SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1851.

☞ The MONTREAL COURIER is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars ($6) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ The EVENING COURIER (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of three dollars ($3) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All LETTERS must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

☞ Parties having business with the Editor will find him at the Office between the hours of 10, A. M., and 12, Noon.

Ocean Steamers.

Ships.	Leave	For	Date.
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
Hermann	Bremen	New York	April 20
Europa	Liverpool	New York	April 26
Ohio	New York	Chagres	April 26
Prometheus	New York	Chagres	April 26
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Arctic	Liverpool	New York	April 30
Humboldt	New York	Havre	May 3
Lafayette	Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 7
Asia	New York	Liverpool	May 7
Pacific	New York	Liverpool	May 10
Brother Jonathan	New York	Chagres	May 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
City of Glasgow	Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 15
Hermann	New York	Bremen	May 17

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1851.

The letter of our London Correspondent will appear in Monday's issue.

The Theatre.

Some two or three weeks since the announcement was made in most of the city papers, that arrangements were in operation for the erection of a Theatre in a central and very desirable part of the city. Such a project was called for by the admirers of the legitimate Drama, in consequence of the conversion of the present Theatre Royal, by its proprietor, into a spacious and commodious Hotel. We saw the name of one of our industrious and enterprising citizens given to the public, as a surety for the completion of this undertaking, and felt convinced that under his supervision, and with the facilities which his means afforded, that Montreal would not exhibit the singular and anomalous position of an enlightened and intelligent city, numbering sixty thousand persons, without a Theatre. Things have certainly changed within a few days past, and there has been an abandonment of this enterprize, effected by a rapid, and we would say strange, combination of circumstances, which, as yet, we have not been able to clearly understand.

We see, by city advertisements, that "the interior furnishings of the present Theatre Royal" are again to be sold for the second time—that a lease of the lot designed for the erection of the new Theatre is offered by the owner, Mr. Sutherland—and in case of such proposal not being met, the dernier resort is aimed at in the usual scheme of a "Joint Stock Company."

We are aware that many obstacles have presented themselves in Montreal to the proper and desired success of the Drama. Its principal obstruction to public favor and the support of its admirers, is to be found in the entire disqualification and unfitness of many of its representatives, who are forced by necessity to visit our city only to inflict upon our play-going citizens the lamentable [illegible] the mockery of a chaste and natural representation. With truth it may be said, that the want of a liberal and sufficient patronage has induced such a state of things. We are not disposed to inquire, at the present moment, into the causes which have produced the present indifference to Theatrical Representations, particularly those of a more immediate character which may have affected and changed the design of Mr. Sutherland. In our acquaintance with the customs of enlightened nations, and the morals and manners of the present age, we have always seen the Drama recognized and sustained by the combined influences of the highest intellectual and moral endowments. It would be difficult to supply any cause in the advance of opposing arguments to induce a cultivated mind to forego the rational amusements and intellectual enjoyments afforded by those agreeable representations of the Stage, where the true delineation of passion, the flow of wit, the pungency of satire, and a captivating elocution, all unite to delight the imagination and improve the mind.

[illegible] form no argument against their existence. If there be allowed to man amidst the busy and active labors of life, and the contemplative studies which often depress his mind, no moments in which the buoyant and elastic properties of his intellect are to be agreeably exercised, he will soon degenerate into a misanthropy of feeling bordering on monomania. If he be denied access to those public amusements common to every age and country, he will seek other facilities for unlawful pleasures, where unobserved, he will often yield to the fascinating temptations of crime and the example of moral degradation.

We have heard it whispered that there is at present a personal influence at work, among those whose high and sacred offices impose on them the duty of protecting the interests of morality and religion, against the erection of a Theatre in Montreal. We are not inclined to believe such a rumor. We desire to do the Ministers of Religion justice, when we say that their station and responsibility, in a peculiar manner, require united action in their exertions to suppress those public vices and that open immorality which everywhere so plentifully abound. We are with them in such a course of public usefulness, and feel assured they will find a ready and willing co-operation from the united efforts of the Press.

As to any combined efforts on their part, with a view to suppress Theatrical representations in the city, we cannot for a moment entertain the idea. "The Pulpit must stand acknowledged while the world shall stand," and is, we think, the legitimate platform, from which the most powerful and effectual persuasions are to inculcate morality and destroy the evil propensities of mankind. To descend from such a sacred and elevated position, to the arena of a self-constituted authority for the direction of public opinion, would be only to create that reaction against their good intentions, which would necessarily attend such an effort.

Theatrical representations have survived the heaviest national calamities. Man, in the lowest depths of poverty, will seek relief from his misfortunes in the enjoyment of those public exhibitions and crowded assemblies common to every city, and no intervention, clothed even with the high sanctions of moral and religious influence, has been able to suppress such a gratification. The Catholics of France, and other portions of Europe, have always been favorable to the Drama, more particularly in its relations to Operatic and Classical Music. A portion of the Music used in the Church Services, constitutes some of the finest effusions contained in the Operas of Mozart, Bellini, and Rossini. Cardinal Caprara, if we mistake not, was a director of the Opera at Milan; and it was to his patronage and direction that the celebrated Crescenti owed his expressive voice as one of the finest tenors of his day.

In the higher Classical delineations of the Drama, the effect produced on the moral feelings by the language and sentiments of our immortal Shakspere, when conveyed through the medium of chaste and accomplished acting, is apparent to the most common and ordinary mind. In his masterly productions, there is discovered thoughts not only original, language not only chaste and impassioned, but the sublimity and beauty of a morality which has won for him the unqualified admiration of all ages and nations.

