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2 25 a.m.	1 25 p.m.	2 05 p.m
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[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

KINGSTON POST OFFICE

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G T R day train	12 30 P.M.	3 30 P.M.
Western " " "	1 45 "	2 30 "
East and West night trains	9 00 "	7 00 A.M.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 12 30 a.m. and 9 30 p.m daily, Sundays excepted.

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per *Canadian* steamers will be closed every *Tuesday* at 12 M.

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Letters intended for dispatch per Bremen mail 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 3d 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.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

THE TELEGRAPH IN CANADA.

Mr E. L. Pope, telegraph engineer of New York, has lately returned from an extensive tour of observation in Canada, and contributes to the *Telegrapher* an interesting report upon the extent and condition of the Dominion Telegraph system.

It appears that at the present time there are almost 2,000 miles of wire in operation, and 67½ telegraph offices in Canada.

The engineering and construction of the Canadian telegraph lines display a great deal of British thoroughness, together with much of the conservatism that characterizes that nationality. They have apparently been very slow to adopt any of the innovations and improvements of later years, but their construction everywhere strikes the eye as being careful, substantial, and durable, while the lines are everywhere kept in such admirable repair that the general result is exceedingly satisfactory. The style of construction is nearly everywhere the same. Cedar poles are invariably used, 25 to 35 feet long, and of much larger size than is common in the United States. They are placed ten rods apart, or 35 to the mile, and so firmly set that it is exceedingly rare to find one out of the perpendicular. Glass insulators are variably employed, one being placed on a locust pin inserted in the top of the pile, and the others, one above another, upon brackets nailed to the side of the pole, in the usual way. Cross-arms are used but in rare instances, even with a great number of wires. No 9 English galvanized wire is universally employed. The lines of the Montreal Company are built by a gang of men, under an experienced foreman, who has been employed by them for twenty years. They work during the entire season, being provided with tents and provisions, so that they encamp at night wherever they may happen to finish their day's work.

The Grove battery is employed on all main circuits, except for unimportant branch lines, where the bichromate battery is sometimes substituted. For locals an excellent form of Daniell's is in general use, in which the containing vessel is of copper, and constitutes the positive element of the battery. The favourite relays are those of Chubbuch, of Utica, and Williams, of Boston: Relays of the Williams pattern are now made in Montreal, and are being much used. The old standard Chubbuck register is found everywhere.

Taken altogether, the telegraphic system of the Dominion impressed me as being in a very prosperous condition. The Montreal Company pays an annual dividend of 10 per cent upon a capital of $750,000. The actual cash value of the property of the Company, however, exclusive of franchises, &c., can scarcely be under $1,000,000 if taken at any reasonable valuation.

As by far the greatest portion of the Montreal Company's business is done upon a 25 cent tariff, it would hardly seem to leave a large margin of profits. It must be remembered, however; that the expense of repairs (in this country a heavy item) is greatly lessened by the substantial construction of the lines, and interruptions are much less frequent than with us. The expense of operators—another large item—is less by 25 per cent., and the Canadians are also fortunate in an exceptionally favourable climate. It is probable that this latter fact, in connection with the excellent mechanical construction of the lines, is sufficient to account in a great measure for the satisfactory condition of the annual balance sheet.

The enterprise shown by the managers of the Montreal Company in supplying every portion of their territory, however remote, with telegraphic facilities, is worthy of warm commendation. The traveller who penetrates to the lumber regions of the upper Ottawa, the distant coasts of Gaspe, or the heart of the Adirondacks, now finds that the wires have preceded him, and it will probably not be many years before a cable line be laid through lakes Huron and Superior, connecting with a land line to Red River and across the plains of Saskatchewan, and over the Rocky Mountains, to join the Western Union line in British Columbia.—*Scientific American.*

THE EMPRESS AT CHISELHURST.

A fairer home in this her time of trial, says an English correspondent, than that which she has found at Camden place, Chiselhurst—one, too, more hallowed by interesting tradition and historical association—the Empress could not well have.

