THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XVII. KINGSTON, (CANADA), WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1868. NUMBER 150.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

HARROWING STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

The General Grant left Hudson's Bay (illegible) on May 4, 1866, bound for (illegible). From the 4th to the 11th she experienced light westerly winds. The weather being very foggy, a lookout for land was kept on the 13th. The last observation was taken a little after eight o'clock on the 11th. On the 13th (Sunday), about ten o'clock in the night, land was sighted on the weather bow. The course steered was east by north, wind about west. The watch below was instantly called upon deck. The yards were braced away to clear the vessel from the land. She bore away southeast for about an hour, and then was hauled up S. E. Half an hour afterwards the Auckland Islands were sighted on the port bow, but had hardly steerage way. The wind was light, and there was a heavy short sea on. She stood on the tack for nearly two hours, and during this time was setting bodily towards the shore. The land on the lee beam looked like a bank; the wind had fallen away quite calm, and the vessel became perfectly unmanageable. What was in his power to do the captain did, but in vain. A heavy southwest swell was forcing her nearer and nearer to fatal rocks.

At about one o'clock a. m. the vessel struck a projecting rock and broke part of it away; she then shot astern to another rock, which carried away her spanker boom and rudder. By this time the main mast of the wheel had had several of his spokes broken. The two fitted to the stern-post of the cave, nearly three hundred feet deep. Into this cave the vessel slowly drifted, surrounded by dark masses of rock, and with twenty-five fathoms of water underneath her stern. They held lamps over the sides of the ship to ascertain the depth of the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the damage; they could see nothing but black and above them but savage rocks, against the sides of which the water was dashing violently, and on which there was not a single footing place for a bird. Royal mast, top-mast and lower mast came down, one after another, bringing down with them masses of the rock which tore the vessel to pieces. Then just before dawn the mizzen top-gallant mast came down with a crash. Notwithstanding the terrors of the night, the passengers were orderly and peaceful; but it may be imagined, says the narrator, "how we eagered for the first streak of light." The General Grant possessed four boats, two quarter boats, each twenty-five feet over all and five feet beam. At daylight one of the quarter boats was lowered over the stern by means of a spar rigged for the purpose, and in this boat the three able-bodied seamen, who were finally saved. (It is a significant fact, however, that of these three men, one died months afterward upon the island, and the other two started with the chief mate for New Zealand in January, 1867. No doubt have been received of them, and this is almost certain.) Iron (for an anchor) and rope were placed in this first boat, the mission of which was to see if a landing could be made out side the cave, and if practicable to return for more passengers. But from some cause or other the boat did not return outside the cave and did not return.

The second quarter boat was then launched; in her were placed about fifty pounds of bouilli and some beef and pork. The captain, who did his duty nobly, intended to dispatch this boat with women and children, to the first which had gone into the cave; but his intention was in one way frustrated. The boat was filled with men and one woman, Mrs Dyke, the stewardess, who in being lowered from the ship, fell into the sea. Her husband jumped in after her, and both were saved, and are among the survivors. It was a heavy sea running, and the General Grant was sinking fast. Many of the passengers got into the long boat, which was lying on the quarter deck; but the ship sunk, until the boat and its cargo were afloat, but they had not a hundred yards before the sea broke into the boat and filled her. Of the struggling passengers only three were saved. The hull of the ship was now under water, and the sea was breaking so heavily that none of the boats dared approach her. The captain was last seen in the mizzen-mast crosstree; within a few moments he disappearing he waved his handkerchief as if in adieu to those who were in the boats. Slowly and sadly the survivors pulled away from the dreadful cave wherein so many of their fellow passengers had found their last resting place. The coast, as far as they could see, consisted of high prependicular rocks, and there was no possibility of effecting a landing. They were many days in peril before they landed; they had to pull all day pulling, sometimes in the teeth of the wind, and it was night before they reached a large rock about one and a half miles northeast of Disappointment Island. In trying to effect a landing for the purpose of obtaining fresh water one of the boats was swamped, but the men got safely on the rocks. Of all their provisions only a few pieces of pork and nine tins of bouilli were saved. The boat, however, was recovered. On the mourning of the 15th of May they got fresh water. They had been able to procure any wood for a fire, and as they had they would have hesitated to light their last match on rocks which would have been impossible for them. They were obliged to keep up all night so as to prevent being frozen to the land.

