The Daily News,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6

AN ANCIENT LADY'S EARRINGS

The Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, England, and other antiquaries, have lately been engaged in opening one of the graves of ancient Britons on the Yorkshire Wolds. Close by, on a bed of flint, covering the remains of a warrior, which has four bronze daggers by his side, was a female skeleton, united to the first by a passage of ancient British beads. This last contained the remains of a woman. Fastening the temporal bones to the skull were two earrings of gold, very elegantly constructed, one on each side. They were in perfect preservation, and had been made thus: A piece of gold wire had been bent into the form of an oval, having a circular edge, the wire being bent round in to a pin. This oval was then filled up with the lobe of the ear, and the pin passed through it back and fastened in the hair. When once attached, these earrings must have remained permanently fixed. Behind the head, on the left side, were two flints, and under the body were fragments of wood, as if it had been placed on hurdles, and then strewed with charcoal. The unburnt skeletons lying within twin graves presented a very curious spectacle. It was generally agreed that the burials were those of man and wife. In the materials of the mound was a very large number of flint chippings among them being five arrowheads, and humflint, a drink, and a flint for ceremonial use. Charcoal was found throughout the house, but there were very few potsherds.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE—The Royal Commission appointed to report upon the recommendations of the Paris Conference have terminated their labours and signed a report. The commissioners consider that the adoption of the proposal of the Paris Conference of making the value of the pound to that of 25 francs would facilitate the computation of sums stated in large coins, but that the difficulty would remain of comparing sums expressed in money in England, in continental France, or in coins in the United States, and it is seldom that statement of prices or statistical returns do not concern sums expressed in these small denominations. The reduction of the value of the pound would be beneficial in existing obligations, and would cause many and serious difficulties; while, if at any future time a more complete assimilation of coins should be determined upon, a further change would be required in many respects more difficult of application. The measure is, after all, only a partial assimilation, and, although advocated by some witnesses as good in itself, and as a step to further assimilation, the objects sought for by the witnesses connected with the trade and with the scientific bodies of this country would not be fully attained by anything less than a complete assimilation of the currencies of different countries. Several witnesses who took this view deprecated any change, unless a complete assimilation of currency of money of account as well as of coins were made, and it is a serious objection that by this step all the admitted evils of the change in the value of the pound would be incurred, while the advantages by which it is anticipated that those evils would be compensated would not be attained. Upon full consideration of all these circumstances, we do not recommend that this country should merely adopt a gold coin of the value of 25f. to be substituted for the sovereign. We have felt it to be our duty to state the grounds on which, with a view to the general interest of the commerce of the world, the English sovereign and pound might form a convenient basis for an international currency. The consideration of such a question, however, leads to one of the most important character namely, that of a complete assimilation of the currencies of at least the principal commercial countries. We entertain no doubt that a uniform system of coins, bringing into harmony the various standards of value and moneys of account, alike in their higher denominations and their lower subdivisions, as well as a uniform system of weights and measures, would be productive of great general advantage. The latter proposal, however, is not referred to us; and we will only say, therefore, that we do not consider it necessary that any measures for the assimilation of the currencies of the principal countries of the world should be postponed until steps are also taken for the assimilation of weights and measures. We are not insensible of the many and serious difficulties which must attend any attempt to effect a general assimilation of the currencies of different countries. Under any circumstances great inconveniences must be encountered by many if not by all the countries joining in any monetary convention for such purpose, but the arrangement is one in which all commercial countries are interested, and none more deeply than our own. It would obviously conduce to a probable agreement that the burden of inconvenience should not press very unequally on any of them. What should be the common basis of their currencies, what international coin should be adopted, what proportion of alloy it should contain, what should be its subdivisions or multiples, are all matters on which an agreement must be arrived at before any assimilation can be attained. On all these points widely different opinions may be held in different countries, and on the determination of them depends the degree of inconvenience to be sustained by each country. To what extent of inconvenience any country may be willing to submit for the sake of establishing a common international system of currency can only be ascertained by communication with the Government of each country. It is obvious that before any agreement can be concluded very difficult and complicated questions will have to be settled; concessions will have to be made on one part and on the other, and it will also be an important matter for consideration how far an agreement may be facilitated by making the changes which are necessary bear on any country as lightly as is consistent with the attainment of the common object. The assembling of some general international conference on the subject seems to have been looked forward to by many members of the Conference at Paris, and we are disposed to think that all the various questions might be best considered, the various interests of different countries discussed, and their conflicting views reconciled by authorized representatives of the different countries meeting in such a conference." The commissioners estimate that if the 25-franc piece is recognized as the international coin the expense of fabricating it will be about £150,000, the calculation being based on the supposed fact that there are now a hundred million sovereigns in circulation. Among the witnesses examined by the commissioners was Professor Jevons, of Owens College.