A house that is the picture of Georgian substantiality and comfort; warm and snug-looking, with walls of yellow brick; standing upon a kind of platform of velvet turf, where there is a view right away past the leafy woodlands of Kent, past Sydendam, with its glass palace, past rustic homesteads and smoky towns, away to the breezy uplands of Surrey—a house up to which there leads a stately avenue of trees, which have outlived storm and tempest as they have outlived the gallants and the belles, the courtiers and the wits, the statesmen and the authors of a past *regime*, who have talked, flirted, intrigued speculated beneath their shade; entered through huge gates fantastically decorated with white and gold; a garden whose beds gleam in this bright October sun with the gayest of autumnal flowers, populous with statues who meet you at every bend in the groves and every turn in your walk, a park in front, on one side elevated above the surrounding country, and looking down upon a magnificent series of woods where foliage glistens with the thousand hues of autumn—green, russet, golden, on the other immediately contiguous to Chiselhurst common, this is Camden place. A fair place, and a pleasant, in truth, one which it does infinite credit to the judgment of old William Camden to have selected as his Tusculum, whither he occasionally resorted for rest and relaxation when overcome with the labours of State, and to which, *i. e.*, to the house which then stood here, when he felt that he had done enough for a lifetime, he betook himself in 1609 to spend the remainder of his days.

There seems to be some doubt as to the hands into which Camden place passed upon the death of its illustrious owner. Eventually it was sold to Charles Pratt, Esq., who having "sat some time in the Court of Common Pleas as Chief Justice with much popular applause (to quote the words of his biographer), was subsequently advanced to the title of Lord Camden, of Camden place, and next year was made Lord High Chancellor." He died as Lord Camden and Viscount Bayham in 1774. His son, Lord Jeffries, Earl Camden, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and at the commencement of the century still lived at Camden place. But the interest with which the house and its surroundings are invested mainly descends to us from the days when the great William Camden was its lord. Then Camden place was a rendezvous for much of the most brilliant society of the day. Ben Jonson was a regular guest, and would bring down with him a band of chosen friends to enliven the great antiquarian, who founded the History Lecture at Oxford, with their wit and all the latest anecdotes of the town. It is possible that the scenes of the "Mermaid" may have been rehearsed in the glades and gardens of Camden place. A pleasant flavour of antiquity clings indeed, to the whole neighbourhood of Chiselhurst—the Saxon "chiselhyrst," a name expressive of its situation among the trees. Sir Nicholas Wadington, the Elizabethan statesman, over at Scadbury, close to Camden place, and it may perhaps not be generally known that the whole manor of Chiselhurst was once the marriage portion of the "Fair Maid of Kent," daughter of Edward III., and later passed into the hands of the great Nevill, Earl of Warwick, "the King Maker," the last of those mighty barons who overawed the throne and the Commons.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

The capitulation of Metz is the beginning of the end. The second great division of the trained soldiers of the Empire have laid down their arms, and the defence of France remains in the hands of demoralized fractions of the two original armies, and of the raw, undisciplined levies of the Republic. The fortress by the Moselle that was deemed impregnable has fallen, and the fortified city by the Seine is, therefore, brought much nearer to present peril. For, in the first place, the moral effect of the fall of Metz will, in Paris, and France at large, be of a very depressing kind. We do not as yet know enough of the conditions on which Bazaine and his army have surrendered, to judge whether treachery or intrigue has had anything to do with the capitulation. Even in view of the persistent exaggerations of French officers, the narrative of the escaped messenger to Tours contrasts somewhat strangely with the contemporaneous despatch to King William. The discrepancies of the two accounts with reference to the number of soldiers within the walls cannot fail to be remarked, but the most noticeable point is that according to the very confident assertions of the messenger at Tours, Metz was well provisioned, and even able to hold out, if not "for an indefinite time," at least "for many weeks" longer. Add to this the French officer's statements about the unsuspected success of the various sorties, and the consequent good spirits of the garrison, and we must conclude rather that the past week has been full of unrecorded disasters to the troops behind the walls of Metz, or that the fugitive at Tours was a Munchausen of the first magnitude, or that Bazaine is the partner in a very diserditable intrigue, and the hero of a very sorry exhibition of patriotism.

In any case, the fall of Metz is a decidedly low to a losing cause. The only observer to the complete German occupation of the two coveted Provinces has been removed, a formidable body of fresh troops is disengaged to make the boulevards of Paris more complete, and render the hopes of raising it still more chimerical. A great fortress, which contained comparatively few non-combatants, and a well-supplied and disciplined garrison, has stood a siege of but little more than two months; what can a mere fortified city expect in which all those favourable conditions are pretty nearly reversed? The Parisians have, it may be presumed, moments of calm reflection in which such considerations will produce their natural effect. Desperation and extremity often work wonders, but no one who has impartially observed the nature of the resistance offered by the French as a nation to the German invaders, can hope much from the stimulating effect of fresh misfortunes. The last vestige of completed military organization disappears with the disarming of the troops of Bazaine, and there is neither national ardour nor constructive ability left to make up for the enormous odds now on the side of the Prussians.

