for the imminent loss of her first-born son, did not the walls of that chamber at Sandringham vanish, and was not the mourning circle extended so as to comprehend the millions of the Empire? While our first thought was for the struggling sufferer, was not our second thought for his anguished mother? Do you not remember the hushed anxiety with which we watched for those bulletins daily clashed beneath the Atlantic, and as we heard the dismal tidings, "Sinking! Sinking fast!" did not our pent up emotions burst forth in that one sentence charged with such intensity of love and sympathetic pity: "Oh! *the poor* Queen!" And as the ravages of the last enemy upon the sick man grew visibly weaker, and indications of death's discomfiture and retreat more clearly manifested themselves; what a revulsion from despair to hope, from grief to joy, from prostration to gratitude! We would not presumptuously peer behind the veil, but can we doubt that his soship from such parents as were his did good service to Albert Edward in that critical hour? What was the preamble of the gracious answer to Hezekiah's prayer: "Thus saith the Lord, the God of David thy father?" And may we not preface the message to our Prince: "Thus saith the Lord, the God of Albert thy father and Victoria thy mother!" The Christ that spoke words of life to the corpse borne from the gates of Nain, because his mother was a widow, turned the wailing of our Queen into rejoicing; and well was the sympathetic joy of the Empire expressed by those thousands and tens of thousands who gazed with delight beaming from every eye upon the royal trio, as they went up in company "to the house of God, with the voice of joy and praise, with a multitude that kept holy day," to give thanks to Him who "heard the prayer of faith and raised the sick man up." And will not we too this day with fullest accord add our notes to the anthem swelling from the fervid loyalty of Canadian hearts: "Thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion, and gracious, long-suffering and plenteous in mercy and truth," because "thou hast given strength" to our Prince, "and saved the son of thine handmaid!"

It becomes us to be thankful—

3. For the sake of *ourselves*. A chief cause of Hezekiah's anxiety, doubtless, was the fact that as yet he had no sons. Thus the succession to the throne was in all probability unsettled. Hence one picture that rose before him as he turned his face to the wall, filling him with grief and alarm, must have been the prospective state of the kingdom, after he should have gone to his fathers, a prey to the factions of rival claimants of the crown, and embittered Assyrians ready to overrun it with their hordes. The horrors of a disputed succession England knows well from bloody experience of the wars of the Roses. The evils of an interregnum one can easily estimate by glancing across the Ocean to France, where Legitimists, Orleanists, Imperialists, Communists and Republicans, by their contentions threaten to reduce that afflicted country to the chaos of anarchy. And one of the unexpressed fears which weighed upon the national mind of Britain, as the illness of the Prince of Wales deepened towards hopelessness, was an undefined dread of the future. The Queen was advancing in years—her health impaired by sorrow, her strength weakened by conscientious attention to varied and taxing duties. The heir to the throne would be a child, barely eight years of age. Communistic principles, under the poisonous teachings of the International Society, seemed to be spreading through all countries and leavening everywhere the masses. All these facts, in shadowy form, vaguely rose before the thoughtful eye. We but lift the curtain, you can peer down the vista for yourselves! But as chilling mists dissolve before the sun's strengthening rays, so these gloomy apprehensions were dispelled by the Prince's advancing recovery. Hence on personal grounds, each lover of humanity, of its prosperity and peace; each lover of himself, of his comfort and welfare; each one of us should heartily join in this day's tribute of praise to the King of Kings for mercifully prolonging the life of him who is heir to the British Crown.

Brethren! group these considerations together, and none can deny that this recovery, which we are met religiously to celebrate, is a meet occasion for fervent gratitude to God. Let there then be from Canadian loyalists and Canadian Christians this day a many-hearted, and full-voiced chorus borne across the sea to that hymn of thanksgiving sung by the Prince in review of the past and survey of the present. "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless His holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving-kindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things, so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's." "The prayer of faith offered in my behalf has saved me, and the Lord hath raised me up."

