The Daily News,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT 18

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

ABYSSINIAN TORTURES.

Henry Blanc's narrative of his captivity in Abyssinia has been published. On the cover of Dr Blanc's book is a representation of the chains we giving about every [illegible] which were for about a year and a quarter. The way in which these were fixed is thus described.

"I was made to sit down on the ground, pick up my trousers, and place my right ankle on a large stone that had been brought for the purpose. One of the feelings was from the forging a wedge of iron eighteen inches above the ankle, and hammered down upon the [illegible] and through the middle [illegible] which we hammered down. It was not quite [illegible] but it was long against the bone, causing most acute pain. It was a [illegible] minutes to fix on properly [illegible] was then down and [illegible] introduced [illegible] the desk, and [illegible] overlapped [illegible] Exposition was [illegible] smashing my leg to [illegible] the operation was nearly [illegible] I had to [illegible] powers, all this [illegible] the entire sensation [illegible] and chisel.

The operation of taking off the fetter was nearly if not quite, as bad. And when [illegible] they had been removed, the sensation [illegible]

"A week was entirely lost. Our legs were swollen to twice their natural size, and [illegible] we staggered about very much like drunken men. If we made a false step in our way, we invariably fell upon the foot in a ridiculous fashion. For days the limb was painful, and for the slightest section was followed by great fatigue."

HORRIBLE TRAFFIC IN HUMAN HAIR

Some horrible disclosures relative to the trade in human hair are made by M Pierre Veron in a Paris paper, from which we extract the following:—"Long hair now costs as much as 110f. a pound, short hair ranges between 15f. and 35f. One of the principal dealers in human tresses occupies a house five storeys high entirely to himself, and last year he did business to the extent of 1,233,000. The capillary razzias executed among the peasantry no longer sufficed to meet the enormous demand. The hair of dead persons, cut off the corpses in the hospitals, is a great help, but still insufficient. So importations from abroad are had recourse to. Certain German provinces specially supply fair hair. Black hair is to be found in South America, whence whole cargoes of it come, while to North America we export immense quantities of hair made up into head-dresses. The darkest hair is the completely white. Of a certain length it is hardly to be found, so the chemist thought of seeking means of taking the colour out of hair. He has got as far as making grey, but the true white has yet to be discovered." A few days ago we recorded the arrival at Havre of a shipload of human hair from Mexico, in such a filthy condition that the harbour authorities had to order the removal of the vessel to prevent its cargo breeding a pestilence; and the exposure of the gregarious nastiness was sufficient proof that mere filthiness is not enough to prevent the votaries of fashion from persisting in making themselves ridiculous; but the knowledge that the false head-dress of a sensitive lady may have been cut from a fever-stricken corpse, and may communicate to the wearer a most loathsome disease, will, it is to be hoped, do something towards checking the increase of a disgusting trade, and help to abolish the wearing of the hideous, contagion-bearing chignons.

THE VIENNA POISONING CASE.

We recorded, a short time ago, the fact of a mother in Vienna having destroyed herself and three children, and her mother, in the madness of despair produced by poverty. The following details are now given:—Augusta Kaiser, the widow of a railway employee, finding herself without means and in danger of being turned out of her home, collected around her her mother, Catherine Gutmale, and her four children, the eldest of whom was nine years, and the youngest four years of age. She said to them, "We must one day die; is it not better that we should all die together, and put an end at once to our wretched existence?" All assented except Albin, the youngest. She then prepared some tea, in which she mixed prussic acid. She poured it out, and all drank except the child of four years, who obstinately refused to drink. About eight o'clock the neighbours heard his loud and prolonged sobs, and they knocked at the door. The poor child opened it, and the following spectacle presented itself:—The dead bodies of the widow Kaiser and her son Gustave were [illegible] the door; Rodolph was dead in his bed, the grandmother lay lifeless on the carpet, and at her feet was a little girl breathing but from whom life soon passed away together. Amongst the neighbours who were attracted to the spot was the sculptor, Karl Nowarn, who said that he would take charge of Albin. Two letters were found in the chamber. One explained the reason which led to this terrible deed of despair; the other was an application to a female friend for a few florins, with a request that, if they were to be of any use, they must be sent at once. This letter, however, was never sent. The event has produced a deep impression in Vienna.

Professor Horsman is one of the best violinists in Paris. At a concert in Fontainebleau recently he played Jacques Offenbach played a duet, which pleased the Empress so much that she added to the good benefactor of Paris—M Haussmann (you remember she'll get the better of you, I shall slip on you my *ministre de chapelle*.)

