THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XVII. KINGSTON, (CANADA). MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1868. NUMBER 106.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

LETTER FROM BAYARD TAYLOR

Naples, Jan 7, 1868. When I reached Naples a week ago, the eruption of November seemed to be rapidly subsiding. The outbreak, which occurred on the 16th December and seemed to threaten Torre del Greco, finally sent its lava into the volcanic gorge called the Atrio del Cavallo, between Vesuvius and Monte Somma, and Prof Palmieri announced that the agitated mountain was relapsing into rest. We saw the smouldering fires of crater through rain and cloud, by night, the volumes of ever rising smoke by day, and imagined that all the grander as the end of the eruption were at an end.

On the sloppy New Years Day drew to a close, it became evident that the mountain was burning a much brighter torch than the evening before. Fortunately the wind cleared away as it grew dark, leaving the cone unobscured except by its own smoke, through which strong flashes of red light, at intervals of twenty or thirty seconds, made themselves seen. A fresh breeze came from the sea and lifted the curtain, and we beheld Vesuvius again in full activity. The smoke was blown northward, behind the foremost peak of Monte Somma, leaving the summit of the cone perfectly clear, and the effect of fire thrown up from it were so brilliantly defined against a background of pitch-dark clouds, that we could see the falling stones from our window in Naples with the naked eye.

By the aid of a strong field-glass a wonderful spectacle was brought so near that all its features could be observed. The top of the cone resembled a shallow bowl with chipped and cracked edges, from the opening of the crater lay behind apparently at some depth. Out of it and around it poured a steady growing volume of stream of lava running over the lip on side and descending toward the Atrio del Cavallo. But at intervals of not more than half a minute, there were thrown up immense jets of intense flame to a height varying from 100 to 200 feet. Volumes of black smoke, dull vermilion at first but soon turning to a dark red colour, followed on the hard side of those fiery jets, as they rose and whirled away, throwing into relief the darkness. What seemed to be pieces of fire, as it issued from the crater, spread into a thousand scarlet sparks, which turned outward on all sides in a bud-like form, and showered down again within and beyond the crater. I could roughly estimate the height of the jets by the time which the stones occupied in falling, for some of them were evidently of enormous size.

For hour after hour I watched the exhibitions, which served to threaten an impending catastrophe, yet were as regular and unchanged in their action as waves upon the sea-shore. Indeed there appeared to be a "ninth wave" a recurrence, after a number of moderate jets, of some powerful, fierce outbreak of oppressed force, flinging its darting sparks against the red cloud which hung directly over the crater. These displays were inexpressibly grand. I have called the colour scarlet, but this only expresses its general character. The glare of the shaft was of a ruddy gold, and the summit dissolved into fleeting rosy plumes. The darkness of the night—the shine of the mountain being barely visible against a mass of clouds—intensified the effect.

Next day the top of the mountain was shrouded in smoke, and for 24 hours my observations were fragmentary and imperfect. But on the morning of the 3rd the cone was again clear, and I saw to lines of dense white steam rising as if from the fishures in its side toward Naples. They were not pures, however, but rivers of lava, which had burst forth from a new crater, opened a little below the summit. Their rapid march downward was very apparent, the guides have since said that they reached the base of the great cone of Vesuvius in three hours. The black promontory crossed by the lava of 1858 then hid the town from view for a time, and provoked clouds descended upon the mountain. When night came, the molten streams made themselves visible. I can only compare them to forked streams of lightening caught and held permanently in their place. The colour was as intensly transparent and shining as that of the jets from the crater. There was a single stream from the outlet which parted on the shoulder of the cone, extended in two irregular lines, and met at a point just before reaching the bottom. On each side of these veins of fire were occasional detached sparkles, where the lava, after having crawled for some distance under the ashes and scoria was forced again to the surface. Sometimes a strong jet of flood from above made these hidden beads visible and attached them to the main currents; whereupon other and similar fountains would gush up at a little further distance.

