# THE MONTREAL COURIER.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MORNING EDITION——FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1850. [VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 258.

CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMERS.

*From Montreal.*
9½ o'clock, A. M., Mail and Passengers for Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh.
12 o'clock,
3½ o'clock, P. M., Passengers for Lake Champlain.

*From Laprairie.*
8½ o'clock, A. M., Mail and Passengers, on arrival of Cars.
1 o'clock, P. M., Freight.
3½ o'clock, P. M., Passengers from Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh.

RAIL-ROAD CARS.

*From St. Johns.*
6 o'clock, A. M., Freight.
7½ o'clock, A. M., Mail and Passengers.
12 o'clock, Noon, Freight.
2½ o'clock, P. M. Passengers from Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh.

*From Laprairie.*
9 o'clock, A. M., Freight.
10½ o'clock, A. M., Mail and Passengers for Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh.
1½ o'clock, P. M., Freight.
5½ o'clock, P. M., Lake Champlain Passengers.

SUNDAYS.

STEAMERS.
*From Montreal.*
3 o'clock, P. M.
*From Laprairie.*
8½ o'clock, A. M., Or on arrival of Cars.

CARS.
*From St. Johns.*
7½ o'clock, A. M.
*From Laprairie.*
4 o'clock, P. M.

A. H. BRAINERD, Superintendent.

RAIL-ROAD OFFICE, Montreal, Oct. 28, 1850. } 247

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS OF GOODS TO UPPER CANADA.

THE Executive Government have issued instructions to the Collectors of Customs to permit the TRANSIT of GOODS to UPPER CANADA, via the OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD.

SHIPPERS are, therefore, notified, that the CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY will RECEIVE and FORWARD all descriptions of FREIGHT with care and dispatch, and at very moderate rates.

A. H. BRAINERD, Superintendent.

Montreal, November 2, 1850. 251

UPPER CANADA PASSENGER AND FREIGHT LINE.

THE attention of Travellers, Upper Canada Merchants, and Shippers of Goods to Canada West is directed to the

NEW LINE NOW OPEN VIA The Champlain & St. Lawrence and the Ogdensburg Railroads.

A SAFE ROUTE THROUGH TO OGDENSBURG IN ABOUT 9½ HOURS!

FOR THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF.

Freight will be carried with care and dispatch, and at very low rates.

It will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route for Shipping Goods to Upper Canada.

Application to be made at the OFFICE of the CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A. H. BRAINERD, Superintendent.

November 1. 251

ROUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD

FROM MONTREAL TO BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BRITISH STEAMERS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 1, 1850.

DAILY TRAIN each way, SUNDAYS excepted, leave BURLINGTON at EIGHT o'clock A.M., or upon arrival of Lake Champlain Steamers from Montreal, via Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road and Lake Champlain Steamers will find CARS at the STEAMBOAT LANDING at BURLINGTON for BOSTON, NEW YORK, and intermediate Stations, avoiding all Coaching and Staging, and reaching the Seaboard in LESS TIME, and with LESS DISTANCE than by any other Route.

Passengers leaving Montreal, 4, P. M., will take the 8, A. M., TRAIN from Burlington, arriving in Boston at 5½, P. M., of the same day, and in New York at 6, A.M., of the day following; giving Passengers an hour for Dinner at Bellows' Falls.

Baggage taken from the Steamboat, and delivered in Boston or intermediate Stations, FREE OF EXPENSE AND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CAR.

Freight Train leaves Burlington at 4½, A. M., Daily, Sundays excepted, through in 24 hours.

A Cattle Train for Cambridge and Brighton Markets leaves Burlington every Tuesday at 4½, A. M.

Tickets, with all necessary information, may be had of

H. D. DOANE, Agent, Office of the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Co., No. 24, McGill Street, Montreal.
L. BIGELOW, Superintendent.
Burlington, July 1, 1850. 147

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, June 3, 1850, the Passenger Cars will run as follows, viz.:—
Leave Boston for Burlington DAILY, Sundays excepted, via Boston and Lowell, Nashua, Concord, Northern and Vt. Central Roads, at 7½, A.M., and 12, M. Also, via Fitchburgh, Vermont & Mass., Cheshire, Sullivan & Central, at 7 and 11, A.M. The 7½, A.M., Trains will arrive in Burlington at 6, P.M., the same day, and 11 and 12, M., Trains next morning at 7½, A.M.

Returning, leave Burlington at 8, A. M., and 2, P. M., for Boston, by both the above routes. The 8, A.M., Train will arrive in Boston at 7, P.M., same day, and the 7, P. M., Train next day at 12½, M.