City Council.

The postponed regular meeting of the City Council was held last evening in the Council Chamber, there being present:—The Mayor, S. T. Drennan, Esq., Messrs Allen, Briggs, Brophy, A. Chown, Cunningham, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Harty, Kinghorn, Livingston, McIntyre, McKelvey, Price, and Richardson.

The clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted.

ENCOURAGING MANUFACTURES.

A communication was read from Mr James Shannon, Secretary of the Board of Trade, enclosing a duplicate copy of the report adopted at the late meeting of the above body, a hope being expressed that the corporation would perceive the expediency of aiding to carry to a successful issue the policy of encouragement to home manufacture.

Alderman Cunningham said the question had occupied the attention of the Board of Trade for several evenings; various propositions were devised, and the document now before them was an abstract or condensation of the whole reduced to one report; it contained matters of vital importance—they were the deduction of careful consideration on the part of the leading mercantile men of the city, and should on that account be courteously received. He presumed the best plan to adopt would be to refer the report to a select committee constituted of a representative of each ward, who should discuss the propriety of its disposal and announce the result of their deliberations at a future meeting of the Council. He moved, seconded by Alderman McIntyre, that the said select committee be composed of Messrs Richardson, Kinghorn, Price, Briggs, Allen, A. Chown, and the mover, who shall act as chairman. Carried.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

From Mr J. Penfold, Manager of the Bank of British North America, drawing attention to the defective drainage in the basement of the City Buildings, which was rendering occupation of the Bank positively dangerous, and soliciting an early abatement of the stench arising from the obstructed nuisance.

Alderman Kinghorn remarked that he had previously heard complaints of the existence of this nuisance; he would like to know why the case had not been attended to.

The Mayor replied that he had examined the drain and informed Mr Penfold that nothing could be done until the frost had left the ground. There was a bend in the sewer, and he was of opinion that until such was straightened difficulty would prevail. As soon as practicable the chairman on city property would take steps to remedy the defect.

Alderman Richardson had also inspected the premises. He observed nothing faulty about the drainage; he believed the foul air in the Bank was caused by an escape of gas from the coals burning in the grates. Referred to the committee on city property with power to act.

STEAM ENGINES.

A communication was read from Messrs Cole Brothers, of Pawtucket, N.Y., stating that in view of the contemplated purchase of a steam fire engine by the city, they would be pleased to furnish details of the "steamers" manufactured by them. Referred to the committee on fire, water and gas.

PETITIONS.

Alderman Kinghorn presented the petition of Mr W. D. Derry, who holds the contract for the removal of the street cleanings, setting forth that the amount paid per diem at the present time, $1.45, was too little for the services of man, horse, and cart; and praying that this fact might receive the favourable consideration of the Council, and a liberal remuneration be granted.—Referred to the committee on streets with power to act.

Alderman Gibson—The petition of Mr George Newlands, contractor, asking permission to lay down building material on the corner of Princess and Bagot streets. Granted under the supervision of the City Engineer.

Alderman Chown—The petition of Mr J. Mitchell, asking permission to lay down building material on Wellington street, near the Post Office.—Granted under the supervision of the City Engineer.

Alderman Brophy—The petition of Mr E Stenson, praying for an exemption from taxation owing to indigency.—Referred to the Court of Revision.

Alderman Cunningham—The petition of Mr William Pipe, respecting taxes.—Referred to the Court of Revision.

