(Continued from the first page.)

would now, however, require a volume to tell of the many ways in which it assists in the progress of the world, and conduces to the general convenience and welfare of mankind. In its affinity with the vivid lighting, which flashes its way in zig-zag lines through the upper air, it has given us a clue to the atmospheric forces which exhibit their power in the thunder storm, and their wonders in the northern aurora. In its application to electrolysis it clothes our iron and brass in garments of silver and gold, and furnishes us with utensils which defy the attacks of insidious rust—like a second Premetheus, it has become a fire-carrier into secret places, and it proves a ladder of safety to the miner and engineer, who tunnel their dark way through the bowels of the earth. It is a source of heat which melts the most refractory substances like wax, and it gives us a light excelled in brilliancy only by the mid-day sun, and which shines from the cliffs of South Foreland and Dungeness as a guiding star to the storm-tossed mariner battling with heaving waves and howling winds, in the midst of nights most [illegible] aspects. And finally in that most wonderful and unprecedented invention, the electric telegraph, it gives rise to that community of thought and feeling and interest, which is fast binding into one great brotherhood all the families of the world. Of so great importance is this invention in civilizing mankind and in breathing into his soul the true spirit of philanthropy, that as Dr. Siemans lately remarked before the society of telegraphic engineers, "a proposal is seriously entertained by the leading powers of the earth to place telegraphic property upon the highest, I might almost say a sacred basis, by making it inviolable in time of war."

But this age has other children which hold no secondary place in their progenitor's household. Such is the discovery of the mighty power of steam, and its application to the steam-engine, from the toy which amuses the child to the screaming locomotive, or the giant machinery of the iron-clad man-of-war, cutting its way onwards in defiance of the storm. Such is the mystic actinism of light, which in Photography writes the useful the picturesque and the beautiful with a fidelity beyond the reach of the most practical limners of past ages, and lends it powers to surround and charm us with the light-born apparitions of those whom we love or venerate.

This brief sketch of the great scientific discoveries of the last hundred years, and of their almost innumerable applications in ministering to the wants and happiness of man, and in overcoming the obstacles which time and distance, and adverse seasons and inclement weather and other things of a like sort continue to throw in his way, may lead you to suppose that the study of these subjects must hold a very important and conspicuous position in the different educational system of the present day—such, however, is not the case.

Efforts are being made continually to modify the standard of our educational institutions so as to give a due and becoming prominence to those subjects which entwine themselves about the interests of modern society, but they have as continually to contend against opposition, often from unlooked-for sources. A proper degree of conservativism is in scientific investigations, and in the spread of scientific opinion, or indeed any opinion, a real necessity—that conservativism which is not ever anxious to accept new theory without a sufficient cause and which requires proof, either moral or logical that the new is superior to the old, before exchanging the one for the other—that conservativism which battles boldly for the maintaining of truth in opposition to accepting error.

But there is a spirit of conservativism, unfortunately too common in the world, that meets at everything which professes to differ from old and venerated opinion, which looks with a certain degree of horror upon the idea of giving up its ancient usages for anything modern, be its worth and importance ever so clearly set forth, which sitting enthroned upon its own greatness, places itself, as far it can do so in opposition to all change, and hence to all progress in scientific thought.

I say a proper spirit of conservativism is useful, and tends to discourage an empty search after theory, without facts upon which it may rest, but that spirit that prefers the stage coach to the railway, or the Canadian bateau to the stately steamer merely because the former are ancient and the latter modern, would truly make itself ridiculous; and yet a spirit of the same nature *has* been abroad in the world, and even *now* it is met with more often than is desirable. It is this species of conservativism, this mistaken veneration for the times and customs which are past that places itself in the way of Reform. We have already had examples which tend to illustrate this, but we may adduce a few more very peculiar ones.