Both Trains connect each way at Burlington DAILY, with the STEAMERS on LAKE CHAMPLAIN; and at NASHUA, FITCHBURG and GROTON JUNCTION, with trains from WORCHESTER, MASS., and NEW YORK CITY.

Passengers leaving Montreal at 10, A. M., and 3 P. M., arrive in Boston at 1, and 7, P. M. the next day and in New York at 6, A. M., the second day. Returning leave Boston, at 7½, 11 and 12, A.M., and arrive in Montreal at 9½ A. M., and 4½, P. M. the next day.

Freight Trains leave Boston and Burlington DAILY Sundays excepted.

No Charge will be made for Trucking or Wharfage at Burlington, on freight between Boston and Burlington, any part of the State of New York or the Canadas.

For further information see Path finder Railway Guide; or to JOS. H. DALEY, Agent, No. 2, Great St. James' Street, Montreal.

JAMES MOORE, Eng. and Superintendent.

130

NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND MILLEWAUKIE.

FARE REDUCED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND KINGSTON

*OTTAWA* .....Captain LAWLESS.
*CANADA*.....Captain O'CONNOR.
*LORD ELGIN*.....Captain STEARNS.

PASSENGERS by this Line, leave Montreal every Week Day at 11½ o'clock, and on Sundays at 10½, by the Railroad Cars, for Lachine, where they take one of the above splendid Steamers for KINGSTON, calling at Beauharnois, Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Williamsburgh, Matilda, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Brockville and Gananoque, and arriving at Kingston in 26 hours from Montreal! Connecting with the staunch and commodious LAKE ONTARIO MAIL STEAMERS, for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, Queenston, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Chicago and Millewaukie.

The Traveller for Pleasure, or on Business, will find this Line to possess superior advantages over all others, being decidedly the most pleasant and expeditious, passing through the whole of the delightful scenery (including the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence) by daylight, and can rely on arriving at Niagara Falls or Buffalo *sixteen hours in advance of the American Line*, leaving Montreal the same day.

The Steamers of the Mail Line are First Class, and fitted up in the most modern style, with Upper and Lower Cabins and State Rooms—no expense having been spared to render them unequalled for elegance and convenience as they are unsurpassed for speed and comfort.

*Montreal to Buffalo in 52 Hours!*

N. B.—No indigent or sick Emigrants carried by this Line.

For Tickets to any of the above places, or further information, apply at the Canada Stage and Steamboat Office, 40, McGill Street.

A. MILLOY, *Agent.*

Montreal, July 21, 1850. 164

SAINT LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 16th instant, the *DAILY PASSENGER & FREIGHT TRAINS WILL LEAVE*
ST. HYACINTHE at 8, A. M.
LONGUEUIL at 4, P. M.

Extra Train from Longueuil on Mondays at 5, A. M.

Extra Train from St. Hyacinthe on Saturdays at 6, P. M.

No Trains on Sunday, except when specially required.

PASSENGER FARES.

| | 1st class. | 2nd do. | 3d |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Longueuil to St. Hyacinthe | 5s | 3s | 9d |
| From Longueuil or St. Hyacinthe to Belœil or St. Hilaire.... | 2s 6d | 1s | 10½ |

The LONGUEUIL FERRY BOATS receive Freight for the Railroad at all hours of the day, and leave with PASSENGERS for the TRAIN at 3½, P. M.

BLACK, WOOD & Co.

Arrangements are being made for a Steamer to run to the City, in connection with the Railroad

A Stage runs daily from St. Hyacinthe connecting with all parts of the Eastern Townships.

FRANCIS CELY continues to convey Freight to all parts of the Eastern Townships from the Company's Terminus, at St. Hyacinthe.

Longueuil, September 7, 1850. 205

1850.

OTTAWA ROYAL MAIL LINE BETWEEN *MONTREAL AND BYTOWN.*

THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

THE ELEGANT AND FAST NEW STEAMER "*LADY SIMPSON*," Captain R. W. SHEPHERD, *Between Lachine and Carillon;* AND THE COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL STEAMER "*PHŒNIX*," Captain A. PATTERSON, *Between Grenville and Bytown.*

THE above Vessels will, on the Opening of the Navigation, commence to ply DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) leaving LACHINE at 8, A. M., (or on the arrival of the 7½, A. M., Train from Montreal,) and BYTOWN at 6, A. M. By the present arrangements Passengers by the Quebec Steamers will reach Montreal in time to proceed to Bytown the same day, and those from Bytown will be enabled to proceed to Quebec by the Steamer of the same evening.

The passage between Quebec and Bytown will be made in 26 hours up and 22 hours down.