After all, it is the business of that portion of our community who desire the erection of a Theatre, to look into the matter as they would do in all enterprizes of such a character—to disregard the opposition of any species of fanaticism which may present itself under the guise of an apparent zeal laboring for the public interests; and to render that tribute of honor and respect due to the opinions of all Christian people who cherish a Religion founded upon principle, and cherished by example.

—Since writing the above, we have been informed that an offer has been made by a Company at Quebec to purchase the splendid interior of the late Hays' Theatre, and that their terms have not as yet been accepted.—Should such an arrangement be come to, we shall be bereft of one source of enjoyment, both rational and innocent in its character and influence.

We enjoyed a treat, on Thursday evening, in a private view of Messrs. Lewis & King's Panoramic View of the Mississippi River. In this stupendous display of artistic skill, the characteristics of the scenery are admirably portrayed from the peculiar "bluffs" near St. Louis to the prairie land of Wabashaw. Specimens of the forest timber are occasionally given in the foreground of the picture, painted with an attention to their foliage sufficient to direct the observation of the naturalist. All the different kinds of steamboats, and other vessels navigating these mighty waters, are minutely displayed; and a charming effect of sunset, and the gradations through a moonlight night to the dawn of morning, is most skilfully produced. The interest of the exhibition is greatly enhanced by the gentlemanlike colloquial style of the descriptive narrator, Mr. Lewis, who gave a clear and ample account of all the objects as they passed in review, and obligingly solicited questions from any of the company who might require further information.

The London Commercial Hotel, opposite the Quebec Wharf, has been recently embellished and fitted up by our respected citizen, I. Moffatt, and a great treat now may be enjoyed there in imbibing some of Barclay & Perkin's XXX Stout, which he has imported direct from London. This old established Hotel offers unusual advantages to those who may desire real comfort and good living, combined with economy. The admirably arranged and well furnished apartments, commanding a view of the Port and River, and a Table not surpassed in quality by any Hotel in the city, may well make its inmates exclaim with Falstaff, "Why should I not take mine ease in my inn?"

Wm. E. Logan, Esq., of this city, has been named one of the Jurors on Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgical Operations, and Mineral Products," for the Great Exhibition.

Proceedings of the Corporation.

WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1851.

PRESENT:—His Worship the Mayor; Aldermen Fabre, McFarlane, Grenier, Homier, Lynch; Councillors Whitlaw, Leclair, Hall, McDonald, Frechette, Leeming, Whitney, McCambridge, and Bronsdon.

PETITIONS.

From William Power, John Dredge, late Police Constables, praying for employment; from Chas. P. Treadwell, Esq., praying for the expression of opinion on the part of the Council in favor of the Railway to Kingston taking the Ottawa route; from proprietors in Perthuis Street; from proprietors in Visitation Street; from M. M. Gougeon; from St. James Ward [illegible] that the Police Committee, after informing him that he had obtained the contract for Police clothing, had afterwards given it to Mr. Barthemme, who in this matter was acting for Lamarche, a member of the Police Committee, at a cost to the city of 5s. per coat more than his tender. The petitions were referred to appropriate Committees—the last to Messrs. Leclaire, Prevost, Leeming, and Larkin.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Report of the Fire Committee on the petition of James Perry, recommending that petitioner be permitted to erect a steam engine under certain conditions. Adopted.

Report of Fire Committee recommending that Mr. Rottot should not receive any compensation for the destruction of his property by the Fire Engineer. Adopted.

The By-Law relative to the conveyance and delivery of gunpowder was read a first, second, and third time, and passed. That clause of the By-Law which imposes a charge of £7 10s. upon the carriers of gunpowder was opposed by Mr. McFarlane, who thought the charge should be only £5.

AYES:—Alderman Grenier, Homier, Whitlaw, Leclaire, McDonald, Leeming, and Whitney—7.

NAYS:—Fabre, McFarlane, Lynch, Frechette, McCambridge, and Bronsdon—6. Carried.

Councillor Whitney then moved, seconded by Councillor Leeming, that Robt. Abraham, Esq., be appointed associate Counsel and Attorney to the Corporation in conjunction with Toussaint Peltier, Esq. Carried.

AYES:—Alderman Lynch; Councillors Hall, McDonald, Whitlaw, Leeming, Whitney, McCambridge, and Bronsdon—8.

NAYS:—Alderman Fabre, Grenier; Councillors Homier, Leclaire, and Frechette—5.

P. D'Amour was appointed Assessor in place of Mr. F. X. Constant.—Herald.

The construction of the new Wing to complete the Parliament House is progressing as fast as can be reasonably expected. The foundation walls have been built up to a good height, the arches of the vaults are commenced, and a large quantity of all the necessary materials is laid down. When this long wanted desideratum is finished, the usual impression formed by the stranger's first glimpse of our city, on ascending Mountain Hill, will be considerably improved.—Quebec Mercury.

We were pleased to learn from J. A. Torney, Esq., the active Superintendent of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association line, that every prospect exists of telegraph communication between this city and Halifax early in the month of August next. A large gang of workmen, under Mr. Torney's charge, are now at work between River du Loup and Woodstock, the distance between these places, to be completed, being from 190 to 200 miles. Already forty miles of posts have been erected, from River du Loup downwards. Mr. Torney takes down with him caps, &c. It is expected that the portion of the line between Fredericton and Woodstock will be ready early in July. A considerable portion of the entire distance between these termini (about 60 miles) is now built. At River du Loup, a mast 90 feet high, has been erected upon an elevated spot. From the office there (so advantageous a spot has been chosen) Red Island light can be seen; a distance, we believe, of about 20 miles.—Ib.

