British Consul

THE MONTREAL COURIER.

Price Two-Pence.] MORNING EDITION.—FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1850. [Vol. XVI.—New Series, No. 74.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
BY L. H. BARBER,
Main Street, St. Albans, Vermont.
March 8, 1850. 68

CENTRAL HOUSE,
No. 9, Brattle Square,
(Between Brattle and Elm Streets,)
Boston.
A. W. Wright, H. Webster, } Proprietors.
Feb 13. 58

THOMAS E. LOVETT & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
42, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.
T. E. Lovett, E. K. Bethune, J. Dewar. }
January, 1850. 51

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS,
No. 131, Nassau Street, Clinton Hall, NEW YORK. Publish Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy and Magnetism. Verbal and Written Descriptions of Character, furnished when desired.
ORSON S. FOWLER,
LORENZO N. FOWLER,
SAMUEL R. WELLS.
January, 1850. 52-49

DR. HUGHES,
M. D. University, Edinburgh, 1825—Fellow Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.)
No. 4, CHENNEVILLE STREET,
CLOSE TO CRAIG STREET.
March 8, 1850. 68-w

CARTER & CARTER,
ADVOCATES.
Office.—No. 134, Saint Lambert Street,
NEAR THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
MONTREAL.
Oct. 26, 1849. 1

D. R. WOOD,
ADVOCATE,
No. 23, Little St. James' Street.
March 13. 70

MR. ABRAHAM,
ADVOCATE,
Place d'Armes Hill,
(Above Messrs. Drummond and Lorenger.)
January 15, 1850. 59

MONK & LARKIN,
ADVOCATES,
21, Little Saint James' Street.
C. Monk, H. J. Larkin, } Advocates.
January 21, 1850. 48

ALEX. F. SABINE,
BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Pointe-a-Calliere,
MONTREAL.
March 8, 1850. 68

MONTREAL
MANUFACTORY IN MARBLE,
156, ST. PAUL STREET,
(Opposite the "Hotel Dieu.")
WILSON, BUTTERS & Co., having purchased the Stock of Sherman & Rice, have on hand, and keep for Sale, the various MANUFACTURES OF MARBLE, consisting principally of MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADS FOOTSTONES, TABLES, TOPS, HEARTH STONES, &c., at prices that defy competition!
All Orders accurately and promptly executed.
March 15. 71

M. O'MEARA,
COACH-MAKER,
HAY-MARKET, MONTREAL,
FROM an experience of upwards of 30 years in this line of Business, during which time he has given entire satisfaction to his numerous patrons, he thinks it unnecessary to say more than that he is still to be found at his Old Stand, as above mentioned.
February 4, 1850. 54

PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING AND GLAZING.
FRANCIS CLARKE wishes to return thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for a large share of patronage bestowed on him for the last ten years, and at the same time to say he still to be found at his OLD STAND, No. 10, ALEXANDER STREET, where he intends to follow his usual system of punctuality and diligence, as he is now carrying on Business solely on his own account.
March 1, 1850. 65-7w

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
JAMES BLUNDELL begs respectfully to inform the Public, that he has a choice assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best quality, which he is determined to Sell, for Cash, cheaper any House in the Province. Parties purchasing would do well to call and inspect his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
227, Notre Dame Street, West End.)
Montreal, February 15, 1850. 59

REAL ADVANTAGES TO CASH PURCHASERS.—CHARLES BEATTY, Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 193, Notre Dame Street, (opposite Mr. James Adams's Grocery Store.)—C. BEATTY has commenced business in the above line, in the well-known establishment, formerly occupied by Mr. Alex. Donald, where he intends to manufacture all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES as reasonably as any other house in the trade.
All kinds of LADIES' and GENTS' BOOTS and SHOES made to order, and of the best materials.
—ALSO,—
A variety of CHILDREN'S SHOES constantly on hand.
N.B.—REPAIRS neatly executed.
Montreal, 25, 1850. F. SCHOLES. 50

REGISTRY OFFICE,
FOR THE SALE OF LANDS AND HOUSES, AND DWELLINGS TO BE LET.
—ALSO,—
LANDLORDS' PROTECTIVE OFFICE,
FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TENANTS, &c., &c.
JOHN G. DINNING,
Agent,
35, St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, Feb. 18, 1850. 12m-60

CAMERON'S WINTER EXPRESS,
IN
CONNECTION WITH ALLEN'S UPPER CANADA EXPRESS.
A. CAMERON respectfully intimates, that he CONTINUES his EXPRESS BUSINESS during the WINTER. PARCELS and PACKAGES conveyed to, and ACCOUNTS collected in, QUEBEC, THREE RIVERS, MONTREAL, KINGSTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.
PARCELS or ORDERS left at Mr. ANDREW JOHN'S SPRING WATER DEPOT, St. Francois Xavier street, will be strictly attended to.
Montreal, 13th February, 1850. 58