Montreal, 29th April, 1850. 90

IMPORTANT.

*TO THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE SECURITY OF THEIR PROPERTY.*

THE Subscriber begs most respectfully to inform the Public, that he will Manufacture FIRE ENGINES, of the most approved Patterns, at prices from £75 to £350 each, with all the Articles appertaining to a First-Rate Fire Engine

*N. B.*—All Articles guaranteed.

GEORGE PERRY, Craig Street.

Montreal, June 24, 1850. 138

FIRE!

THE Subscriber offers for SALE, at his MANUFACTORY, Small PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES on Wheels—warranted the best article of the kind in Canada—and at the following exceedingly low prices:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| £6 | 0 | 0 |
| £12 | 10 | 0 |
| £15 | 0 | 0 |
| £20 | 0 | 0 |
| £25 | 0 | 0 and upwards. |

The ENGINES are complete, with SUCTION and LEATHER HOSE, (Oak Tanned Leather,) HOSE-REELS, and FIRE-BUCKETS.

ALFRED PERRY, Craig Street.

GOUT.—This disease attacks at certain intervals, and often without any exciting cause: it may be characterised as consisting essentially in the pain of one or more of the smaller joints of the hands or feet; most commonly of the great toe, which is attended with fever, and terminates with redness and swelling of the part. A state of general indisposition, especially various dyspeptic symptoms, preceded the local affections, and by those who have had two or three previous attacks, this indisposition is looked upon as the pioneer of a paroxysm of the disease.

Gout is generally connected with an hereditary predisposition, and is scarcely ever met with except among persons in the higher and middle ranks of life, and for the most part, when not hereditary, may be clearly traced to habits of luxury and self-indulgence; consequently it never attacks the poor, except such poor literary characters as take little exercise, while a considerable proportion of the rich are more or less subject to it.

We would advise all those who are afflicted with this most distressing complaint to procure a bottle of Dr. Sherwood's Galeanic Embrocation, and be cured. *It never fails.—See Advertisement.* 250

WONDERFUL EFFECT OF BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.—Tom Thumb, who has been on exhibition at the Marlboro' Chapel, building for some time past, used the Hyperion Fluid upon his head for three days in succession, and it not only added to the beauty and luxuriance of his hair, but it raised his business, by increasing his stature to the height of mankind generally. 250

MEIDCAL HALL.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., just received, and for Sale:—
Dissecting Instruments
Pocket Instruments
Brass and White Metal Patent Enema Syringes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Respirators, &c., &c.

ALEX. URQUHART.

November 20, 1850. 257

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF,

A SAFE, certain, and speedy remedy for Headache, Catarrh, Deafness, Sore Eyes, Influenza, &c. For Sale by

R. W. REXFORD, McGill Street.

Montreal, November 15, 1850. 255

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

PERCY'S LOTION A CERTAIN CURE FOR RING-WORM.

A few applications, according to the direction on the bottle, will effect a permanent cure. Sold by most of the respectable Druggists; and may be had, Wholesale or Retail, of

R. W. REXFORD, 29, McGill Street, Montreal. *Sole Agent for Canada.*

Dec. 17, 1849. 33

DRUGS.

B. WORKMAN & Co., *No. 172, Saint Paul Street, corner of Custom-House Square,* have received, per CALEDONIA, JOHN BULL, and other vessels, their usual assortment of DRUGS and CHEMICALS, which will be disposed of on very moderate terms for Cash, or approved paper. Intending buyers are respectfully solicited to favor them with a call, before making their purchases.

B. W. & Co. will warrant their Goods to be Fresh, Pure, and of the Best Quality.

They also have constantly on hand, a general assortment of SPICES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.

Montreal, Oct. 11, 1850. 231

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE Subscribers have the honor of announcing to the gentlemen of the Medical Profession, that they have been appointed AGENTS for the Sale of COD LIVER OIL, from the highly respectable House of RUSHTON, CLARKE & Co., of NEW YORK, and are now prepared to furnish such as may honor them with their orders with an article of undoubted purity.

Messrs. Rushton, Clarke & Co., in order to obtain this Oil in its entire purity and freshness, have established two Manufactories on the New England coast, and one at Newfoundland, where the article is manufactured from fresh Livers by persons especially employed by R. C. & Co., and generally under the personal inspection of one member of their Firm. The great care they have taken in the manufacture of this article has been attended with commensurate results, as may be known from the facts, that their sales of this article, for the last two years, have exceeded that of any other House on the Continent of North America, and have obtained the confidence and approval of the Medical Profession throughout the United States.

