The Daily News,

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

FLEET RIDING IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—It has long been ascertained by competent horsemen that the common Mexican or California horse, or, as he is commonly designed, "Mustang," is the most enduring animal in the world, and that his speed, if fairly put to the test, would astonish the advocates of "blooded stock," high feeding, and fancy training. The English and Americans from the older States, who have been brought up to the use of the infamous pig-skin saddles, double reins, martingales, short stirrups, and whips, always stoutly assert, in spite of the evidence of their own eyes, that the Spanish-American riding, with Spanish bit, comparatively heavy saddle, and long stirrup, sitting at ease and perfectly erect, with the legs straightened out at full length, as if they were walking, and mounted on under-sized horses of Arabian or Moorish descent, could not accomplish the distance, nor ride with so little fatigue as the Englishman, mounted on his high-bred, bob-tailed hay, with a little bit of pig-skin under him, a snaffle-bit in the horse's mouth, on which he pulled with both hands, and his main strength all the time forcing his horse's neck out of its natural position and thereby impeding his respiration, while he himself bobbed up and down like a demented pump-handle, rising and falling with every movement of the horse. A few years since I was talking to an old Californian, who mentioned the fact that before the cession of California to the United States, the young men of Los Angelos were compelled to go to Santa Barbara for their licence to marry. The distance was sixty-five miles by mountain trails and along the sea shore, taking the shortest cut they could make, and yet the young Caballeros made it a point of honour always to ride there and back within the 24 hours preceding their marriage, making the entire distance of 130 miles, the toughest kind of riding in a hot, dry climate, with a single horse. They would leave Los Angelos after dinner, riding at a gallop all the way, and reaching Santa Barbara before midnight, take a sleep until morning, get the licence, and ride back in the blazing sun, arriving in season for the celebration of the nuptials in the afternoon, then dance all night at the grand ball given in honour of the auspicious event. An Englishman who heard this statement remarked instantly, "Haw, well, that's all very well for Hamerica, but an Hinglishman would a done it in 'alf the time!" What more could be said.

Now it is known that the greatest feat of horsemanship ever accomplished in England was that of Mr Olbadiston, who rode 200 miles in 8 hours and 42 minutes, and he was a small man, riding large and powerful horses. No other Englishman has ever equalled this feat.

In May, 1858, Jack Powers rode 150 miles in 6 hours and 43 minutes and 34 seconds, riding California stock; and subsequently, Tom McNabb rode 200 miles in 10 hours.

About a month since a party of horsemen were discussing the question of the comparative merits of imported blooded stock and the common California mustangs and the different styles of riding, when Edward Whipple offered to bet $5,000 against $2,000 that no man could be found to ride 300 miles in 15 consecutive hours. He was at once taken up by Louis Burns and John C. Hill, who named N. H. Mowery as the man to ride. The match was all agreed upon the spot, and since then there has been constant betting going on as to the result. You will see that he must average a mile every three minutes for fifteen consecutive hours, allowing nothing for loss of time in changing horses at every second, third, or fourth mile, accidents or unaccountable delays. The general feeling was that he never could succeed, and in the betting the odds were decidedly against him. Yesterday (Sunday, Aug. 2) was fixed on for this race against time.

The race took place at Bay View Park, a few miles north of the city, over a mile track. The animals, thirty in number, selected by Mr Mowery, were the common California mustangs and half-breeds, none of them full-size, but all formed of the indomitable pluck and life which belongs to the descendants of the gallant fleets which were ridden into Spain by the fiery followers of Musa and Taric, when at the bidding of the Commander of the Faithful, the conquerors of Africa poured into Europe, there to spread the knowledge of the true God and the law of the Koran.

Mr Mowery is an old Californian, apparently of about the middle age, weighs 160 pounds, and rode with a heavy Mexican-California saddle, Spanish bit, and free rein.