Take for instance the introduction of vaccination by Dr. Jenner, when as his biographer states, "scepticism and ridicule met him everywhere. In 1798 he first published his enquiry into the causes and effects of variolæ vaccinæ, which excited great interest, but the practice met with opposition as severe as it was unfair, and it was only after seventy of the principal physicians and surgeons of London signed a declaration of their entire confidence in it that it was considered a success." But mark what followed, so soon as it had gained public confidence, "an attempt was made to deprive Jenner of the merit of his discovery," but fortunately it most signally failed, and vaccination now appears under the phase of a boon to society. And still there is that foolish spirit of conservativism abroad that incites some would-be-ancient fathers of medicine at the present day to waste their time in endeavouring to prove that vaccination is an evil instead of a good, while in the very face of their arguments, some of the reports of the Philadelphia small-pox hospital, during the past summer, showed that of those small-pox patients who had been vaccinated something less than 2 per cent sank under the disease, while the mortality among those who had not been vaccinated was upwards of 56 per cent.

Again, when anæsthetics were first introduced into surgical operations, a certain class strenuously resisted their introduction, upon the ground that pain was a wise dispensation of Providence, and that to use any means of overcoming the writhing anguish consequent upon even amputations was interfering with the Divine plan. But such reasoners might as well hold that because pestilence and famine are Providential things, men should not resort to disinfectants in order to prevent the one, or to the railway and telegraph in order to overcome the diree effects consequent upon the other.

Again, the history of some of our greatest inventions, are but records of opposition and consequent failures—but examples of how uncharitable the public can be to its benefactors.

As another example we have the question of the university education of women. This subject has been laughed at, and caricatured, and presented under the most ridiculous phases by one party, while it has been supported by all the logical powers of another. Its friends have supported it as a growing necessity arising out of the present conformation of society and the world—its enemies have derided it, not because they could shew any reason why women should not receive an university education, but because they had no precedent in former times of women having done so. How the contest will end is scarcely a matter of question, for the first important step towards a solution has even now been made by the decision of the Scotch courts, in which ladies are found entitled to all the privileges of medical students, and to graduate in medicine at the university; and if this one profession is thus opened to them, who can say that the others will not also be opened in due time.

Instances like the above, in which the squeamishness or perversity, not of the ignorant, but of the educated have become huge stumbling-blocks in the way of progress, might be increased *ad libitum*, but these will suffice to show the character of the opposition and most usually illogical opposition, which is raised against everything that departs from old established opinions.

At the present time this spirit of vengeration for old forms and institutions assumes a different and a milder phase, and sitting ensconced in many of our educational institutions, endeavours to do by clever persuasion what it can no longer effect by open force. Thus we hear it saying that the study of science does not elevate or train the mind, but it scarcely dares assume that at the present day the scientific men of the world are one whit inferior in mental power and acumen to the literary ones. Besides where are the faculties of observation and comparison, those two great faculties of the human mind to which all the active ones may be referred, more peculiarly exercised and strengthened than in the study of any of the natural sciences.

Again, it says that the old-style of non-scientific but literal education is intended for and best suited to professional men. I question, however, whether such an assertion will bear investigation; for it is quite possible that clergymen might find a most prolific source of effective illustration in the facts of natural science; and every one knows with what difficulties legal gentlemen have to contend, in acquiring a sort of hashed knowledge of science when preparing to conduct a case of steam-boiler explosion, or criminal poisoning, or of anything which implies a knowledge of scientific facts. And as for physicians, they have a system of science, or whatever it may be called, especially adapted to their wants; for after all man's bodily troubles are probably more numerous in kind than either their mental or their legal troubles.

Again, it says that scientific education is not a liberal education—that gentlemen are not supposed to study the useful, but the ornamental. This principle might have done a good work in the world at a time when the distinction between a gentleman and a commoner was much more sharply defined than at present—in an age when the educated where the rich, who lived upon the earnings of their serfs and when the policy was to keep the working classes in ignorance in order that they might be kept in subjection. But I am not sure that this was the intention of a liberal education even then, for we must remember that nearly all the important sciences with their profitable applications were discoveries of a much later period, and consequently that they *might* have been introduced into their curriculum if they had been known.

Be this as it may, it is not a matter of choice with us whether we will have scientific teaching or not, but a matter of necessity. The means of living in a country so crowded in population as most enlightened countries are at the present time, demand it—the precariousness of the distinctions now existing between the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the noble and the ignoble, demand it—the progressive movements of the world's development, by which the intellectual in its discoveries and inventions rises higher and higher above the physical, demand it—and men have practically replied to the demands, and have said by their acts that if our Universities will not make provision for supplying such demands, our schools of technology and the arts, established for the express purpose, will—if the former will keep to their ancient way and continue to lavish their all upon it, forgetting the beautiful territory that skirts the road on either side, and persistently refuse or neglect to take possession of that which might be and should be theirs, then we will transfer it to the latter; and such is being done, especially in Great Britain, and the ancient seats of learning are gradually, but surely losing their former prestige and their power.