PAUPER EMIGRANTS.—It is stated that a plan has been adopted that will put an end to the complaints of shipowners and agents at Quebec, with reference to the support of pauper emigrants. Instead of requiring a bond for the sums for which these emigrants may become chargeable to the province, the shipmaster or owner will be allowed to commute for a sum, to be agreed upon in each case by the Emigrant Agent at Quebec. This is the plan adopted at New York, where it works well. We believe that the commutation sum never exceeds twenty-five dollars each.—Ib.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—We observe, by Halifax papers received yesterday, that the Nova Scotian Attorney General has moved the following Resolution, in the house of Assembly, with reference to this great work:—

"Resolved, therefore, That it is for the interest of the people of Nova Scotia that a work so important, and fraught with so many advantages to the Province, should be immediately undertaken and proceeded with, after the consent of Canada and New Brunswick is obtained; and that this House do accept the proposition of the British Government for advancing the above amount for constructing a Railroad across the Province of Nova Scotia, on the terms and conditions embodied in the Letter of the Under Secretary of State, B. Hawes, Esq., to Mr. Howe, bearing date the Tenth day of March, A.D., 1851."

In his speech, introducing the Resolution, the Attorney General says:—

"After mature reflection, the Government have concluded to move, contrary to the opinion of the honorable delegate, who seems favorable to a different course; and in bringing this subject to the notice of the House, submit it as a Government measure."

We cannot discover, from the Parliamentary Reporter, whether the government resolution was adopted by the House or not.

As regards the steps likely to be taken by Canada, all accounts from the Seat of Government agree in stating that the Ministry are decidedly in favor of the acceptance of the proposal of the Imperial Government. There can be no doubt that Mr. Hincks, will, as soon as Parliament meets, introduce a measure in accordance with the terms on which Great Britain proposes to guarantee the loan.—Mercury.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—We learn from the Maryland Colonization Journal, that a large party of free colored persons in Baltimore, are making preparations to emigrate to Liberia, on or about the 1st of July. The Rev. Jacob Moore, the founder, and for some years the pastor of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church in Howard street, in that city, is the leader in the movement, which embraces twenty-five respectable and industrious families, numbering fully 100 persons.

LAST WORDS OF THE PRESIDENTS.—When Washington was 67 years old, he laid upon his death bed. "I find I am dying," said he; "my breath cannot last long." And again: "Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed, from my first attack, I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long." And so he ceased to breathe.

More than a quarter of a century elapsed before a similar scene was witnessed. Then, on the same day, the jubilee of the nation, Adams, at 90 years of age, and Jefferson at 83, came down to their last hour. "I resign myself to my God," said Jefferson, "and my child to my country." Soon after, Adams exclaimed, "Independence forever!" and all was over. They, too, had ceased to breathe.

Five years after this, at 71 years of age, Monroe ceased to breathe.

Five years after this, at 85 years of age, Madison ceased to breathe.

Nearly five years after this, at 68 years of age, Harrison remarked; "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government: I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more." And he ceased to breathe.

Four years after this, at 78 years of age, Jackson observed in substance: "My sufferings, though great, are nothing in comparison with those of my dying Saviour, through whose death I look for everlasting happiness." And he ceased to breathe.

In less than three years after this, at 87 years of age, the second Adams declared: "This is the last of earth; I am content." And he ceased to breathe.

In a little more than one year after this, at 53 years of age, Polk bowed his head in baptism, confessing his Saviour. And he ceased to breathe.

The lamented Taylor, at 65 years of age, submitted to the solemn decree. "I am ready for the summons," said he, "I have endeavored to do my duty. I am sorry to leave my friends." And he ceased to breathe.—Tioga (N. Y.) Eagle.

THE CHILD-BED FEVER IN MANCHESTER IN THE YEAR 1831.—In looking back along the toilsome career of a professional life, there are things of an agreeable nature that cheer and refresh the mind on the retrospect; while there are some of a different complexion, the remembrance of which is [illegible] of these latter, all who have had experience will agree that it is the most deplorable of any; carrying its ravages where they are most destructive to the happiness and welfare of social life; destroying those who sustain the relations of wife and mother, and thereby inflicting calamities the extent of which those only who witness, or have been touched by them, can adequately conceive of. During the spring of 1831, this disease prevailed amongst all classes in Manchester; chiefly among the poor. It was amongst the poor that it came much under my notice. In company with my colleague, Mr. Fawdington, I was in the habit of wandering till midnight, and sometimes later, from house to house, visiting patients of the Lying-in Charity stricken by this malady; and some of the most heartrending scenes that I have ever chanced to witness were in these perambulations. As an ordinary specimen, one night we entered a cottage in Copperas-street; the sleeping apartment was roomy, with a fire lighted in it, and around this a father was undressing five young children, while the mother, having an infant by her, was sitting in bed giving her directions, as though little were amiss with her. We could at once perceive, however, from the countenance and the hurried breathing, that she laboured under the prevailing fever, and would probably sink before morning. She did not survive many hours. At that period there was no registration of deaths to be depended on; in consequence, it is impossible to say what was the mortality from this disease; but assuredly hundreds died, most of them in the flower of life,—at an age when they can be least spared, and when, on this and other accounts, their loss is the most felt. At the period of this epidemic, the township of Manchester, in which chiefly it prevailed, was nothing better than a huge, filthy, manufacturing village, in a condition which, in the present day, would be thought disgraceful in the most recent and rapidly built American town of the far west. This was in 1831, the year before Asiatic cholera first reached us. As the disease approached, there was naturally much alarm, and district boards of health were organized to see what was the state of the houses and the streets, to examine into the nuisances suspected to exist, and into whatever evils of a local nature were supposed to be unfriendly to health. The results were embodied in a remarkable pamphlet by Dr. J. P. Kay, which was read with universal avidity. It exhibits a state of things of which now, I am glad to report, we have comparatively few traces left. From the period when this pamphlet was published we have to date a great and, to the present hour, growing improvement in the condition of the streets and the dwellings of our labouring classes. During the last twenty years, though there have been occasional cases of sporadic puerperal peritonitis, the complaint has not been epidemic. How far we are indebted for this exemption to the improved diet, more orderly habits, and supposed greater intelligence of the labourers, together with the better sanitary condition of the town, it would be premature or presumptuous to determine. But this much is certain, that epidemic puerperal fever, in the kingdom generally, if one may judge from our periodical medical literature, is less spoken of by far during the above period than it used to be; and we may therefore be permitted to hope, that as typhus in Manchester is, perhaps, on the decline, so this frightful form of contagious fever will disappear from the same causes; or, if not that, have its range limited, and a smaller rate of mortality.—Essays and Notes on the Physiology and Diseases of Women, &c., by John Roberton.