Having reached the base of the great cone (a distance of about a mile), the lava encountered obstacles and marched more slowly. It came upon the bed of 1858, which threw up a great mound in front, serving as a breakwater, and forcing the stream both to the right and left for a distance before it can find outlets to the lower slopes of the mountain. Late in the evening we saw the fire appear at the edge of the deep ravine which opens below the Astronomical Observatory, but it did not seem to advance further. The next morning as could see that it had made considerable progress, and that a branch had turned to the right, towards Torre del Greco. The left-hand branch, however, was much the stronger, and had become threatening in its aspects. With a glass I could observe the fall of portions of the burning mass down the declivities of the old lava. It seemed that a day or two more of the same progress would bring the fire on the edge of the cultivated land. But in the evening of the 5th there appeared to be a diminution in the outflow from the crater. The right-hand stream had almost ceased, and nearly the whole body of lava was pressing down the ravine partly filled by the eruption of 1858. The weather up to this time had been so stormy and changeable that we had little prospects of a remunerative ascent of the mountain. Yesterday we went to Resina to have a nearer view, and make inquiries of the guides. It was too late for a deliberate trip, though Dr. Bellows set out before we left, and two or three parties of Americans passed us on the return to Naples.

This morning, at sunrise, the mountain rose alone out of a lake of auty gold. (The windows of our rooms in Santa Lucia look full upon him, and when I wake in the night my eyes open on the burning river of the lava.) A few clouds along the west were hurrying to get out of sight, and soon the sky shone blue and clear as that of a perfect June day. All Naples turned out of doors to enjoy the sun and the delicious air, and we drove along the Marina. Vesuvius, towering so grandly before us, was no more a store house of terror and pitiless destructive force. It rose, rather, like a Titanic sun gilded altar whereon smoked offerings to some peaceful and beneficent god. The silver edges of the ever ascending and unfolding cloud gleamed softly in the hollow blue, the houses and villages on the middle slopes of the mountain basked in the sun, as if the death and ruin upon which they were built were not hanging over them. The angry fires were all quenched in the light of the divine day, and below the bright sea smoothed his waves over the mouths of dead craters and the furrows of ancient lava.

On reaching Resina, we found ourselves in advance of the crowd of travellers, whose coming was as certain as that of Sunday. Horses and guides were therefore on hand. Everybody goes (lest by Murray, I presume), to the office of the guide Cazzolini, a tall, important looking man, who farms the top of Vesuvius, and looks on eruptions as good harvests. I think we should have done better to have gone to the other office, for Cazzolini gave us a guide both useless and insolent. The boys who had charge of the horses were careful and attentive, and the day itself was such a piece of good fortune that we allowed the so called guide to lay in the rear as much as he pleased.

Mounting between gardens of orange and lemon trees, clumps of cactus, glossy carob trees, and vineyards of Lacryma Christi vines, we reached the limit of the cultivated fields in three-quarters of an hour. The entire Bay of Naples, from the Cape of Minerva to Ischia, was constantly in sight behind us. The ragged black crests of the lava fields of 1858, which had been in sight since leaving the suburb of Resina, now loomed close at hand, and the path, winding around a spur of the mountain, struck at last across the surface.

I had seen streams of cold lava before, in Sicily, Mexico, and other parts of the world, I have gone over the track of eruptions, ancient or recent, but I never beheld such a chaos of indeously, horribly distorted forms. Torn and twisted in every direction, rising into peaks or ridges, split in clefts or sinking into ravines, the lava, of a dismal black hue, suggests a world of monstrous, abortive shapes, which have first putrified and then been petrified. Hides of rhinoceros, strange crushed beasts antediluvian, with the entrails protruding, backs, legs and bellies of lumpish half human beings; huge scalps and rolls of sodden hair, and shapes which represent you know not what, only you know that it is something disgusting, are here tossed together. Everything is solid, yet it seems falling to pieces from corruption. Nature must have been momentarily insane when she did such a thing as this.

Ugh! It was frightful. The path was built with great labour through the heart of the lava-fields, the ridges of which shut out almost everything else from view. When we caught a glimpse of Naples down one of the clefts, it was like looking upon Paradise from some deserted corner of Hell. Notwithstanding all the surface soil must have been ploughed up and mixed together with the lava, there is yet no commencement of vegetation. Cultivation has been resumed along the borders of this region, and every little islet or inlet of friable earth is planted with wheat, horse-beans, and olives. In 50 to 100 years more, all this hideous desolation will be terraced and planted; the patience of man will conquer nature in the end.

Winding and climbing for half an hour more, we finally reach the hill upon which stand the hermitage and the observatory. These buildings crown the summit of a spur, thrust out at the base of a cone. A ravine on either side affords passage for whatever lava may come in that direction, and thus the buildings are tolerably secure. At the hermitage, a monk in a very dirty gaberdine sold us some professed Lacryma Christi at two francs the bottle—in reality the commonest sort of *vin ordinaire*. The building was cold and dreary, and with Vesuvius smoking so near at hand we did not tarry longer, but pushed forward to the burning district.

