THE MONTREAL COURIER.

[PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MORNING EDITION—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1850. [VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 259.

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, or 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.

PASSAGE THROUGH TO OGDENSBURG IN ABOUT 9½ HOURS!

FIVE-THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF.

FREIGHT carried with care and dispatch, and at very low rates.

This will be found the cheapest and most expeditious Line 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

RUTLAND 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.

Passengers from Montreal, via Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road and Lake Champlain Steamer, will find CARS at the STEAMBOAT LANDING at BURLINGTON for BOSTON, NEW YORK and intermediate Stations, avoiding Coaching and Staging, and reaching the Second 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 New York at 6, A. M., of the day follow ing; giving Passengers an hour for Dinner at Bellows' Falls.

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

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

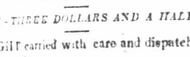
Night Cattle Train for Cambridge and Brighton Market leaves Burlington every Tuesday at 4½, A. M.

For tickets, with all necessary information, apply at the Ticket 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 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 1, P. M., for Boston, by both the above routes. The 8, A. M., Train will arrive in Boston at 7, the same day, and the 7, P. M., Train next morning at 1, P. M.

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

Passengers leaving Montreal at 10, A. M., and 4, 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 4, P. M., the next day.

Freight Trains leave Boston and Burlington DAILY, Sundays excepted.

No Change will be made for Truckage 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 Pathfinder Railway Guide; or to JOS. H. DALEY, Agent, No. 2, Great St. James' Street, Montreal.

JAMES MOORE, Eng. and Superintendent.

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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 4½ 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 24, 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.
From Longueuil to St. Hyacinthe	5s	3s 9d
From Longueuil or St. Hyacinthe to Belœil or St. Hilaire....	2s 6d	1s 10½d

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 CEILY 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. 30

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.

OTTAWA GLASS WORKS.—The Undersigned, having purchased the above extensive Works, at Vaudreuil, and having also erected Works for Hollow Glass Ware, are prepared to execute Orders for the following, upon the most reasonable terms, and with dispatch:—

Window Glass, of all sizes, to 30 x 40, thin & thick
Do do colored
Hollow Ware, Soda Bottles, Apothecaries' Bottles, Phials, Tubes and Cylinders, and Mineral Water Bottles, to any pattern.
Glass Shades & Covers, Gas Bells, Milk Tureens, &c
Door & Sash Knobs and Plates, glass or porcelain.

The Undersigned respectfully solicit Orders from the Trade in Canada, as soon as possible, so as to have them executed in advance, which being done, the Goods will be forwarded to any part of Canada, or elsewhere.

Orders received at the Works, at Vaudreuil, or at the People's Hotel, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, punctually attended to.

BODEN & LEBERT.

February 18. 60

MEDICAL 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 13, 1850. 253

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 use 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

MOSS & 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 Pachu Paletots,.....	19	6	to 45	0
330 Cloth Sack Coats,.....	21	3	to 44	0
390 Velveteen Shooting Coats, assorted colors,.....	13	9	to 25	0
450 Superfine Cloth French and Dress Coats,.....	27	6	to 60	0
400 Gent'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
230 Upper Canada Cobourg Cloth Business and Sack Coats,.....	13	0	to 25	0
2400 Stout Black and Fancy Satin Vests,	6	9	to 15	0
2000 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,.....	13	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. 138

£100 REWARD.

WHEREAS some malicious person or persons have circulated a REPORT that SEVERAL HUNDRED CHESTS OF DAMAGED TEAS, *had in their possession, and* (from the effects of salt water) poisonous in *their nature*, lately sold in the 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 1st generation of the Tea and Coffee Trade in Canada, that name (the Carlton 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 have 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, coffee, oil, soap, molasses, candles, snuff, tobacco, &c., &c., are kept; but whenever good name is wantonly and wanton ly assailed, as in this case, I cannot overlook it, and have only to say, that should this calumnious slander be presented to 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.