An experiment is now being made in Australia, the results of which, if satisfactory, will have a very important influence on the world. It is to attempt the transportation of fresh meat to England, preserved by a chemical process from decay. Mutton is selling in Melbourne for one and two pence a pound, while in London it costs nearly a shilling. In South America, and also in Texas, beef can be obtained at a very cheap cost, and if means of preservation are discovered, all the markets of the world might be supplied. The proposed plan for keeping the meat fresh is said to be adapted from a late discovery of Professor Faraday's, and consists in freezing it by evaporation. No exact description of the process has been yet given, but its feasibility may be judged from the fact that the sheep raisers in Australia have subscribed £10,000 to carry on the experiment with, and 800 tons of meat have been shipped to England on trial.

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BARRISTERS, &c., Princess Street, Kingston (opposite Daily News Office)
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GEORGE IRVING MOWAT,
GEORGE MILNES MACDONNELL.
March 13 '67

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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—Next door West of Dalgleish and Ross' Store.
WM. B. WILKINSON. W. A. REEVE, M.A.
Napanee, C.W., 1st January.

Isaac H. Price,
LAW CHANCERY and CONVEYANCING OFFICE,
Anchor Buildings,
Kingston, Oct
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, July 16

James Agnew,
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-at-LAW, Conveyancer &c. Office No. 5, 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 hands of the Government 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

RELIANCE MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ETNA
Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY OF DUBLIN
CAPITAL ... $2,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME ... 1,000,000
T. W. GRIFFITH,
Manager for Canada
F. HOOPER,
Agent for Kingston,
Office opposite Burnett House
Dec. 20, 1867.

TWO CHEAP LITTLE MONTHLIES.
THE CHILD'S COMPANION AND JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR, 30 cents a year, or Four Copies and upwards at 25 cents each.
THE BIBLE CLASS AND YOUTH'S MAGAZINE, published by the London Sunday-School Union. 30 cents a year, or Four Copies and upwards at 25 cents each.
All the Numbers from January on, hand.
JOHN HENDERSON,
Princess Street.

CHEAP MUSIC.
BOND STREET.
A MAGAZINE of New and Copyright MUSIC, issued Monthly in neatly got up coloured wrappers. Price $2.50 per Annum.
Six Numbers now ready at
HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,
PRINCESS STREET.
July 4.

W. C. McDONALD,
MANUFACTURER OF FINE
TOBACCOS,

M'GORMAN, Boat-builder, Simcoe-street, Ontario. A good assortment of SKIFFS always on hand. Boats for hire. Work done for parties at a distance must be paid for before leaving the shop.
March 9, 1868.

ART OF ADVERTISING.—Horace Greeley, of New York, says:—The most successful business men in this city are those who have advertised liberally and constantly. A small advertisement constantly appearing is better than a display column occasionally.

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 note.—*Daily Palladium.*

TO A YOUNG MERCHANT.—When you pay more for the rent of your business house than for advertising your business, you are pursuing a false policy. If you can do business, let it be known."—FRANKLIN.

BILL HEADS and other kinds of JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and despatch at the Daily News office, Princess Street.

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August 6

OFFICE REMOVED TO KING STREET NEARLY OPPOSITE THE CITY BOOK STORE.
Joseph Bawden,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., 38 King street, Kingston.

Signor Carlo Mora,
PROFESSOR of the PIANO & THOROUGH BASS, & CULTIVATION of the VOICE.
For terms, address MR J. REYNER'S Music Store
Kingston, May 6

J. R. Smith, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., PORTLAND, Residence Harrowsmith

Phœnix Fire Assurance Company
OF LONDON.
Agent at Kingston,
THOS KIRKPATRICK.

Royal Assurance Company
OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
AXAXWELL W. STRANGE,
Agent for Kingston
Office—32, Clarence Street
Kingston, March 20, 1862

1866. **Marine Insurance.** 1866.
Etna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President | E. P. DORR, General Agent.
INCORPORATED IN 1819.
CAPITAL $3,000,000. ASSETS $4,050,938,27
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.
P. SATERLEE, President. | CHARLES WILSON, Secretary.
CASH CAPITAL ... ... $1,000,000.
LAKE AND RIVER RISKS taken on hulls and cargoes at reasonable rates.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
June 1. St. Lawrence Wharf.

"Etna" 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.