Finally, it must be understood, that those scientific Reformers, if I may be allowed the expression, are not influenced in their acts by a desire of seeing science supplant all other branches of education; they are by nature too liberal for this. They have not asked that the teachings of science should be made paramount; they merely seek for it that position of equality which it deserves. They have not sought to place it upon the top of the mountain, but they are decidedly unwilling that it should lie neglected at the foot.

They do not complain that their special subjects have not been introduced into the list of University studies, for in many cases sheer necessity has compelled their introduction; but they are introduced as the poor man, and shown to the lowest seats, they are introduced as a beggar among nobles, as a child among the hoary heads of age. Scientific men complain, because in this age, these subjects which contribute so freely to supply us with those good things of this life which we enjoy, should, through the ever-conservative spirit which prevails in many of the older Universities, be degraded to the position of Bye-subjects, and not made even optional at that. They complain, because those subjects which hold a high place among men, from their ability to fit them for becoming eminently useful as citizens of the world, are within the walls of a University, and of many other educational institutions, scarcely thought worth a position or a name. They complain, because young men, who would fain do otherwise, are compelled to employ nearly all their time upon subjects which at the most but exalt the individual, to the exclusion of those which not only enable the man, but through him, improve and beautify the world.

But the battle has been opened by the eminent thinkers of Great Britain; by men whose whole lives of scientific work have inculcated the grand principle of perseverance—and although, from our more liberal status in this new world the wave may be long in extending to us, yet the decision cannot fail to interest and affect us.

It is a battle of new against old ideas. It is science making war upon the mistaken exclusiveness of ancient systems of education. It is modern thought, with the armaments and forces of modern times, besieging the old and crumbling citadel wherein are gathered the musty relics of a by-gone age. What the result will be it probably would not be difficult to tell, but what will be the comparative position of modern science in future generations, no man can know. We have but to wait in patience for the consummation, fearless of the result, for out of the theories and systems that perplex the mind of man, those mighty breakers throwing back waves that thrill the world of thought, we may be assured that nothing but the sacred truth will pass unconsumed through the fire of trial.

With Galileo we may say that the world moves, and as it moves physically so it also moves intellectually.

"It moves, and many things which were once thought to be impossible, have been accomplished; and many things which were hidden in the abyss of past ages have been brought to light; and many things that have been derided and jeered as the fancies of a maniac, have become established upon a foundation of intrinsic worth.

It moves, and it is ours to keep pace with its progress, not in the wild and unproven theory which exudes from the brain of every speculating man, but in the staid and noble step of truth as she marches from conquest to conquest beaming with a pitying love upon her opponents, and speaking joy and satisfaction to those who follow in her train.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN MONTREAL.—ST. PATRICK'S HALL DESTROYED.

Montreal, Oct 2.—One of the most disastrous fires that has taken place for years in this city occurred at an early hour this morning, St. Patrick's Hall, that stately structure which yesterday graced the finest site in the city, is burnt. About 2.30 o'clock flames were noticed issuing from the roof of Romane's shoe factory, in the upper flats of Mr H. Shaw's auction rooms, Craig street, and separated from St. Patrick's Hall by an alley some 10 feet wide. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the flames must have been slumbering for some hours, and have had a firm hold of the premises ere the fact became apparent.

An alarm was sounded from box 9, and the whole brigade were speedily on their way to the scene. On the arrival of the reels, it was found that the upper stories of Shaw's buildings were one mass of fire. The wind was blowing half a gale from the north-east, and before the hose could be got up the flames had leaped across the passage way, and enveloped in their fiery arms the roof of St. Patrick's Hall. Streams were laid in every direction, some inside the Hall and on to the roofs of the adjoining buildings. Meanwhile great crowds of people flocked to the scene, men, women and children. Many of them stood there in the wet and wind from the beginning of the fire until the reels left for their stations late this morning. The firemen went to work resolutely to combat the fiery foe, notwithstanding the terribly firm hold the flames had on the pile. The roof of St. Patrick's Hall went like a train of gunpowder, being composed of light timbers and oiled canvas. The whole roof, a mass of fire, fell with a roar, and the firemen barely escaped a horrible death. Very soon, too, the walls began to crumble. Two painful accidents, besides a number of minor casualties and many narrow escapes from death, occurred. The two men injured are John and George Levison, firemen of No 1 station. The former is badly cut and bruised, and the latter has his collar bone broken. Chief Bertram and a number of men barely escaped being buried alive.