Dr. Y——, a fashionable physician of Paris, whose love of fees is as proverbial as the clinging affection of his patients for napoleons d'or, recently paid a visit to the Duc de X——. The Duc gave him a napoleon. Dr. Y—— prefers two; so, going out, he dropped the one on the floor. The Duc helped to look for it. The doctor picked it up, but continued his search. "I thought you'd got it," said the Duc; "what are you searching for now?" "Oh," replied the doctor, "I'm looking for the other!"

NAPOLEON'S BANK BOOK.

A correspondent of the Milan *Pungolo* communicates to that paper some interesting facts concerning the private fortune of the Imperial family of France:—

"Latterly," he says, "a great many persons have asked what would be the pecuniary condition of the Bonaparte family in case a popular *coup d'état* would overthrow the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. From what I have heard on this subject, it seems to me by no means certain that the fate of the fugitive Imperial family would be an enviable one. The Emperor, it is no secret, was overwhelmed with debts at the time of the *coup d'état*. Those debts have of course been honoured since that time, and his Majesty has had a very large income; but large as his revenue may have been, his expenses have been still larger, and besides a few houses and villas which have been bought for him abroad, he has absolutely saved nothing; and in case of an overthrow, the richest none of those houses, except the one bought recently in London, would be worth much. The Empress, though reputed very rich at the time of her marriage, was only moderately wealthy, and what with her spendthrift habits, and the expenses connected with her exalted position, has managed to incur more debts than she can pay, unless she curtails her expenses by two-thirds, which she will never do. Out of her Spanish estates was soldiers far back as 1852, and the other, which cannot be sold under the laws of Spain, is heavily mortgaged—one of the last debts of the Credit Mobilier. The story of her having effected an insurance on her life with a London company, for a very high sum, was a canard. The Prince Imperial has had a large income, of which a very handsome sum might have been saved but for the continual embarrassments of the civil list, which have swallowed up its surplus. Prince Napoleon is wealthy, and has added every year hundreds of thousands of francs by dint of shrewd speculations. He spends a great deal of money, but always has a surplus. His means are mostly invested very safely abroad, so that he may look forward to the *debacle* with great equanimity."

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

The manufacture of the new Atlantic telegraph, which is to be submerged between Brest and a suitable terminus on the shores of the State of New York, is progressing satisfactorily. The new cable is almost identical in construction with those which were completed in 1866, the only difference being that the diameter of the conducting copper cone is slightly greater, and the outside wires are of homogeneous Bessemer steel, galvanized, having a breaking strain of only about 1,000 lbs., while the wires outside the existing Atlantic lines have a breaking strain of only about 800 lbs. The cable will be laid in two lengths—one from Brest to St. Pierre, in deep sea, of 2,325 miles, not including slack, and the other from St. Pierre to the terminus, of 722 miles in length, not including slack. The latter section will be similar to the Persian Gulf cable, as it will have to be laid in comparatively shallow water, and its exterior wires will be protected with Bright and Clark's patent siliceous compound, which consists principally of powdered flint and pitch. The construction of the shore ends will be similar to that of the existing Atlantic lines, and will gradually become thinner until they assume the deep sea dimensions. During the summer her Majesty's ship Gannet took soundings along the proposed route, and from the results of the operations it is understood that the bottom of the ocean is nearly the same in character as the best in which the existing cables are laid, and of about the same depth. Little but mud and ooze were found along the route. In order to avoid the danger of injury from rocks and icebergs, the new line will be laid to the south of the present cables, below the southern edge of the Great Bank, so that it may be laid in deep water. Sir James Anderson, who will command the Great Eastern during the expedition organized for the submergence of the line, has made the following observations regarding the Newfoundland Banks: "By keeping in the 500 fathom line upon the Milne Bank, and around the southern edge of the Grand Trunk, there is no possibility of ice or any other agency that can be suggested injuring the cable. The northern edge of the Grand Trunk was avoided because it is uncertain at what depth the icebergs ground. They are said, upon good authority, to ground at times in 90 fathoms. It is not certain at what depth the vessels employed in the seal trade may sometimes choose to drop an anchor for the purpose of keeping in the track chosen for the proposed cables, and I am justified by my own experience in saying that the track from the southern edge of Grand Bank to St. Pierre, and thence to place of landing in America, is entirely free any danger from ice, and does not cross any anchorage resorted by the fleet of fishing vessels." The breaking strain of the new steel cable will be 7½ tons, and the strain required for submersion need not be more than 14 cwt. Even if it at any time be necessary to haul up any portion of it already laid, the strain need not exceed a ton and a half in the deepest water. The weight of copper forming the conducter of the existing Atlantic cables is 300 pounds per knot; in the new cable it will be about 400 pounds. The Great Eastern has arrived at Sheerness, whence she will proceed with the cable probably in the end of next June. After leaving the Medway she will go to Brest to finish coaling, and will thence start on the telegraphic expedition.—*Times.*