The Subscribers, wishing that the Canadas might have the advantages of procuring this valuable medicine in a state of purity, and from a source perfectly reliable, have undertaken the Agency of Messrs. R. C. & Co., with a desire of imparting confidence in an article of such importance, now of such value to the patient, and importance to the Physician.

Prices moderate. Pamphlets on the uses and mode of administration of Cod Liver Oil may be had gratis, by applying to the Subscribers.

BENJ. WORKMAN & Co., 172, St. Paul Street, Corner of Custom-House Square.

Montreal, October 19, 1850. 238

HIGGS & BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform their numerous Customers and the Public generally, that they are now OPENING at their NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES—adjoining their Old Stores—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY PACKAGES OF ENGLISH-MADE CLOTHING, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, received by the various Vessels, together with their usual Assortment, of which they beg an inspection previous to buying elsewhere. The whole of their extensive and splendidly assorted Stock, having been bought for Cash previous to the late advance in the English Markets, will be Sold at such a small advance as will suit every grade of purchasers:—

*READY-MADE.*

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 770 Fine Cassimere Business Coats,.... | 15 | 0 | to 35 | 0 |
| 500 do Cloth do do .... | 18 | 3 | to 40 | 0 |
| 340 do do Bulwer Pacha Paletots,..... | 19 | 6 | to 45 | 0 |
| 360 Cloth Sack Coats,..... | 21 | 3 | to 44 | 0 |
| 390 Velveteen Shooting Coats, assorted colors,..... | 13 | 9 | to 25 | 0 |
| 450 Superfine Cloth Frock and Dress Coats,..... | 27 | 6 | to 60 | 0 |
| 400 Gentl's Fishing and Shooting Coats, | 10 | 9 | to 17 | 6 |
| 420 Superior Cloth Light Over-Coats, handsomely trimmed,..... | 22 | 6 | to 42 | 6 |
| 300 do do do do lined with silk,..... | 25 | 0 | to 47 | 6 |
| 2500 Spring, Shooting and Business Coats | 8 | 9 | to 17 | 6 |
| 250 Upper Canada Cobourg Cloth Business and Sack Coats,..... | 13 | 0 | to 25 | 0 |
| 2400 Stout Black and Fancy Satin Vests, | 4 | 9 | to 15 | 0 |
| 3000 Spring and Summer Vests,..... | 2 | 9 | to 12 | 6 |
| 2100 Pair Spring and Summer Trowsers, | 4 | 9 | to 12 | 6 |
| 350 do Black and Fancy Cassimere Trowsers,..... | 8 | 9 | to 25 | 0 |
| 210 Gutta Percha and Dreadnought Waterproof Coats,..... | 15 | 0 | to 37 | 0 |

*MADE TO MEASURE.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paletots, made from a variety of material fitted for Summer wear, from,..... | 0 | 0 | to 22 | 6 |
| Do do do in every style, elegantly trimmed,..... | 0 | 0 | to 35 | 0 |
| Superior Cloth do, of a light texture,..... | 0 | 0 | to 45 | 0 |
| Do do lined with silk,..... | 0 | 0 | to 47 | 6 |
| Superfine Dress Coats,..... | 0 | 0 | to 45 | 0 |
| Best do do ,..... | 0 | 0 | to 60 | 0 |
| Superfine Frock do ,..... | 0 | 0 | to 47 | 6 |
| Best Frock Coats,..... | 0 | 0 | to 70 | 0 |
| Velveteen Shooting Coats, any color,.... | 0 | 0 | to 22 | 6 |
| Fine Fancy Cassimere Coats,..... | 0 | 0 | to 22 | 6 |
| Fancy Doeskin Trowsers,..... | 0 | 0 | to 15 | 0 |
| Black do do ,..... | 0 | 0 | to 17 | 6 |
| Best do do ,..... | 0 | 0 | to 28 | 0 |
| Black Cloth Vests,..... | 0 | 0 | to 10 | 0 |
| Best do do, Single Milled Cassimere,..... | 0 | 0 | to 13 | 6 |
| Splendid Satin do, any colors,..... | 0 | 0 | to 14 | 6 |
| The very best do do, do ,..... | 0 | 0 | to 18 | 6 |
| Fishing and Shooting Coats, in endless variety,..... | 12 | 6 | to 30 | 0 |
| Elegant Dressing Robes, in great variety, | 25 | 0 | to 50 | 0 |

—ALSO,—

On consignment, 10 cases DREADNOUGHT and GUTTA PERCHA COATS; a few trunks of YOUTHS' CLOTHING; and 200 assorted TRANSPARENT PRINCETTA COAT, suitable for the present extremely hot season.