The high wind which prevailed threatened to spread the conflagration, and several times the brigade had to drag the hose to adjoining streets to extinguish incipient fires which had caught from the flaming embers carried about by the wind. Patton's premises and Ramsay's store, several streets away, were thus ignited. Morgan's large store was in imminent danger and would have gone but the firemen getting hose up the stairs and playing continually on the roof. The efforts of the brigade to confine the flames were at last successful, and when morning dawned the once fine hall was a heap of smoking, hissing *debris*. The sufferers by the fire are Messrs Romaine, Mr H. Shaw, auctioneer; Messrs Whiteside & Co., spring mattrass makers; T. Stewart, tea dealer; J. and W. Hilton, furniture manufacturers; F. Hill, piano dealer; Higgins Bros., wine merchants; Devany & Co., auctioneers; Jones & Toomey, sign painters, &c.

Messrs Romaine were insured for $50,000, but place their loss at $52,000 over this. They were insured in several offices, the Imperial, Etna, Commercial, Union, Northern and Scottish Imperial. By the fire 300 hands are thrown out of employment, but work will be resumed almost at once in other premises. Mr Shaw gives his loss as being on the building, $16,000, and the stock $8,000, insured in the Citizens', British American and Andes. Messrs Higgins' loss is estimated at $6,000; insured for $3,000 in the Agricultural. The hall is insured for $55,000—Northern, $20,000; Citizens, $5,000; Western, $10,000; Scottish Provincial, $10,000; and Commercial Union, $10,000.

This afternoon the fire broke out afresh in the cellar, below Mr Stewart's store, used as a customs' vault for liquors, and from what happened, the hose used by the fire department would appear to be in a most wretched condition. The first length laid down was found to be almost useless, and when replaced by a second length that also had to be removed before the water could be brought to the building.

The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

The following are the insurance losses by the fire:—

Etna	$10,500
Northern	7,500
Scottish Imperial	25,000
Phœnix	5,800
Commercial Union	13,000
British America	22,000
Citizens'	13,000
Western	17,500
Lancashire	2,000

There are other insurances, but not ascertained. The total loss to the insurance companies is over $160,000.—*Mail.*

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

A meeting (says the London correspondent of the *Scotsman*) of a very enthusiastic character was held on Monday week by the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood of the Commercial-road, London, under the chairmanship of Archbishop Manning. It is the third of a series, which it is proposed to continue weekly in different parts of the metropolis until the whole Catholic body is completely organised for social and, if need scarcely be added, political purposes. The organization will be styled the Catholic Association. Its principal aim, in a social point of view, will be the formation of a vast benefit society, for which, of course, only Catholics will be eligible, but which will secure advantages equal to any which the best of the existing institutions afford, and no pains will be spared to effect this object; and, secondly, the promotion of the temperance movement. All the existing machinery of guilds and societies of all kinds will be brought into operation to further these objects. The political aim of the association will be the registration of every Catholic entitled to vote for either the School Boards or the Boards of Guardians, or for members of Parliament. In the parish of Marylebone alone, which is but a fraction of the borough of Marylebone, the Catholics can already count upon upwards of 1,500 votes, and they calculate that the registration of the Catholic lodgers entitled to vote will raise the number to over 5,000. As the numbers that went to the poll at the last election were only 23,000, they reckon upon turning the election next time. This is only one example of a number similarly situated. But the point upon which Archbishop Manning most insisted in his speech on Monday evening was the fact that there were at least 5,000 Catholic children now being taught in Protestant schools, whom, for want of organization among Catholics themselves, he had been unable to get at, and this he declared must no longer be.