"THE STRANGE STORY."

The latest version of the Bourbaki story is that given in the London *News*. The writer is the correspondent of that journal at Tours. The following is the statement:—

A balloon despatch from Marshal Bazaine, not published, but which I know to be in the hands of the government here, reveals the secret of General Bourbaki's appearance at Chiselhurst, which has so greatly puzzled the London press. As you have surmised, the improbable explanations hitherto given were not the true ones. The ex-Empress, in connivance with the ex-Emperor and M. de Bismarck, sent a messenger to Metz, saying that she desired to confer with a trusty general on an affair of capital importance. Marshal Bazaine, though not much liking to part with a general whose mission he was not allowed to know, was so pressed by the messenger, who gave undoubted proofs of his being sent by the Empress, that he was persuaded to send General Bourbaki, Marshal Canrobert, who was for a moment thought of having a hurt in the leg which prevented him from travelling. When General Bourbaki (who, armed with M. Bismarck's pass, got through the Prussian lines without difficulty) arrived at Chiselhurst the Empress, so far from being surprised at seeing him, thanked him with "effusion" for coming, and proceeded to say that she wanted him to take charge of the Prince Imperial, to conduct him to Metz and let him remain with Bazaine's army until the time came for completing arrangements for a peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, the abdication of the Emperor, and the restoration of the dynasty in the person of Napoleon IV., with herself for Regent. General Bourbaki was thunderstruck at this wild proposal. He expostulated mildly for some time, endeavouring in vain to make the Empress understand the reality of things. But when he found her illusions ineradicable he bluntly refused the mission she thought to impose on him, and told her plainly that no French army would tolerate the presence of the son of Napoleon III. The Empress burst into tears, General Bourbaki returned to Metz, and Marshal Bazaine, highly indignant, sent a report of the "strange story" to the republican government at Tours. It is highly probable that the letter which the Empress some time since commissioned Lady Cowley to take to the Emperor at Wilhelmshoehe had reference to this precious affair. The intrigue has signally failed and is now completely exposed. What next?

THE PROPHECY OF BLOIS.

In times of profound perturbation the voice of prophecy is frequently heard. There is one now current in France, known as "The Prophecy of Blois."

It was made in 1808 by an Ursaline nun of that city, and that troubles would come upon both Blois and France in 1848 and in 1870. The former part of her prediction has come true, and therefore there is a probability that the latter part it also may realize. While foretelling terrible troubles to France in the present year, the nun went on to predict [illegible] *Sedan* at *Kassel*, and added that he should be a man whom the country did not expect. According to her prophecy, the events which were to begin after the middle of July—we will be remembered that the war dates from just before that time—and before the vintage. The troubles foretold were to affect the capital especially, in which there was to be a fearful fight and a very great massacre. Both good and bad will fall in battle, for all the men will be called out and only the old men left in the place. The time, adds the nun, "will be short, for the women will prepare two vintages, though the men will return to complete the work. Meantime no news will be obtained, excepting through private letters. Presently three couriers will arrive at Blois, of whom the first will bring tidings that all is lost, the second will be in too great a hurry to stop at all, and the third who will come by the road will be the bearer of good news. *Le Diable* will then be sung, such as never has been heard sung before. But this *Le Diable* will not be in honour of him who reigned at the first, but for the saviour granted to France." The prophecy of Blois ends by a stream of tears, and "the Prince will not be there; they will go and seek him elsewhere, and after the Prince has ascended the throne, France will enjoy peace and prosperity for twenty years."

FRENCH PALES.

A correspondent of the French Prince writing from Jersey, says:—We have here three members of the Privy Council, who, besides, are making no efforts at concealment. They live openly, under their own names, wearing the decorations—their heads, however, being a little low. The ex-Minister of Justice (M. Rouher) lives in one of the most comfortable houses of St. Helier. Almost every evening I have the honour of meeting his Excellency yesterday walking on the grass on ordinary footing in the gardens of the Imperial Hotel.