The Parisian velocipede has taken a new form, and become aquatic. This last idea consists of two canoes connected by an open frame-work, upon which is placed the seat of the individual bold enough to risk himself upon this apparatus. His feet repose upon two pedals, to which are attached moveable floats; these close as the foot is drawn forward, and open on its being pushed back against the water. Waterproof boots are the indispensable accessories to an excursion upon one of these inventions.

Five men attempted to rob the First National Bank at Alton, Ill., early on Saturday morning. While they were at work drilling the vault, Mr H. Fuller, a private watchman, arrested one of the parties, when the others attacked the officer, cut his head dreadfully with a steel bar, and shot him through the heart. The robbers then escaped, leaving behind them all their tools. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the murderers.

Never before has Europe contained so many discarded or disinherited sovereigns. To say nothing of mere heirs to royalty such as the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris, the Comte de Montemolin and the father of the Emperor of Austria, we have the two ex-Queens of Spain, the ex-King of Holland, of Naples, of Greece, and till recently, of Bavaria also, the ex-King of Hanover, the banished Grand Duke of Tuscany, besides a host of minor Dukes and Electors, once regnant in Italy and Germany. In fact the whole Continent is filled with warnings to unworthy royalty, and roaming memorials to the instability of human greatness.

Campbell, Mowat & Macdonell,
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.

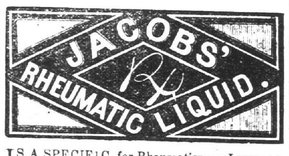
Macdonald, Patton & Machar,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, &c.
Office—18 Clarence St., opposite the Post Office, Kingston, C. W.
JOHN A. MACDONALD, Q.C. | JAMES PATTON, Q.C
JOHN M. MACHAR.
Kingston, Jany 16.

James Agnew,
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-at-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office Bagot Street, second door south of the *British Whig* Office, upstairs.
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 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.

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.
LEMEUL 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.



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.
Henry Simpson & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

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.

John Mudie,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office opposite Post Office, Clarence Street, Kingston.
August 6.

OFFICE REMOVED TO KING STREET NEARLY OPPOSITE THE CITY BOOK STORE.
Joseph Pawden,
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 Harrowsmith.

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

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 $4,650,938,27
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. 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.

Royal Assurance Company
OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
Agent for Kingston
Office—33, Clarence Street.
Kingston, March 20, 1862.

EUGENE RIMMEL,
PERFUMER by appointment to their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of Spain, the Queen of Holland, the Queen of the Belgians, and the King of Portugal; and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Toilet Soaps.	Toilet Powders.
Lavender Water.	Portable Fountains.
Cold Cream.	Toilet Vinegar.
Perfumed Vaporizer.	Hair Preparations.
Rose Leaf Powder.	Tooth Powders
Perfumes for the Handkerchief.	Glycerine Toilet Requisites.
Eau de Cologne.	

All the above are carefully prepared for Exportation, and retain their excellent qualities in any climate.
96 Strand; 128 Regent Street; 24 Cornhill, London. 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, for producing a real Sea Bath in your own Room. The above favourite preparation is strongly recommended.
Sole Proprietors—TIDMAN & SON, Chemists, 16 Wormwood Street, London, E.C.