The *Bilancia* of Fiume says: "For some time past our waters have been frequented by sharks. This fact is attributed to the battle of Lissa and the catastrophe of the Radetzky, by which these marine monsters found plenty of food. Other persons attributed their presence to the work of the Isthmus of Suez, the fish having so found a shorter way from the seas in which they are numerous to people the Adriatic."

COOLNESS.—A few days since one of our popular attorneys called upon another brother of the profession, and asked his opinion upon a certain point of law. The lawyer to whom the question was addressed drew himself up, and said, "I generally get paid for telling what I know!" The questioner drew a half-crown from his waistcoat-pocket, handed it to the other, and coolly remarked, "Tell me all you know, and then give me the change!" There is coolness between the parties now.

Sir Stafford Northcote told a rather good story of the ballot when at Powderham, in Devonshire, a couple of weeks ago, as follows: A candidate in his election canvass was told that a particular publican was for the ballot. It was no use in going there. He went, and the following conversation ensued:—"Are you a supporter of the ballot?" "No," said the candidate. "Then," replied the publican, "I will vote for you." The candidate expressed his surprise, as he had heard he was in favour of the ballot. "So I was," replied the voter; but I will tell you what happened the other day. There was a club election, and out of twenty members of the committee fifteen promised to vote for me. When the ballot took place seven did so. I did not so mind that, but the thing was that the whole fifteen came to me, one by one, and said, "It was a great pity you were not elected—I voted for you."

The twaddle about ministers' sons turning out badly has had many refutations, and another is before us just now. Of all the candidates coming before the examining committees of the British Wesleyan Conference in July, and recommended by the committees to the Conference, a full sixth were the sons of ministers. Some of them were young men of high culture, and all of them men of very considerable promise.

Mrs Partington, in illustration of the proverb, "A soft answer turneth away wrath," says, "It is better to speak paregorically of a person than to be all the time flinging epitaphs at him.

THE REMAINS OF A FEMALE PACKED IN A BARREL.

Between ten and eleven o'clock last night Officer Cleary, of the Fifth precinct, Williamsburg, was notified by some boys that the remains of a female were packed in a barrel imbedded in the earth under a cooper's shed, in North Tenth street, near Bushwick Creek. The boys who discovered it informed the workmen employed on the premises of the fact, and they were driven away. The boys then informed Officer Cleary of what they saw, and the officer visited the place and made a personal examination. He found a barrel, half embedded in the earth, containing human remains. Getting possession of a handcart he was enabled to wheel the barrel and its ghastly contents to the Fourth street station-house. There the remains were examined by Dr. John H. Murphy, who says that they are those of a female, who could not have been more than a month dead. The flesh adheres to the hands and lower limbs, and it appears as though chemicals had been used to destroy it.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LOUIS RIEL AGAIN.

This individual is once more to the fore as a candidate for the local House in Manitoba. It appears that one M. Andre Beauchemin, M.P.P., for St. Vital, has resigned his seat in order to give the assassin an opportunity of meeting Attorney-General Clarke upon the floor of the House. There exists no doubt that he will be elected by acclamation, and, as he will have the support of the whole French section of the House, he will probably be able to overthrow the ministry. Hay, the leader of the Opposition, and the pet of the Toronto *Globe*, is already planning a union of their forces, and there can be no doubt that such a coalition would be successful. Frank Cornish may secure his coveted judgeship yet.

NEWS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

San Francisco, Oct 2.—The steamer China, which arrived this morning, left Hong Kong, August 17, and Yokahama, Sept. 7. Among her passengers are 29 of the officers and crew of the burned steamship America. Early Saturday morning, August 24, the America arrived at Yokahama, and during the day landed all the passengers and cargo for that port, and transferred to the Shanghai branch steamer what was for North China. There remained on board, the officers and crew, two first-class passengers, the mails, and 175 Chinese destined for Hong Kong. At 11 o'clock at night the America was discovered to be on fire. She burned till the afternoon of Sunday, when she was towed out of the way of the shipping, and sunk. Three Americans and fifty-nine Chinese were lost, besides a number of Japanese. $300,000 in treasure, and the light freight that remained on board the vessel were burned. The ship had been coaling all day. At 10 o'clock at night all was reported safe, when the officers retired. A little before 11 o'clock the stewards smelt fire, and smoke was discovered rising from the freight deck below the ladies' saloon. The alarm was immediately sounded, and Captain Doan was the first man in the saloon with the hose, but was driven back by the smoke. With a sudden and furious roar the flames burst forth, deciding the fate of the ship. The smoke prevented the flooding of the magazine, and attention was turned to saving the passengers. The Chinamen crowded the ladder, which gave way, precipitating them into the water. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to sink the burning ship by shot from war vessels in the harbour.