Montreal, June 24, 1850. 136

£100 REWARD.

WHEREAS some malicious person or persons have circulated a REPORT that SEVERAL HUNDRED CHESTS OF DAMAGED TEAS, *and in their quality*, and (from the effects of salt water) *poisonous in their nature*, lately sold in this City, were purchased by me, I hereby offer a *REWARD* of £100 to any person who will bring to conviction the author or authors of such a slander, as such report is false, malicious, untradesmanlike, and intended to injure my reputation.

It is well known that I and I alone have been the regenerator of the Tea and Coffee Trade in Canada, that mine (the Canton House) is the only establishment for the exclusive sale of Tea and Coffee in either the Upper or Lower Province; and, by my untiring exertions, has been placed in the proud position which it now holds, notwithstanding the immense amount of malicious opposition I had to encounter. It is also well known that I have never interfered with others; that I have never exposed the known fact of the utter impossibility of keeping Teas in a proper condition where turpentine, codfish, oil, soap, molasses, candles, snuff, tobacco, &c., &c., are kept; but when my good name is so cruelly and unmeritedly assailed, as in this case, I cannot overlook it, and have only to say, that should this calumnious slander be persisted in, the Public may have a list of the names of the purchasers of the Damaged Teas, above referred to, which is now in my possession, as I again repeat, no man shall sport with my hard-earned reputation with impunity.

S. COCHRAN.

CANTON HOUSE, 109, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, August 1, 1850. } 199

DAGUERREOTYPE.

MR. DOANE, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public that, by the aid of a recent improvement, he is enabled to take Pictures almost instantaneously, so that the expression of the countenance may be retained more accurately than by a long sitting. Children may be taken with much more certainty than heretofore.

He has for sale a large supply of Daguerreotype material, including a quantity of the finest French Plates, lately imported from France. Also Buffs for taking instantaneous Pictures.

August 28, 1850. 193

TURKISH BLACK SALVE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THIS SALVE, prepared from the original Receipt, procured from a celebrated Turkish Hakim, (physician) of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and which has obtained an unprecedented celebrity in Great Britain and the East Indies, from the astonishing Cures performed by it in both these countries, has lately been introduced into Montreal. As might be expected, its popularity has followed it, and its use is becoming general among all classes. The contracted limits of an advertisement necessarily precludes entering into any adequate detail of its merits, but, for the information of the public, it is intended to publish, from time to time, such statements of cures as have or may occur. It has been used for the following complaints with the most complete success:—Such as Swollen Glands, Broken Breasts, White Swellings, Whitlows, Scalds from Steamboat explosions, or other causes. Burns, Fever Sores, Scrofulous Sores, Sore Nipples, Carbuncles, Scald Head, Gun-shot Wounds, Bruises, Boils, Frostbites, Wens, Chilblains, Ulcerated and Common Sore Throats, and Bonions. If used in time, it will prevent or cure Cancers, also, Swellings arising from Injury on the Breast, Ring Worm, Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Chest, Palpitation of the Heart, Complaints in the Liver, Spine, Heart and Hip, Rushing of Blood to the Head, Swelled Face and Toothache. In fact, it is impossible to enumerate half the complaints that have been cured by the application of this Salve.

Sold in Montreal by S. J. LYMAN & Co, Place d'Armes; SAVAGE & Co., Notre Dame Street; URQUHART & Co., Great St. James Street; W. LYMAN & Co, St. Paul Street, and in all the principal Cities in Canada.

September 5, 1850. 200

MEDICAL HALL.

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE:—
Hecker's Farina
French Gelatine
Genuine Bermuda Arrow Root
Tapioca
Pearl Sago

—ALSO,—

Orange and Raspberry Gum Drops
Liverwort Paste
Jujube Paste,
&c., &c., &c.

ALEX. URQUHART.

November 18, 1850. 256

MEDICAL HALL.

ENGLISH MEDICATED LOZENGES, &c., &c.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Camphor Lozenges | Opium Lozenges |
| Cayenne Lozenges | Peppermint Lozenges |
| Cummins Lozenges | Rhubarb and Ginger Lozenges |
| Fruit Lozenges | Rose Lozenges |
| Gelatine Lozenges | Tolu Lozenges |
| Ginger Lozenges | —ALSO,— |
| Ipecacuanha Lozenges | Bath Pipe |
| Lavender Lozenges | Coltsfoot Rock |
| Lemon Lozenges | Jujubes |
| Lettuce Lozenges | Pontefract Cakes |
| Magnesia Lozenges | Refined Liquorice |
| Morphia Lozenges | Extract of Liquorice |
| Nutre Lozenges | Fig Paste, &c., &c., |

For Sale by

ALEX. URQUHART.