His colleague, M. Rouher, is not so well lodged; he occupies, at ten kilometres from the town, in Saint Aubin, a cottage which has an resemblance to the Luxembourg Palace. He says he is poor, and leads a simple and rather retired life. He corresponds much. One may divine without any claims to being a prophet, that he is the centre of the intrigues that they are pursuing in London. He is in a good position in Jersey to feel and direct the threads of the plot between the Continent and England. Madame Pietri passed here under the protection of the Consul. It is a fact that Marshal Bazaine took flight from the coast of France three weeks ago, in a boat without a deck, which was obliged to put into Falmouth at the Island of Chausey. After a fearful night the Marshal induced a boatman to bring him on the following day to Jersey; he brought with him no baggage. He gave two notes of one thousand francs to the boatman, which were brought to be changed at the Joint Stock Bank at Jersey. It was thus the story oozed out. The Marshal stopped two days at the Royal Yacht Hotel, in St. Helier, and mentioned his name when taking his departure.

When the body and the brain are well balanced, the stomach is capable of restoring the waste, but when the brain enlarges in proportion, the stomach is incapable of supplying it; in other words, the expenditure goes too fast for the income. Hence lies the cause of so much suffering from diseases of the heart, liver, stomach and lungs, which is produced by taxing the nervous system too severely. Fellows's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is the only preparation known which imparts vitality directly, and consequently the power to overcome disease. Price $1 50 a bottle, or for $7 50. Sold by apothecaries, and by F. Cundill & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal.—*Adv.*

Gildersleeve & Walkem,

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., PORTLAND. Residence Harrowsmith

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., King street, Kingston.

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW. OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store. June 9.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Company

OF LONDON.

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GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

CAUTION.

[illegible] New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Royal Assurance Company

OF

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

MAXWELL W. STRANGE

Agent for Kingston

Office—Ontario Street.

Kingston, March 31, 1870.

EFFECT OF ADVERTISING.—It is amusing at times to observe the stores of the merchants who don't advertise; to see the anxious proprietors looking into the streets and see the people go by, wondering why they don't come in while the stores of their neighbours who do advertise are thronged with customers. Some people will learn by observation—others will not.—*Daily Palladium.*

NEW STYLES OF TYPE HAVE been added to the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE. Our two Steam Presses and Automatic Platen Printing Machinery enable us to turn out work in good style, with quick despatch, and at cheap rates. Inquiry is solicited.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID or natural disinfectant purifies, deodorises, and disinfects, by the agency of nascent or ozonic oxygen,—its active principle. Being entirely innoxious, this truly scientific preparation is peculiarly adapted for the following useful purposes, for which all other disinfectants, on account of their poisonous or other objectionable qualities, are unavailable and useless:—

Detecting organic impurities in air and water.

Purifying drinking and other water from organic matter, lead, &c.

Freshening the air of close places, and removing bad smells.

Freeing meat, fish, butter, or other provisions from taint.

Counteracting the effects of organic poisons taken into the stomach.

Curing Musty provender. Freeing wheat and other seed from smut.

Maintaining the health of plants in pots and conservatories.

Preserving and restoring the freshness of cut flowers kept in water.

Destroying the blight of the potatoe, vine, hop, mulberry tree, &c.

Washing dogs and other domestic animals.

Cleansing bottles, beer barrels, pickling tubs, dairy utensils.

Washing the hair and darkening its colour when turning grey.

Enhancing the purifying and invigorating effects of baths and tubs.

Preserving poisoned wounds and destroying animal venom.

Treating the infectious diseases of cattle, horses, dogs, &c.

One gallon makes 200 to 300 gallons adapted for use.

N.B.—Condy's Fluid is the Standard Scientific Test for Organic Matter in Water, and affords the only known means of rapidly and completely freeing Drinking Water from Organic Taint, which is so common a cause of serious disease.

To rapidly purify the air, use the diluted fluid with "Condy's Ozoniser" or other Spray-producer.

CONDY'S PATENT OZONISED WATER,

(FOR TOILET PURPOSES.)

Removes from the mouth impure and foreign tastes and odours, whether arising from tobacco or other causes, and counteracts the irritation and morbid secretions of carious teeth. It purifies and softens the skin, and, used in the bath, tends to promote a healthy state of the whole body.

H. BOLLMAN CONDY,

Patentee, Battersea, London.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, &c.

EARL RUSSELL sent to the College of Physicians a communication received by him from Manilla (where cholera had been raging fearfully) to the effect that, of all remedies tried, Chlorodyne was the most effective.

☞ The day seems as yet, unhappily, far distant when public opinion or State interference will prevent the advertisement or sale of any secret medicine whatsoever. It is to be hoped that the profession will continue to brand as unworthy the conduct of those of its members who by testimonial or otherwise aid the disposal of such things."—*Lancet.*

TOWLES CHLORODYNE.

The Original Preparation of known Composition.

