The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

THE RUINS OF SEBASTOPOL.

After the lapse of thirteen years we are re-conducted to the Crimea, and invited to look upon the ruins of Sebastopol and the places around it which are sacred in the memories of thousands of our countrymen. The first thing that strikes us is the completeness of the ruin. No city cursed by prophetic lips has ever encountered a more appalling destruction. Sebastopol is now not only no fortress; it is not even an ordinary trading seaport. A miserable and half-beggared population, reduced perhaps to a tenth of the old number, still haunts the ruins to talk of the old times, and wonder if the Czar will ever give the word which is to re-establish the fallen greatness of the city. The beautiful southern coast of the Crimea is still the resort of noble and wealthy Russians; the coasts of the Black Sea are receiving every year more and more of the influence of civilisation; that great basin has become the scene of a commerce of which no one can foresee the limits; and yet Sebastopol, which but a few years ago was the most famous city of its shores, and possesses natural advantages such as belong to few others, still lies in the ruins of 1856. There has been seemingly no attempt even to encourage the stay of the old population, or to give the place a new chance as a seat of trade. The Russians, we are told, are wonderfully candid and outspoken. They do not pretend to extenuate the loss they have suffered. They are proud of the heroism of their army in holding the town so long under such a storm of shot and shell as was poured upon it, and they count the Crimean campaign as one of the most glorious in their annals. But the reality of the defeat and the important consequences of the Treaty which followed are too present to their minds for them to seek to persuade others of their insignificance. The destruction of Sebastopol has changed the relations between the Russian Empire and the Porte. In the time of Nicholas it was believed that the next war with Turkey would be a very simple affair. The naval power of the Ottoman had declined, while that of Russia was especially formidable in the Black Sea. The ships, if not numerous, were of great size and in good condition; and of the resources of Sebastopol it is enough to say that they astonished even those, both English and French, who had formed the highest opinion of the strength of Russia. The colossal scale and completeness of the works, the immense stores of guns and material of war, are too well known to be recapitulated. There would have been little doubt as to the result of a war between the Czar and the Sultan if the Sultan had been left to his own resources. Former Russian campaigns against the Turk had been comparatively difficult from the necessity of a regular advance by land; but had Turkey been opposed to Russia after the creation and completion of Sebastopol, the case would have been very different. One or two such victories as that of Sinope would have given the command of the Black Sea and the Bosphorus entirely to Russia. The Turkish Empire would have been cut in two, the soldiers furnished by the Asiatic provinces would have been confined to their own side of the Strait, Constantinople itself would have lain open to a naval expedition, and the European provinces might have been revolutionized and conquered with comparative ease. This was, beyond a doubt, the forecast of the late Czar. He had no idea that the Western nations would ever send troops to Turkish soil. He had rather reason to think they would some day turn their forces against each other. In that event Sebastopol would have become the base of operations against Constantinople; and Turkey, without an ally to support or encourage her, would have fallen before the long-prepared attack. Of the future it is difficult to speak. A railway to Sebastopol would no doubt develope the capabilities of the place as a seaport for Southern Russia, and it may be that the present desolation will be succeeded by a period of peaceful prosperity, in which a harmless Sebastopol will be visited by the unwarlike squadrons of trade. In the meantime the town and district remain as they were on the morrow of war, except that time and neglect are destroying even what war had spared. In this desolation we, too, have objects which should receive attention. Not only are the British graves in the Crimea sacred to hundreds of English families, but the national reputation is concerned in their decent preservation. The visitors to the Crimea may at present be few, but each one that sets foot there witnesses, it seems, a spectacle which Englishmen can only regret. The visits of the Prince and Princess to the Sovereign of Egypt and the Sultan will, we hope, prove of moral, if not political, advantage. Each of these potentates is endeavouring to bring his dominions as much as possible within the European system.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

The following article from the "city intelligence" of the London *Times* of May 8, is mainly what caused so much excitement in the gold market on Wednesday:—

"The Bank of England have to-day raised their rate of discount from 4 per cent, at which it was fixed on the 1st April, to four and a half per cent.

