The Daily News,

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

THE PARCEL POST OFFICE.

Mr Chadwick, to whose suggestion the addition of the working of telegraphs to the business of the post office is partly due, has come forward to urge another addition to the business of the department. Besides forwarding our letters and telegraphic messages, the post office, he thinks, might take charge of small parcels, accommodating the public in this as in other matters by low and uniform charges, irrespective of distance. This suggestion has been made at various times, more or less effectively; but in a recent letter published in the *Journal* of the Society of Arts, Mr Chadwick fully sets forth his reasons, and describes how the plan might work. The question deserves some attention, and perhaps has a chance of getting it at the present time, when the post office is undertaking new duties and people are awake to the principles on which it does so. The tenor of the argument for a parcel post office is manifestly the same as that for the postal working of the telegraphs. "The public," says Mr Chadwick, "having an establishment for the collection and distribution of letters of some twelve thousand postal stations, and of twenty-five thousand persons, has the right, and ought, for economy, to utilise that great establishment for the collection and distribution of any other matter within its capacity." This was exactly what was said for the telegraph. The machinery of the post office enabled it to supply facilities for the collection and distribution of telegraphic messages with which private telegraph companies could not compete. And the argument that the existing work of the post office will be better done by increasing its functions, especially of a similar kind, is also applicable here. Mr Scammon insisted very strongly on the superiority of the class who could be got to act as postmasters in country districts, with every addition to their duties and consequent addition to their pay. The only questions are whether the conveyance of parcels will be an analogous duty, and whether there is sufficient promise of public advantage. But on both points we think there can be no doubt. The book and pattern post is already a species of parcel post, and the proposal is only to extend to all articles the facilities granted to a few, with the farther facility of a still lower charge. People who are partial to the extreme doctrine of private enterprise assert that the post office goes too far in carrying parcels even as it now does; but on general principles there is no reason for carrying letters or telegraphic messages which does not apply to parcels. The intake change of small articles is a part of those "communications" which promote the comfort and convenience and welfare of society; and the book post practically demonstrates that no other agency for their collection and distribution is so effective or convenient as a postal establishment. The case is just one where a national agency may intervene to equalize facilities throughout the country, performing in many cases more service than private persons could, and in no cases, or at least very few, performing less. It might be a practical difficulty in establishing the parcel post, though Mr Chadwick does not allude to it, that certain private businesses will be interfered with. Railways carry parcels, and there are parcel companies, but the post office will beat them all out of the field. At the worst, however, this would only give a claim for compensation, though in strict right, in a country where the principle is unlimited competition, there ought to be no compensation merely because the Government, that is the whole community, becomes a competitor in a particular business. It cannot be urged, at all events, that railways have encouraged traffic as to entitle them to complain of threatened rivalry. The uniform tariff proposed by Mr Chadwick is two pence per pound—a half penny per pound—and this, as a rule, will be cheaper than any parcel tariff in existence. It is half the present tariff by book post. If the thing can be worked so as not to cause loss to the department—and we believe the opinion of the post office authorities is that it can—the advantage to the public is apparent. The wants that will be supplied, the small conveniences furnished, which taken altogether amount to a great deal, will be infinite. Mr Chadwick says: "A son in place in London sends to his mother by postage, stamps or money order, a portion of his wages, and she in return might send him some piece of her own work—a pair of stockings, or some socks, or a comforter"—some small thing which would not bear the expense of the pattern post. But there are multitudes of other transactions between town residents and the country. Every person in the country may order, from the metropolis, or from towns, on his own account, articles which it would not pay to get sent as parcels or patterns under existing circumstances. Those especially whose business is in the metropolis, and who live in one of the cities more or less distant, which are virtually a part of it, will have a carrier to their hand in the post office with which no existing agency can compete. The book post has done much already to cut up the provincial book trade, but not without advantage to the buyers of books, and similar results will follow the extension of similar or greater privileges to other articles. There are two practical difficulties which will be urged. A halfpenny parcel rate can hardly fail to interfere with the postal revenue; every letter will be called a parcel, and possibly it may be expedient to make the minimum charge a penny, except in the case of printed matter sent in an open cover, about which there can be no mistake that it is not a written letter. This would allow a halfpenny charge for circulars, and remove some grievances that is undoubtedly felt in consequence of the present postal monopoly. But these are matters of detail, and a regulation as to the mode of making up parcels may suffice to prevent evasion. The other particular objection is—and railway companies say this already of the book and pattern post—that the postoffice will be overwhelmed with work, and letters will be delayed that parcels may be delivered. But this again is a matter of regulation and detail. The public should rather gain even as to their letters by the increase of mails and deliveries as the business of the post office increases. Altogether, we believe there is no good theoretical or practical objection to a parcel post on the plan proposed, which we trust will soon be carried. The advantage to be derived may be less than from the state working of the telegraphs, but it is great enough to authorize a little agitation on the part of the public which is to gain. The Government and the post office authorities are not likely to be remiss if public opinion supports them.—*London Economist.*

Gold-mining speculations are multiplying very rapidly in Nova Scotia. The Lieutenant Governor of that province has just assented to the acts of incorporation of twenty-eight new companies.