At twenty minutes to 5 in the morning he sprang into the saddle and rode the first horse four times around the track—that is to say four miles—at a dead run. Attendants stood ready at the stand to saddle and bring out the fresh horses as he beckoned for them in coming around; and changed animals rapidly, riding none of them three miles after the first, and a few of them more than two. The Mexican dodge of "rushing" was constantly resorted to. An attendant would ride one-fourth or one-third of the way down the track to meet him as he came in wheeling his horse, ride back just behind him yelling *vanmos! vanmos! whoop-ah vanmos!* and swinging his hat as if frantic. This would start the flagging animal into redoubled exertions, and he would come in fairly flying. A single sharp pull on the Spanish bit would stop the animal in a second, and in two or three more the rider would be on a fresh animal and off again. Sometimes the mile or two miles would be ridden one way around the track, sometimes the other, in order to relieve the rider by change as far as practicable. Early in the morning the race track was crowded with people, and before 2 p. m. the jam was immense. Up to 12 a. m. the rider refused all assistance in mounting and remounting, but after that his attendants would occasionally give him a lift, apparently not so much because he required it as for fear that he might do so before the race was over. At the end of two hundred miles a rest was taken, and a placard was displayed from the judge's stand that the two hundred miles had been accomplished in eight hours, two minutes and forty-eight seconds—thus beating by forty minutes the time made by Mr Osbaldiston, with race horses in England. Then the start was made on the third hundred miles. Mr Mowery having had a bath and otherwise refreshed himself, and appearing good for two hundred more, if required. The bets now changed, and large odds were offered on his winning, with but few takers, and those of the obstinate English bob-tail and pig-skin school. He now made a mile in 2:08, and the average speed was 2:30 throughout. There was a very heavy wind blowing across the track at this time, and the average speed must have been considerably unfavourably affected by this fact; nevertheless he "kept up his lick" amid the cheering of the crowd, never flagging for an instant. A halt was made for a second bath, and from time to time an attendant would dash a little water over Mowery's head as he rode along. At one time a friend who was at the stand ran forward and offered his own horse for a ride over the track. Mowery was on him in an instant, and rode, not only once, but three times around. As he came around the second time, the owner made a fruitless attempt to catch him, and only succeeded in catching a tail, as the rider, sitting erect as a bronze statue, dashed past. The crowd yelled with delight at this, and as Mowery came around the third time, shouted to him to "go it again," but that would have been carrying the joke too far, and he changed horses, while the officious friend led his own away amid the jeers and cheers of the spectators.

At 11 minutes to 7 p.m., just fourteen hours and nine minutes from the start, the three hundred miles was accomplished, and a perfect roar of applause broke from the multitude as the underrated horseman started "just for luck." The last mile was made in just two minutes and nine seconds, and beating anything previously accomplished in the world in this line. The judges declared the money won and announced the time.

There are 168,300 logs "stuck" in the different streams above Ottawa, owing to low water.

Complaints were made recently of irregularity and delay in the arrival of the New York mails. It appears that, as soon as the American Post-office authorities learned of the complaints, a special officer was despatched along the line to discover and remove the cause of these irregularities. This he has succeeded in doing, and the mails are now arriving all right.

Tuesday last a man named McGregor, working in the saw mill of Mr McEwen, of Arnprior, met with a horrible accident. While employed in the vicinity of some of the machinery in the mill, his arm was caught someway or other by one of the shafts, tearing the limb literally from its socket. After enduring the most awful agony until next day, he was relieved from his sufferings by the hand of death.

The order issued by the New Jersey State Agricultural Society has been so far modified as to permit the importation of cattle from Missouri, Illinois and Texas, on the same conditions that apply to cattle from other States, the bringing of diseased cattle into the state being strictly forbidden.

Professor Gamgee affirms that one-fifth of the common meat of Great Britain—beef, veal, mutton and lamb—is diseased, while Prof. Gerlach states that in Berlin at least as much diseased as healthy meat is consumed. In New York city last year the Board of Health caused over one hundred and twenty tons of unsound meat, fish, and poultry, to be destroyed.