"Two or three weeks ago the public were warned that this step must be considered inevitable if any further adverse movement should occur in the position of the bank accounts, and the return published this evening shows a serious continuance of depression. The figures have been partially influenced by some specie withdrawals for Scotland which usually occur at this period, but the main cause in operation is the same as that which last month led to the advance of 4 per cent. An extraordinary degree of inflation has been prevalent for a long time in America, and is fostered by money drawn from this side in the shape either of investments in or on loans on United States bonds. So long as this continues there can be no collapse in New York, and it must be expected to continue until the rate here rises to a point so nearly equivalent to that at New York as to offer no temptation to borrowers. To the leading financial writers in America the case has been perfectly plain for some time, but among European capitalists there has apparently been little disposition to entertain a similar view. On the 21st ult. it was mentioned in a New Rork paper that the power of consigning bonds to our markets was found to be equal to that of having the command of a perpetual cotton crop at hand all the year round, and although the writer saw that there could be but one termination to the business, and the final catastrophe must be great in proportion to any delay, he forebore to predict the period of its arrival, whether it might be a few weeks or even not for a year or two. That question, indeed, was one that could only be settled on this side. It was reckoned that 'not half the available supply of bonds had yet been sent away,' and, consequently, if we were prepared to go on absorbing them there was no reason why 'eat, drink and be merry' should not be the motto for months, perhaps for years to come. Whether the advance of the bank rate to four and a half per cent will create pressure and distrust sufficient to check the ardour of those who are placing their money on these securities is the point to be solved. All that can be positively known is that if four and a half per cent will not suffice, the movement will go on to the requisite point, whether that point be five per cent or ten per cent. We cannot keep up the New York inflation beyond a certain range any more than we could perpetuate the London inflation of 1866. Doubtless many persons will be disposed to attribute the present state of our money market principally to the continental loans lately effected. But the instalments on these loans are spread over long periods, they are diffused among all the leading commercial centres of the continent, and the greater part of them has been required to pay dividends or other debts due to the lenders themselves. Looking at the slackness of trade and the economy practised in all branches of the expenditure of the people during the past three years, together with the constant influx of money to this country for interest on foreign loans, it may be questioned if the late advances to Russia, Italy, Spain, and other continental States would have raised our discount terms to more than three per cent. Indeed, the whole amount involved in this way must appear insignificant when, with the consciousness that at least about 150 millions sterling of United States bonds are held in Europe, we find the stream still pouring in, and are told that not half the available supply has yet been forwarded to us."

GOLDWIN SMITH vs. SUMNER.

The following is the concluding portion of the recent speech which the inate feelings of the ex-Oxford Professor forced him to speak out like a man and a brother:—

"The impression seems to prevail that the English press in not giving Mr Sumner's speech in full (which it is said not to have done) has been influenced by a fear of its possible effect upon the minds of our people. If I know anything of the English people, the government, to rouse them to fierce and unanimous resistance, has only to circulate that speech throughout the land. A whole nation is accused of entering into a conspiracy for the subversion of a friendly power, of protecting and encouraging piracy, of itself sending out pirates, of lending an infamous aid, in contravention of its professed principles, to the most immoral of all causes, and told that it has righteously incurred immeasurable penalties, both in the way of fine and humiliation. Does Mr Sumner think that he is declaiming against some monster of history who is dead and can feel no more, or does he know that he is pouring insults into living hearts? I have not felt such a sense of wrong since I read the libels on America in some English newspapers at the time of the civil war; but those libels were the work of anonymous and irresponsible writers, whose calumnies cannot touch the honour of man or nation. This is the speech of the organ of the Senate, delivered with the concurrence of all his colleagues. Insults are not rendered less bitter when they are followed by professions of a desire for concord, which, coming in the train of insult becomes an insult in itself; nor is the sting taken out of the threat of war by putting it into the mouths of other persons, while the orator himself takes the fine part of the Archangel of Peace. I am persuaded that the treaty might have been rejected without causing any irritation in England, and negotiations might have been renewed in a perfectly amicable spirit, and with a cordial desire to give you satisfaction on the part of the British nation, if the organ of your Senate had been a speaker less unconscious of the existence of self-respect and sensitiveness to honour in other men. I told you, my friends, at the commencement of my address that it was a rash undertaking which you sanctioned by your presence here; and of all the things which I have said this is the only thing which will have commanded your respect. I hope never to speak again on any controverted question bordering upon politics. My short public life, if it can be dignified with that name, has been bounded by the American struggle and the struggle for the extension of the suffrage in England, which was closely connected with the American struggle, and has been greatly influenced by its result. My first speech in public was made against the Alabama; this, I trust, will be my last. I repeat that there is no living Englishman who has more reason to be grateful and attached to America than I have; but a man's attachment to an adopted country is worthless, if he has no regard for the honour of his own."

A clergyman, leaving a town in Western Massachusetts, ventured to sell his horse manure to a neighbour; whereupon two members of his society, in righteous rage, visited the purchaser and demanded the article as the property of the society.