YARDLEY & CO., Fancy Soap Makers and Perfumers. Prize Medal awarded for Purity and Excellence of Quality. London and Paris.
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.
PATENT SUNFLOWER OIL SOAP.
GLYCERINE SOAP.
Every variety of Fancy Soaps in lb Bars. Also in Cartons of 3 Tablets.
Pomades, Rose and Violet Powders, Cosmetics, French Extracts, Lavender Water, Cherry Tooth Paste, Lime Juice and Glycerine, and every description of preparations for the Toilet.
Messrs Burgoyne, Burbidges, and Squire receive Indents for Yardley & Co.'s preparations.
Manufactory, 7 Vine Street, Bloomsbury, London, and Depot, 5 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris. Established 1770.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINE.
DR V. BAUD, Graduate and Member of the Medical College of Paris, Chief Physician Extraordinary for Epidemics in Paris, late M.D. of the Civil Hospitals of Algiers, has just introduced in England his ORGANIC MEDICINES.
They consist of three preparations—
THE BAUDEINE,
An efficient and prompt Remedy for Cholera, Yellow Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the excessive action of the Bowels. A gold medal was awarded by the French Government to Dr V. Baud for this valuable preparation.
Price: Small, 1s 1½d; Medium, 4s 5d; Large Size, 11s per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IRON,
For strengthening the System.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IODINE,
For purifying the Blood.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
*** The above Preparations are in the form of Sweetmeats, pleasant to the taste, and particularly adapted for Infants and Mothers nursing.
By the combination of the Iron or Iodine with Cress Seeds in a state of germination, they are united with organic life, which thus renders them digestible. The irritative and stubborn mineral has thus become the nucleus of an organic substance capable of being absorbed by the blood without injury to the stomach.
Agent for England and British Possessions, E. G. DUFRESNE, 79 Watling Street.
May be obtained of all Chemists.

COUNTY COURT SUMMONSES.—Adapted for use in the County of Frontenac, for sale at the Daily News Office. All kinds of Law Forms printed to order with accuracy and expedition.

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

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 13th, 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.
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.
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.
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

THE
CHRONICLE AND NEWS,
A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL,
CONTAINING ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK,
ENTERTAINING STORIES AND SKETCHES,
And a large amount of general reading matter, is published every Friday. Price, Five Cents. Subscription Two Dollars per annum.
Address, JAMES NEISH,
Daily News Office, Kingston.

FARM FOR SALE.
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.

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.
TERMS FOR 1868.

For any one of the four Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the four Reviews	7.00
For any three of the four Reviews	10.00
For all four of the Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13.00
For Blackword and four Reviews	15.00

POSTAGE.
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.
THE LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Co.,
38 Walker-street, N.Y.
The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish
The Farmer's Guide
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.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
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.
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 so 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."
DR. LETHEBY,
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."
EDWIN CANTON, ESQ., F.R.C.S.,
Surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

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.

PROGRAMMES AND POSTERS Steamboat and Excursion Bills and Tickets, executed expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS STEAM PRINTING HOUSE Princess Street.

HENRY GRIST,
Parliamentary and Patent Agent,
Ottawa.
TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office and the other Departments of the Government; Obtains Incorporation for Companies; Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., &c.
Copy Rights and the Registration of Trade marks and designs procured.
Drawings, Specifications and other Documents necessary to secure Patents of Invention prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.
REFERENCES:
HON. A. CAMPBELL, Kingston.
RICHARD JUSON, Esq., Hamilton,
MESSRS. RICE LEWIS & SON, Toronto.
W. M. WILSON, Esq., Simcoe.
HON. JOHN CARLING, London,
BULL, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Canada Life Assurance Company.
July 1st, 1867.

The Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company
ARE now producing all the saleable articles of American Pattern RIM and MORTISE LOCKS, LATCHES, KNOBS, &c., &c., and offer them for sale, to the Trade *only*, at prices and at prices to do away with the need of any but HOME MADE. Orders sent direct to the Manufactory, Kingston, C. W.; or to the Company's Agents in Montreal, Messrs Evans & Evans, will be promptly attended to.

MARINE PROTESTS.—Printed forms for the use of Notaries Public, facilitating the drawing up of Protests in cases of disaster to vessels. For sale at the Daily News Office.

THE NEW SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK, "THE GOLDEN PROMISE," by Perkins, Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The King," "The Sacred Lute," &c.
We will send a specimen copy, post paid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "GOLDEN PROMISE" is as follows:
Single copies in paper covers.....
By the 100, " " .....
Single copie in board covers.....
By the 100, " " .....
SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC FREE FOR A MONTH.
We publish a New Song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular to
BROWN & PERKINS,
420 Broome St., N.Y.

STALL'S UNRIVALLED PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH!
JUST INTRODUCED, and being adopted by all leading houses in the manufacture of Pianos, Organs, Billiard Tables, Furniture, &c. Every one who has a Piano should buy a bottle of this Polish. Send for Circular, and we will give full particulars and directions. Price is put up in bottles at 30c and 50c, and one half a dozen are ordered at once, we will forward prepaid by Express. Application for Territory and Agencies received by
BROWN & PERKINS,
*General Agents