Alderman Gildersleeve—The petition of Mrs Margaret Machar, et al., praying that the Council be pleased to maintain (as in other and similar cases heretofore), a deserted child, the illegitimate offspring of a young woman named Picket, daughter of a former member of the Police Force. It seems that some time since the petitioners, seeing the mother leading a life of infamy, took the infant for proper treatment; they subsequently gave it to a widowed lady to care for, the mother promising to seek employment, and contribute towards its support. Later the degraded parent fled from the city—no one knows whither. Inquiries were instituted by the petitioners, but to no avail. From the date of her decampment till the present the child has subsisted on the charity of a few private individuals, who, now that it is placed in the position of an orphan, think it but just and proper that the Council should defray the expense of its future maintenance.—The petition provoked considerable discussion, and a wide diversity of opinion was manifest amongst the members. It was useless to make application for its admission into the Orphans Home; it was distinctly stated that children were not accepted under five years. The child in question is a cripple, and it is feared will be so for life; it resisted in growth by ill-usage, and appears quite young, but it was contended that it was of a far more advanced age than its appearance denotes. It also transpired that about two months ago an effort was made by the ladies to effect a "swop" with one of the foundlings now supported by the Corporation, but the Finance Committee to whom the matter was referred gave a peremptory refusal to the proposal. Various were the sentiments expressed in regard to the prayer of this petition; but it was finally

Moved by Alderman Gildersleeve, seconded by Alderman Kinghorn, that the illegitimate child of the girl Picket be supported at the expense of the city, as in cases of other deserted children, until it arrives at the proper age for admittance to the Orphan's Home.

Moved in amendment, by Alderman Briggs, seconded by Alderman Chown, that the petition be referred to a special committee, comprising the Mayor, Messrs Cunningham, Gildersleeve, A. Chown and Richardson. Carried.

Alderman Briggs—The petition of Mr Thomas Wilson, et al, stating the inconvenience to which persons having business that way were annually subjected during the winter months by the snow drifts which completely blockaded the passage for pedestrians and vehicles between Gordon street and and Williamsville, and suggested as an effectual remedy, the destruction of the fencing now in use, and the erection of a wire fence, and that, if approved, the owners or lessees of land adjoining would contribute rateably towards the cost. Referred to the committee on streets and improvements with power to act. The wire fence met the approbation of some; others thought it no improvement, as it permitted the bleak winds to sweep across it with equally disastrous effect; while another advocated the prostration of the fence in the fall, and its erection again on the approach of spring. The planting of a cedar hedge was also spoken of, but in consideration of the extended period it requires to grow to become of that benefit calculated upon by its advocates, it was lightly received. The most feasible idea of securing a preventative of the snow drifts which have been such a source of trouble for many years was that put forward by Alderman Price. It was to the effect that application be made to the Government for a grant of 200 or 300 feet on each side of the road, which being placed in the market would be sold in building lots, and with the construction of tenements, the long-complained of nuisance would be abated.

Alderman McIntyre—The petition of Mr L. J. Erly, dry goods merchant, asking permission to erect a projecting sign from his place of business on Princess street—granted under the supervision of the City Engineer.

Alderman Allen felt that the time had arrived when projecting signs and awnings should be abolished. Kingston clung too closely to old-fashioned ways, which were without imitation in the surrounding towns and villages. He had a projecting sign which he was prepared to dislodge at any moment.

Alderman Livingston (sarcastically) said he understood that the Mayor was about issuing his writ for a new election in Cataraqui Ward, and for why? On account of a certain member of the council having received a profitable appointment under the present government, and it was only right he should be sent back to his constituents to see if they still reposed confidence in him. Now mark you the distinction; he cares nothing for the poor mechanic who has nothing but his signboard to protect his interests. He had a sign, and he was Charley Livingston, the tailor, still; he was not so fortunate as Alderman Allan to get a government appointment, what needs he fret about the sign difficulty? He is sure of a good living now, come affairs as they please, and he, of course, doesn't care three cents whether he establishes this board or not. (Then turning to Alderman Allen, he remarked humorously, "I hope you're not offended.") Loud laughter.

Alderman Price endorsed the remarks made use of by Alderman Allen. It was evidently a race with the merchants as to who could procure the longest plank to project into the street. A discussion here occurred between the members connected with the legal fraternity respecting the liability of the city in the event of accidents happening from the falling of any of the projecting signs, collision with building material on the streets, etc., but strange to say, each differed materially from his learned friend, which created merriment with their colleagues.