October 3, 1850. 224

THE Subscribers are now receiving:—
Saltpetre
Soda Ash
Bay Salt
Epsom Salts
Pipe Clay
Double Shot Pepper
Pimento
Cassia
Cloves
Nutmegs
Mace
Genuine Cayenne Pepper
Fine East India Castor Oil
Salad Oil
Genuine (English) Patent Medicines, &c.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., 194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

May 7, 1850. 97

LONDON PERFUMERY, from the celebrated House of A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden:—
Macassar Oil—assorted sizes
Kalydor
Essence of Tyre, &c., &c.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., *Agents,* 194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

May 7, 1850. 97

BROWN'S CANTHARIDEEN TISSUE
Sir James Murray's Fluid Camphor.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., 194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

May 7, 1850. 97

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

THE Subscribers have received from London a supply of ELASTIC STOCKINGS for VARICOSE VEINS; also, ELASTIC KNEE CAPS for Weak Knees, &c.; ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACES; TRUSSES of all kinds, including Hull's, Salmon's, Dody's, &c.; SUSPENDERS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, constantly on hand.

S. J. LYMAN & Co., Chemists, Place d'Armes.

July 26. 166

PHELPS' PATENT TRUSSES.

The Subscribers have received from Boston a supply of
Phelps' Patent Trusses.
Do. do. Abdominals.
Do. do. Supporters and Elastic Chest Expanders.

These articles are all manufactured under the superintendence of Dr. Phelps; for material and workmanship are unsurpassed. In all cases they are warranted to answer the purpose intended.

S. J. LYMAN & Co., Place D'Armes, Agents.

August 28, 1850. 193

DR. PHELPS' TRUSSES.

NO better proof can be given of the superior excellence of Dr. PHELPS' TRUSSES than their rapidly increasing sale. Orders are daily received from all parts of the United States and British America, together with testimonials from the highest sources as to their excellent qualities. These Trusses are at once easy to be worn, convenient, durable, and afford immediate relief.

Agents for Montreal,

S. J. LYMAN & Co., Place d'Armes.

November 11, 1850. 253

NEW PERFUMES.

JUST RECEIVED from LUBIN, of Paris, a supply of the following choice PERFUMES:
Extracts Bouquet Jenny Lind
Jockey Club
Marechale
Patouly
Fois d'Odeur
Violette
Bouquet d'Caroline
Rose
Millefleur
&c., &c.

—ALSO,—

Lubin Bandoline
Cere a Moustache
&c., &c.

S. J. LYMAN & Co., Place d'Armes.

Montreal, Oct. 16, 1850. 235

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISING.—It seems to be settling down into an established principle that a business man will be successful in proportion to the extent of his advertising in respectable newspapers of wide circulation. But in advertising, discrimination and judgment is required, as well as in other matters. There is such a thing as overshooting the mark by *advertising too much*, and procuring a larger amount of business than one is able to attend to, and then advertising proves to be an annoyance instead of a blessing. The singular fact is well illustrated by the following dialogue which lately took place in this city:—

SCENE—*Counting Room of the* Boston Journal—*Enter a Customer, who addresses a Clerk in a state of excitement.*

*Customer.*—Do you recollect, Sir, that I ordered my advertisement into your paper about a week ago?

*Clerk.*—Yes, Sir—very well.

*Customer (emphatically)*—With directions to have it inserted three times only?

*Clerk.*—Well, Sir, your directions were complied with. If you examine the file before you, you will find it inserted "three times inside," according to order.

*Customer (much excited.)*—I know that. It was inserted three times, and if you had stopped it then, all would have been well. But it was continued, contrary to my orders, up to the present time!

*Clerk.*—Ah, indeed! (*inspecting the file.*) You are right, Sir. It was continued through a mistake in the Printing Office. But (*soothingly*) there is no harm done You need not get in a passion. Of course we shall charge for only three insertions.

