JOB PRINTING.

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Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at he DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

3:05 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 2:45 a.m. " " 6:15 "

GOING WEST.

4:15 p.m. / 4:35 "	4:05 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a. m. " " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G.T.R. day train	12:40 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Western " " "	3:15 "	2:15 "
East and West night trains	9:00 "	7:00 A.M.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 1:30 P.M., and Mails from these places will be due for delivery at 12:30, P.M. A second Mail for Cape Vincent will be closed at 5:30, P.M., and one will be due here for delivery at 7, A.M., daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

per *Canadian* steamers will be closed every *Friday* at 12 *M.*

Per *Cunard* and *Bremen* lines, every *Monday* and *Tuesday* respectively at 5 *P.M.*

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three coppers.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, ssued every Friday.

The Daily News,

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The Milan *Pungolo* lately announced that Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States, had arrived at a certain hotel in that city. An immense concourse of people soon after assembled in front of the hotel in question, and great curiosity was manifested to see "Andy." It was not ascertained until some time afterward that the "A. Johnson," to whom the *Pungolo* had alluded, was not the ex-President, but a very inoffensive tobacco merchant from New York, who was quite distressed at the notoriety which he had acquired against his will.

Another effort has been made to obtain the pardon and release of the Fenian prisoners who are undergoing punishment in Great Britain. The matter was strongly urged upon the Government; but a decided refusal was very properly given. It would be a suicidal policy to release any more under present circumstances. They may not be required to suffer the full penalty pronounced upon them, but in justice to the country they must be kept much longer in confinement as traitors and murderers. We are sure the nation will sustain the decision of the Government. Another attempt has been made to revive the Fenian excitement in the States; but they cannot get up the steam.

A dispute having arisen amongst the population of St. Etienne, in the department of the Loire, the troops on Wednesday interfered to protect some workmen who had agreed to work. As the troops were returning to St. Etienne with some prisoners, they were attacked by the mob with the object of rescuing the prisoners, and several shots were fired on both sides. Ultimately the mob gave way and fled, leaving thirty-three of their number in the hands of the soldiers. Six or ten of the rioters were killed. Additional troops have been sent down from Paris to secure a prompt restoration of order.

The French press prosecutions are creating some anxiety, and the fear of a *coup d'etat* is reported to be so great that M. Thiers has advised one of his friends to make himself scarce. The manager, one of the editors, and the printer of the notorious *Rappel*, have been convicted, the two former for exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government, and the latter for being the unfortunate printer of the paper. The manager was fined 3,000 francs and four months' imprisonment, the editor 3,000 francs and six months' imprisonment, and the printer 1,000 francs and one month's imprisonment. The manager and editor have thus won their spurs, but the printer will not come within the roll of chivalry which recognises imprisonment in France for a press offence as an honour.

AN AFRICAN TRAVELLER.—The *Times'* Malta correspondent, under date of the 8th of June, sends us the following:—"Mr Gerhard Rohlfs, the African traveller, passed through Malta last week, on his return to Berlin from Alexandria. He has lately made a journey from Tripoli to Cyrenaica, and across the desert to Egypt, some particulars of which may be of interest. Mr Rohlfs left Tripoli by ship for Benghazi on the 21st of February, and arrived there on the 27th at 4 a. m. Thence he proceeded to Tolmeita and Cyrene, taking photographic views, botanizing, and making topographical observations. On the 28th of March he returned to Benghazi, and thence, on the 3rd of April, penetrated southwards, following Hamilton's route. The country as far as Adjedabia is very fertile, but is exhausted by the overtaxation of the Turkish Government. He met with numerous caravans of slaves from Fezzan and Audjila Homb. Waddy Fareg is sinking or depression in the desert. The great sinking begins at the Bir Rassan, extends southwards of Cyrenaica, and the Libyan plateaux as far Egypt, and is nearly everywhere 100 feet to 150 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Au ijila, Djalo, and Siwa (Jupiter Ammon of the ancients) are all consequently below sea-level. It had been noticed by Caillaud, as well as Aristotle, that these places were below the level of Lower Egypt. Mr Rohlfs was very kindly received by the Arabs at Siwa, which enabled him to copy the hieroglyphics of the great Temple of Agermi, first discovered by Hamilton, while all previous travellers, from Browne to Bayle St. John, had considered the Temple of Ommu-Baida to be the chief temple. Mr Rohlfs made topographical observations of this oasis, and secured a marble figure of a ram and some coins. He proved the constant temperature of the Fountain of the Sun by means of observations taken by night and day. After a stay of eight days in this celebrated locality he bent his steps through the Desert to Alexandria. The friendly reception of Mr Rohlfs throughout his route is attributed to the good relations existing between the Egyptian and Prussian governments. All previous travellers had been illtreated, and Bayle St. John and Hamilton had even been fired on. Mr Rohlfs followed the great sinking as far as the well of Morhara. He states that were a channel cut from the Syrtis to this spot, Audjila and Siwa would be covered by the sea, and the Cyrenaic and the Libyian plateaux would form a peninsula."