THE FRENCH POPULACE.—Of a surety, the French are the most noisy people in the whole world. The cries from five o'clock in the morning till ten, in this town of Caen, beat London hollow. I have counted upwards of thirty different "marchands des legumes," as they call cabbage sellers here (a "cat's meat man" or an "old clothes' man," "marchand des habits," is "a merchant") bawling in the most discordant, harsh, sleep-destroying voices where I live. They are generally women, of the most masculine forms. The voices of one or two are perfectly terrific; I never thought such sounds could have been produced by any female lungs. They sell artichokes (without which a Frenchman cannot make a meal), firewood, prunes or plums, vegetables of all sorts, and fish. They mend windows, umbrellas, and saucepans, at your door,—shoes also occasionally. To many of these luxuries, your attention is drawn by horns and drums, as well as the vile cries that accompany them. There are banjos, organs, "and all other kinds of music," with that detestable crack of the whip from every postilion, carter, and the urchins in the streets. I have been wroth to the very gall, when meeting a fellow with a return pair of wretched posters, covered with ropes and bells, cracking his villainous thong with a conceited air over his head, like a pistol, through every street, till he arrives at his stables, not thinking (or caring) for the numerous invalids (some perhaps dying) whose rest he was disturbing by such uncalled-for horrors. If the striding, solemn heroes, the gendarmes, were set to rectify a few such nuisances as these, and many more that could be named, they might render their brilliant persons a little more useful, as well as ornamental, in the streets. The way the men speak to their horses is equally rough, and peculiarly savage in its tones. We should have compunction in addressing a bull, in our country, as these men constantly speak to the fine, intelligent animals under their charge. I have seen them used in a most cruel way whenever their drivers get in a passion, which is the case in France on any trifling occasion. Then the gestures, grimaces, action, and eloquence, of the performers, is exquisite to witness,—screaming, swearing, and appealing to the spectators, with features absolutely eaten by rage. They seldom fight, though they will run their open hands within a hair's breadth of each other's faces, literally touch noses, and you expect nothing less than annihilation and mutual cannibalism, from the vengeance they screech in each other's ears. When they do fight, it is a revolting exhibition; fair play is out of their tactics; they roll on the ground, bite, tear each other's hair, and take every unnatural advantage. I met a party of English labourers, the other day, proceeding to the Rouen railway—huge, gigantic, silent-working fellows, with limbs like wood and iron—who, a French gentleman told me with much truth, could get through more work in one week than an equal number of his own countrymen could in two. He admitted there was no comparison.—Pedestrian Reminiscences.

COMMERCIAL.

Ashes Report.

Exports at New York from 6th to 12th May, 1851:—

	Barrels.	
	Pots.	Pearls.
Great Britain	0	0
Havre	80	0
Amsterdam	294	8
Rotterdam	70	0
Hamburg	130	50
Bremen	48	0
		680
Exported previous week to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, and Belgium		658
Total		1338

MONTREAL.

Pots and Pearls in brisk demand at 29s 3d @ 29s 6d. The impossibility of shipping Grain or Flour to England, at present rates, will probably compel the shipping to look to Ashes as cargo. A very few ships could take off all the supply in Market, or that can possibly reach previous to 31st May.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived.

May 14th.

Bark Asia, Webster, 14th April, Southampton, Lemesurier & Co., ballast, 297 pass.

Brig Robert Burns, Stewart, 14th April, Carlisle, G B Symes & Co., coals, 30 do.

Shipping Intelligence.

A telegraphic despatch received on the 13th inst., from Halifax, by a commercial house of this city, states that the brigantine Jacques Cartier, Lacombe, from Halifax, for Montreal, with a cargo of sugar, &c., is ashore at Arichat; but no further particulars given.

The schr Jane Ann March, Capt James, which left the port of Kingston on the 2nd inst for Quebec, with a cargo of flour, had to put back, in consequence of collision with the brig Mohawk, of Kingston, Capt Kent.

THE BARK FORTITUDE.—Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 22.—On the 22nd ult, at day light, a bark was discovered [illegible] were obliged to return to the vessel, one of their boats being stove in by the ice. Assistance was rendered to them and the persons on board were brought on shore in safety. She proved to be the bark Fortitude, Garbutt, master, bound to Quebec, from London, said to be only 12 days on her passage. The hull and materials were sold on 3rd inst.

New York, May 10th—Cleared—Toronto, ——; New England, Munson. 9th—Ship Lochiboo, Boyd, for Quebec.

The Charlottetown, PEI, Examiner of the 28th ult, states that the bark Fortitude, from London, for Quebec, had been cast ashore at Cable Head, lot 42, and since condemned and advertised to be sold.

DIED.