CARLTON HOUSE, 109, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, August 1, 1850. 179

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. 192

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 come to my notice. 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, Gunshot Wounds, Bruises, Boils, Frostbites, Weak Chilblains, Ulcerated and Common Sore Throats, and Bonions. If used in time, it will prevent or cure Cancers, also, Swellings arising from a blow 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
Cinnamon Lozenges	Rhubarb and Ginger Lozenges
Fruit Lozenges	Rose Lozenges
Gelatine Lozenges	Tolu Lozenges
Ginger Lozenges	—ALSO,—
Ipecacuanha Lozenges	Bath Pipe
Lavender Lozenges	Colsford Rock
Lemon Lozenges	Jujubes
Lettuce Lozenges	Ponte Pact Cakes
Magnesia Lozenges	Refined Liquorice
Morphia Lozenges	Extract of Liquorice
Nitre Lozenges	Fig Paste, &c., &c.,

For Sale by ALEX. URQUHART.

October 3, 1850. 224

THE Subscribers are now receiving:—

Saltpetre
Soda Ash
Bay Salt
Lump Alum
Dye-stuffs
Pipe Clay
Double Sifted 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
Kalyptor
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, Doly'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
Peau d'Odeur
Violette
Bouquet d'Caroline
Rose
Millefleurs
&c., &c.

—ALSO,—

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

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

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1850. 239

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SCIENTIFIC BIRD.—It is a remarkable fact that the tallegalla (an Australian bird, somewhat resembling our domestic fowl) does not hatch its eggs by incubation. In order to effect this object, it assimilates, in some degree, to the practice of the ostrich, yet upon a totally different principle. The tallegalla collects together an immense quantity of decaying vegetable matter as a depository for the eggs, and then trusts to the heat engendered by the process of decomposition for the hatching of them. The heap employed for this purpose is collected by the birds during several weeks previously to the period of laying; it varies in size from two to four cart loads, and is of a truly pyramidal form. The construction of the mound is not the work of one pair of birds, but is effected by the united labors of several; the same site appears to be resorted to for several years in succession, the birds adding a fresh supply of materials on each occasion previously to laying their eggs.

DUELLING AND DRINKING AMONG THE GERMAN STUDENTS.—It has been the fashion of certain parties in England to abuse and ridicule the German students for their peculiar college habits. Their dress, their singing, and drinking toasts to liberty. This is the result of the deep ignorance of the real state of things which prevails on this side of the water. The blame belongs not to the students, but to the governments. There it ought to be laid, and there it cannot be too vehemently denounced. For my part, I have never ceased, and never shall do, at whatever cost of abuse, to represent the German students, with all their extravagance, as amongst the most estimable class in Germany. In private life I have always found these young men most gentlemanly, accomplished, agreeable, and unassuming. Without any desire to palliate what is bad in their system of college life, it is but just to say, that its worst features have been much exaggerated, and the blame laid on the wrong shoulders. The drinking is really that of *small beer*. The duelling, again, is merely fencing under another name. The youths might be much better employed, that is certain; but they are so defended with a sort of leathern armour, that they rarely can be hurt, except they get a cut on the cheek, as a mark of their folly. In their ordinary duels, such a thing as a death is rarely known. More Englishmen, and men of mature years, and with families too, shoot one another with pistols in any one year, than there are German students killed in their duelling in any one century. Often as I have seen these exhibitions, *I have never yet seen blood drawn.* I once introduced a Clergyman, the brother-in-law of the Bishop of London, to a sight of this duelling, at his particular request. There were six duels fought while we were present, in which four swords were broken, but not a scratch given! "Is that the duelling," exclaimed the clergyman, "of which we have heard such horrid accounts? Why, it is perfectly ridiculous!" In the matter of national liberty and liberal opinion, however, how striking is the balance in favor of the students. On all occasions the German students have stood for liberty. They stood by Luther. They stood by the Protestant cause in the Thirty Years' War to the death. They stood by their country in the expulsion of Napoleon and the French. Were it not for the youthful effervescence of their spirit of freedom, freedom itself would long ago in the country have ceased to exist; to have lost its only living evidence of ever having existed. As to their extravagances and drinking,—who, let us ask again, are, in fact, really to blame? The government! The government could in any one day put down the duelling, but put down the Burschenschaft, by simply declaring that no young man connected with a club should ever receive office. But, on the contrary, and it is a black fact in the history of nations, the German governments are the sole cause of the existence of this system. It is their act and work. They have positively prevented the abolition of the system. They carefully encourage and maintain it. They know that had the students lost this sort of club life and its excitement, they would speedily turn their eyes on the enslaved and degraded state of their country, and plunge boldly into politics. After the expulsion of the French from Germany, the students, as I shall presently show, made a glorious effort to throw off this system of club life, and to adopt instead of it the most ennobling and religious practices, and what was the fact? They were violently forced back on this old system, and deprived of every resource but their drinking, singing, and fighting! But last year, again, the more sensible and reflecting portion of the students in various Universities set on foot a plan to wean their fellows from club life. They entered into associations, called Leseverein, or reading societies, for mental amusement and improvement, in opposition to the drinking and duelling system,—and what was the result? Government orders, in every State where these praiseworthy associations appeared, were speedily issued, that they should be abandoned; and the whole body of students were thrown back on this course of life for which they have been so much condemned abroad. To this hour these reading societies are most jealously prohibited; and whenever they show themselves in Berlin, in Leipsic, in Heidelberg, in Gottingen, in Halle, everywhere, they are constantly put down; the leaders in these matters being banished from the Universities, that is, ruined for ever. Are these young men then the justest objects of pity or concern? They are objects of the truest commiseration and commendation, while the governments are the real objects of the most unmitigated censure.—*Howitt's German Experiences.*