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having determined upon CLOSING up his Business in CANADA altogether, and liquidating his own DEBTS, as well as others for which he is liable, will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on or before the TWENTIETH day of APRIL next, the following PROPERTY, viz.:—
4 Two-Story BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in Nazareth Street, Griffintown.
2 Two-Story WOODEN DWELLING-HOUSES, in George Street, Griffintown.
1 Two-Story WOODEN DWELLING-HOUSE, in DeBleury Street.
1 Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, and Large GARDEN, pleasantly situated at Cote Baron.
—ALSO,—
A Two-Story STONE HOUSE at LAPRAIRIE, known as "The Laprairie Hotel," now kept by Mr. GOODSELL.
—ALSO,—
The UNEXPIRED LEASE (7 years) of the "EAGLE HOTEL,"—the SHEDS and STABLES, newly erected, and in good repair,—together with all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to the said Hotel.
For particulars apply to the Proprietor,
FRANCIS DUCLOS,
Eagle Hotel.
Montreal, 28th January, 1850. 52-2m

TO LET,—from 1st May,—The STONE COTTAGE, with GARDEN, at Cote a Barron, presently occupied by L. ALENJO, Esq. For particulars apply to JAMES CRAWFORD, Esq., GEORGE PLATT, Esq., or to the Undersigned,
CHARLES GEDDES.
—ALSO,—
A large WAREHOUSE, in St. Paul Street. For terms apply to
CHARLES GEDDES.
Montreal, 4th March, 1850. 66

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOUSES TO LET, in the City and Suburbs, at Rents varying from £12 to £200 per annum. Tenants requiring Houses will find it to be a great saving of time and labour to call and examine the GENERAL REGISTER now opened, in which full particulars of each House are given. Each person applying can continue to do so till suited with a House, by paying an entrance fee of 1s. 3d. Landlords who have Property to Rent or Sell are respectfully invited to place a description of it upon the Register, as in no case will any charge be made, except a Tenant is secured to them through this Office, when the sole charge will be a fee of 2s 6d. where the Rent is £25 or under, and one half per cent. upon the Rental when it is over that amount.
For full particulars, apply at the GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 165, Notre Dame Street.
THOS. H. BRIDGE.
ROBT. W. S. MACKAY.
February 18. 60

HOUSE TO LET AT ST. JOHNS.
THAT convenient and pleasantly situated TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, belonging to the Estate of the late W. D. LINDSAY, Esq., St. Johns, containing eleven Apartments; with good Yard, Stable, Out-houses, and Garden attached. Possession given on the 1st May next. For further particulars, apply to Mr. WM. LINDSAY, St. Johns, or to the Subscriber, in MONTREAL.
CHS. LINDSAY,
St. Sacrament Street.
February 4, 1850. 54

TO LET—The STORE, No. 106 Notre Dame Street, adjoining Mr. J. H. Mead, Furrier. Having a large Plate Glass Window in the front, it is well adapted for a Jeweller, Fancy Goods, or any kind of Fancy Store. Possession given 1st May.
Apply to
JOSEPH N. HALL.
February 20. 61

BUILDING LOT, ON GILBAULT'S TIRAGE, NEAR THE TERMINATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE & ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD.
ON SALE.—Farm Lot No. 70, being a certain Ground Plot or Emplacement situate, lying and being in the Parish and Barony of Longueuil, in the District of Montreal, containing fifty feet in front by one hundred and seventy feet in depth." The completion of the Railroad, and subsequent prosperity, may induce the Company to construct a Harbour for Shipping, and the Government a Custom-House, where Vessels from England and United States, also from the Upper Canada Ports, may discharge their cargoes direct into the Railroad Cars for the supply of the Townships, also the whole Country between there and Portland. With such a prospect it is probable that the Building Lots will advance materially in price. The new Town, about to rise there, might very appropriately be named Moffatville.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHN G. DINNING
Registry Office, 35, St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, February 25. 63

VILLA RESIDENCE, WITH LARGE GARDEN.
TO BE LET,—from the First of May next,—That substantial STONE COTTAGE, on Drummond Street, near Sherbrooke Street and the Mountain, lately built by, and now in the occupation of, G. W. WICKSTEED, Esq. The House contains on the ground floor a Drawing and a Dining Room, Library, Servants' Rooms, Pantries and Kitchen; on the first story are four Bed, a Dressing, and one large Room, suitable for a Nursery, Play-Room, &c. The House is fitted with Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, Water Closets, Pumps for Hard and Soft Water; has good Cellars and every convenience of a Gentleman's residence. There is a good Yard, with Wood Sheds, and a Brick Coach-House and Stable. The GARDEN comprises an acre, is well stocked with choice Fruit Trees, &c., and is in excellent order. For further particulars, apply to
HORACE WICKSTEED,
15, Great St. James' Street.
March 1. 65

