THE MONTREAL COURIER.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MORNING EDITION——WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1851. [VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 287.

HEAD QUARTERS.

FRANCIS FRANCISCO

HAVING taken the above well-known ESTABLISHMENT, begs to assure those who may favour him with their support, that he intends to keep every thing of the very best quality.

F. F. trusts that his experience will enable him to give perfect satisfaction, he having been for some time Cook in the above Establishment; and as he intends giving that department his personal superintendence, he trusts that Gentlemen visiting the City will favor him with their patronage.

FRESH NEW YORK OYSTERS constantly on hand.

N. B.—LUNCHEONS supplied at ANY HOUR.

Bonsecours Street, Montreal, October 9, 1850. 223

DONEGANA'S HOTEL,

NO. 19, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

THE above HOUSE, being situated near the PARADE GROUND, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, THEATRE ROYAL, and within a few doors of the FORMER HOTEL, so favorably known by the above name—will be ready for Visitors early in May, under the Management of the Subscriber, who assures them that, in point of comfort, it shall be second to none on this Continent.

GEORGE F. POPE.

Montreal, April 17, 1850. 85

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

BY L. H. BARBER,

Main Street, St. Albans, Vermont.

March 8, 1850. 68

MRS. A. HAMILTON'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 118, Craig Street, (West,) Montreal.

A few respectable Young Men comfortably accommodated at moderate terms.

September 7. 202

THOMAS E. LOVETT & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

42, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

T. E. Lovett, J. E. Bethune, J. Dewar.

January, 1850. 61

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, No. 131, Nassau Street, Clinton Hall, NEW YORK, Publish Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy and Magnetism. Verbal and Written Descriptions of Character, furnished when desired.

ORSON S. FOWLER,
LORENZO N. FOWLER,
SAMUEL R. WELLS.

January, 1850. 12m.-49

VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

MR. TURNER (late acting V. S. to H. M.'s 7th Regiment of Hussars) begs to inform his numerous Friends, that he has, in compliance with their wish to that effect, RESUMED his PRACTISE as a VETERINARY SURGEON, and is for the present to be found at Mr. Paterson's Stables in rear of Little St. James Street. Mr. Turner hopes, in a short time, to make arrangements for larger Premises, a Shoeing Establishment, &c.

Montreal, August 23, 1850. 189

MACRAE & WOOD,

ADVOCATES,

No. 23, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

George Macrae. D. R. Wood.

June 5, 1850. 122

W. E. HOLMES, Advocate, heretofore of the firm of Rose & Holmes, will hereafter practice alone. Office, 25, Little St. James Street.

Montreal, Oct. 14, 1850. 233

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,

CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,

CORNER OF McGILL & CRAIG STREETS,

(Hay-Market Square,)

MONTREAL.

G. A. has REMOVED to the above Stand, and begs leave respectfully to tender his thanks to his Friends, and the Public generally, for the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon him, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, and promptitude in execution of Orders, to merit a continuance thereof.

N. B.—FUNERALS attended to.

August 29, 1850. 194

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 exposure 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

CUTLERY.

WM. WARREN, Cutler, and Importer of Hardware, 168, West End, Notre Dame Street, (Sign of the Golden Scissors,) Montreal, has constantly on hand, from the best Makers in England and America, a choice assortment of very superior Pen Knives, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, Warranted Razors, Surgical Instruments, Joiners' Tools, Cast Steel Files, Magic Razor Strops, Rupture Bandages, and House-Furnishing Hardware—the whole of which will be disposed of Ten per Cent. lower than the same quality of Articles can be purchased in this City.

Every description of Cutlery Ground, Set, and Repaired, in the best manner.

Montreal, September 7, 1850. 202

C. DORWIN,

EXCHANGE AND MONEY BROKER,

Office, No. 24, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

COLLECTIONS MADE and CASH ADVANCED on NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES; AMERICAN and UPPER CANADA BILLS, DRAFTS on NEW YORK BOUGHT and SOLD on the most reasonable terms.

Also, DRAFTS on BOSTON FOR SALE.

April 15. 84

THE highest Market Price paid for AMERICAN BANK NOTES.

C. DORWIN.

Montreal, November 4, 1850. 250

MONTREAL BATHING ROOMS,

No. 23, McGILL STREET,

WILL BE OPEN EVERY DAY, during WINTER, from SEVEN o'clock in the Morning till NINE o'clock at Night.

H. ENNIS.

December 6. 264

THE GARRICK CLUB are prepared to LEASE the LARGE ROOM, in which they perform, for CONCERTS, SOIREES, LECTURES, &c., on the most reasonable terms.