PRESERVING PEAS GREEN FOR WINTER USE.—Carefully shell the peas, then put them in the canisters, not too large ones; put in a small piece of alum about the size of a horse-bean to a pint of peas. When the canister is full of peas, fill up the interstices with water, and solder on the lid perfectly air-tight, and boil the canisters for about twenty minutes; then remove them to a cool place, and they will be found in January but little inferior to fresh newly-gathered peas. Potting is not so good—at least, we have found it so; the air gets in, the liquid turns sour, and the peas acquire a bad taste.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

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.

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.

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.

W. R. Mingaye,

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

James S. Cartwright,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. OFFICE—CLARENCE STREET, opposite the Post Office. February 17.

James Agnew,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-at-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office Bagot Street, second door south of the *British Whig* Office, upstairs. August 1.

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.

John Mudie,

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

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.

J. R. Smith, M.D.,

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

MONEY TO LEND. $50,000 to lend on the security of Real Estate in the City or Country at a low rate of interest. No commission charged. R. M. ROSE.
April 23

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.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.

CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1868—$2,079,896.
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, March 31, 1869.

1869. Marine Insurance. 1869.

Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

L. J. HENDEE, President. | E. P. DORR, General Agent.
INCORPORATED IN 1819.
CAPITAL $3,000,000. ASSETS $5,150,931,71
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,
March 31, 1869. St. Lawrence Wharf.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven,

D. SATRALEE, President. | CHARLES WILSON Secretary
CASH CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
LAKE AND RIVER RISKS taken on hulls and cargoes at reasonable rates.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
Kingston, March 31, '69. St. Lawrence Wharf.

"Ætna" Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$5,150,931,71.
Losses paid in 50 years, ... $24,000,000

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, March 31, 1869.

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.

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.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, &c.

EARL RUSSELL sent to the College of Physicians a communication received by him from Manilla (where cholera had been raging fearfully) to the effect that, of all remedies tried, Chlorodyne was the most effective.
"The day seems as yet, unhappily, far distant when public opinion or State interference will prevent the advertisement or sale of any secret medicine whatsoever. It is to be hoped that the profession will continue to brand as unworthy the conduct of those of its members who by testimonial or otherwise aid the disposal of such things."—*Lancet.*
TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE.
The Original Preparation of known Composition.
From Dr C. Kidd, Author of Standard Works on Chloroform.
Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London.
Sir,—I think if you would advertise your Chlorodyne more than you do, you would help to beat the others, which are secret compounds, out of the market. Many medical men think with me, and recommend your compound, but will never prescribe a secret remedy. CHARLES KIDD, M.D.
To Mr Towle, Chemist, Manchester.
A Surgeon from New York writes:—"I only requires to be known to be appreciated. I have no hesitation in characterising it (viz., Towle's Chlorodyne) as the most useful medicine that has appeared during the present century. In diarrhœa, colic, ague, spasms, I have found it to relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named."
NOTE.—The Profession is warned against inferior, secret, and cheap compounds now in the market. Each genuine bottle bears a fac-simile of Proprietor's signature on the stamp outside.
LIQ. CHLOROFORMI Co. or CHLORODYNE WITHOUT PEPPERMINT.
Sole Manufacturer:—A. P. Towle, Chemist, Manchester.

CAUTION.

THE gross frauds which continue to be practised by obscure manufacturers, more particularly in Germany, by imitating the labels attached to JOHN GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY, render it imperative upon the Proprietors to CAUTION the public against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable dealers, who import direct from John Gosnell & Co.; and invite special attention to the address—
RED BULL WHARF, 93 UPPER THAMES STREET.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Select Perfumes: Ess Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Jockey Club Perfume, Essence of Wood Violet, Victoria Bouquet, Frangipanni, Military Bouquet, the Bride's Bouquet.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Prince of Wales' Perfume, a most choice and fashionable perfume.
John Gosnell & Co's Princess Alexandra's Perfume, a most choice and delicate perfume, prepared expressly for the use of Her Royal Highness.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Upper Ten Thousand Perfume.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Jockey Club Perfume is in universal request as the most admired Perfume for the Handkerchief. Price 2s 6d.
John Gosnell & Co.'s La Noblesse Perfume, a most delicate Perfume of exquisite fragrance.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Noblesse Pomade, elegantly perfumed, and highly recommended for beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair.
La Noblesse Soap—esteemed for its unequalled perfume and fine emollient qualities.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Violet and Millefleur Nursery Powder is guaranteed pure. No nursery should be without it. Sold in boxes at 6d; in tins 1s each.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s 6d each.
Instantaneous Hair Dye: certain to produce any shade Brown or Black, of good natural colour. It cannot possibly injure the hair, has no disagreeable odour, and is easily applied.
John Gosnell & Co.'s Patent Trichosaron, or newly invented Hair Brush, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accompanies the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.
The Patent Mechanical Chair for Brushing Hair by Machinery. For Prospectus and particulars, apply to the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Perfumers by Appointment to Her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, &c., RED BULL WHARF, 93 UPPER THAMES STREET, late of 12 Three King Court, Lombard Street.