It was scarcely three-quarters of a mile further to the foot of a great cone, which now rose dark against the sky, pouring from its crater immense volumes of steam, white and lustrous as new silver. The growth of young oaks on the ridge soon terminated, giving place to a dead, waste region of black lava, opening on the left into the Atrio del Cavallo. The bare, red precipices of Monte Somma, once a part of the mountain itself, shone in the sun, but on the right hand all was smoke, confusion, and fire. The double stream of lava from the crater was pouring its fluid, incandescent rock into the valley, and the burning mass, constantly pushed from behind, had already entered the ravine we had crossed a little distance below, moving downward over the distorted lava beds of 1858. There was much smoke but little flame; at times a roaring, rattling noise was heard, but I noticed no tremor or oscillating in the earth, either then or later.

At the edge of the old lava—which here took only the shape of loose stones—we left our horses, and went forward on foot. There was a trodden path at first, but it soon disappeared, and our progress over the rolling and sliding heaps, which had the sharp grit of ground glass, was rather painful. We had already passed the lower point of the lava current, and reached it at a point where the larger eruption of the previous night had come down. The heat and smoke increased with every step; the rattling noises were continuous, and lines of creeping fire became visible. There appeared to be two streams, both moving in the same manner—that is, only partly flowing upon the surface of the old lava, but burrowing under its loose crust, splitting and upheaving it, and mixing its materials with the new mass. The noise of the flow was thus produced. The fire was silent and irresistible; there was no hiss or sputtering of the molten elements, but the stream lifted and threw off solid masses, even tons in weight, without the least apparent force or check.

I had always imagined a thick, sluggish stream, with a tolerably smooth surface, something like the flow from a smelting furnace—but here were moving mounds, rough and shapeless, the chief power of which lay in their bases, hidden from sight—strange creeping, mining forces, moving forward with a horrible, pitiless certainty in their manner of locomotion. If the scene was less grand in its features than one would expect, it was at least diabolically impressive. It expressed only destruction, and of the most cold-blooded, deliberate kind. The main stream had raised a long ridge, some twenty feet in height, apparently cold on the surface, until some squirming movement in advance shook off the crust in scales, and showed fangs and throats of intensest fire. The front of this ridge was constantly hurling huge masses, some of them red-hot, down the gorge. The nearer stream was not more than four feet in height, and allowed us to approach near enough to poke its glowing sides with a stick. All along its edge boys were busy roasting eggs for travellers, or imbedding coins in the fluid lava, which they snatched out of the mass and twisted off, very much as I have seen children manage molasses candy. The heat, even at a hundred yards distance, was uncomfortable, and I could not stand beside the moving lava for more than a few seconds at a time.

We could distinctly see the new crater, just under the summit of the cone. It was not in violent action, and an enterprising person might have climbed to within a short distance of it. I was not strong enough to undertake the ascent, nor did I feel sure that the fatigue would be repaid. Such an amount of steam and smoke issued from the opening, and rose from the lava as it overran the lower rim, that I doubt whether much else could have been seen. I was most interested in observing the manner in which the lava shoved itself forward, and the possibility of its cooling in such irregular forms was now explained. It is not likely that the present flow will reach the lower parts of the mountain, as the old fields over which it must pass will interpose greater obstacles to its movement. The smoke of the eruption, however, finding its way through subterranean crevices, already issues from all parts of those old fields, and, at the present rate of advance, the road to the Hermitage will be cut off in two or three days more.

On descending the mountains we constantly met parties of travellers on their way up. There were at least 40 in all, a goodly proportion of them Americans. The stock of horses in Resina seemed to be exhausted, for many of them were mounted on donkeys. Though late in the day, the incomparable weather was their luck, as it had been ours. In the suburbs of the town we found other parties waiting for animals, and on arriving at Cozzolini's office, our own tired horses were immediately turned over to a party which that moment arrived from Naples.

January 8.—My glass shows me that the left hand stream of lava has descended considerably since yesterday. The other branch, toward Torre del Greco, has entirely ceased to flow. The flood from the crater is evidently narrower and more languid than heretofore, which would seem to indicate that the eruption has spent its chief force. As we have the mountain in view day and night, I shall watch its aspects with all the more interest, now that I have seen something of its operations.—(*New York Tribune.*)

CAUTION.