An English paper says that the rage for bird-singing contests is on the increase throughout the north of France and Belgium, and considerable bets change hands. The poor winged performers in this brutal amusement are first deprived of their sight by a red-hot iron passed over their eyes, and then confined in diminutive cages, in dark cellars, for fifteen days before the trial. Their removal into the fresh air and the rays of the sun causes them to give utterance to their joy in song, on which their proprietors bet—some for length of song, others for the various melodies performed.

By way of Panama we are in receipt of late news from New South Wales. Despatches from Sidney, dated July 21, say: Our criminals have been increased by the addition of an unusually barbarous outrage committed at the Ironbank diggings by a Chinaman named Ah Mow, who, on the evening of the 10th ult., entered the store of a Mr Lee and asked for some meat. His victim went to attend to his business, and in a few seconds afterwards his son, aged nine years, heard his father call for help. The boy ran to the spot and saw his father lying on the ground and the Chinaman stabbing him. He seized the murderous assailant by the tail, and then ran; the Chinaman then ran after Mr Lee's two little girls, aged five and a half years and four years, and stabbed them both. One is since dead, and there are no hopes for the recovery of the boy. An older girl ran and procured the assistance of a man named George Wheen, who, when he arrived, found Mr Lee dying, the murderer having rifled his pockets, plundered the house, and escaped.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

THE whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers,

The Montreal Tea Company,

☞ 6 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have bern pronounced to be quite pure, and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20, and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where here are express offices. In sending orders below he amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.—English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do., 55c, 60c, and 65c; Very Best Full Flavoured do., 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavoured do., 60c; Very Fine do. do., 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c; Fine, 60c; Very fine, 65c; Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.—Twankay, 50c, 55c, 60c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do., 75c, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do., $1.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:—

A YEAR'S TRIAL.

Montreal, 1868.

The Montreal Tea Company,

Gents—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, F. DENNIS.

House of Senate, Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1867.

Montreal Tea Company:

Gentlemen,—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future orders. Yours, &c., S. SKINNER.

☞ Beware of pedlars or runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

THE MONTREAL TEA COMP'Y

6 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL

July 11.

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BARRISTERS, &c., Princess Street, Kingston (opposite Daily News Office).

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Q.C.,
GEORGE LEVACK MOWAT,
GEORGE MILNES MACDONNELL.

March 15, 67.

O'Reilly & Draper,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-at-LAW Solicitors in Chancery—Chambers Nos. 7, 8, & 9, Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C. W.

JAMES O'REILLY, Q.C. | FRANK C. DRAPER.

Gildersleeve & Walkem,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Conveyancers, Notaries Public.

Richard T. Walkem,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office—Clarence Street, Kingston, C.W.

J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, L.L.B. | RICH. T. WALKEM.

W. R. Mingaye,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Kingston, C. W. Dec. 1.

Wm. B. Thibodo,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Anchor Buildings.

Wilkison & Reeve,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Napanee, C. W.

OFFICE.—South West corner of Dundas and East Streets.

WM. H. WILKISON. W. A. REEVE, M. A.
County Crown Attorney.

Issac H. Price,

LAW, CHANCERY and CONVEYANCING OFFICE,

Anchor Buildings,
Kingston, Ont.

Jan. 9.

Macdonald, Patton & Machar,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, &c.

Offices—18 Clarence St., opposite the Post Office, KINGSTON, C. W.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Q. C. | JAMES PATTON, Q.C
JOHN M. MACHAR.

Kingston, Jan'y 16.

James Agnew,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-at-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office No. 4, Anchor Buildings, Market Square, Kingston.

August 1.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.

CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1867—$2,000,000.

Funds deposited in the bands of the Goverment for the security of Policyholders.

☞ All fire risks carefully surveyed, and the rate of Premium made to correspond with the risk assumed.