TO LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, a pleasantly situated HOUSE, on Richmond Square, very suitable for a Small Family.
Enquire on the Premises.
30th July, 1849. 102

TO BE LET,
THE LARGE ROOM, well lit and heated, (formerly occupied by the City Council,) 165, Notre Dame street, may be had by the day or evening. Terms, low.
THOMAS H. BRIDGE.
34

MONTREAL & BYTOWN EXPRESS.
HARRIS'S EXPRESS will RUN TWICE A-WEEK between the two places, connecting Montreal with the New York, Quebec, and Upper Canada Expresses.
Parcels, Moneys, Drafts, Orders, &c., &c., attended to with dispatch.
OFFICES:
OTTAWA HOTEL, McGill Street, Montreal.
BRITISH HOTEL, Bytown.
December 28. 38

TO LET.
THE Subscriber, having Leased those PREMISES, corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets, is desirous of Letting that portion lately used by Messrs. Scott & Shaw for their retail department. The whole building will be modernized by a new front, and any other suitable alteration made, if applied for early.
Apply to
J. HENRY EVANS.
January 20, 1849. 52

TO LET,—SEPARATELY, OR IN ONE,—Possession on the 1st May next,—The PREMISES, at the foot of St. Francois Xavier and near St. Paul Street, occupied by Mr. Glass and Mr. Heward, measuring together 50 feet in front, and 30 in depth; their situation adapts them well for any kind of business Offices or Shops, and, thrown into one, would make an excellent Wholesale Warehouse for any description of goods. Storage and Cellar may be had in connection if required.
Apply to
BRYSON & FERRIERS.
February 14. 59

ST. ANTOINE PLACE.—To be Let, for one or more years, the First and Fourth HOUSES of said Place,—each of them First Class Three Stories, with Double Kitchens, Garden, Large Yard, Ice House, Stables, Coach House, &c., &c.
Apply to
JEAN BRUNEAU.
Feb 13. 58

TO LET.—A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, in St. Jean Baptiste Street, occupied by Mrs. Hill, as a Dancing Academy.
—ALSO,—
A Two Story STONE HOUSE, adjoining. Possession on the 1st May next.
Apply to
JOSEPH LEVY.
Feb. 13. 58

FIRST SHIP FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK, AND QUEBEC.
THE well-known fine Coppered Ship "CHINA," 625 Tons Register, JOHN ATTRIDGE, Master, is expected to arrive at NEW YORK early in APRIL, and will there receive Freight, and have dispatch for the PORT of QUEBEC.
Apply to Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co., New York, or here to
GILMOUR & Co.
Montreal, 11th March, 1850. 69

FREIGHT FROM LONDON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
The fine fast-sailing Coppered and Copper-Fastened (P. G.) Barque ACHILES, is now ready to receive FREIGHT at LONDON for QUEBEC and MONTREAL, to sail on or about the 28th MARCH next.
Apply to Messrs. John Jaffray & Co., London; Pollok, Gilmour & Co., Glasgow; or here to
GILMOUR & Co.
Montreal, 4th February, 1850. 54

SPRING, 1850!!
EXPRESS LINE OF DAILY STAGES.
MONTREAL, BURLINGTON, BUFFALO, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK.
LEAVES MONTREAL EVERY DAY (except Sunday) at FOUR o'CLOCK, P. M., and arrives at BURLINGTON the following Afternoon, where Passengers will remain over night, and take the Cars the following morning at HALF-PAST SIX, for TROY, BUFFALO, BOSTON, or NEW YORK.
☞ PASSENGERS for TORONTO will also find this Line the most pleasant and expeditious route, passing through Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, &c.
AFTERNOON LINE FOR ST. JOHNS.
This Line will leave MONTREAL EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sunday) at THREE o'clock; and returning, leaves ST. JOHNS EVERY MORNING, at EIGHT o'clock.
The Hudson River now being open, the Fare from BURLINGTON to NEW YORK is only SIX DOLLARS.
For TICKETS, apply at the EAGLE HOTEL, College Street, Montreal. Tickets can be procured from here to BOSTON and NEW YORK.
H. BARNES,
Agent.
Montreal, March 20, 1850. 73