THE perfection and cheapness of the American (Waltham) watch have given it such a world-wide celebrity that unscrupulous dealers years ago imitated its style and pirated its trade marks. Irresponsible dealers are occasionally found who furtively trade upon the popularity of the American watch by selling a base imitation under the name of the genuine article.

It is hardly necessary to state that such watches are worthless as time keepers, and when bought for the genuine are calculated to injure the high reputation which our watches have attained. The several grades of the American watch (except the lowest grade marked Home Watch Co.) are guaranteed by special certificate bearing the number of the watch and the signature of the Treasurer of the Company, R. E. Robbins. The purchaser should in all cases require one of these certificates, which is furnished to all dealers in the genuine watches.

The following are the trade marks on the several grades of our manufacture:—

AMERICAN WATCH CO.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.
P. S. BARTLETT.
WM. ELLERY.
HOME WATCH CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
Office of the General Superintendent,
Altona, Pa., 15th Dec., 1866.

GENTLEMEN—The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this Railroad for several years by our engine men, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are some THREE HUNDRED OF THEM CARRIED ON OUR LINE, and we consider them GOOD and RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS. Indeed I have great satisfaction in saying YOUR WATCHES GIVE US LESS TROUBLE and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on this road. As you are aware we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation, but as a class they never keep time as correctly, nor have they done as good service as yours.

To these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Locomotive Dep't Western Division,
Rochester, Dec. 24, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of locomotive engineers have found by experience that WALTHAM WATCHES ARE THE MOST SATISFACTORY of any for their uses. They RUN WITH THE GREATEST ACCURACY AND STEADINESS, notwithstanding the roughriding of an engine; and as I have NEVER KNOWN ONE TO WEAR OUT, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when railway companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES WILSON,
G. Chief Engineer,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.,
ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Nov. 8th

THE QUEEN'S BOOK

JUST received at the CITY BOOK STORE.
JOHN CREIGHTON.
Kingston, Jan. 31, 1868.

SLOOP FOR SALE

THE fast sailing Sloop GREY-HOUND, carrying capacity 3,000 bushels, with sails and rigging complete, and in first-rate condition.

Apply to
JOSEPH DIX, Jr.
Jan. 11. Garden Island.

SLOOP FOR SALE

THE Subscribers offer for sale the sloop Gull, of Montreal, lying at Gananoque. Measurement—25 tons. She was built at Ogdensburgh in 1865, is capable of carrying 28 cords of wood, or 2,000 bushels of Grain, with a draft of 3 feet. She has a complete set of Hatches, Sails, Rigging, Anchor, Chains, &c., all in good order.

For terms or further particulars apply personally, or by letter, post paid, to
JAMES TURNER,
Or CAPT. HENRY KIDD.
Gananoque, Jan. 8th, 1868.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

J. REYNER'S Tuning and Repairing Establishment is in perfect order. J. R. having engaged the best practical workmen lately employed by the late J. C Fox, to repair pianofortes and musical instuments in general, the public has a chance now that was never offered before in Kingston. If owners of pianofortes will favour J. Reyner with their orders forthwith, it will enable him to keep the best workmen, so that they will not leave the city, and to keep good mechanical men for all branches of trades and professions is the great and powerful lever which *will make a city flourish and prosper.*

Pianos repaired and made as good as new if taken in time Prices as low as possibly can be.

J REYNER
Marble Block
Music Store
Princess Street.

Feby 3

VALUABLE PROPERTIES IN AND

NEAR KINGSTON

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

1

THE FARM and handsome Stone residence on the Bath road, formerly the property of John Flanigan, Esq., about one and a half miles from the city.

2

THE HOUSE and LANDS known as "Aberchallader," formerly owned by the late Archibald Jno. Macdonnell, Esq., about a mile from the city.

3

The HOUSE and LANDS known as "Woodstone," formerly owned by the late James Hopkirk, Esq.

4

The McIntyre FARM, being Lot No 8 of the first concession of Pittsburgh, containing nearly 200 acres, and eligibly situated on the front Macadam Road, six miles East of Kingston, and near Rudd's quarry. Has a good Stone House 24 x 38, with Kitchen and woodshed attached, two Barns, Sheds, &c., well supplied with water.