JAMES SWIFT,
Agent,
St. Lawrence Wharf

Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

1866. Marine Insurance. 1866.

Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President. | E. P. DOAR, General Agent.

INCORPORATED IN 1819.

CAPITAL $3,000,000. ASSETS $4,650,938,27

HULL AND CARGO RISKS to and from Inland Ports on favourable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid in Canada Currency.

JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
July 1. St. Lawrence Wharf.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven,

D. SATTERLEE, President. | CHARLES WILSON Secretary.

CASH CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.

LAKE AND RIVER RISKS taken on hulls and cargoes at reasonable rates.

JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
July 1. St. Lawrence Wharf.

"Ætna" Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$4,833,543,39.

Losses paid in 49 years, ... $23,000,000.

THIS Company has been doing business in Canada for nearly 50 years, and during that time has secured the public confidence by the prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. it has fully complied with the laws of Canada by the deposit with the Government of Stocks to the amount 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, Feb. 4, 1868.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical).
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free ch'h)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

THESE foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years had deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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For any two of the four Reviews	7.00
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When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

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By Henry Stephens of Edinburgh and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE—$7, for the two volumes. By the post paid, $8.

John Mudie,

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August 6.

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PROFESSOR of the PIANO & THOROUGH BASS, & CULTIVATION of the VOICE.

For terms, address MR J. REYNER'S Music Store.

Kingston, May 6.

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OF LONDON.

Agent at Kingston,
THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

Royal Assurance Company

OF

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
Agent for Kingston

Office—33, Clarence Street.
Kingston, March 20, 1862.

RELIANCE MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ETNA

Fire and Marine

INSURANCE COMPANY OF DUBLIN.

CAPITAL $2,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME 1,000,000

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Manager for Canada

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Agent for Kingston.
Office opposite Burnett House.

Dec. 20, 1867.

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ARE a safe and reliable remedy in all diseases of the *Stomach, Liver* and *Bowels*. They are not *Quack* Medicines puffed up by high sounding testimonials from imaginary people, but are the result of forty years experience of a first-class physician, and their extraordinary success is due to the fact that they answer exactly their name. The formula from which they are prepared, is based on sound, scientific principles, and has received the unqualified approbation of the *medical profession*. They do not profess to be a cure-all, but for all diseases arising from any derangement of the *Stomach, Liver* and *Bowels*, they furnish an effectual remedy. We have in our possession, over one hundred testimonials from physicians who have used them in their practice and highly approve of them, among which are the following:

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IS A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism or Lameness of any kind, Swelling of the Joints, Sore Throat, Cold in the Head and Diphtheria, Burns or Frost Bites, Scratches on horses, &c.' &c.,

JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID.

Is an internal as well as an external remedy, and is the only one that *always* gives entire satisfaction, and all who once use it will never consent to change it for any other.

We have not space to enumerate the virtues accorded to it by thousands who have used it, and voluntarily testify to its merits. Buy a bottle and satisfy yourself that it is the best remedy ever offered.

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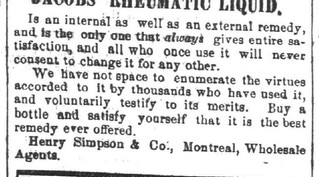

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It is the cheapest as well as the best, being only 25 cents for a large bottle. Buy it, try it, you'll like it and recommend it to your friends.

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THE North half of Lot No. 4, in the 4th concession of the Township of Kingston, containing One Hundred Acres (part of which is under tillage), with a Frame Dwelling House thereon. The farm is only seven miles from the city, and is close to the Portland macadamized road. Inquire at the Daily News office, Kingston.

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THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, invented by R. Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century. It is largely employed by the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in hospital and private practice in all parts of the world. It has effects peculiar to itself, and which are essentially different to those produced by the various compounds bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but have no pretence to possessing its virtues. It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, allays the irritation of fever, soothes the system under exhausting diseases, and gives sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates. It continues to hold its unshaken position in the estimation of the Profession as the best, most reliable, and cheapest preparation. Eminent and scientific Physicians made affidavits that they have tested its effects in careful comparison with those of "DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and deposed to the facts that they found it a more certain and reliable preparation, and greatly preferred "FREEMANS."