Apply at the Rooms, or to

F. S. JUDAH, Secretary.

Montreal, December 25, 1850. 272

BRITANNIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London.

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., Chap. 9.

REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM—HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to REDUCE the RATES originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European Rates. The result of such Reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits to Life Assurance at *much lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company is assuming business in Canada.*

The Directors have also resolved to extend to British North America the advantages afforded by the HALF CREDIT RATES of PREMIUM which have been so highly approved, and are so generally adopted by Policy Holders in the United Kingdom. The most liberal conditions are likewise offered to the Assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land, to other parts of North America without affecting their Interest in their respective Policies.

PETER MORRISON,
Resident Director.

London, January 1, 1847.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every necessary information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained upon application to

J. H. MAITLAND,
Agent for Montreal,

Or to any of the following Agents:

ALFRED G. SMITH, Esq., London, C. W.
FRANCIS HEWARD, Esq., Toronto, C. W.
DAVID BURN, Esq., Cobourg, C. W.
ALEX. DAVIDSON, Esq., Niagara, C. W.
J. STANNUS GARRETT, Esq., Hamilton, C. W.
THOS. BRIGGS, Esq., Jun., Kingston, C. W.
ARCH. DOUGLAS, Esq., Bytown, C. W.

MEDICAL REFEREES:

DR. MACK, St. Catherines, C. W.
DR. COVERNTON, Simcoe, C. W.
DR. J. B. JOHNSTON, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Eastern Townships.

EXAMPLES OF RATES

TO ASSURE £100 STERLING ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING TABLES:

TABLE 1.

Age.	Annual. s.	d.	Half-Yearly. s.	d.	Quarterly. s.	d.
25	36	0	18	3	9	2
30	40	8	20	7	10	4
35	46	9	23	9	11	11
40	55	1	28	0	14	1
45	66	3	33	8	17	0
50	81	4	41	5	20	11

TABLE 2.

Age.	First Five Years s.	d.	
25	23	6	This Table increases every Five Years, until the twenty-first year.
30	26	4	
35	30	4	
40	36	1	
45	44	6	
50	56	7	

TABLE 3.

Age.	For One Year. s.	d.	For Seven Years. s.	d.
25	21	6	21	10
30	22	1	22	7
35	22	11	23	11
40	24	9	26	9
45	28	6	32	2
50	35	4	41	5

TABLE 4.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance on £100, for the whole Term of Life, the rate decreasing at the expiration of every Fifth Year, until the Twentieth, inclusive, after which period no other payment will be required.

Age.	1st 5 Yrs. s.	d.	2nd 5 Yrs. s.	d.	3rd 5 Yrs. s.	d.	Last 5 Yrs. s.	d.
25	72	7	55	6	38	2	19	11
30	78	6	60	10	42	6	22	4
35	85	10	67	8	47	10	25	3
40	95	5	76	4	54	4	28	6
45	108	0	87	4	62	2	32	2
50	124	3	101	1	71	7	36	5

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Half Premium During 7 Years. s.	d.	Whole Premium After 7 Years. s.	d.
25	19	7	39	2
30	21	9	43	6
35	24	11	49	10
40	29	2	58	4
45	34	10	69	8
50	42	6	85	0

If it be preferred, the unpaid seven Half Premiums can be left as a charge on the Policy, when it becomes a claim.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH,

SUPPORTED BY THE PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

TABLE A.

Age.	Annual Premium. s.	d.	Half-Yearly. s.	d.	Quarterly. s.	d.
25	44	4	22	0	11	3
30	49	10	25	3	12	8
35	57	0	28	11	14	6
40	66	8	33	8	17	0
45	79	0	40	1	20	2
50	95	6	48	7	24	6

The Assured under this Table are entitled, after Five Years, to an *Annual* Division of the Profits.

TABLE B.

HALF CREDIT TABLE.

Age.	Half Premium First 5 Years. s.	d.	Whole Premium After 5 Years. s.	d.
25	22	2	44	4
30	24	11	49	10
35	28	6	57	0
40	33	3	66	6
45	39	6	79	0
50	47	9	95	6

The Assured under this Table are entitled also to participate in the Profits on certain conditions.

ALLIANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000 STERLING.

Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

THE Undersigned CONTINUES to INSURE PROPERTY against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE on as liberal terms as any other first-class Office in Canada.

All Claims for Loss DISCHARGED IMMEDIATELY ON SATISFACTORY PROOF THEREOF, and without reference to the Directors in London.

Parties who have made Five successive Annual Payments on their Policies, previous to each division of Profits, will participate in the same; which is an advantage possessed by no other Company in the Province.