In the Atlantic Ocean, a little to the west of the Azores, there exists a space seven times larger than all Germany, according to Humboldt, completely covered with a dense mass of marine vegetation. Monsieur Jules Laviniere has proposed to the Societe d'Agriculture to make these floating meadows, as they are called by Oviedo, subservient to the purposes of agriculture. His suggestion is that the ships occupied during the summer in cod fishing should in other seaons be employed in conveying this abundant manure to the Azores, where an entrepot could be established, the weeds pressed and dried, and the mineral salts they contain extracted. He calculates that these floating meadows produce annually sufficient vegetable matter to manure 900,000,000 hectares, a hectare being about an acre and a half.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.—After all it seems that another filibustering crew has sailed away from New York. United States Marshal Barlow is discovering a remarkable incapacity in his office. If the thing were not so culpable, it would be vastly amusing to see these same people who are so red hot for holding England to a strict accountability for all the immediate and contingent results of letting the Alabama out of her ports, now boldly instigating acts of like quality and greater magnitude. This it is which gives the lie to our professions of outraged virtue, and turns all our assumption of offended honour into a ridiculous mockery. Minister Motley would make a pretty appearance now demanding satisfaction of our Alabama claims! Earl Clarendon might do a good stroke of business buying up at a shave Spain's claims against us for sending out the Perrit and the Quaker City, and, the next time he is requested to settle that little account with the United States, tendering our own obligations in payment. How could we maintain the justice of our claim without admitting that of the other? Both would be based upon considerations of the same nature, and we could not hope to do better than receive, or perhaps pay, the difference. And in case the account should be disputed, the United States would not make much by leaving it out to third parties.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

DEEP SEA DREDGINGS.—The Porcupine put into Galway on the 5th inst., and sent news to London of the Dredging Expedition. We may state at once that, so far as it goes, the news is good news. The weather had been fine, and soundings been made at depths from 80 to 808 fathoms. Soundings, too have been taken in places where previous soundings were few, and these will be appreciated by our Hydrographic Office. The 808 fathom dredging, which took 1,200 fathoms of line, brought up two hundred weight of Atlantic mud—a very treasure for those who know what remarkable things this mud yields under washing and intelligent scrutiny. The "winding in" of this find occupied an hour, the donkey-engine doing its work to full satisfaction. In a haul at 110 fathoms 408 large specimens of *Echinus Norregicus*, and a living mollusk, with eyes, were brought up. But in addition to natural history, of which we shall have particulars by and bye from Mr Gwyn Jeffreys, the expedition has demonstrated that a new kind of thermometer for indicating the temperature at any depth gives satisfactory results. The thermometer (manufactured, we believe, by Casella) will be described by Dr. Miller at the next meeting of the Royal Society. If, as is believed, this thermometer is trustworthy, then all previous thermometers used in deep-sea soundings are wrong, for at the 808 fathoms depth it showed four degrees lower than the thermometer usually employed, and the same at 723 fathoms. And further, Mr W. L. Carpenter, who is with the expedition, writes concerning the experiments on water taken at different depths that the bottom water does not appear to differ from surface water in the *quantity* of contained gases, nor in specific gravity: the latter at 60 degrees F. being always 1.0278. But the proportions of oxygen to carbonic acid and nitrogen differ greatly, for bottom water contains from two to three times more carbonic acid than surface water. And as regards the tests for organic matter in the water, there is an almost total absence of decomposing organic matter; but of matter in a condition ready to decompose there is a nearly constant quantity whether at bottom or surface. The importance of this fact will appear when the report on the expedition comes to be published. From this it will be understood that the expedition has made a good beginning. We shall probably next hear of it from Killybegs, on the coast of Donegal. In the course of a few weeks Dr. Carpenter and Prof. Wyville Thomson will take charge of the operations, and the scene of last year dredging in the North Atlantic will be revisited.—*The Athenæum.*

Gildersleeve & Walkem,

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

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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office—Clarence Street, Kingston, C.W.
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Kingston, Jan'y 16.

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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 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. August 6.

OFFICE REMOVED TO KING STREET NEARLY OPPOSITE THE CITY BOOK STORE.

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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 facsimile 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: Eau 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 9d; 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 l 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, night-chairs, 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 30, 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 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 Borders of books, similar to Ward and Lock's Arabian Nights, &c., may be prettily illuminated in this manner.
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