5

The property on Brock street known as the "Wilson Warehouse."

6

Several Lots on Durham, Park, Scott, Centre, Beverly and Colbingwood Streets, formerly owned by the late Archibald J. Macdonell, will be sold cheap and on liberal terms of credit.

☞ Terms very liberal, and prices reduced.
Apply to
J. J. LINTON,
October 8. Auctioneer, Kingston.

BRITISH AMERICAN Commercial College

PUBLIC TESTIMONY.

(*From Lyman & McNab, Wholesale Hardware Merchants*)

Toronto, Sept. 13, 1866.

Messrs Musgrove & Wright,
B. A. Com. College, Toronto.

Dear Sirs,—We have much pleasure in testifying to the order of training for commercial pursuits obtained by the young men educated at your College.

We have now in our employment one of your graduates who, notwithstanding the fact that he never had any previous experience, has proved himself a most reliable, accurate, and efficient Book-keeper.

We may further state, that having had occasion to engage another office hand we gave a decided preference to one of your graduates. In short, we have no hesitation in saying, that as far as our experience goes, your course of training is eminently adapted to make a thoroughly efficient office man.

Yours truly,
LYMAN & MACNAB.

(*From Morrison, Taylor & Co, Wholesale Provision Dealers.*)

Toronto, May 21, 1867.

Messrs Musgrove & Wright,
B. A. Com. College, Toronto.

Dear Sirs,—We can eminently recommend your establishment to the business public, from which to select their Book-keepers. The young man in our employ bears testimony to the efficient system taught in your College, and the accurate habits derived therefrom, and though different houses pursue different methods, yet the general principles, rules, and varieties of commerce are so thoroughly inculcated by your system of tuition as to render the knowledge applicable to each new feature in each peculiar system.

Your efforts are worthy of every appreciation in founding a sound Commercial Emporium of the intelligent youth of Canada, and though occasionally students fail to become proficient, it can only be attributed to lack of ability on the student's part, and not the incapacity of the tutor. We shall ever give and advise preference to your pupils for an office, and feel glad to thus attest our experience of the same.

We remain, Gentlemen, yours, &c.,
MORRISON, TAYLOR & CO.,
Wholesale Provision Dealers.

For Circulars, Penmanship, Bank Notes, &c., Address
MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
Feb. 1. Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the DAILY NEWS, intended to appear the same evening should be sent in as early an hour in the day as possible.

HANDSOME VOLUMES.

GOOD WORDS for 1867		$1.75
Sunday Magazine	do	2 00
The Quiver	do	2 00
Sunday at Home	do	1 75
Cassell's Magazine, Vol. I		1 50
Children's Friend for 1867		0 45
Infant's Magazine	do	0 45
British Workman	do	0 45
Band of Hope Review	do	0 20
Children's Prize	do	0 60
do	do Gilt Edged	0 75
Cassell's Illustrated Penny Readings, Vol. I		2 00
Cassell's Book of Sacred Poems		2 00
Kind Words for 1867		1 00
Foxe's Book of Martyrs—Cassell's splendid illustrated edition		3 00
Aunt Judy for 1867, 2 vols		3 00

JOHN HENDERSON,
Jan. 27. Princess-st.

BLACK'S MUSIC STORE.

S. BLACK, sole agent for Kingston and vicinity for R. S. Williams' Melodeons, Organs, and Harmoniums.

A Large selection of English and American Music (very latest,) for sale at HALF PRICE.

Concertinas, Accordeons,
Violins, Violin Bows, Strings, &c.

In fact anything in the Musical Merchandise line.

New Music received twice a week, ahead of any dealer in Canada.

☞ Agent for the Steinway, Chickering and Dunham Pianos.

S. BLACK,
Nov. 25th. Princess street.

CHEAPEST MAGAZINE PUBLISHED, $1 PER YEAR.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY,
10 cents single copies.
JOHN HENDERSON,
Feb. 5. Princess Street.

1867 & 8. KINGSTON SKATING RINK.

PRESIDENT—C. F. Gildersleeve, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—James A. Henderson, Esq.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
W. R. Mingaye, Esq., S. C. McGill, Esq., R.C.R
W. M. Herchmer, Esq., N. Kent, Esq.,
G. A. Kirkpatrick, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer—J. K. Macaulay, Esq.
Shareholders Tickets—Family tickets for two $6. For three or more $3. Single tickets $4.
Non-Shareholders' Tickets—Family tickets for two, $7:50; for three or more, $10; Single tickets, $5.