No charge for Policy.

ASSURANCES also effected on LIVES.

The most ample security is offered to Assurers with this Company, by its large invested Capital, and the personal responsibility of its numerous Shareholders.

RICHARD GERRARD,
Agent for Canada.

Montreal, November 18, 1850. 256

YOUNG HYSON TEA:—

432 hf-chests Superior Quality, ex Toronto. For Sale by

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

Montreal, August 29, 1850. 149

MEDICAL HALL.

EAST INDIA PRESERVES for Sale:—

Preserved Ginger
Preserved Citron
Preserved Chow-Chow, in jars

—ALSO,—

Preserved Dried Ginger, in boxes

ALEX. URQUHART.

January 22, 1851. 284

MEDICAL HALL.

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE:—

25 boxes Citron Peel (a superior article.)

ALEXANDER URQUHART.

November 29. 261

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

NEW PERFUMES.

JUST RECEIVED from LUBIN, of Paris, a supply of the following choice PERFUMES:

Extracts Bouquet Jenny Lind
Jockey Club
Ma echale
Patouly
Pois 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

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

PRIZE MEDICINES.

Drug Warehouse, 194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

MESSRS. WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., having received the FIRST PRIZE and DIPLOMA for "MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES," at the recent Provincial Industrial Exhibition, have on Sale a large and complete Stock of GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, and other articles of family consumption, which will be Sold low, for cash, or approved credit.

December 23. 271

[illegible]

FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

THE Undersigned, at the request of parties acquainted with the virtues of this remedy, have obtained a further supply, and will warrant the article to be the GENUINE FRENCH REVALENTA. Sold in *sealed packets* of 14 lbs. each.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
Prize Medicine Warehouse,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

December 23. 271

HEALTHY SWEDISH LEECHES.

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

December 23. 271

ARTIFICIAL LEECHES.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
Corner St. Paul & St. Nicholas Streets.

December 23. 271

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.

A FRESH Supply of Superior Wool-Lined INDIA RUBBER DRIVING GLOVES.

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

December 23. 271

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

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, Freckles, Wens, Chilblains, Ulcerated and Common Sore Throats, and Bunions. 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. 220

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

Union Missionary Meeting.

From the Montreal Gazette.

This meeting was held in the Wesleyan Church on Friday evening, the 24th instant. D. Davidson, Esq., in the Chair. The proceedings of the meeting were commenced by the singing of a hymn; after which the Rev. R. McGill read a portion of Scripture, Ezekiel 37 chapter, and offered a prayer. The meeting was very large, the Church being crowded above and below.

D Davidson, in a few preliminary observations, called the attention of the meeting to the magnitude of the interests involved in the objects which they had met to consider. He referred, in a general manner, to the actual condition of the world; and called upon the audience to do what was manifestly their duty, to aid in bringing it to the truths of Christianity. In conclusion, he adverted to Union of the different Churches for the accomplishment of the common object; and was of the opinion that they could unite on no better or higher ground, than for the aiding of Missionary enterprises. He trusted that these anniversary meetings would be remembered with pleasurable feelings.