At St. Johns, C. E., MARION MATILDA, daughter of DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq., aged one year and eight months.

At Coteau Landing, on the 14th inst., of measles, JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, aged 15 months and 14 days.

AMATEUR THEATRE,

Saint Jean Baptiste Street.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON announces to the Public that on the EVENING of SATURDAY, MAY 17,

he will present the entertainment of the Comic Opera of

THE REVIEW;

or,

THE WAG OF WINDSOR.

A musical Olio, and the repetition by desire of

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

May 17. 336

AUCTION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Citizens of Montreal, that he has this year taken out an "OUT-DOOR" AUCTION LICENSE, and that he has rented those central Premises under the Courier Office, St. Francois Xavier Street, where he intends to carry on the AUCTION BUSINESS, and trusts that, by attention and experience, he will be able to give satisfaction both to the buyer and the seller.

OUT-DOOR SALES are respectfully requested. FURNITURE SALES will be held on the Premises ONCE A WEEK during the Season; and any parties having Goods to dispose of, will find this Stand a very favorable one.

THOMAS BELL,
Licensed Auctioneer.

May 17, 1851. 336

JUST RECEIVED by Express—
Godey for June
Graham do
Sartain do
Also, a quantity of Books and Pictures for Children.

R. W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

May 17. 336

R. R. R.
THE PROPHECY FULFILLED.

IN the month of August, 1849, we promised to the world that we would produce a medicine that would instantly stop the most severe pangs of pain, and speedily remove its cause.

We proposed to Hospitals, and all other Institutions for the reception of the sick; to Physicians, Surgeons, and all Medical Institutions and Bodies, to introduce our Ready Relief for their investigations, and to illustrate its [illegible] upon the patients.

We claimed that it would allay, in a few minutes, the most severe Cramp and Spasms—that it would arrest the progress of that dread plague, the Cholera—that in a few minutes it would change the hard, knotty, cold, and lifeless body, to warmth, vitality, and vigor.

That in a few minutes it would relieve the most severe pains in the bowels, that in fifteen minutes, it would stop all painful and diarrhoea discharges, and impart a genial warmth to every organ and secretion of the body; that it would positively relieve the most severe and dangerous tic pains of sick and nervous head-ache in fifteen minutes, and effectually cure this distressing complaint.

That it would in an instant mitigate the cruel pangs of Neuralgic pains, and permanently cure this excruciating affection. That it would stop the most tormenting toothache in a few seconds.

That it would relieve all Rheumatic pains in fifteen minutes, and cure many Chronic cases of Rheumatism in a few hours.

That it possessed a miraculous soothing and relieving influence over all pains originating from Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Nervous, and Bilious complaints, and that the patient suffering the most excruciating tortures, would feel its soothing influence in a few minutes.

The world was startled at the publication of our discovery. The wise savans of Medical Science shook their heads in doubt. The sick and afflicted hoped yet, feared that, like other remedies, it would cure quicker on paper than by practical experiment; thousands who were suffering with the most excruciating pains, at once determined to try it; the consequence was, that from almost every village, town, city, within 500 miles of New York, we were the daily recipients of orders for our extraordinary remedy. The people tried it and found it good; the most torturing pains were mitigated; weak and feeble victims of Rheumatism, who had been bedridden for years, were suddenly relieved from pain and restored to health. So with the sufferers of Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Head-Ache, Chill Fever, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Spasms, Cholera Morbus, and, in fact, all painful and distressing Acute complaints, were suddenly relieved from their tortures, and restored to health. Its fame spread from city to city, the people sounded its wonderful virtues far and wide, and ere the earth had run its yearly course,

FIVE MILLION BOTTLES WERE SOLD!

In every town in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Ohio; in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri; the people have tested its merits, and pronounced it a safeguard against disease, and a quick antidote for all pains. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana—in every town in each State it has made friends, and proved its efficacy.

TO THOSE WHO KNOW NOTHING OF IT.

If you are unacquainted with the merits of Radway's Ready Relief, and if you reside in either of the States mentioned above, we refer you to the Druggists, to Physicians, and the People. Take a bottle of it to any skilful Physician, let him test it, we will risk its reputation on his opinion.

One drop has frequently cured the most tantalizing Tooth-Ache.

Forty drops, taken three times per day, will cure Sour Stomach.

Sixty drops, taken four times per day, will cure Weakness and Debility.

Ten drops, taken every ten minutes, will cure Diarrhoea.

Thirty drops has, in fifteen minutes, stopped the Sick Head-Ache.

Sixty drops, taken every twenty minutes, has cured Cramps, Spasms, &c.

Thirty drops has, in fifteen minutes, cured Tic Doloreux.

Sixty drops has, in twenty minutes, stopped the pains of Neuralgia.

Thirty drops has, in fifteen minutes, cured Wind on the stomach.

Thirty drops has, in fifteen minutes, cured Cholera Morbus.

One application externally has stopped the most painful Rheumatic affliction, and cured Sprains, Strains, and Spasms.

Three applications has cured the Salt Rheum.

Three applications has cured the Rash and Tetter.

Three applications has cured Pimples and Blotches.

Six applications has cured the Erysipelas.

Three applications has cured the most painful Swelling.

Six applications, in twenty-four hours, cured Curved Spine.

One application, in 15 minutes, cured the Lumbago.

SOLEMN TRUTH.

Reader, do not reject the statements on account of the above assertions, we state only what it has done, what we know it will do. Therefore, if you suffer pain, give it a trial, and our word for it, you will become a firm friend of our quick and ready remedy.

Price of Radway's Ready Relief, 50 and 25 cents per bottle.

BEAUTY.