A court of inquiry convened August 31st, Consul Shepard presiding, assisted by Minister Delong, Captains Shirley and Percy. After hearing the evidence they found that the fire apparatus was in good working order, but that the long time which elapsed before a stream was started, denotes a want of precaution and great tardiness in the Engineer Department. Praise is justly due to the officers and crew for their gallantry and perseverance. The Court is convinced that the fire was the result of intention, not of accident. The inducement may have been antipathy towards the Steamship Company.

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER'S REWARD.—A cable telegram from London assures us, on the authority of a metropolitan Sunday press statement, that Lord Hatherly, Lord Chancellor of England, has resigned his office, and that Her Majesty Queen Victoria has elevated Sir Roundell Palmer, who has had conduct of the Crown case in the Alabama claims arbitration at Geneva, to the woolsack, and the highest judicial office in the realm. This is just as we anticipated, although we were disposed to think at first that the counsel from Geneva would be permitted to gradate to the position of custodian of the mace and great seal from the bench seat and ermine of Lord Chief Justice. As the Lord Chancellor of England is, according to the theory of the constitution, the keeper of the conscience of the monarch, no more appropriate appointment could have been made than that of Sir Roundell Palmer, who will be enabled to console and absolve all Her Majesty's scruples of mind and of religion with respect to the tribunal award, its cause and probable consequences.—*N. Y. Herald.*

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc.—*Adv.*

H. C. Caswell, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, February, 1872, in a letter, says: Fellows' Hypophosphites is doing good work here, and we have already disposed of a large quantity. It stands the test, and every day people express their praise of its virtues. Our physicians are prescribing it, and we have good accounts from Michigan and Illinois.—*Adv.*

There is no disease flesh is heir to more troublesome to manage than rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.—*Adv.*

Two or three does of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will cure a horse of any common cough or cold, and the very worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.—*Adv.*

Parents lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only Cable Screw Wire fastened Boots and Shoes.—Never rip or leak.—*Adv.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

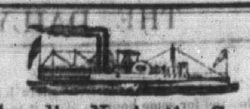
The Reason Why!

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR of Phosphates and Calisaya is called a Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic, because Phosphates constitute more than half the material of the human body, and are absolutely essential to the growth of Bone, Muscle and Nerve, which cannot attain full development without them. They promote a good appetite, perfect digestion, create pure, healthy, vitalizing blood, and supply the waste constantly going on in the system as the result of mental and physical exertion. Being combined with Calisaya, the Peruvian Bark, the only specific for Chills and Fever, and that condition of Nervous Prostration and General Debility arising from low vitality and exhaustive diseases, it forms an elegant and agreeable, invigorating Tonic, purely physiological in its action, that it may be taken safely under all circumstances, and all diseased conditions of the body, as it builds up the constitution in the same manner as our daily food.

Sold by all Druggists at $1.

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.



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ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE.

THE ABOVE LINE is composed of the following SPLENDID UPPER-CABIN STEAMERS:—

CORSICAN.....CAPT. SINCLAIR.
SPARTAN..... " DUNLOP.
PASSPORT..... " SIMPSON.
MAGNET..... " RAILEY.
CORINTHIAN..... " FARRELL.

One of the Steamers of the above Line will leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street, for Toronto and Hamilton, every afternoon (Mondays and Wednesdays excepted) at SIX P.M.

Also, one of the steamers will leave for Montreal every morning (Mondays and Saturdays excepted) at SIX, touching at Brockville, Prescott and Cornwall.

For passage Tickets apply at the Lake and River Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street.

Passengers going to the West can procure Tickets via Great Western, Detroit and Milwaukee and Michigan Central Railways for Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and also for all the principal points in the West, and also via Pacific Railroad to Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada and California.

☞ A comfortable and convenient Waiting Room for Ladies and Gentlemen on the Wharf.

C. H. HATCH, Agent.

Kingston, Sept. 21, 1872.