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO AND HAMILTON.
THE Subscribers having completed arrangements for running a regular LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS between MONTREAL, and TORONTO and HAMILTON, calling at other Ports on Lake Ontario, will be prepared, on the Opening of Navigation, to transport GOODS and PRODUCE, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT, on the most favourable terms.
They have also made arrangements to run a LINE of
FIRST-CLASS BARGES,
(In addition to their old established Line of Steamers and Barges on the River St. Lawrence,) from KINGSTON and MONTREAL, direct to Lake Champlain, and are prepared to Contract for the transportation of PRODUCE from Ports on Lakes Erie and Ontario to Burlington and other Ports on Lake Champlain.
HOOKER & HOLTON.
Montreal, 1st March, 1850. 67

1850. 1850.
NEW AND IMPORTANT
STAGE & RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT
BETWEEN
MONTREAL, BOSTON & NEW YORK
AND
VERMONT CENTRAL
AND
CANADA RAILROAD LINE OF STAGES.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
LEAVES MONTREAL EVERY MORNING, at NINE o'clock, passing through ST. JOHNS, HENRYVILLE, PHILLIPSBURG and SWANTON, and arrives same Evening at ST. ALBANS, where Passengers can rest for the night; leave St. Albans next morning, in season to take the Cars of the Vermont Central Railroad at ESSEX for BOSTON, arriving at that place at 5,45, P. M., or by taking Cars at Nashua or Groton Junction, will arrive at NEW YORK at 5 next morning.
Full time from Montreal to Boston.....22 hours.
" " to New York..44 "
Passengers for New York or Boston will find this Line the most pleasant and expeditious route, as there is only 87 miles of Staging to be gone over, being six miles less than any other route.
J. H. DALEY,
Agent.
☞ Office attached to Hall's Ottawa Hotel, Great St. James Street.
Montreal, Jan. 23, 1850. 49

CANTON HOUSE.
COFFEE, which makes the politician wise,
And see thro' all things with his half shut eyes.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF COFFEE.—Lord Bacon says, "It comforteth the brain, and helpeth the digestion." Many other writers, both French and English, describe its valuable properties. They say it relieves headache; and Doctor Thorton, in his Lectures on Botany, says, "Those persons who regularly drink Coffee, can never be subject to putrid fever; in fact, a cup of Good Coffee exhilirates the mental and bodily faculties, and nothing can be more refreshing to the man who studies, or the laborious mechanic."
Admitting that the important qualities described in the above quotations are contained in Good Coffee, it is then of paramount importance to the public of Canada to know where they can obtain the article in the most pure and best prepared state, and as there can be no doubt that to procure the ESSENCE of COFFEE in the highest state of perfection, the Berry must be carefully roasted and ground. SAMUEL COCHRAN begs to direct the attention of the Public to the process adopted by him in the Roasting and Grinding of Coffee.
S. C. ROASTS his Coffee by STEAM, by which is acquired a desideratum which before was much needed by the COFFEE DRINKER. No taint from smoke; a perfect evenness of roast; a peculiar cleanliness in the operation; and, what constitutes the complete success of this process, the entire preservation of the AROMA, in which the strength, fragrance, and flavour of the Berry are concentrated. Prices: 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 9d. per lb.
A'so, TEAS in every variety in quality and prices, a few of which are subjoined, which must meet the views of the most economical housekeeper:—
CASH PRICES.

Mixed Black and Green, an excellent Tea,	2s 1d
Superior do do do much approved of for fragrance and strength,	2s 6d
Very Superior Old Hyson, full flavoured,	2s 6d
Fine Gunpowder,	3s 0d
Good Strong English Congou,	2s 3d
Souchong, Pekoe flavour, an excellent family Tea,	2s 6d
Finest Congou, Rich Pekoe, Souchong flavour,	4s 0d
Flowery Pekoe, of the most exquisite flavour,	5s 0d

To enumerate nearly fifty varieties would be needless, or to insist upon the superiority of these Teas over ALL others in this market, would be only to repeat a fact long since universally admitted; the Importer will, therefore, rest satisfied with the proved eminence to which public opinion has raised him, and trusts his high position thus honorably attained will be considered the best guarantee for the continued superiority of these articles.
CANTON HOUSE,
109, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, February 14, 1850. 59