On the morning of the 15th they entered a small north Harbour, but they did not find it a place of refuge, so at daylight the next morning they started again and reached Port Ross. There they camped and set about the arduous task of lighting a fire, which they were fortunately successful. They lighted that evening was not to be go-out for eighteen months.—Every night two or three birds, gathered a few sticks, and these, with a tin of bouilli roasted and heartily enjoyed by the shipwrecked people. The next day they discovered some huts, which had been afforded shelter for other sufferers and gathered limpets and killed four or five on the beach at Enderby's Island. They saw some goats, but did not succeed in catching any. Knowing than they had been wrecked there before, and that the island they were on had been visited by men in the same condition as themselves, they passed the next few days in looking for food, tools and clothing, which they thought might have been left for the benefit of future castaways. They were not successful.

They were very badly off for clothing. They were some who were without coats, hats and shoes and stockings. From this cause and from want of nourishing food, the party for many days were in a state of dreadful suffering. They were attacked with dysentery, and becmse so reduced and emaciated that they feared none would be left to tell the story. One day when they were out in the bay searching for the hut left by Capt. Musgrave, who with some of his crew had but a few months before escaped a similar preel after twelve months' suffering, they describe themselves as being so weak that they could scarcley lift their oars out of the water; when, after an absence of eight days, they returned to their companione they were startled with horror at finding the men they had left reduced to almost bare skin and bone. They knew then how they themelves had charged. But after a time they rallied; they got more accustomed to the food; they succeeded in making a little salt, and from the skins of the seals they made moccasins for the shoeless. They also managed to make a sail from sealskin.

On the 11th of July they came upon Musgrave's hut; their joy was great, for they thought they would find there a well-stocked depot; but their disappointment was greater, for everything had been carried away except a few rags of old canvas and an old boiler, which they afterwards used to boil salt in. They made many discoveries, which, although trifling in themselves, were of absorbing interest and value to the finders. They find two files and another hut, fitted up with three bunks, in which there were an adze, a spade and a little wearing apparel. They saw some pig tracks, but no pigs. As I have said before their covering at night was grass, and the weather being bitterly cold, their beds were not as comfortable as they would have liked. They managed to catch seals enough to live upon. It was a long time before they knew how to use the skins for clothing, they were so hard; but at length they discovered that by paring the dried skins close to the roots of the hair, they could obtain a very soft material. And so they managed to live on. The history of one day was the history of all.

In September, after they had been on the islands for over four months, they were all attacked with an alarming sickness. Their stomachs began to swell, then their limbs; most of them thought that their last hour was come. It somewhat resembled scurvey, as when they pressed upon the swollen part the indentation remained for some time. They learned afterwards that it was a disease known to old whalers as the "cobbler."

On the 6th of October a ship was seen. They were on an island at the time which they called Rabbit Island, as they found rabbits there. They instantly multiplied their fire, and four of them gave chase in the boat, but without success. The ship passed and was not seen again. This had the defect of depressing their spirits considerably. The sufferers are positive the smoke of their fires must have been seen on the ship. So October and November passed. They had an agreeable variety in their food about this time, finding some sea fowls' eggs, and they lighted on a rusty axe in the stump of an old tree directly in front of one of their huts. Then, beginning to be worn out with hope deferred, they determined to make an effort for their own deliverance. They fitted up one of their two boats, decked her over with seals' skin, provisioned her with seals' meat, about thirty gallons of water in seals' gullets, the flesh of three goats and about twenty dozen of cooked eggs. The names of the crew are given below. On the 22nd of January, 1867, they started, without compass or nautical instrument of any sort. They thought that by steering east-northeast they would make New Zealand. This was an error, as the course should have been north or a little to the west of north. At the time of the start the wind was southwest, but on the first night it shifted to the northwest, with rain, and blowing very hard. Those who were left upon the land were very hopeful of a successful result to the venture of their comrades; but five weeks passed, and then they knew that in all likelihood they would never meet their comrades again in this world. There is one hope still. The boat may have made Campbell's Islands, which are about one hundred miles east of the Aucklands.

February passed and March. In the latter month they found a stave on which was written in charcoal, "Minerva; four men, one officer; Leith, May 19th, 1864; March 25th, 1865." April and May slipped by, and the men had almost given up hope; but they gathered a great pile, ready to light as a signal in case a ship might be seen. In the month of June they caught a small pig; they kept her for three months and then killed her. Then occured an event which occasioned much sadness. On the 3rd old David McLellen died. He had worked with them and suffered with them. It was like losing the chief part of their dying hope to lose him. He was buried in the sandhill on Enderby Island.