"THE" SAUCE. Prepared by Alexander Southwood Stocker, from a recipe by his Cousin, the late Dr Southwood Smith, thirty-five years Physician to the London Fever Hospital; Father of Sanitary Reform; Medical Member of the first General Board of Health; Author of the first work on Fever in any age or country, the Philosophy of Health, &c.
Delicious with every known dish. Its habitual use increases the appetite and promotes digestion. It is much esteemed for its digestive properties.
As an assurance of its purity and salutary properties, it is only necessary to point out the name of the celebrated and philanthropic Physician from whose prescription it is compounded. The entire life of that distinguished man was spent in promoting the health of his fellow-creatures, and his death, in December, 1861, was mourned as a nation 1 loss.
Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietor, 69, Lamb's Conduit Street; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement.
Retail by Chemists, Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, and others, throughout the Kingdom, and every part of the world.
Ask for "The" Sauce—Special Export Agents—Burgoyne, Burbridges, and Squire, 16, Colman Street, London.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.—A Medicine that cures Sea Sickness or the worst form of Billious Headache in a few minutes; effervescing and tasteless, its constant use is especially calculated to maintain health. When mixed with water and taken during the effervescence, it immediately blends with the food, and is rapidly absorbed into the system. It vitalizes and supplies the blood with those saline principles that are lost, altered, or destroyed during the hot weather. In Jungle, Scarlet, Yellow, Typhus, Eruptive Fevers (or Cholera), also in several other conditions, where the vital current is poisoned by infection, and thereby rendered unfit to support health and life, it has been found eminently beneficial; and its sustaining and purifying influence acts as a preventive to disease, as the numerous unsolicited testimonials accompanying each bottle will prove. Its portability renders it admirably adapted to the traveller, tourist, emigrant, or private family, more especially when distant from medical advice or assistance.
Sold in patent stoppered glass bottles, price 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 21s each. Special agents required and appointed in all parts of the world.

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID, for the purification of sick rooms, hospitals, workhouses, factories, prisons, crowded places, between decks of ships, fever wards, clothes and linen of sick, nightchairs, cesspools, drains, water closets, stables, dairies, larders, musty casks, tubs, &c.; bilge-water, and the holds of ships; apartments for searchers, undertakers, and jurymen, and for post-mortem examinations; for the prevention of infectious disease, canker and fungus in trees; for the disinfection of dead bodies, and for the preservation of subjects for dissection; for the extermination of bugs and other vermin.
Sir W. Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid was the only Disinfectant used at the Agricultural Hall during the Smithfield Club Cattle Show in 1866, by order of Her Majesty's Privy Council.
The value of the fluid is shown by the following letter from the Secretary and Manager:
"Agricultural Hall, Islington, Jan. 1868.
"Dear Sir,—Please to send eight gallons more of your Disinfecting Fluid, as per order enclosed. Having used various Disinfecting Fluids at our many shows, I can say with confidence that none have had the instantaneous and complete effect of Sir William Burnett's, and this too without producing any nuisance like the smell of chloride of lime or carbolic acid.—I am yours faithfully, "S. SIDNEY, Sec. and Manager.
"Capt. Jackson, R.N., 90, Cannon street."
This fluid acts on the essential cause of disease by destroying the local conditions of the atmosphere under which cholera is most frequently developed and propagated. For instance: "In a house in St. Andrew's street, Plymouth, occupied by fifty-two persons, it was sprinkled in every room except four; in these the occupants would not permit it to be applied; the result of which was, that in those parts of the house where it had been used, not a single case of cholera subsequently occurred; while in the four rooms above alluded to, the disease still exists and some deaths have taken place. Two houses immediately opposite were supplied with a quantity, in neither of which has there been a single case, although the disease is raging in the neighbourhood."
Sold by all Chemists, and at 20, Canon street, London. Quarts, 16s; pints, 8s; half-pints, 4s; glass-stoppered Imperial pints, extra strength, 16s per dozen; and in bulk at 4s per gallon: bottles included. Each gallon making 200 gallons, when diluted with water. See directions on every bottle.
Recommended and used by Professor Simonds at the Royal Veterinary College, during the last twenty years.
N.B.—This fluid is a certain cure for grease in horses, also the scab and rot in sheep.

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