Complexion richly tinted with the bloom of health,
With skin as pure and fair as parian marble—
Soft and sweet as the fragrant rose—
Teeth as sound and white as alabaster,
Breath of sweetest fragrance, and lips of coral tint,
With flowing ringlets and glossy locks,
Luxuriant tresses dancing gracefully o'er the swan-like neck,
No dark repulsive spots, to mar the pleasing picture,
Or to cast dull shadows o'er beauty's master piece,

RADWAY'S MEDICATED SOAP,

Composed of the most delicious, rare and fragrant gums,
Of extracts, oils, and costly essences—
Of flowers, roots, trees, and oriental plants,
Possessing wonderous virtues o'er skin diseases.

TO THE COMPLEXION IT IMPARTS BEAUTY.

By cleansing the skin from all eruptive matter,
Makes clean the pores, gives action to the capillaries,
By which all poisonous humors are ejected,—
And a healthy action to the skin restored,
To the teeth, it gives whiteness and prevents decay,
It makes the skin soft, sweet and smooth,
Transforms the most repulsive, and disfigured visage,—
To a clear and beautiful complexion.

RADWAY'S CIRCASSIAN BALM.

Imparts nutriment to the hair,—
Makes it strong, glossy, rich and luxurious,
Cleanses the scalp from dandruff,—gives action to the bulbs,—
Fastens the hair upon the scalp, and forces it to grow—
Like guano to a barren soil, it makes it rich and productive,—
To dress the hair, makes it smooth and glossy,—
Strong and beautiful, &c.
Radway's Circassian Balm is the "ne plus ultra."

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY & CO., Practical Chemists.

For Sale in Montreal by Wm. Lyman & Co., A. Urquhart, R. W. Rexford, and P. E. Picault.

Montreal, May 17, 1851. 336

WANTED.—In this City or any part of [illegible] BOOK-KEEPER or CLERK, by a person having good experience of General Business and Accounts. Salary not so much an object as Employment. The best of Reference and Security given.

Address H. L., Box 111, Post Office, or care of Mr. James Megorian, Tallow Chandler.

Montreal, May 17. 336

OLD ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

ST. PETER STREET.

LEWIS' MAMMOTH PANORAMA
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

THIS great Original Work, THE LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD, and the only Panorama ever painted which shows both sides of the River at once, will be exhibited for a few nights, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, 1851, and on every Evening, until further notice, at the above-named place.

This Magnificent Painting commences with a View of St. Louis, previous to the great fire, and terminates at the beautiful and romantic FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, giving an accurate view of every point of interest on the route.

Many interesting and characteristic scenes of savage life are graphically represented on the glowing canvas, among which will be found

THE BATTLE OF BAD AXE,

the last scene of the Black Hawk War, and the stirring scene which occurred at

WABASHAW PRAIRIE,

on the occasion of the removal of the Winnebagoes, in which twelve hundred figures are represented.

Doors open in the evening at 7½ o'clock; Exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock.

Good Music will be in attendance.

Admission, 1s. 3d.

Tickets for Sale at the Book Stores and Hotels.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION,

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

LEWIS & KING,
Proprietors.

Montreal, May 15. 334

ST. LEON WATER.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of the justly celebrated ST. LEON WATERS.

JAMES McGIBBON,
104, Notre Dame Street.

N.B.—Delivered free of charge.

May 14. 334

NEW GOODS.

N. S. WHITNEY, No. 166, St. Paul Street, is now receiving, from London, Manchester, and Glasgow, his usual general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, constantly on hand, from the United States, every variety of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES suited to this Market,—all of which will be offered at a small advance.

Montreal, May 7, 1851. 6-329

ISAAC MOFFATT,

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS & EMBELLISHMENTS TO THE

LONDON COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Opposite the

QUEBEC & LAPRAIRIE STEAMBOAT WHARF,

INVITES Travellers, and the Public in general, to a comfortable and economical resort. Experience in the Montreal Markets enables him to SUPPLY HIS TABLE WITH THE BEST THEY AFFORD; and he has devoted his attention to the ARRANGEMENT and FITTING-UP of his APARTMENTS in the MOST CONVENIENT MANNER for their respective uses.

BARCLAY & PERKINS' London Genuine XXX STOUT, in prime condition, will be on draught all the Summer.

Montreal, May 16, 1851. 33[illegible]

VETERINARY HOSPITAL AND FORGE,

ST. URBAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

MR. JAMES MASON, V. S., desires to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED his Veterinary and Shoeing Establishment to St. Urbain Street, where he has every convenience for the reception and treatment of SICK and LAME HORSES.

Mr. J. B. TURNER, V. S., thanks his many friends for their patronage since he resumed practice as a Veterinary Surgeon at the beginning of last autumn, and informs them that in future he will practice conjointly with Mr. MASON, at the Hospital, in St. Urbain Street.

Consulting hours from TEN to THREE.

It is the intention of Messrs. MASON and TURNER to open a Veterinary School during the ensuing Winter for the reception of Students, and to deliver a Course of Lectures on the Anatomy and Pathology of the Horse—with dissections.

Further particulars with respect to this Course will be shortly issued.

May 16. 33[illegible]

UNIVERSITY HOUSE.

GREAT SAVING!!

THE above ESTABLISHMENT having been conducted for the last twelve months on CASH PRINCIPLES, the Proprietor has great and experienced great satisfaction from that arrangement. In returning thanks to those gentlemen who have patronized him, and in soliciting a continuance of their favors—as well as the support of the public generally—he assures them that it will be his aim at all times to merit that honour. In deprecating the idea of in any way competing with the Slop Trade, he has no hesitation in saying, that while the material and getting-up of his Goods will rival any in Montreal, his PRICES will be found to be fully

FIVE-AND-TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW ANY CREDIT HOUSE IN THE CITY.