T. S. SUTHERLAND,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT.
No. 108, Notre Dame Street,
BEGS leave to remind the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his Stock of GROCERIES, one of the most extensive and complete ever offered in the market. His Goods are all of the very best quality, and having been purchased previous to the great rise that has lately taken place in almost every article in the line, he will continue to sell at extremely low prices. Those laying in a Winter Stock will do well to call and examine for themselves:—
Fresh Fruits of all kinds, (crop 1849)
25 cases English Cheese, and positively the only English Cheese in the market
180 cases English Patent Sperm Candles, do do
15 cases Fresh Citron, Orange, and Lemon Peel
5 bales Soft Shelled Almonds (fresh)
12 hhds Martell and Hennessy's Brandy, Pale and Brown
2 pipes ditto, (superior to any in market)
10000 lbs Double Refined Loaf Sugar
—ALSO—
Champagne, London Porter, East India Pale Ale, Port, Sherry, and Madaira Wines, in wood; Liqueurs, of all kinds; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, Broma, Confectionery, all fresh, and unsurpassed in quality; Sugars of all kinds; fresh ground Spices, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
500 cases Superior Old Bottled Wines
Which will be sold at extremely low prices, to close an account.
Those laying in a stock for Christmas should call and examine these Wines. They are principally put up in one dozen cases, and as to quality, will speak for themselves.
Montreal, Dec. 10, 1849. 3

MUSCATEL RAISINS—300 boxes, half-boxes and quarter boxes.—New Crop
CURRANTS—15 barrels
ALMONDS—20 bags Soft Shell
CHOCOLATE—100 half-boxes, of very superior quality.
For Sale by
JOHN TORRANCE & Co.
7th January, 1850. 42

A RCHAT HERRINGS:—
Best No. 1, in barrels and half-barrels
For Sale by
JAMES GORDON & Co.
December 7. 29

SOLAR SPERM OIL:—
25 qr casks finest quality
For Sale by
JAMES GORDON & Co.
December 7. 29

LIQUEURS:—
Curacoa, Ginger and Orange, pints and qts,
Cases of 4 dozen each
For Sale by
JAMES GORDON & Co.
December 7. 29

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, &c.:—
150 boxes Mott's, Henshaw and Thomas' No. 1
50 do Mott's Broma
For Sale by
JAMES GORDON & Co.
December 7. 29

PATENT SPERM CANDLES:—
25 boxes Jaidd's best, in 6lb. parcels
For Sale by
JAMES GORDON & Co.
December 7. 29

CAVENDISH TOBACCO:—
180 boxes, 16's, prime quality
For Sale by
JAMES GORDON & Co.
December 7. 29

BLACK LEAD:—
100 boxes in 2 oz packages
For Sale by
JAMES GORDON & Co.
December 7. 29

TEAS:—
Twankay, Old and Young Hyson
For Sale by
JAMES GORDON & Co.
December 7. 29

COALS.
FOR SALE by the Subscriber:—
A Superior Quality of NEWCASTLE GRATE COALS.
—ALSO—
SMITHY COALS.
P. McFAUGHT,
3, St. Nicholas Street.
February 20. 61

Physical Pain of Dying.

The act of dying is technically termed "the agony;" but the pain of dying must be distinguished from the pain of the previous disease, for when life ebbs sensibility declines. As death is the final extinction of corporeal feeling, so numbness increases as death comes on. The protrusion of disease, like insistent insignes, conquerors a growing stupor—a sensation of subsiding softly into a contented repose. The transition we realize what may be seen in those lofty mountains, whose sides exhibiting every climate in regular gradation, vegetation languishes at their base and decundes in the approach to the regions of snow till its feeblest manifestation is represented by the cold. The so-called agony can never be more formidable than when the brain is the last to go, and the mind preserves to the end a rational cognizance of the state of the body. Yet persons thus situated commonly attest that there are few things so life-like painful than the close.—"If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said William Hunter, "I would write how easy and delightful it is to die." "If this be dying," said the niece of Newton of Olney, "it is a pleasant thing to die;" "it is the very expression," said her uncle, "which another friend of mine made use of on her deathbed a few years ago." The same words have other been uttered under similar circumstances.

A second and common condition of the dying is to be lost in themselves and all around them in utter unconsciousness. Countenance and gestures might in many cases suggest that, however dead to the external world, an inner sensibility still remained. But we have the evidence of those whom disease has left at the eleventh hour, that while their supposed sufferings were piled by their friends, existence was a blank. Where ever there is sensibility, virtual death precedes death itself, and to die is to awake in another world.

The faculties survive, though averse to even the faintest effort, and they lastly testify to languid and broken phrases that the temper of the body more than keeps pace with the inertness of the mind. The same report is given by those who have advanced to the very border of the country, from whence no traveller returns. Montaigne, after his accident, passed for a corpse, and the first feeble indications of returning life resembled some of the commonest symptoms of death. But his own feelings were those of a man who is dropping into the sweets of slumber, and he longing was towards blissful rest, and not for recovery. "Methought," he says, "my life only hung upon my eyes; and I shut my eyes to help to thrust it out, and took a pleasure in languishing and letting myself go." In many of these instances, as in the cases of stupefaction, there are appearances which we have heard to morning, with suffering, because constantly conjoined with it. Cold perspiration bedews the skin, the breathing is harsh and laborred, and sometimes, especially in delicate frames, death is ushered in by convulsive movements which look like the wrestling with an oppressive enemy. But they are signs of debility, and a failing system, which have no relation to pain.