From Dr C. Kill, Author of Standard Works on Chloroform.

Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London.

Sir,—I think if you would advertise your Chlorodyne more than you do, you would help to beat the others, which are secret compounds, out of the market. Many medical men think with me, and recommend your compound, but will never prescribe a secret remedy.

CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

To Mr Towle, Chemist, Manchester.

A Surgeon from New York writes:—It only requires to be known to be appreciated. I have no hesitation in characterising it (viz., Towle's Chlorodyne) as the most useful medicine that has appeared during the present century. In diarrhœa, colic, ague, spasms, I have found it to relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named."

NOTE.—The Profession is warned against inferior, secret, and cheap compounds now in the market. Each genuine bottle bears a facsimile of Proprietor's signature on the stamp outside.

LIQ. CHLOROFORMI Co. OR CHLORODYNE WITHOUT PEPPERMINT.

Sole Manufacturer:—A. P. Towle, Chemist, Manchester.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE. Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them. It is impossible in this small space to enumerate the many uses to which these wonderful and beautiful chemical preparations can be applied; while their chief use is for dyeing textile fabrics, they are also invaluable as a colouring agent for almost every known material, the ease with which they can be used and the brilliancy of the results, indeed, almost magical. By their use almost any article of clothing can be dyed in a few minutes for a few pence without soiling the hands.

MEMORANDA.

MAGENTA: The strength and beauty of this dye is almost incredible. A Sixpenny bottle will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in 10 minutes; it will also produce a clear Rose Pink by using less dye. Suitable also for Woollen Goods, Feathers, Silks, &c.

WOOLLENS: Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Purple, Orange, Pink, and Crimson produce the most satisfactory results. Use a large quantity of boiling water in an earthen pan. RIBBONS and SILKS: Brush them with soap and water to avoid creases, and to render them clean. Dye in boiling water.

FEATHERS: Dye in hot water (a few drops of the dye is sufficient for one feather).

COTTON: Mauve, Violet and Purple are recommended.

LEATHER: Blue Magenta, Violet and Orange. Dye in warm water.

WHITEWASH: To color: *Magenta*, for Pink or Rose; add half a bottle to a pail of water then stir in the Whitening as usual. Mauve, Violet, Purple, Blue and crimson produce pretty tints by using one bottle or more, as directed above.

STARCH: Stir in a few drops of Colour—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Blue or Pink; these impart delicate tints to Lace, Linen, &c.

WILLOW SHAVINGS, Wicker, Ivory, Bone, Hair, Fibres, Seaweed, &c., attract the dye quickly, if applied in boiling water.

BLUE: For laundry purposes is A 1.

BOOK EDGES: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, Crimson or Blue will make from a pint to a quart of beautiful colouring, according to shade required. Apply with a brush.

PAPER and WOOD STAIN: Ditto.

OAK STAIN: A bottle of No. 2 Black to half a-pint of hot water.

SATINWOOD STAIN: A Sixpenny bottle Canary dissolved in a pint of boiling water.

PHOTOGRAPHS may be tinted; dilute the dye with water; a bottle of Magenta to a pint of water. &c.

ILLUMINATING: Magenta, Violet, Blue, Orange; pour a few drops into an egg cup add warm water; use with a brush or pen. Borders of books, similar to Ward and Lock's Arabian Nights, &c., may be prettily illuminated in this manner.

BLANCMANGE, JELLY, CORN FLOUR ICE CREAMS, &c: While in a liquid state add one or two drops of Magenta. A more simple or elegant tinting cannot be had.

CONFECTIONERS will find Magenta, Violet, Orange and Pink useful colours.

GELATINES and GLUES are successfully coloured with these dyes.

INK: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta to a pint or more of cold water.

WATER: One drop of dye will tint a quart.

PRINTING on Cotton, Silk or Wool in the ordinary way.

BLENDING some of the dyes in the bath will produce an infinity of shade, according to taste.

CAUTION.

THE gross frauds which continue to be practised by obscure manufacturers, more particularly in Germany, by imitating the labels attached to JOHN GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY, render it imperative upon the Proprietors to CAUTION the public against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable dealers, who import direct from John Gosnell & Co.; and invite special attention to the address—

RED BULL WHARF, 93 UPPER THAMES STREET.

John Gosnell & Co.'s Select Perfumes: Ess Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Jockey Club Perfume, Essence of Wood Violet, Victoria Bouquet, Frangipanni, Military Bouquet, the Bride's Bouquet.

John Gosnell & Co.'s Prince of Wales' Perfume, a most choice and fashionable perfume.