The CLERGY and PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN are reminded that the Subscriber makes all kinds of ROBES—CLERICAL, ACADEMICAL and LEGAL.

JAMES FLEMING,
Tailor,
103, Notre Dame Street.

May 15, 1851. 334

NEW YORK TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 120, NOTRE DAME STREET,

(OPPOSITE MR. T. MUSSEN'S.)

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends, and the Public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

Which he will furnish to order at short notice. French, English, and American Fashions received Monthly. Persons furnishing their own stuff, can have it made up in the most approved manner.

A. D. REEVES.

Montreal, April 30. 326

J. R. CAMERON, Paper Hanger, has REMOVED to No. 11, St. George Street.

May 14. 333

JOSEPH BOESE,

DYER AND SCOURER,

HAS REMOVED from 169, Notre Dame Street, to 25, COLLEGE STREET, opposite the College.

May 9. 330

M. SAMUEL,

HATTER AND FURRIER,

HAS REMOVED

TO No. 130, NOTRE DAME STREET, nearly opposite the English Church, where he has on hand a fine assortment of Silk and other HATS, warranted of the best qualities and latest style, consisting as follows: Silk, Drab Beaver, Fine Fur Hanover Hats, do Jenny Lind, do Kossuth, do Black and Grey Union; a fine lot of Leghorns of all shapes; and every other article in the above Line.

M. S. will endeavour, by selling a GOOD ARTICLE at a REASONABLE PRICE, to merit a share of public patronage.

May 14. 3m—333

WILLIAM GETTESS,

MANUFACTURING HATTER AND CAP MAKER, 156, Saint Paul Street,

(OPPOSITE THE HOTEL DIEU,)

BEGS to announce that, in consequence of disappointments which prevent his retiring from Business, he has RE-COMMENCED to MANUFATURE HATS and CAPS of any desired form and quality. He has also a well assorted Stock constantly on hand, of the best and latest IMPORTED Goods.

Grateful for favors of past years, he trusts, by unremitting assiduity, to merit and obtain their continuance.

Wanted—two Journeymen Hatters and one Apprentice.

Montreal, April 9, 1851. 317

HATS!

GIBB & CO. have received their usual supply of LONDON VELVET NAP HATS of the latest West End Shapes.

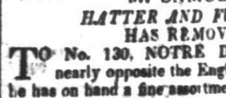
May 10. 3[illegible]

HATS.—For Sale by the Subscribers—6 cases CHRISTY'S BEST LONDON HATS.

GILMOUR & Co, 9, St. Sacrement Street.

May 14. 33[illegible]

FOR KINGSTON, COBOURG, PORT HOPE AND NORTH SHORE PORTS, TORONTO, HAMILTON, AND SAINT CATHERINES.

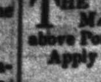


THE Propeller "ADVENTURE," Captain MATHEWSON, will take Freight for the above Ports at low rates.

Apply to

DONALD MURRAY & CO.,
Agents.

May 7. 3[illegible]



REGULAR TRADER FOR LONDON.—The well-known Ship JOHN BULL, JOHN DUFFILL, Commander, A 1 British Built, will be ready in a few days to load for the above Port, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. Apply to Captain DUFFILL, on board, or to

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

May 15. 33[illegible]

REGULAR TRADER FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine A 1 British Built Ship ST. ANDREW, S. S. ARMOUR, Commander, will be ready in a few days to load for the above Port, and will have immediate dispatch. Apply to

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

May 15. 33[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE DIVIDEND.

EARLY Applicants for LIFE POLICIES in the UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will share in the Dividend of Profits for the present fiscal Year, soon to close.

A. P. SABINE, Agent.

May 9. 33[illegible]

AUCTIO[illegible]

BY JOHN [illegible]

SUGARS, TEA, WINE[illegible] the 20th instant, a[illegible] GILLESPIE, MOFFATT[illegible]

100 hhds Bright Porto Rico Sugar
25 do Refined do
20 trcs } Bastard Sugar
100 bbls }
500 pkgs Twankay, Hyson Skin, Y Hyson and Souchong Teas
10 pipes }
20 hhds } Port Wine
50 qr casks }
20 puns Jamaica Rum
50 bkts Champagne
100 cases Brandy
200 boxes Tobacco Pipes
20 casks qts and pts Blacking
20 casks Paste do
100 bxs Belmont Candles
100 do Rice } Starch
100 do Leecher's }
200 bags Blasting, F, FF, FFF [illegible]
100 do Paints
30 bags Pepper
10 do Cloves
10 cases Cassia
20 trcs Rice
50 bags Coffee
50 bxs Valencia and M[illegible]
2 chests Indigo
50 dozen Corn Brooms
With othe[illegible]

The Cargo of the MAR[illegible] direct from Rotterdam [illegible]

CONSISTING OF

5 pipes } DeKuyper's Gin
90 hhds }
100 cases (red) } Gin
100 cases (green) }
100 hhds Refined } Sugar
100 trcs Crushed }
113 pcks Twankay and Hyson Skin Teas
17 casks Currants
30 bags Pepper
120 bxs Sugar Candy

—AND, IF IN TIME.—

The cargo of the Brig BEACON, from Charente:

CONSISTING OF

Brandy—"Martell's," "Hennessey's," & "Denis Mounie & Co"

Vinegar, in hhds and qr casks
Maccaroni and Vermicelli
Salad Oil, Olives
Liqueurs, Champagne, Co[illegible]

☞ Sale at T[illegible]

334

SUGARS, GLASS, T[illegible] &c. &c. &c.—At t[illegible] JOSEPH, Esq., St. Helen[illegible] DAY, the 21st instant, w[illegible]