Alderman Allen—The petition of the managing committee of the Citizens' Ball, held in the City Hall on the 12th of January, asking for a remission of rent, as the surplus accruing from which was to be divided among the charitable institutions.

Alderman McKelvey objected; it was in direct contrariety with a resolution pertaining to such amusements, passed in 1871.

The Mayor ruled the resolution "that it be granted" out of order—money had been received at the door.

Alderman McKelvey—The petition of Mr R. White, druggist, asking permission to erect a projecting sign over his store on Wellington street. Granted on the usual conditions.

Alderman Allen is that in order?

The Mayor—The addition of the words "usual conditions" makes it in order.

Alderman Allen—All right. I'll append them to my resolution relative to the Citizens' Ball. (Laughter.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alderman Gildersleeve handed in the report of the committee on finance, recommending the payment of several accounts to date. With regard to the communication from the Board of Health, in reference to the appointment of a health officer, they considered such at present unnecessary. The police commissioners have delegated two of the police force to inspect the city, and they were performing their duties very efficiently. Received and adopted.

The subject of public vaccination was introduced, and after a short debate (the law governing the same having been read to the satisfaction of the council) the following resolutions was unanimously carried:—

Moved by Alderman Price, seconded by Alderman McIntyre, that the Mayor be authorized on behalf of this Council, to contract with a medical practictioner in each ward of the city for the purpose of vaccination under the statutes.

PROJECTING SIGNS.

Moved by Alderman Price, seconded by Alderman Allen, that the committee on streets be requested to consider the advisability of removing the projecting signs and street awnings, and report to the Council.—Lost.

The Council adjourned at 10 o'clock.

THE KEITH CHILDREN.

In Chancery Chambers, before Mr Taylor, in the case of Keith vs Lynch, Mr Ewart moved for an order for the attendance, at their own expense, before a special examiner, of Father Jamot, Mother Chantelle, Sister Theodora, Mrs Keith and Mother Ignatia. Parties were served with an appointment for yesterday; but the certificate of the special examiner, yesterday, showed that they did not attend. The order was made.

Before Vice-Chancellor Strong in Chancery Chambers, Keith vs. Lynch.—Mr McLennan moved, *ex parte*, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Archbishop Lynch, "Vicar-Gen. Jamot and Mrs Keith, from removing her infant children out of the guardianship of the Court until the hearing of the cause. The affidavit of the father, Mr Keith, was read verifying the statements in the bill, and setting forth that the proceedings taken in Common Law had been insufficient; that his wife declared that she was ready to suffer imprisonment rather than tell where the children were, and he believed she would do so; that he had settled a small sum of money on the children that they might become wards of the Court of Chancery and be placed under its protection; and that he believed defendants would remove the children out of the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr McLennan contended that the children, being now wards of the Court of Chancery, the injunction ought to be granted without notice to defendants, to restrain them from carrying the children abroad.

The Vice-Chancellor, after consideration, declined to grant the injunction without notice, observing that the children being wards of the Court, any person concerned in their removal from the Province would be guilty of contempt and punished accordingly, and would also be compelled to bring them back. He gave special leave to serve the notice of motion for injunction for Monday.

Dominion of Canada.

The Primitive Methodists of London are beautifying their church, which the *Free Press* says will be the "neatest and most compact church building in the city."

Mr J. P. Fulton, of the International Hotel at Niagara Falls, intends placing in St. Paul's M. E. Church a pew for each State of the Union and Province of Canada.

The Dunkin Bill is to be strictly enforced at Collingwood. It provides that all bars shall be closed at seven o'clock on Saturday night, and remain closed until six o'clock on Monday morning.

Mr Angus Morrison, M.P., has lately paid a visit to his constituents in the Town and Township of Niagara. The honorable gentleman held three meetings in different parts of the borough, and the Toronto *Mail* tells us, was everywhere received with enthusiasm; from which, we are glad to gather, that he will be able to hold his own during the coming general election. "More of that to him!"