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BARRISTERS, &c., Princess Street, Kingston (opposite Daily News Office).
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Q.C.,
GEORGE LEVACK MOWAT,
GEORGE MILNES MACDONELL.
March 15, 67.

O'Reilly & Draper,

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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.

Isaac 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 bank 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.

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 $3,50 per Annum.
Six Numbers now ready at

HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,
PRINCESS STREET.
July 4.

M. O'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 not.—*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.

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August 6.

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Joseph Bawden,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., 33 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 Harlowsmith.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Company
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.

1866. **Marine Insurance.** 1866.

Ætna 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.

D. 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,
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.

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.
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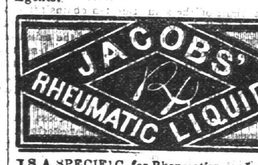
C. E. COTTON, M. D., Cowansville.
CHARLES BROWN, M.D., Cowansville.
S. S. FOSTER, M. D. Broome.
J. C. BUTLER, M. D., Waterloo.
JOHN ERSKINE, M.D., Waterloo.
NORMAN CLEVELAND, M. D., Barnston.
N. JENKS, M. D. Barnston.
C. W. COWLES, M. D. Stanstead.
JOHN MEIGS, M. D., Stanstead.
JOSEPH BREADON, M. D., Surgeon, R. N.
BENJAMIN DAMON, M. D., Coaticook.
LEMUEL RICHMOND, M.D., Derby Line.
WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., Boston.
R. D. MUSSY, M. D., Boston.
F. J. AUSTIN, M.D., Sherbrooke.
E. D. WORTHINGTON, M. D., Sherbrooke.
Henry Simpson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.



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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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PHOTOGRAPHS may be tinted; dilute the dye with water; a bottle of Magenta to a pint of water &c.
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CONFECTIONERS will find Magenta, Violet Orange and Pink useful colours.
GELATINES and GLUES are successfully coloured with these dyes.
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BLENDING some of the dyes in the bath will produce an infinity of shade, according to taste.

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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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WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The terrible earthquake which has just devastated Southern Peru, and a large part of the State of Ecuador, must be classed among the most terrible convulsions of the kind even known, and the destruction of life and property attending it is not exceeded by that of any similar catastrophe on the American continent—at least since the period of the discovery of America—with the exception of the ruin which was wrought in February, 1797, when the whole country between Santa Fe and Panama was destroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 people buried in an instant. Of modern earthquakes, the present one is surpassed in its destructive effects by only two besides that just mentioned—the earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755, when 60,000 persons are believed to have perished in the short space of six minutes—and that of Calabria, at the end of the last century, when 40,000 were destroyed. The earthquake in the kingdom of Naples, in 1857, was attended with the loss, it is estimated, of fully 30,000 lives. In the number of towns which have ceased to exist, both in Peru and Ecuador, we are reminded of the earthquake in the island of Java, in 1772, when forty villages, with all their inhabitants, were overwhelmed in one common ruin; and the striking fact that in Ecuador, where the town of Riobamba stood previous to the earthquake, there is now a lake, brings to recollection the destruction by an earthquake in the city of Port Royal, Jamaica, which instantaneously sank, with the greater part of the buildings, beneath the waves.

Earthquakes of tremendous violence, working awful destruction, have been of frequent occurrence in South and Central America. In October, 1746, Lima and Callao were demolished, and 18,000 persons buried in the ruins; in April, 1755, the city of Quito was destroyed; in July, 1773, Guatemala, with 3,000 of its inhabitants, was swallowed up; in February, 1797, occurred the terrible earthquake above alluded to; in March, 1812, the city of Caracoas, the capital of Venezuela, was reduced, with all its splendid churches, to a heap of ruins, beneath which 12,000 of the inhabitants were crushed to death; on the 2nd April, 1831, Valparaiso was violently shaken, and more than 400 houses destroyed; in April, 1834, St. Salvador was destroyed; in June, 1839, the Valley of Mexico was convulsed, and property to the value of several millions of dollars destroyed; in March, 1843, Quito in Equador suffered terribly, about 40 persons having been killed, and an immense amount of property destroyed; in March, 1861, the greater part of the city of Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, was overthrown, and many lives lost, and in December, 1862, 450 houses and 14 churches were destroyed in Venezuela. Towards the end of last year severe shocks were experienced in Central America, but they were unattended with any great or serious character. The West Indies have also from time to time been terribly visited with these awful visit