There is not any situation in which steady minds and sweet dispositions evince a greater superiority over the beast and sensual part of mankind; but self control adapts itself to the ordinary exigencies of life, and if surprised by evils with which it has not been accustomed to measure its strength, the firmest nerve and the sternest temper are overcome by the sudden violence of the assault. Unless the understanding is affected, irritability and wandering constantly diminish when experience has shown the wisdom and duty of patiencing, and there soon springs up, with well-constituted minds, a generous rivalry between submission on the one hand, and forbearance on the other. From the hour that sin and death entered into the world, it was decreed that disease and decay should enter too. A sick room is a school of virtue, whether we see spectators of the mortality of our dearest connections or are experiencing our own.

To be short is the easiest mode of terminating life; yet rapid as it is, the body has leisure to feel, and the mind to reflect. In drowning, the struggles at the outset are prompted by terror, not by pain; in the majority of instances a pleasing languor succeeds, without any sense of suffocation.

That to be frozen to death must be frightful torture many would consider certain from their own experience of the effects of cold. But here we fall into the usual error of supposing that the suffering will increase with the energy of the agent, which could only be the case if sensibility remained the same. Intense cold brings on speedy sleep, which fascinates the senses, and fairly benumbs them out of their lives.

The most curious example of the seductive power of cold is to be found in the adventure of the boatman party, who, in Cook's first voyage, were caught in a snow-storm on Tierra del Fuego. Dr. Solander, by birth a Swede, and well acquainted with the destructive effects of a rigorous climate, kept pressing on. "Whoever sit and lie," said he, "will sleep—and whoever sleeps will perish." The doctor spoke as a sage, but he felt as a man. In spite of the remonstrances of those whom he had instructed and alarmed, he was the first to lie down.

The same was reported a thousand times in the retreat from Moscow. Allison, the historian, to try the experiment, sat down in his garden at night when the thermometer had fallen four degrees below zero, and so quickly did the drowsiness come stealing on, that he wondered how a soul of Napoleon's unhappy braid had been able to resist the treacherous influence.

The pain of burning, if instantaneous, is believed to be but slight—but a momentary shock to the nervous system; but as a protracted method of execution it must be exceedingly distressing.

Worse than the halter, axe, or wheel, was the fire which, as typical of the flames of hell, was employed in the blindness of theological fury to consume the footsteps of the pilgrims to heaven. The legs of Bishop Hooper were charred, and his body scorched, before he was fully enveloped in the fire, which a wind blew aside; not was it till the pile had been twice replenished that he bowed his head and gave up the ghost. A similar misfortune attended Ridley. An excess of fagots hindered the flames spreading, and his extremities were in ashes when his body was consumed. Ridley yielded slightly to the dictates of nature, and struggled at the height of his protracted anguish. Hooper remained immovable as the stake to which he was chained. For three quarters of an hour his patience was proof against the fury of the flames, and he died at length as quietly as a child in its bed. But the pain of burning is of fearful intensity, and the most enduring of spirits have yielded to it. Latimer, the triumph of mind over the tortures of the flesh.

The Head, the Hope, the Supporter of those who gave their bodies to be burnt, drank himself of a bitterer cup. Of all the devices of cruel imagination, crucifixion is the masterpiece. Other ills are sharper for a time, but none are at once so agonizing and so long. One aggravating, however, was wanting, which, owing to the want of knowledge in painters, is still, we believe, commonly supposed to have belonged to the punishment. The weight of the body was borne by a ledge which projected from the middle of the upright beam, and not by the hands and feet, which were probably found unequal to the strain. The frailty of man's frame renders at last to be its own defence; but enough remained to preserve the pre-eminence of torture to the cross. The process of nailing was exquisite torment, and yet worse in what caused than in the actual infliction. The spikes rankled, the wounds inflamed, the least injury produced a general fever, the fever a great uneasiness thirst; but the misery of mistress to the sufferer was while racked with agony, to be fastened in a position which did not permit him even to write. Every attempt to relieve the muscles, every instinctive movement of anguish, only served to drag the lacerated flesh, and wake up new and sharper pangs; and this torture, which must have been continually aggravated, until advancing death began to lay it to sleep, lasted on an average two or three days.—*London Quarterly Review.*

MRS. MILLER.—In speaking of the false rumors respecting this unfortunate woman, the *Buffalo Express* says:—"We have seldom alluded to this affair since we announced the disappearance of the lady in question at the Falls. We have refrained from doing so from considerations of duty to the bereaved family. We have not as yet seen or heard any well authenticated statement showing that Mrs. Miller did not come to an untimely end. Although the papers throughout the country have teemed with statements representing Mrs. Miller alive, and travelling in different States under circumstances calculated to increase the feelings of an afflicted family, yet so far, all have turned out unfounded when investigated. How cruel then to the friends and relatives to attempt to cast disgrace upon one who is believed to be dead, and whose memory is yet cherished with fraternal and parental regard."