All Tickets payable strictly in advance.

It is propo ed to open the Rink in a few days, of which further notice will be given.

Tickets procurable from the Secretary at the office of Kirkpatrick & Sons.

JOHN K. MACAULAY,
Dec. 10th, 1867. Secretary.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS FROM

MACGIEL'S Anti-Bilious Pills.

ONE PILL IN A DOSE.
ONE PILL IN A DOSE.
ONE PILL IN A DOSE.

WHAT one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable Globe:

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all biliousness."

"No more nauseous doses for me in five or ten pills taken at a time. One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Send another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Bilious Colic two of your Pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady."

"Our doctors treated me for chronic consumption, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's Pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills give me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in be house."

"Dr. Maggiel cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noises of the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE *KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF THE URINE, &c.,*

Maggiel's Pills are a Perfect Cure. One Dose will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,

Nervous Prostration, Weaknesses, Genera Lassitude, Want of Appetite, Maggiel's Pills will be found an effective remedy.

Maggiel's Pills and Salve

Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

Each Box Contains Twelve Pills One Pill in a Dose.

Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States and Canadas, at 25 cents per box or pot.

All orders for United States must be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 11 Pine st., New York.

Patients can write freely about their complaints, and reply will be returned by following mail. Write for "Maggiel's Treatment of Diseases."

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!! All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase MAGGIELS PILLS OR SALVE, unless the name of J. Haydock, Proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. Maggiel, is on the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot.

Sold by LYMAN ELLIOTT & Co.,
155 King-street East, Toronto, C. W.,
Sole Agents for Canada West.

Nov. 21.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU,

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES ON THE

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is taken by

Men, Women and Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak nerves, Tremoling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of vision, Pain in the back, Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions on the face, Universal lassitude of the muscular system, Pallid countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits.

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY & CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, none will confess.

The Records of the Insane Asylums

And the melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The constitution once affected with

Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

INVARIABLY DOES.

A Trial will Convince the Most Skeptical.

In many affections peculiar to females,

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, habits of dissipation, or in the

Decline or Change of Life,
(See symptoms above.)

No Family Should Be Without It.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE-WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES.

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in

Male or Female.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE,
I make no "secret of" ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care,

PREPARED IN VACUO,

BY H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23rd day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman,
Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

Price 1.25 per Bottle, or Six for 6.50.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters to

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse

594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Or Helmbold's Medical Depot,

104 South Tenth street, Phila.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by

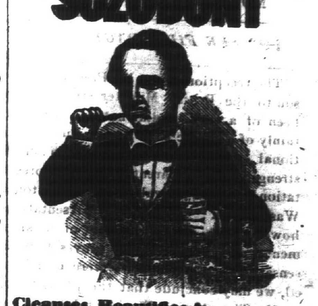
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

SOZODONT



Cleanses, Beautifies & Preserves the Teeth

The only reliable and effectual remedy for the Teeth in existence. Attempts have been made to imitate this invaluable article for the Teeth all over the world, but all have proved failures. People will not be swindled out of their money or injure their teeth by using such base imitations.

SOZODONT is as HARMLESS AS WATER, as any Chemist will tell you who has ANALYZED it. The Proprietors, HALL & RUCKEL have also made AFFIDAVIT that it contains neither Acid, Potash, or any other deleterious Drug.

Read the Certificate of an Eminent Chemist.

I have made a careful Chemical Analysis of the "SOZODONT," and nothing of an injurious or objectionable character has been found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M.D.,
Analytical Chemist,
Late of Dr James R. Chilton & Co.
(480 *Broadway, New York*)

USED AND ENDORSED BY LEADING DENTISTS ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

Ask for SOZODONT, and take no other.

Price, 50c. per Bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK,
Depot, 205 High Holborn, London, Eng.

Olive Tar!

An Old and Reliable Remedy, Expressed from the juices of the OLIVE and the PINE.

Cures permanently

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,

AND

CONSUMPTION

BY

INHALATION.

Used and Endorsed by Leading Physicians of America.

HAS NEVER FAILED.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 18.

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.

STATUTORY DEEDS—Approved and carefully printed copies of the Short Form of Deed legalized by Statute, for sale at the Daily News Office. Statutory Mortgages and other law forms kept on hand.