Kingston & Wolfe Island Ferry

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, 30th inst., the Steamer WATERTOWN will run as under:—

Leaves Kingston (DAILY)	*Leaves Wolfe Island.*
At 8.30 A.M.	9.15 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
Saturdays at 7.30 A.M.	
SUNDAYS.	
9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
†11.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	3.00 P.M.

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

Kingston, Sept. 27, 1872.

Kingston and Cape Vincent Ferry Route.

THE new iron STEAMER PIERREPONT C. Hinckley, Jr., Master, will leave Kingston daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A.M., to meet the 9:00 A.M. train for Rome and Oswego.

At 2:30 P.M., to meet the 5:00 P.M. train for Rome and Oswego, the steamer "Kelley" for Clayton and Alexandria Bay on both trips, and the Northern Transportation Co's Propellers for all parts West.

RETURNING, will leave Cape Vincent at 9 A.M., on arrival of Train from Rome and Oswego, meeting the Grand Trunk trains going East and West and the Bay of Quinte Steamer.

At 5:30 P.M., on arrival of trains from Rome and Oswego, meeting the G.T.R. Night Trains for East and West and the Morning Steamer for Montreal.

Parties of ten or more persons going to Cape Vincent or any point on the Railroad and returning the same day can do so at one fare.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to G. M. KINGHORN, Ferry Wharf, foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, June 22, 1872.

Kingston & Gananoque Route.

COMMENCING Friday, 27th Inst. The steamer Watertown, C. Hinckley, Master, will leave Kingston for Gananoque, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 4 p.m.

RETURNING, will leave Gananoque on Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m., and 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to G. M. KINGHORN, Ferry Wharf, foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, Sept. 23rd, 1872.

For Picton, Belleville, and Intermediate Ports.

THE FAVOURITE UPPER CABIN Steamer

ROCHESTER,

R. CRAWFORD, Master,

Leaves Carruthers' Wharf every Afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Returning—Leaves Belleville every Morning at 5 o'clock.

C. H. HATCH, Ticket Agent.

Kingston, May 2, 1872.

1872.

Montreal and Ottawa Forwarding Co.

RIDEAU CANAL.

THE FIRST CLASS UPPER CABIN Steamer

LOUISE,

CAPTAIN JAMES STEWART,

will run regularly between Kingston and Ottawa during the season as follows:—

Leave Ottawa on Monday and Thursday at A.M.

Leave Kingston on Tuesday and Friday at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES SWIFT & CO.,
St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston.

April 10, 1872.

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.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000.00.

LOSSES PAID IN 52 YEARS...	$29,000,000 0

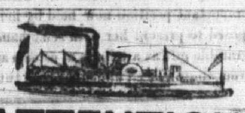
Assets—July 1, 1871 (at market value).

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.



ATTENTION!

OF THOSE DESIRING TO SAVE MONEY, changes, trouble and expense, and enjoy the most comfort going West, is called to the

Vermont Central Steamers, N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of Noon Trains. Through without change of boat to Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Intermediate Ports.

☞ It is for the interest of every traveller, especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

☞ Through Tickets at the very lowest rates to all points West, North and Northwest, for sale by

FOLGER BROS., Agents,
Foot of Brock Street.

May 6.

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.

Just Received

THE GERMAN YEAST.

WE will be ready to supply our customers every week. The most wholesome Yeast now in use.

Harback & Co.,

Oct. 2, 1872. GROCERS, &c

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	3,002,746
Total Annual Life Premiums, after deducting Reassurances	1,103,[illegible]

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.

GENERAL TICKET AGENCY.

FOLGER BROS., Ontario Street, and foot of Brock Street. Tickets issued to all points at the very lowest rates *via* first-class routes—Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad; New York Central Railroad; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Oswego and Northern Syracuse Railroad.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, leaves on the 15th and 30th of each month. Steam weekly to QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

May 6.

The Best Periodicals of the Day

THE GREAT ENGLISH QUARTERLIES

—AND—

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,

REPRINTED

BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY,

104 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,

At about one-third the price of the originals.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW,

Published Quarterly—January, April, July, October—and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

(A fac-simile of the original) published monthly.

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For any one of the Reviews	$4	per annum.
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For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	12	"
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Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

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A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus:—Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.80;