"'Tis strange," muttered a young man as he staggered home from a supper party, "how evil communications corrupt good manners. I've been surrounded by tumblers all the evening, and now I'm a tumbler myself."

On reading that a man named TEBBLE, a notoriously bad character, had been committed for picking pockets:—
Long time in scenes of vice, they say,
Tebble pursued the tenor of his way;
If this be true, and can be proved the case,
Then Tebble's inner life has been thorough base.

A wife, who often stormed at her husband, was sitting with him at the breakfast table, when suddenly, amid loud coughing, she exclaimed, "Dear me, a bit of pepper has got into my wind-pipe!" "Hurricane-pipe, you mean, my dear," coolly rejoined her spouse, glad of the opportunity of paying her a little debt.

It is stated that two officers of the 20th regiment are under arrest for having "maliciously ill-treated" the statue of George the Second, which stands in the centre of the Citadel of Plymouth.

ROBBERY.—A most daring attempt at highway robbery was made at Richmond, on Thursday before last. A person named Jas. Gorman, when passing through what is known as the Smith Bush, was stopped by four men, one of whom was armed, and we believe conveyed to fire at him; the others were provided with blackjacks. Mr. Gorman received a blow from one of his assailants, whereupon he drew a revolver of six barrels, and snapped the trigger of two in succession, which missed fire; the third took aim upon one of the ruffians in the leg, who fell, but speedily regained his feet, and made off with his fellows in company.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Memoir.—John Mason, Schoolboy, of Lisburn, County Antrim, on the 1st of 12th month, was sent by his father to the town with money to pay the tax of the house, which was then in the hands of the tax gatherer. On his return home, he was robbed of the money, and knocked down. An investigation in the matter of an inquest, was held on the 3d of 1st month, before Dr. Coulter, Coroner, when a verdict of wilful murder, against John Mason, was returned by a Jury.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

URSA MAJOR.

A SCENE IN THE HYMALAYAN MOUNTAINS.

(Concluded.)

Bagot and myself advanced to a glacier; from this spot, below us, some 800 feet, we saw, not fifty white bears, as we had been led to expect, but six-ty-eleven, yet these were enough. Their appearance at first rather staggered us. Enormous brutes, with long dirty-white shaggy coats down to their feet: they were, however, extremely lively, chasing one another and closing; but we soon found they were not sky-larking, from the quantity of hair flying about. Bagot exclaimed "what on earth are they about?" We discovered that a lady was the cause; and an enormous white brute, after several encounters with his rivals, walked away, pushing her before him—he proudly attending bringing up the rear. The others did not attempt to follow. The two next passed close under Bagot and myself; as soon as they had gone by a few feet, I cried, "What do you say, Bagot, shall we down at them?" He immediately assented, and sitting down on the snow, a slight pass sent us down the declivity close to them. They both appeared much surprised, having, I will answer for it, never seen Europeans before. They stopped and stared at us, not ten yards off, but displayed no anger. The female first advanced, to hang the picture of good nature, (I am not joking,) but she walked so steadily towards me that I said, "Bagot, cover me, and I'll stop her;" it was now time to fire. The first shot laid her head over-heels—screaming and roaring, beating all the black bears I ever heard. Three of these shots turned her over. Bagot was all this time on my left, as cool as a cucumber. The enormous male now pushed up to his wife, turned her over with his nose, and wanted to make off, but a shot (fired rather too low) altered his intention to retreat, and down he came upon Bagot. I was within four yards of him, and my finger on the trigger; he stood up and charged the youngster, trying hard to get "home." Bagot stood to him, but I trembled when I saw the bear preparing his paws to make one of his long reaches. I had not the slightest idea that his range was so long—all I had time to see was Bagot slightly move his head, and the bear ready for the next swing. I therefore fired, and put a teazer under his left arm—followed like lightning by Bagot, who shot him in the chest, and down he went, when three more shot were sent into him at a settler.

Having now introduced Bagot and the grizzly bear, I will at once, after this digression, resume my story, as to the *bhaloo* of the Ramas Serai.