*Customer (savagely.)*—But I will get in a passion, Sir, if I like. I don't mind the charge—it is not of that I complain. But great harm has been done. The culpable neglect of your printer has been the cause of a degree of annoyance and vexation that may cost me my life. Ever since the advertisement appeared, my store has been crowded with customers, and (*in a loud voice*) they are increasing every day, so that I had to double the number of my clerks, and do more than double duty myself. I have no time even to take a comfortable meal—and I am so fatigued with my work through the day and evening, that I cannot sleep a wink o' nights—and (*raising his voice*) I am determined to stand it no longer. If you don't take that advertisement out of the *Journal* forthwith, I shall go crazy, or I shall have to summon the police to keep out the crowd—and you shall pay the doctor and foot the bills! *Exit in a rage.—Boston Journal.*

TRAFFICK IN VOTES, 1762.—Had the peace been instantaneously proposed to the House of Commons, there is no question but it would have been rejected; so strong a disgust was taken at the union of Bute and Fox, and so numerous were their several personal enemies. Yet in one respect Bute had chosen judiciously: Fox was not to be daunted, but set himself to work at the root. He even made applications to Newcastle; but the Duke o' Cumberland had inspired even Newcastle and Devonshire with resolution. This, however, was the last miscarriage of moment that Fox experienced. Leaving the grandees to their illhumor, he directly attacked the separate Members of the House of Commons; and with so little decorum on the part of either buyer or seller, that a shop was publicly opened at the Pay office, whither the Members flocked, and received the wages of their venality in bank-bills, even to so low a sum as two hundred pounds for their votes on the treaty. Twenty-five thousand pounds, as owned, were issued in one morning; and in a single fortnight a vast majority was purchased to approve the peace.—*Horace Walpole's Memoirs.*

THE POETRY OF LIVERPOOL.—It is among the docks on the river or along the opposite shore that all the poetry of Liverpool is to be found; for the town itself is singularly deficient in old and romantic associations. It has no place in the history of the long past. It is to the great towns of Europe what America is to the great nations of Europe. It is, in short, a parvenu, wonderful in its riches and prosperity; altogether lacking, however, those indescribable but fascinating graces which the imagination bestows so liberally on the ancient race, however decayed, or the ancient city, however fallen. But there is, certainly, a grandeur and magnificence in the spaciousness, strength, and great extent of the docks, which, in some degree, supplies the place of those venerable remains of antiquity, the romance of which one desiderates so much in this wordly-minded, money-making city. The vast strength of those works, founded, apparently, with immoveable firmness on the unstable sand, which have been erected to save the vessels within them from the fury of the tempest when it rages without, gives one very high ideas of the power of "man the worker;" and there is even an elegance in the widencss and spaciousness of those roads which intersect the docks, and which are so roomy that they are rarely or never blocked up by the innumerable waggons, carts, and carriages which are continually traversing them.—*Tait's Magazine.*

GOOD FRIDAY IN PERU.—Good Friday is solemnized in a manner, the effect of which, to the unprejudiced foreigner, is partly burlesque and partly seriously impressive. From the early dawn of morning, the Church is thronged with Indians, who spend the day in fasting and prayer. At two in the afternoon, a large image of the Saviour is brought from the Sacristy, and laid down in front of the Altar. Immediately all the persons in the Church rush forward with pieces of cotton to touch the wounds. This gives rise to a struggle, in which angry words and blows are interchanged; in short, there ensues a disgraceful scene of uproar, which is only checked by the interposition of one of the priests. Order being restored, the sacred image is fixed on the Cross by three very large silver nails, and the head is encircled by a rich silver crown. On each side are the crosses of the two thieves. Having gaped at this spectacle to their hearts' content, the cholos retire from the Church. At eight in the evening, they re-assemble to witness the solemn ceremony of taking down the Saviour from the Cross. The Church is then brilliantly lighted up. At the foot of the Cross stand four white-robed Priests, called *los Santos Varones*, (the holy men,) whose office it is to take down the image. At a little distance from them, on a sort of stage or platform, stands a figure representing the Virgin Mary. This figure is dressed in black, with a white cap on its head. A Priest, in a long discourse, explains the scene to the assembled people, and at the close of the address, turning to the Santos Varones, he says, "Ye holy men, ascend the ladders of the Cross, and bring down the body of the Redeemer!" Two of the Santos Varones mount with hammers in their hands, and the Priest then says, "Ye, holy man, on the right of the Saviour, strike the first blow on the nail of the hand, and take it out!" The command is obeyed, and no sooner is the stroke of the hammer heard, than deep groans and sounds of anguish resound through the Church; whilst the cry of "*Misericordia! misericordia!*" repeated by a thousand imploring voices, produces an indescribable sensation of awe and melancholy. The nail is handed to one of the Priests standing at the foot of the Altar, who transfers it to another, and this one, in his turn, presents it to the figure of the Virgin. To that figure the Priest then turns and addresses himself, saying, "Thou afflicted mother, approach and receive the nail which pierced the right hand of thy only son!" The Priest steps forward a few paces, and the figure, by some concealed mechanism, advances to meet him, receives the nail with both hands, lays it on a silver plate, dries its eyes, and then returns to its place in the middle of the platform. The same ceremony is repeated when the two other nails are taken out. Throughout the whole performance of these solemnities, an uninterrupted groaning and howling is kept up by the Indians, who at every stroke of the hammer raise their cries of "*Misericordia!*" These sounds of anguish reach their climax when the Priest consigns the body of the Saviour to the charge of the Virgin. The image is laid in a coffin tastefully adorned with flowers, which, together with the figure of the Virgin Mary, is paraded through the streets. Whilst this nocturnal procession, lighted by thousands of wax tapers, is making the circuit of the town, a party of Indians busy themselves in erecting before the Church door twelve arches decorated with flowers. Between every two of the arches they lay flowers on the ground, arranging them in various figures and designs. These flower-carpets are singularly ingenious and pretty. Each one is the work of two cholos, neither of whom seems to bestow any attention to what his comrade is doing; and yet, with a wonderful harmony of operation, they create the most tasteful designs—arabesques, animals, and landscapes, which grow, as it were by magic, under their hands. Whilst I was in Tarma, I was at once interested and astonished to observe on one of these flower-carpets, the figure of the Austrian double eagle. On enquiry, I learned from an Indian that it had been copied from the quicksilver jars, exported from Idria to Peru. On the return of the procession to the Church, a Hymn, with harp accompaniment, is sung to the Virgin, as the figure is carried under the arches of flowers. The bier of the Saviour is then deposited in the Church, where it is watched throughout the night. On the following morning, at four o'clock, the ceremony of hanging Judas takes place in front of the Church. A figure of Judas, the size of life, is filled with squibs and crackers, and is frequently made to bear a resemblance to some obnoxious inhabitant of the place. After the match is applied to the combustible figure, the cholos dance around it, and exult in the blowing up of their enemy.—*Tschudi's Travels in Peru.*