80 tierces London Cr[illegible]
700 packages Teas, Tw[illegible] powders, Young [illegible]
40 hhds "Martell's" Bra[illegible]
70 bags Root Ginger
20 do Carraway Seeds
50 do Cloves
60 kegs London Refined Saltpetre
75 cases Castor Oil
150 casks Epsom Salts
100 do Alum
150 boxes Belmont Candles
200 do Satin Face and Rice Starch
250 tins Arrowroot
6 casks Nutmegs
9 cases Fine Madras Indigo
400 bags Shot
250 boxes T D Pipes
100 brls Bath Bricks
100 bags London Glue
500 bags Gunpowder
200 brls Day & Martin's Blacking
650 boxes and mats Raisins
100 casks Copperas
70 qr casks Olive Oil
500 boxes Soap
100 do Black Lead
25 trcs Lamp Black
2000 kegs Paints, XX, [illegible]
Green, Blu[illegible]
300 kegs Putty, in bladd[illegible]
150 do Dry White and [illegible]
300 qr casks Boiled and [illegible]
100 casks Whiting
100 do Venetian Red, [illegible]
25 cases Refined Borax

☞ Sale at TWO o'clock, precisely.

JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioneer.

334

REAL ESTATE, BY AUCTION.—Four desirable Lots in St. Antoine Suburbs.—The Subscriber is instructed to Sell, by Auction, on the Ground, on TUESDAY MORNING, May 27, FOUR EMPLACEMENTS, in Bisson Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, each 30 feet front and 75 feet deep.

The Property is commuted, and the Terms of Payment will be Liberal.

☞ Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, on the Property.

JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioneer.

334

ÆTNA, PROTEC[illegible] AND HARTF[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE [illegible]

CONNECTICUT MUTU[illegible] ANCE COM[illegible]

Office removed to No. 8, [illegible] Street, opposite Leeming[illegible]

ROB[illegible]

May 15.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE, LIFE, AND INLAND MARINE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1833.

CAPITAL STOCK—£100,000.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that the Office of this Institution is REMOVED to No. 32, Great St. James Street, this city, (late Tetu's Hotel.)

ASSURANCE against Accidents by FIRE; or, the Dangers of INLAND NAVIGATION, will be granted at the lowest possible rates of Premium, compatible with security to the PUBLIC, and the credit and safety of the INS[illegible]

The numerous body of [illegible] interested as STOCKHOLDE[illegible] amount of paid-up Capital, [illegible] this Province, guarantee th[illegible] and the speedy settlement of [illegible] which may be made upon the [illegible]

WILLIA[illegible]

May 15.

WANTED.—An APP[illegible] Chemist and Drugg[illegible] Apply at the Courier Office.

May 9, 1851. 330

WANTED.—An ACTIVE and INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN, for the purpose of LEARNING the Business of a LADY'S HAIR DRESSER and HAIR WORK, and to ASSIST in a LADY'S DRESSING ROOM, to be connected with the Subscriber's Establishment, No. 157, Notre Dame Street. The best references as to character and capacity will be required. Apply to

ROBERT BOYCE.

April 16. 321

WANTED,—a Situation, by a Married Man experienced in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, and who has been in business on his own account in the Co[illegible] English and French fluently. [illegible] ference. Apply at this Office[illegible]

24th February, 1851.

£200.—WANTE[illegible] £200, on G[illegible] SECURITY. Apply at this [illegible]

April 14.

[illegible] packages
25 do Brach's [illegible]
60 bags E I Rice
15 kegs No 1 Nutm[illegible]
50 do Ginger
10 bags Cloves, 56 [illegible]
50 do Black Pep[illegible]
25 cases Castor Oi[illegible]
10 do Black Wa[illegible]
5 carroteels Curran[illegible]
20 kegs Saltpetre
20 qr cks Olive Oil
10 do Solar Sp[illegible]
50 cks Boiled and R[illegible]
45 do Paris White
100 do Putty, 1 cwt[illegible]
30 do Davidson's T[illegible]

—And if arrived in [illegible]
Carbonate of Soda, [illegible]
of Soda, Lamp Black, [illegible]
Whiting, Porter and W[illegible]
Sale at T[illegible]

330

FRESH TEAS, S[illegible] AND TOBACCOS[illegible]

F. NOAD & Co., on [illegible] of May, will be offered [illegible] Fine Fresh Teas, in c[illegible]

Havana and Principe C[illegible] articles.

☞ Sale at T[illegible]

PRESERVATION [illegible]

JAMES BLUNDELL[illegible]

adjoining W. & J. Muir's[illegible]

April 21, 1851.

PAISLEY SHAWLS [illegible] PORTED VIA BOS[illegible] several cases richest [illegible] SHAWLS, warranted the[illegible] from the Manufacturers.

May 2.

JUST ARRIVED,—Th[illegible] Forwarder, consisting [illegible] PACKAGES of AME[illegible] GOODS, all Styles, select[illegible] offered at very low Price[illegible]

T. D. HALL[illegible]

April 21.

ON SALE, AND DA[illegible]

AMERICAN COTTO[illegible] Atlantic, Hadley Fal[illegible] Chicopee, New Mark[illegible] widths.

BLEACHED COTTONS [illegible] finish, from various [illegible]

PRINTS—Navy Blue and [illegible] River, Merrimack and [illegible]

SATINETTS and WOOLL[illegible] tion, from the Mid[illegible] Maverick Woollen [illegible] Shawls, &c.

KENNEBECK JEANS—[illegible] and Ticks of all mak[illegible]

Of Imported Goods—[illegible]

50 packages Dress Good[illegible]