About this time they were very well off for food. They succeeded by means of an ingenious hook made out of a half inch bolt in catching a number of pigs, and they found some wild potatoes. They sent adrift the inflated bladders of the pigs, attached to which were slips of wood, on which were written an account of their sad condition, in the hope of some ship picking one up. They also made small boats of about three feet in length; they attached to each a heavy piece of iron so as to turn the little craft by the stern, to keep her before the wind, and cast them out upon the waters. On the deck of each were carved all the particulars of the wreck. Nearly despairing and yet clinging to the hope, growing fainter day by day, of being rescued, the little band lived on, adopting every means within its power of assisting in its own deliverance.

On the 19th of November, 1867 more than eighteen months after the wreck of the General Grant, the man on the lookout saw a sail. The signal fires were lighted without delay, but the smoke did not appear to attract their notice. On the 21st the brig Amherst was sighted, running from the south along the east coast. The boat was launched, was observed the brig, and the sufferers were taken on board. It is almost needless to say that they were treated by Capt. Gilroy and his officers and men with kindness and consideration. The joy of the rescued sufferers was great. "Words," say one, "cannot express our feeling of joy for such a deliverance from hardship and privation during a period of eighteen months." They were taken on to Southland, New Zealand, where they were hospitably received and provided for.

The Emperor Napoleon makes a note of everything he wishes to remember in his memorandum book. As soon as he has filled up a page of it he tears it out, reads it over, and then he tears it into pieces. He says he has never forgotten anything noted down and read over in this manner.

Gloucester (Massachusetts) has about one hundred and sixty vessels engaged in the Bank fisheries, the greater part of them in the Georges fishery. The former are absent from ten days to a fortnight on a trip, and their catch consists principally of codfish, which are cured before shipment. The Western Bank fares consist principally of halibut, caught by trawling, and are sold fresh. The vessels average about three weeks to a catch. The first trips of the Bank fleet were very successfu', and there is a large stock of fish on hand in Gloucester; but the vessels now bring in moderate fares, and fish have an upward tendency.

A report from a correspondent of unusual experience upon the condition of Orissa shows that the original accounts of that catastrophe were not exaggerated, that the old have disappeared from the land, and that in one place more than half the population died of actual hunger. The results are, however, disappearing, the people have obtained a new settlement for thirty years—they were promised a perpetual one,—and cultivation has recommenced. The curious outbreak among the women, who, enraged at their desertion to die, are refusing in thousands to re-enter their husbands' houses will probably be the most permanent consequence of the scarcity.

In the printing establishment of the Abbe Migne, which was recently burned in Paris, was one work that occupied 391 thick quarto volumes. All but the last volume had been printed, and it was destroyed together with the manuscript, a cord or more. There were two other works one of 171 and the other of 102 quarto volumes, both completed within two volumes of the conclusion, that shared the same fate. The number of volumes burned is estimated at several hundred thousand. Abbe Migne carried on not only printing and publishing but built organs, employed painters, sculptors, and other artists. Nearly 800 workmen were employed in this one building at twelve different trades.

Mr. Disraeli's first act as Premier has been to write a letter to the newspapers in answer to Lord Russell's charge against his Edinburgh speech. This was a mistake—and seems to show that he scarcely yet realized the diguity of his position, and Mr Disraeli's was doubty a mistake, because he tried to soften down the "frank arrogance" of his declaration that he had "educated" his party for seven years, and that it had been very hard work. Mr Disraeli says, "I said that the Tory party, after the failure of their Bill of 1859, *had been educated* for seven years on the subject of Parliamentary reform,"—but in his speech he did not use this impersonal passive, but a very personal active, "I had to prepare the mind of the country, and to educate,—if it be not arrogant to say so,—to educate our party *with some pressure.*" It was the frank sentence which Mr Disraeli tried to whittle away—a very bad symptom for a leader.—*London Spectator.*

Gloss, Hair, Empire, Hunt's.

Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid is the best Liniment. Use Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid.

Strengthen the Digestive Organs by using Colby's Pills.

Store-keepers, Farmers, and Others

SHOULD BUY THEIR TEAS FROM

The Importers Direct.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMP'Y

6 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE sent over One Thousand Packages to different parts of the country—and receive every day assurances that the Tea gives entire satisfaction.

Subjoined are a few of the numerous testimonals already received:

Rusell Hotel, Quebec, January 7, 1868.

Montreal Tea Company:

Gentlemen,—The six chests of Tea forwarded some time since arrived in good order. The quality is pure and excellent, and prices cheap. As I am particular in buying the best quality of Tea to be had for our guests, I am pleased to acquaint you that it gives general satisfaction.

Your obdt. servt., WILLIS RUSSELL.

House of Senate, Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1867.

Montreal Tea Company:

Gentlemen,—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future orders. Yours, &c., S. SKINNER.