HOW TO GET A BREAKFAST.—After about four hours' journey in this desolation, the clouds suddenly broke to the southward, revealing the blue sky between masses of sullen vapor, and thus we reached our breakfasting hour on the top of the mountain. Imagine a mud-hole, (not a regular lake of mud, but a mass of that clayey, oozy, greyish substance, which sucks your feet at every step,) surrounded by eight huts, built of logs and reeds, stuck into the watery earth, and thatched with palm leaves. This was the stage breakfasting station, on the road from Mexico to Cuernavaca! We asked for "*the house*," and a hut, a little more open than the rest, was pointed out. It was in two divisions, one being closed with reeds, and the other entirely exposed, along one side of which was spread a rough board, supported on four sticks, covered with a dirty cloth. It was *the principal hotel!* There was no denying that prospects were most unpromising, but we were too hungry to wait longer for food. We asked for breakfast, but the answer was the slow movement of the long forefinger from right to left, and a "No hai!" "Any eggs?" "No hai!" "Any tortillas?" "No hai!" "Any fowl?" "No hai!" "Any chile?" "No hai!" "Any water?" "No hai!" "What have you got, then?" exclaimed we, in a chorus of desperation. "*Nada!*"—nothing! We tried to coax them, but without effect; and, at length, we ordered a mule to be unladen, and our own provisions to be unpacked. This produced a stir in the household, as soon as it became evident that there was to be no *high bid* for food. In a moment a clapping of hands was heard in the adjoining room, and I found a couple of women at work, one grinding corn for tortillas, and the other putting them into shape for the griddle. There were two or three other girls in the apartment, and, taking a seat on a log, and offering a cigarrito to each of them, I began a chat with the prettiest, while the tortillas were cooking. A cigarrito a-piece exhausted, and with them half-a-dozen jokes, I offered another to each of the damsels, and found them getting into a better humor. At length one arose, and after rummaging the pots in a corner, produced a couple of eggs, which she said should be cooked for us. I thanked her; and, by a little persuasion, induced her to add half-a-dozen more for the rest of the party. By the time that the eggs were boiled and the tortillas baked, I suggested that a dish of *mole de guaqueto* would be delicious with them, and felt sure that a set of such pretty lasses must know how to make it. "Quien sabe?" said one of them. "Was there not some left from the morning?" said another; and they both arose at once, and looked again into the pots. The result was the discovery of a pan heaped with the desired turkey and chile, and another quite as full of delicious frijoles. These were placed for five minutes over the coals, and the consequence was, that out of "nada," I contrived to cater a breakfast that fed our company, servants, and arriero, and which would have, doubtless, fed the mules also, if mules ever indulged in *chile*. I never made a heartier meal, relishing greatly in spite of the dirty table cloth, the dirty women, the dirty village, and the fact that my respected tortillia maker, while engaged in her laudable undertakings, had occasionally varied the occupation, by bestowing a *pat* on the cake, and another, with the same hand, on the delicate portion of the leather breeches of a beat who annoyed her by his cries and his antics. I shall long remember those girls, and the witchcraft that lies in a little good humor, and a paper of *cigarritos*. Let no one travel through a Spanish country without them.—*Mayer's Mexico.*