The R. C. Bishop of Ottawa has subscribed $100 to the fund which is being raised in Quebec to help to pay off the Prussian war indemnity.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1819, CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Cash Capital, $2,000,000.00.

LOSSES PAID IN 52 YEARS ... $29,000,000 00

Assets, July 1, 1871 (at market value).

Cash on hand and in Bank	352,315 43
Real Estate	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds	989,000 00
Bank Stock	3,456,171 00
United States, State and City Stocks and other Public Securities	2,425,072 50
Total	$6,067,378 07
LIABILITIES.—Claims not due, and unadjusted	262,435 57

This Company has been doing business in Canada for nearly 30 years, and during that time has secured the public confidence by prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. It has fully complied with the laws of Canada by deposit with the Government of Stocks to the extent of $50,000, and is prepared to issue Policies on terms as low as the safety of the Assured will permit.

JAMES SWIFT, Agent, St. Lawrence Wharf.

Kingston, July 20, 1871.

THE ISOLATED RISK

Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

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

CAPITAL $500,000.

ALEX. McKENZIE, President. JOHN MAUGHON, Jr., Secretary.

DIRECTORS IN KINGSTON:

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE DIRECTORS of the abovenamed 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, Ontario Street, Kingston. General Agent,

Aug. 24, 1871.

The Montreal Transportation Company has fyled a By-law with the Secretary of State, providing for an increase of the capital stock to the amount of $280,000.

The result of Friday's Parliamentary proceedings are generally regarded in political circles as an evidence of weakness on the part of the opposition.

Rev. Arthur Swastman M. A., second Mathematical Master of Upper Canada College, has resigned his position in that institution, having accepted a rectorship in Brantford. His resignation takes effect on the 1st July.

Sir Alexander Galt, K.C.M.G., has been elected President of the newly established Canada Guarantee Company, which has been formed for the purpose of issuing bonds of security for employees in positions of trust, at suitable rates. Mr Edward Rawlings, for many years the indefatigable Manager of the European Society, and who was the introducer of this feature of Insurance into Canada, has been appointed Manager and Secretary of the new association. This of itself is a guarantee that its business will be conducted with energy and success.

A gentleman from the Upper Ottawa informs us that the survey of the Montreal River Section of the Pacific Railway route is progressing rapidly. Mr Lloyds party has been divided into two camps, one under charge of Mr Arthur Hamilton. They have each thirty miles of line to run, and there is a keen contest to see which party will be finished first; the men entering into the spirit of the affair as thoroughly as the officers. Mr Austin expects to complete his work and return to Ottawa before November next.

Steamship Dacian, Laird, from London for Halifax and St. John, N.B., with a cargo valued at over half a million dollars, went ashore on the morning of the 9th inst on Flint Rocks, Clam Harbour, about 45 miles from Halifax. The passengers, crew and part of the cargo were saved, but the vessel will prove a total loss. (The Dacian was an Alciron vessel of 667 tons, built at Glasgow in 1869, where she was owned.)

Miscellaneous.

The New York *Times* says that the number of miserable clerks who are seeking employment in New York to-day is lamentable. No doubt the failure of various insurance offices, consequent upon the Chicago fire, has swelled the ranks of these unfortunates, but of late it has been nearly always the same story. Merchants, bankers, and men of business of all kinds—more especially those who labour under a reputation for benevolence—are inundated by applications from persons thoroughly deserving, who are reduced to the most desperate straits for a bare subsistence.

The English clown, Chadwick, met with a severe accident lately. He was standing on the ring fence, holding a banner for the performance of Mdme. Niss, when that lady sprang too much on one side, and fell with her whole weight on the clown, knocking him into the arena. He rose immediately, but his knee had been put out of joint, and he hopped out of the ring in great pain, with his left leg dangling helpless. The applause was great, and roars of laughter greeted what was esteemed a vastly comic exit, the public little guessing what had happened.