Felcome, Dec. 23, 1867.

Montreal Tea Company:

Gentlemen,—The Oolong Tea, which you sent me gives great satisfaction. I forwarded part of the chest to a friend in Toronto, who informs me he considers it as good as that he was using for which he paid one dollar per lb. Please send me a chest of Young Hyson at same price, viz., at 75 cents per lb. Address as before.

Your obdt. servt., JOHN T. DAY.

BLACK TEA.—Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50c.; Fine Flavoured New Season do. 55c, 60c, and 65c, Excellent Full Flavoured do, 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavoured do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c; Very Fine, 60c; Finest, 65c, 75.

GREEN TEA.—Twankay Common, 38c; Fine do, 55c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, and 70c: Fine do, 75c; Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and very Choice, $1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do $1.

All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs or two 12 lbs, sent carriage-free to the country. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. The company having determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, weight, quality and circular may be implicitly relied on. Where a 20 lb box would be too much, two or three clubbing together could divide. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60 to 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are Express offices. A trial solicited.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,
6 Hospital Street,
Montreal.

☞ Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

All boxes from this establishment have the Company's name printed on them.

Feb. 3.

Insolvent Act of 1864 and amendments thereto.

In the Matter of GEORGE CHAFFEY & Brother, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above mentioned Insolvents will take place on MONDAY, the Twentieth day of April, 1868, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of Gildersleeve and Walkem, Solicitors, in the City of Kingston, for the purpose of considering the disposition to be made of the floating stock and other estate of the Insolvents, and the proceedings to be taken by the Assignee in respect thereof.

JAMES GRANT MACDONALD,
Assignee.

Dated at Kingston this 27th day of March, 1868.

AT

HENDERSON'S.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

LONDON SOCIETY
CORNHILL
TINSLEY'S
TEMPLE BAR
ST. PAUL'S
THE BROADWAY
PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE
BOW BELLS
ENGLISHWOMAN
YOUNG ENGLSIHWOMAN
SUNDAY MAGAZINE
&c., &c.,

ALSO FOR APRIL

Godey's Book, Leslie's, Peterson's and Demorest's Fashions, Lady's Friend, Phrenological Journal, Harper's Magazine, Lippincott's and Putman's Monthlies, &c., &c.

Kingston, March 26, 1868.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

ONE BOX OF HARTE'S CONCENTRATED LYE (costing 25 cents.) will make twenty-five gallons good Soft Soap, or a proportionate quantity of Hard Soap without trouble or difficulty. Full directions accompanying each box. For sale by

J. C. KING,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
Near the Market Square.

March 9.

Albums.

A CASE of New Albums just opened and for sale at the City Book Store.

Dec. 21. JOHN CREIGHTON.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES,

ENGLISH, Latin and Greek, in fine bindings for sale at the City Book Store.

Dec. 21. JOHN CREIGHTON.

Prayer Books and Church Services

IN Ivory, Calf, and Morocco Bindings, for sale at the City Book Store.

Dec. 21 JOHN CREIGHTON.

Chromo-Lithographs.

A Few, very fine, for sale at the City Book Store.

Dec. 21. JOHN CREIGHTON.

Gift Books

IN great variety, for sale at the City Book Store.

Dec. 21. JOHN CREIGHTON.

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 person ally, or by letter, post paid, to

JAMES TURNER,
Or CAPT. HENRY KIDD.

Gananoque, Jan. 8th, 1868.

BLACK'S MUSIC STORE.

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

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 Merchandize line.

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

☞ Agent for the Steinway, Chickering and Dunham Pianos.

S. BLACK,
Princess-street.

Nov. 25th.

CHEAP MONTHLIES.

THE Home Visitor, an Illustrated Magazine of Bible and Church of England Teaching. 30 cents per year.

THE Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine. Edited by the Rev. Ed. Ellis, A.M., 30 cents per year.

THE British Workwoman out and at Home. 30 cents per year.

THE Mother's Friend. 30 cents per year.

THE Missionary News, 50 cents per year.

Supplied by
JOHN HENDERSON,
Princess-street.

March 17th, 1868.

DRIED NATURAL FLOWERS
FROM GERMANY,
OF BRILLIANT COLOURS.
Tastefully arranged in Hanging Baskets,
WREATHS, HAND BOQUETS, &c.

E. H. PARKER has received a large assortment of the above beautiful Boquets, &c., which the public are invited to inspect at his Store.

MARKET SQUARE.

☞ Prices very low.

Dec. 17th.

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

NORWOOD.
NORWOOD.
NORWOOD.