DR COLBY'S ANTI-COSTIVE & TONIC PILLS.
SUGAR-COATED
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:
J. H. GIBSON, M. D., Dunham, C. E.
C. E. COTTON, M. D., Cowansville.
CHARLES BROWN, M.D., Cowansville.
S. S. FOSTER, M. D. Broome.
J. C. BUTLER, M. D., Waterloo.
JOHN ERSKINE, M.D., Waterloo.
NORMAN CLEVELAND, M. D., Barnston.
N. JENKS, M. D. Barnston.
C. W. COWLES, M. D. Stanstead.
JOHN MEIGS, M. D., Stanstead.
JOSEPH BREADON, M. D., Surgeon, R N.
BENJAMIN DAMON, M D., Coaticook.
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JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID.
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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HUNT'S EMPIRE HAIR GLOSS.
THE BEST Tonic Hair Dressing ever discovered. It effectually cleanses the scalp, prevents the Hair from falling off or turning prematurely gray, and when the follicles and glands are not destroyed, will produce a new and luxuriant growth of hair where it has already disappeared.
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.
Henry Simpson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

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 "FREEMAN'S."
Prof Ricord communicated to the Royal College of Physicians and to Mr Freeman, that in Marylebone 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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Preserving and restoring the freshness of cut flowers kept in water.
Destroying the blight of the potato 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.
Dressing poisoned wounds and destroying animal virus.
Treating the infectious diseases of cattle, horses, dogs, &c.
One gallon makes 200 to 800 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 Ozonised" 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 respectfully 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.
Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c.-&c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
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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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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 unrivalled preparation.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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"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."
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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 purity 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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Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Analyst to the City of London.
"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 cholaic 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.
"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."
DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale oil."
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VOLUME XVII.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

SEE LAST PAGE.

BERMUDA FLOATING DOCK.

The abortive attempt was made on Wednesday to launch this gigantic erection, the structure intended to float that has been built since the days of the Great [illegible]. No effort was sufficient to move the enormous mass. All sorts of temporaries were adopted, but in vain. It is most paradoxical to speak of the launch of a dock. That, however, was the attempt made on Wednesday. Our ironclad navies require almost constant docking, more especially when in warm latitudes, where the grass grows upon their sides and keels to a length of six or eight feet. This of course tells fatally upon their speed. In a rider way, None of our colonial navies will take in great ironclads like the Prince of Minotaur, and, indeed, we have not yet at home which will suffice for the extensive requirements. Floating docks have, therefore, been constructed for the special accommodation, and the first one, which is called the Bermuda, and is for the Bermudas, was now attempted to be launched. There are some vague words to what floating dry docks are. A few words will suffice to explain their use and structure. They are simply iron floats in a horseshoe, or rather U, form. They are built of iron, the inner and outer skin being at great distances apart, and the space between them being divided into water compartments. These compartments, when filled with water, allow the dock to sink so low that any vessel, whether an ironclad or a line-of-battle ship can be placed upon it, and when the dock is pumped out and air let in, both dock and vessel rise above the level of the water, the former supporting the latter quite dry, and ready for any repairs, or for a new keel. The dock attempted to be launched, or rather launched, was of its kind peculiar. It was built on Mr Campbell's plan, and at its works near Silvertown, under the inspection of Colonel [illegible] R.E. The size of it seems even greater than the bulk of The Great Eastern, so great is its height and width. It is like a large vessel with its bows and stern cut off. Its length is 384 feet, its breadth 125 feet, its breadth for dock accommodation 75 feet, and its height 75 feet. A thousand men have been at work on it for two years, and more than three million rivets have been driven. The whole weight of the dock, with its ballast and water in, is 9,000 tons, and it is equal to carrying nearly 12,000 tons. Every vessel [illegible], except the Great Eastern, could go into this dock easily. The sides of the flat mass are built exactly parallel, but at the extreme ends, where they rise a little to assist the whole structure being easily towed. The whole is formed of two complete wrought-iron skins, each 20 feet apart. The space between these two shells of iron is divided by a water-tight bulkhead, and this again is sub-divided into compartments running fore and aft. The most of these sub-divisions is called the "load" chamber, the second the "[illegible]" chamber, and the third the "air" chamber. When it is required to dock a vessel the first operation is to pump the chambers full. For this purpose the dock is fitted with eight 10-horse power engines, which can easily in the aggregate be worked up to more than 200-horse power. It takes eight hours, however, to fill the chambers, and this is enough to sink the mass below the level of the water and the air chambers. Valves in the skin can then be opened and the water admitted into the balance chambers to sink the dock low enough to be floated over it. The ends are then filled with the usual caissons, and the water is pumped out of the great shell, and, of course, as this is done, it rises with the