HARMONICS.—Nature has no such thing as a simple uncompounded element. Every breath of air, every drop of water is found to be compounded of particular gases in certain combinations.—Every ray of light, when separated by the prism into its component parts, is seen to be formed of a great variety of colors intimately blended together. And thus every "prime" sound is accompanied by certain other sounds, which are called its "harmonics." These are its twelfth and seventeenth, *i. e.* its *fifth* removed an octave higher, and its *third* removed a double octave. These harmonics are not perceptible if the body which produces the "prime" be small and feeble; but in deep sonorous bodies they are very distinguishable, especially in bells. I remember a bell at St. Mary's Church, Sheffield, which gave its harmonics very distinctly; so much so, that the clerk of a country parish in which I was then living, said to me one day, "Why, Sir, as I was going to Sheffield yesterday evening, I heard St. Mary's bell sound *two notes* so distinctly, that when I stood and listened I hardly knew which was the key note." If any one is disposed to doubt this, he need only listen to the bell of Christ Church, Macclesfield. Mr. Brodrick tells me that he has sometimes listened to that bell until, except that he were aware what the key note really was, he could scarcely have distinguished the prime from the harmonic. The case is the same with the lower pedal pipes of an organ, especially if, as is sometimes the case, they are obliged from want of room, to be "stopt" instead of "open" pipes. When Elliott and Hill were building the large pedal pipes for the organ at York Minster, they could not for some time get them, when on the "speaking post," to sound their prime or "key note;" nothing was to be heard but the harmonics. At last, in a sort of despair, some one said "Well, never mind; put them into the organ at once, and let us see." They did so; and then by that many interesting phenomena occurred, amongst the seemed as it were [illegible] other pipes, and sounded [illegible] full, deep, and mellow, as could be desired.—*Rev. William Pearson, M. A., on the Nature and Influence of Music.*

FATAL RESULT OF A FROLIC.—There is a good deal of society among the Greek families at Athens for a few weeks before the Carnival. They meet together in the evenings, and amuse themselves in a very agreeable way. At one of these parties the discourse fell on the existence of ghosts and spirits. Michael, who was present, declared that he had no faith in their existence. All the party present exclaimed against what they called his freemasonry; and even his sister, who was not given to superstition, begged him to be silent lest he should offend the *neralidhes*, who might punish him when he least expected it. He laughed and ridiculed Phrossa, offering to do anything to dare those redoubted spirits which the company could suggest. Nerio, a far greater sceptic than Michael, suddenly affected great respect for the invisible world, and, by exciting Michael, gradually engaged him, amidst the laughter of his companions, to undertake to fry a dozen of eggs on the tomb of a Turkish *santon*, a short distance beyond the Patissia gate, to leave a pot of charcoal, to be seen next morning, as a proof of his valour, and return to the party with the dish of eggs. The expedition was arranged in sp