A Frenchman of Allentown, Penn., cut his throat the other day because he could not get his boots on. How much more reasonable it would have been if he had simply placed his boots on the ground, inserted his toes, then hired a pile driver to ram him all the way in! Or he might have laid his boots down on the ground and crept into a howitzer, and had himself fired into them. But these French people never seem to have any ingenuity.

The London *Times*, in speaking of recent resolutions of Convocation, says: "the variations to be permitted in the Sunday Services are those which will interest most church goers. For the future the Morning Prayers, Litany and Communion Office may be used as a Separate Service at the discretion of the minister, under the direction of the ordinary. The resolutions, when passed were engrossed on parchment and signed by the Bishops, Archdeacons, and other clergy present. Thus was the first Synodical act of the Convocation of Canterbury performed, after a lapse of 200 years."

Owing to the stand he has taken against the clergy, Prince Bismarck has become popular with the radicals in Berlin to an extent that would scarcely have seemed possible three months ago. Addresses continue to reach him from all parts of the country. In reply to one sent him by a large number of Catholics he repeats the assurance that it was far from the intention of the Government to provoke a conflict with the Catholic Church. The sole object was to combat those tendencies which endanger the safety of the State and the internal peace of the country and thus injure the Church itself.

Public speakers and singers will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.—*Adv.*

Oppression after eating, headache, nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of Parsons' Purgative Pills will give immediate relief.—*Adv.*

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.—*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. Sold by all Druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, N.Y.

Great Clearing Sale of Winter Clothing.

DONALD McKAY, corner of Brock Street, Market Square, offers for the month of December GREAT BARGAINS of his remaining Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, Woolen Shirts, Fur and other Winter Caps, and all kinds of the best of Men's Clothing Goods. Having resolved more especially to SELL OFF his Large Stock of Winter Overcoats, Trousers and Vests at a Sweeping Reduction in Price, everybody wanting them are sure to be suited, for a very little money will now buy twice as much as it would a month ago.

Clothing made to order as usual.

GREENBACKS taken at par till the end of the month.

DONALD McKAY.

December, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Liverpool and London.

OFFICE CLARENCE STREET, (Opposite the Post Office.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $10,000,000, WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Business of 1870.

Fire Premiums, less Reinsurances	$2,559,180
Being the largest amount ever received by the Company in a single year.	
New Life Policies issued for	3,002,740
Total Annual Life Premiums, after deducting Reassurances	1,103,920

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

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

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

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

MAXWELL W. STRANGE, AGENT.

Jan. 12.

SEEDS!

ARRIVING, per SS. Germany, twenty-seven Packages

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

comprising the following:

Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrot (clean seed), Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Cucumber, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Peas, Radish, Squash, Tomato, Turnip, Mangel Wurzel.

The subscriber offers the above (entirely fresh) stock to the trade at lowest market prices. Also, Clover, Timothy and Flax Seeds (*prime samples*) at ruling figures.

R. WHITE,

Wholesale Druggist and Seed Merchant, WELLINGTON STREET.

March 20.

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 6:30 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,

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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. Walter, 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.

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.

The Daily News

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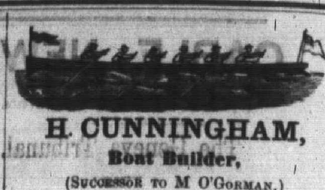

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Boat Builder,

(SUCCESSOR TO M O'GORMAN.)

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Kingston, Nov. 4 1871.

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Sold by all druggists at $1.

March 12, 1872.

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

John Power,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SURVEYOR. Office and Residence Queen Street.

Oct. 24.

Kirkpatrick & Smythe,

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

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

Alex. S. Kirkpatrick,

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

Kingston, July 19, 1871.

Gildersleeve & Walkem,

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

Richard T. Walkem,

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

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

Joseph Bawden,

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

John Mudie,

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

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