THE GREAT STORY by HENRY WARD BEECHER, (Reprinted from the NEW YORK LEDGER.)

Price $1,25.

JOHN HENDERSON.

March 20, 1868. Princess Street.

ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.

AT the MEDICAL HALL is always to be had a good supply of the following TOILET REQUISITES:—

Trichokalogen,
Canada Pomade,
Eau Lustrale,
Crystalline Cream,
Cold Cream of Roses,
Milk of Roses,
Tooth Paste,
Tooth Powder,
Florida Water,

Eau-de-Cologne and other Perfumes from the most celebrated makers in London and Paris.

Kingston, Feb. 26.

M. O'GORMAN, Boat-builder, Simcoe-street, Ontario. A good assortment of SKIFFS always on hand. Boats for hire. Work done for parties at a distance must be paid for before leaving the shop.

March 9, 1868.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

JAMES HOPE,

Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 36 Princess Street, Kingston.

DESIRES most respectfully to thank his numerous Customers for a liberal patronage extending over FIFTEEN YEARS.

In closing his accounts for the past year the advertiser has determined to abandon the *Credit* system altogether, and he wishes his Customers to understand this announcement in the most positive sense. Determined not to be outdone in the price or quality of his Stock, he is prepared to sell BOOTS and SHOES of unrivalled manufacture at the lowest remunerative prices on strictly cash terms.

Unpaid accounts must be settled immediately, otherwise they will be put in suit.

☞ The patronage of Cash Customers solicited.

JAMES HOPE.

Kingston 22nd January, 1868.

TESTIMONIAL

From Sig. Carlo Mora. Professor of Music. Kingston:

HAVING had ample opportunity of testing Mr Reyner & Son's Tuning and Repairing of Pianofortes, &c., since I have been in Kingston, I heartily recommend them to all those having Instruments to tune or repair, and would further advise those that have Instruments that are not in good order, to give them a call at once, as delay will only occasion more work and money when it is done.

SIG. CARLO MORA,
Professor of Music,
Kingston.

FROM MR RIDDELL.

MR REYNER has recently re-covered the Hammers of the Pianoforte used in my family with the new improved patent leather, and otherwise repaired it. He has also tuned it, and it is altogether much improved, the quality of the tone being greatly better than before the Instrument was put into his hands. I shall certainly continue to keep the piano under his charge for the future.

J. RIDDELL,
King-street,
Kingston.

SHEET Music of all kinds,
Instruction Books, in fact anything you want connected with the Music Trade, to be had at

J. REYNER
Marble Block
Music Store
Princess Street.

Feby. 29.

A POCKET TIME PIECE—FOR 75 cents,

NEWLY imported, and for sale at the MEDICAL HALL. ☞ A large and varied assortment of

Optician's Goods and Fancy Articles, as under:

Spectacles to suit every Sight, from 25 cents to 4
Single and Double Eye Glasses, convex and concave,
Railroad and Colored Specs,
Blue and Green GOGGLES,
Reading Glasses, Linen Viewers,
Single and Double Magnifiers.
Botanical and Seed Glasses,
Micoroscopes, Tripod, &c,
Pocket Compasses,
Pocket Timepieces, in neat Brass cases, &c.

G. S. HOBART.

Dec. 6th.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Subscriber would direct the attention of the PROFESSION to his fresh stock of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations.

The following is a list of Preparations just received.

ATROPINE,
PODOPHYLLIN,
LEFTANDRIN,
CHINOIDINE,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
BROMINE,
IODINE,
ZINCI CHLOR.,
FERRI IODID.,
FERRI CARB. SACCHAR.,
OXIDE OF SILVER,
CITRATE OF IRON and QUININE,
POTASS. IODID.,
POTASS. BROMID.,
POTASS. ACETAS,
HYPOPHOSP. LIME, SODA, AND POTASH,
SYR. FERRI ET QUIN. IODID.

Prescriptions carefully and accurately dispensed.

R. WHITE,
Chemist and Druggist,
42 Princess Street.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION

HH HH
HH HH
HH HH
HHHHHHHHH
HH HH
HH HH
HH HH

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU,

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into health 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

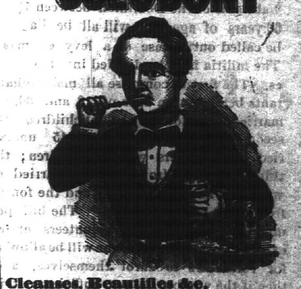
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,

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 &c. **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. Clinton & Co.
(486 *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. 15.

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 legalised by Statute, for sale at the Daily News Office. Statutory Mortgages and other law forms kept on hand.