I have before stated, Willoughby's last day had arrived. His leave was up, and the men were therefore sent out to reconnoitre, and Willoughby and myself awaited their coming back with anxiety. About 11 a. m. all the Beeters and Shikarees returned, saying they could hear or see nothing of the bear. Willoughby then observed, "Well, Smith, I must leave you—good luck to you, I'm off. *But do kill that beast.*" I said, "I have fortunately six months more leave, and I'll remain here now until I find him." Willoughby and I then parted.

At two, p. m., a villager came running up to me and said, "Oh! Sir, the *bhaloo had just returned and gone to his old place!* I immediately sent Pitharrees in every direction after Willoughby, but he was not to be overtaken, he had gone too fast. Between three and four p. m. I determined (finding no chance of Willoughby's joining me) to quit (as I thought) the ground. I was tired of me not, but I was in no humour to be beaten by a bear, or by them, and therefore ordered every thing to be got ready. I never before observed my servants so dilatory or less inclined to start; they had forgot *this and that*, that, till at last my stick brought them to a sense of what was required. I must here add that *Iye Sing* had never been struck by me in my life; Bustoo I have occasionly taken by the ear—no great punishment. Any one will soon discover that *once* you have been obliged or tempted to strike a servant in India, your next best step is to discharge him at once. A servant once struck is no longer a trustworthy servant, he cares not for you, has no interest in you, but indeed he very reverse.

Finding I was determined, they at length met me outside the tent, guns and all ready. But never (to use an Hindoostanee expression) did *I see such dry faces.* "Well," they said, "if you will, we must accompany you," and off we marched; but I could not get a joke out of the rascals; at which they were generally too ready. On arriving within two hundred yards of the bear's lair, the villager, our guide, said to me, "You stop here a minute, Sir. I will go and see if the *bhaloo* is the e." He did so. I must men lon that the bear's position was within the hollow of a small ridge of hill, about fifty feet high, and about two miles in circumference. The villager cautiously ascended this, and ascertained that Mr. Brain was really and truly fast asleep below him. Now begins, was my adventure actually about to commence. This ridge of hills was about 50 feet high, which I ascended, and thence beheld Mr. Bruin forming, to all appearances, a very comfortable black hep My guide exclaimed, "Now sho.o, Sir!" I said "No! he is too sleep," "Oh," replied he, "don't awake him, he is not merely one devil incarnate, but he has eight en devils' souls in him!" I tried to explain that if he had any *flesh* about him, a bullet would drive out more than eighte n devils, unfortunate thing! but the misery of mistress to the sufferer was while racked with agony, to be fastened in a position which did not permit him even to write. Every attempt to relieve the muscles, every instinctive movement of anguish, only served to drag the lacerated flesh, and wake up new and sharper pangs; and this torture, which must have been continually aggravated, until advancing death began to lay it to sleep, lasted on an average two or three days.—*London Quarterly Review.*

On going up to within thirty yards of the bear, I was agai- told he was asleep. I looked at him, and he certainly appeared so, rolled up all of a heap. My guide reiterated his advice, "Now fire, Sir!" I replied, "no, let him first get up." The animal, however, did not appear inclined to move, although not thirty yards off. I next stepped down from the ridge—followed by my gun-carriers.—The moment we got to the bottom the bear saw us, and down he came. I immediately turned to my men and cried "*steady!*" they replied, "*ther sahib*" (all ready.) Well, down came the bear, and a more furious brute I never saw. He, as reported, was mad, and his mouth covered with foam, which he blew right and left. I stood to him—when he came within twenty yards of me, he either did not like my personal appearance or my rifle, and hesitated; he, however, in two minutes, charged; standing bolt upright upon his hind legs, bare as a, and tried to run into me, but I gave him my right barrel well in the centre of his chest, which doubled him up. In a few seconds, however, he got up again and tried to charge, when I favoured him with the left barrel, which appeared to give him a quietus; however, in a few seconds, he recovered a little, seen to my astonishment, and came on to finish me. My double rifle being now empty, I gazed at the bear, and put back my right and for a fresh gun. I had, as I thought, five spare "doubles" immediately behind me, and looking to see to take my discharged gun, I looked round, and then discovered my five gun-carriers bolting away as hard as they could, and carrying my rifles with them. I would have run also, but it was now too late, the bear was within five paces of me. He came in most determinedly, and I not having time to reload, hit him on the muzzle with my empty gun. As well might I have hurled the cure; in an instant he seized the piece, took it out of my hands, and threw it four or five yards off. My last resource was to run. Keeping up, he every moment expected to feel knocking in his hide on my neck or chest. I continually shouted to induce the men to stand. I then stopped back, during which manoeuvre he managed to seize my left thigh, close above the knee, and bit it most severely. I then made the attempt, and gave me a double and pitched me a couple of yards from him; the shock put me for a minute, and in the glare of fancy

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