A PLAGUE OF BATS.—For several nights before we reached this place, the horses were greatly annoyed by bats, which are very numerous on this Serra, where they inhabit the caves in the limestone rocks; during the night we remained at Rio Frio, the whole of my troop suffered more from their attacks than they had done before on any previous occasion. All exhibited one or more streams of clotted blood on their shoulders and backs, which had run from the wounds made by these animals, and from which they had sucked their fill of blood;—when a small sore exists on the back of a horse, they always prefer making their incision in that place. The owner of the house where we stopped informed me that he was not able to rear cattle here on account of the destruction made by the bats among the calves, so that he was obliged to keep them at a considerable distance in a lower part of the country; even the pigs did not escape their attacks. The singular creatures which are productive of so much annoyance constitute the genus *Phyllostoma*, so named from the leaf-like appendage attached to their upper lip; they are peculiar to the continent of America, being distributed over the immense extent of territory between Paraguay and the Isthmus of Darien. Their tongue, which is capable of considerable extension, is furnished at its extremity with a number of papillæ, which appear to be so arranged as to form an organ of suction; and their lips have also tubercles symmetrically arranged—these are the organs by which they draw the life-blood from both man and beast. These animals are the famous vampires, of which various travellers have given such redoubtable accounts, and which are known to have nearly destroyed the first establishment of Europeans in the new world. The molar teeth of the true vampire, or spectre-bat, are of the most carnivorous character, the first being short and almost plain, the others sharp and cutting, and terminating in three or four points. Their rough tongue has been supposed to be the instrument employed for braiding the skin, so as to enable them more readily to abstract the blood, but zoologists are now agreed that such supposition is wholly groundless. Having carefully examined, in many cases, the wounds thus made on horses, mules, pigs, and other animals, observations that have been confirmed by information received from the inhabitants of the northern parts of Brazil, I am led to believe that the puncture which the vampire makes in the skin of animals is effected by the sharp hooked nail of its thumb, and that from the material powers of its lips and tongue. That these bats attack men, as well as animals, is certain; for I have frequently been shewn the scars of their punctures in the toes of many who had suffered from their attacks; but I never met with a recent case. They grow to a large size, and I have killed some that measure two feet between the tips of the wings.—*Gardner's Travels in Brazil.*

SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE.—Mandeville was the Bruce of the fourteenth century, as often calumniated, and even ridiculed. The most ingenious of voyagers has been condemned as a mere fabulist; the most cautious, as credulous to infinity; and the volume of a genuine writer, which has been translated into every European language, has been formally ejected from the collection of authentic travels. His truest vindication will be found by comprehending him; and, to be acquainted with his character, we must seek for him in his own age. At a period when Europe could hardly boast of three leisurely wayfarers stealing over the face of the universe; when the orient still remained but a land of faery, and "the map of the world" was yet undivided; at a time when it required a whole life to traverse a space which three years might now terminate, Sir John Mandeville set forth to enter unknown regions. Returning home, after an absence of more than thirty years, he discovered a "monsayle" strange as those which he loved to record—that he was utterly forgotten by his friends! He had returned "maugre himself," for four-and-thirty years had not satiated his curiosity; his noble career had submitted to ordinary infirmities—to gout and the aching of his limbs; "then, he lamentably tells, "had denied the end of my labor against my will, God knoweth!" The knight in this pilgrimage of life seems to have contracted a duty with God, that while he had breath he should peregrinate, and having nothing to do at home, be honorable in his generation by his enterprize over the whole earth. And certainly he pays it to all the *readers* and *hearers* of his book! (for "readers" were then more numerous than "readers,") to say