John Gosnell & Co.'s Princess Alexandra's Perfume, a most choice and delicate perfume, prepared expressly for the use of Her Royal Highness.

John Gosnell & Co.'s Upper Ten Thousand Perfume.

John Gosnell & Co.'s Jockey Club Perfume is in universal request as the most admired Perfume for the Handkerchief. Price 2s 6d.

John Gosnell & Co.'s La Noblesse Perfume, a most delicate Perfume of exquisite fragrance.

John Gosnell & Co.'s Noblesse Pomade, elegantly perfumed, and highly recommended for beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair.

La Noblesse Soap—esteemed for its unequalled perfume and fine emollient qualities.

John Gosnell & Co.'s Violet and Millefleur Nursery Powder is guaranteed pure. No nursery should be without it. Sold in boxes at 6d, in tins 1s each.

John Gosnell & Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s 6d each.

Instantaneous Hair Dye: certain to produce any shade Brown or Black, of good natural colour. It cannot possibly injure the hair, has no disagreeable odour, and is easily applied.

John Gosnell & Co.'s Patent Trichosaton, or newly invented Hair Brush, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accompanies the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

The Patent Mechanical Chair for Brushing Hair by Machinery. For Prospectus and particulars, apply to the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Perfumers by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., RED BULL WHARF, 93 UPPER THAMES STREET, late of 12 Three King Court, Lombard Street.

"THE" SAUCE. Prepared by Alexander Southwood Stocker, from a recipe by his Cousin, the late Dr Southwood Smith, thirty-five years Physician to the London Fever Hospital; Father of Sanitary Reform, Medical Member of the first General Board of Health; Author of the first work on Fever in any age or country, the Philosophy of Health, &c.

Delicious with every known dish. Its habitual use increases the appetite and promotes digestion. It is much esteemed for its digestive properties.

As an assurance of its purity and salutary properties, it is only necessary to point out the name of the celebrated and philanthropic Physician from whose prescription it is compounded. The entire life of that distinguished man was spent in promoting the health of his fellow-creatures, and his death, to December, 1861, was mourned as a national loss.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Crosse & Blackwell, Jordan, Nephew and Co., Lambs Conduit Street; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement.

Retail by Chemists, Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others throughout the Kingdom, and every part of the world.

Ask for the "The" Sauce—Special export Agents—Burgoyne, Burbridges, and Squire, 16, Colman Street, London.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE—A Medicine that cures Sea Sickness or the worst form of Bilious Headache in a few minutes; effervescing and tasteless, its constant use is especially calculated to maintain health. When mixed with water and taken during the effervescence, it immediately blends with the food, and is rapidly absorbed into the system. It vitalizes and supplies the blood with those saline principles that are lost, altered, or destroyed during the hot weather. In Jungle, Scarlet, Yellow, Typhus, Eruptive Fevers (or Cholera), also in several other conditions, where the vital current is poisoned by infection, and and thereby rendered unfit to support health and prolong human life, it has been found eminently beneficial; and its sustaining and purifying influence acts as a preventive to disease, as the numerous unsolicited testimonials accompanying each bottle will prove. Its portability renders it admirably adapted to the traveller, tourist, emigrant, or private family, more especially when distant from medical advice or assistance.

Sold in patent stoppered glass bottles, price 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 21s each. Special agents required and appointed in all parts of the world.

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID, for the purification of sick rooms, hospitals, workhouses, factories, prisons, crowded places, between decks of ships, fever wards, clothes and linen of sick, night-chairs, cesspools, drains, water closets, stables, dairies, larders, musty casks, tubs, &c.; bilge-water, and the holds of ships; apartments for searchers, undertakers, and jurymen, and for post-mortem examinations; for the prevention of infectious disease, canker and fungus in trees; for the disinfection of dead bodies, and for the preservation of subjects for dissection; for the extermination of bugs and other vermin.

Sir W. Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid was the only Disinfectant used at the Agricultural Hall during the Smithfield Club Cattle Show in 1866, by order of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The value of the fluid is shown by the following letter from the Secretary and Manager:

"Agricultural Hall, Islington, Jan. 1868.

"Dear Sir,—Please to send eight gallons more of your Disinfecting Fluid, as per order enclosed. Having used various Disinfecting Fluids at our many shows, I can say with confidence that none have had the instantaneous and complete effect of Sir William Burnett's, and this too without producing any nuisance like the smell of chloride of lime or carbolic acid.—I am yours faithfully,

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