Earl Russell communicated to the Royal College of Physicians and to Mr Freeman, that in Manilla the only remedy of any use in Cholera was Chlorodine.

The Medical Times and Gazette, January 18th, 1866, states, "It has an immense sale amongst the public, and is prescribed by scores of Orthodox Medical Practitioners, and, of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Manufactured by the Inventor, Richard Freeman, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S.

The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp (outside each Bottle), "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE."

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.

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Washing the hair and darkening its colour when turning grey.

Enhancing the purifying and invigorating effects of baths and tubs.

Dressing poisoned wounds and destroying animal virus.

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.

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 result being, 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.

LEA AND PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. This delicious Condiment, pronounced by connoisseurs "The only good sauce," is prepared solely by Lea and Perrins. The Public are respectly cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that Lea and Perrins' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

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THE

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INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY

NOTICE.

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Fine Breakfast Tea, Strong, Pure, and Fine Flavoured, Black, Green, or Mixed.....70 cents
The Finest that can be procured .....

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August 20. Mr E. H. PARKER Kingston.

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Parliamentary and Patent Agent,

Ottawa.

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REFERENCES:

HON. A. CAMPBELL, Kingston.
RICHARD JUSON, Esq., Hamilton,
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July 1st, 1867.

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DR. DE JONGH'S Oil is convincingly proved by an overwhelming weight of medical testimony, and by the practical test of successful experience for twenty years in all parts of the world, to be, beyond all question, the purest, the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, the most economical of all kinds.

Hence the universal celebrity of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and the unparalleled demand for this universal preparation.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR HENRY MARSH, BART., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst a much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness."—(Extract from "Consumption: its Early and Remediable Stages.")

DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex.

"I consider that the parity of this oil is secured in its preparation, by the personal attention of so good a chemist and intelligent a physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the oil with which I am acquainted. Hence, I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medical efficacy."

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"In all cases I have found Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholate compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable. It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that this oil has great therapeutic power; and from my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

DR. BARLOW, F.R.S., Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital.

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DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of the "Spas of Germany."

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VOLUME XVII.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

THE BLACK DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH.

The Charleston *News* of August 15th says:—We are glad to see from our exchanges in the various Southern States that the freedmen are at last awake to the folly of trusting the pack of shiftless and unprincipled adventurers who have heretofore been their party leaders. Coloured Democratic Clubs are being formed in all sections of the country; addresses from intelligent coloured Democrats are scattered abroad, and the negro is at last finding out that his best friend is the white man with whom he has been brought up, and with whose interests he must in the future be identified. In Charleston, though little has been done publicly, the coloured Democratic clubs are in a flourishing condition. At least one thousand coloured Democrats may now be counted on. They are respectable men, and have joined the Democratic party from a conviction that Radicalism is leading the road to ruin. Altogether, the movement shows encouraging elements of strength and prosperity. Throughout the land the change of sentiment among the coloured men is even more decided. There is hardly a district in the State that does not boast of one or more Democratic clubs, and disaffected members of the Union leagues are daily coming over.

In Virginia there is a great reaction of sentiment among the coloured people in favour of their former masters.

Norton McNeel, a highly respectable coloured man, of Salisbury, North Carolina, is out in a card severing his connection with the Radical party, declaring for Seymour and Blair, and advising his friends to do likewise."

The negroes of Hopwell, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, have formed a Democratic club.

The Tarboro' (North Carolina) *Southerner* says that Sandy Long, of Halifax, and Robinson, both coloured men, and recently appointed magistrates in the respective counties by the man "who writes himself Governor," have thrown the appointment back in his face with disgust.

At a large Democratic meeting at Harrison, Georgia, on the 8th, which was addressed by several noted Southern spe