The Rev. William Rintoul, after some introductory remarks, stated some might deem it presumptuous in them to meet as they did, this evening, for the professed object of surveying the whole world as a Missionary field; but he reminded them, that while the true Christian ought to be most deeply humble, he had the loftiest of all relations—he was a subject of that Kingdom which was yet to extend over the whole habitable world. He said that Abraham, though a stranger in the land of Canaan, by the Divine command walked through the length and breadth of the land; and he might gaze on the splendid prospects from Carmel or Tabor—he might survey its many cities and towns with the elevating thought that all that he saw was to be given to his children for a possession. So the Christian could survey the tracts of the earth, or its many communities, civil or ecclesiastical, and assure himself that over and among all his Lord and King Messiah would soon hold His sway. The first subject on which he was called to speak was Christendom—that is, the regions of the world in which Christians dwell; but, said he, these only nominally are under the dominion of Christ. Very much of the territory is still in the possession of the great Enemy; his strongholds in it are both numerous and of vast strength. Taking a rough estimate of the divisions of Christendom, he would give 120,000,000 to the Romish Church, 70,000,000 to the Greek, and 50,000,000 to the Protestant Churches. He supposed that, in all, there were 250,000,000 of souls; what solemn considerations were suggested, when it was remembered that more than eighteen centuries had passed away, and still only about one fourth part of the population of the globe made even a nominal recognition of the Son of God—if Christianity were to spread at the same rate more than 5000 years more must elapse before the Kingdom of the Saviour would become universal in the world; but God's works did not proceed in an arithmetical progression. According to the Geologist, deposits might be of long and slow formation at the bottom of lakes, or seas, or oceans, and yet, by some mighty upheaving power, they might at once be raised high above the surface, in the form of rocks or dry land. So in the moral and spiritual world, there are agencies which God employs to produce the most stupendous changes within a very short period. He instanced revolutions in States, and revivals in the Church—such revivals as those in The Popish regions of the earth formed a vast Missionary field. Popery had been well described at other meetings. Being comparatively a stranger in Montreal, he had been particularly struck at the unanimity with which all the speakers, on former evenings, had pronounced Popery to be an anti-Christian system. He did not think that the fervor with which it had been denounced was, to any great extent, referable to sympathy with the agitation now felt in the Mother Country at the Bulls of the Pope, but to this great fact, that all their agencies came into direct collision with Popery. Whether they circulated the Bible or Tracts, whether they sought to preach the Gospel to the Canadians, or to gather children into Sabbath Schools, Popery stood directly in their way as an antagonist. This was the theory on which he explained the reiteration, by speaker after speaker, of testimonies against Popery. He proceeded to shew that it was anti-christian, as it robbed Christ of his glory as the alone Prophet, Priest and King of the Church. Here the speaker read from the Rhemish New Testament—the same that is in the Douay Bible—a portion of 2nd Thessalonians, 2nd chapter, commenting on it and a part of 1st Timothy, 4th chapter, as being prophetic descriptions of the apostate Church. He referred to other passages in the Book of the Revelation, which speak of the character and the doom of this apostate body. In these things they have urgent reasons for plying all the agencies of the Gospel, and for earnest prayers in behalf of Romanism. The speaker next entered somewhat minutely into the state of the Greek Churches,—shewing in what they agreed with the Romish Church, and in what they differed,—several of these points of difference being all in favor of the Greek. He mentioned some indications of alliance between the Czar of Russia, the head of the greatest branch of the Greek Church, and the Pope, such as the visit of Nicholas to Rome a few years ago, and his intimate alliance with the Emperor of Austria, who, was, if he be not so still, the head of the Holy Roman Empire. Still, Petersburgh contrasted favorably with Rome, as to possess or sell a Bible in Rome would expose a man to the dungeons of the Inquisition;—while the British and Foreign Bible Society had, up to the time of their last Report, issued in Petersburgh more than one fourth of a million copies of the Holy Scriptures. The Rev. gentleman apologized, on account of want of time, for speaking only briefly on the Protestant Church:—He stated that the divisions in it were to be lamented—and that, just because these like divisions in the Apostolical Church, as Paul taught, were referable to the carnality of its professed members. So, there were heresy of the type of Socinianism and Neology,—so also there was much dead orthodoxy. For these things remedies were to be sought. Those who were the life and hope of the Protestant Churches were those who, whatever their name may be, cleave to the great truths held by the Reformers—the truths which all the members of their Tract Society professedly hold—and who hold these truths in the love of them. Of the Jews, he said, he would mention only three things. *First*, they are as numerous, perhaps, now as they were in early times, and are dispersed throughout all Christendom. 2ndly. Their unbelief in the Messiah seems as inveterate as ever. 3rdly. They are greatly confirmed in their unbelief, as he had found from conversation with them in various places, by the divisions and the worldliness, and other inconsistencies of Christians—to say nothing of the persecution which in many places they endured. He called on his hearers to seek the revival of religion as one of the great means of converting the Jews; and to pray for them, and otherwise labor for them, because their conversion will be in the world like life from the dead.

Rev. John Jenkins rose to set forth the state of the Mahommedan, and Pagan portions of the world. He commenced by observing that the Missionary field was the world; and that the world was the Missionary field. This is the principle on which they had acted, and the topics to be discussed, and this was according to the Evangelical commission of "go ye into all the world." The preceding speakers had gone over the state of Christendom and Judaism, and it remained for him to consider Mahommedanism and Paganism. He would fix at call the attention of the meeting to the stupendous nature of the subject. The number of Pagans and Mahommedans on the Globe, was no less than 750,000,000. These were divided into Mahommedans, 125,000,000; and Pagans, 625,000,000. We talked of millions, but we hardly comprehended the idea of the immense number—to assist our comprehension, he might say, that if 60 were to pass before the audience every minute, and it were to sit for twenty four years without rising, it would take this time before the last individual passed from view. He felt difficulty in attempting to depict a subject of such magnitude, and his incompetence to do it justice, or to treat it in such a manner, as to excite the prayerful sympathy and liberality of the meeting. He thought the best way would be to select some individuals or circumstances, which might be taken as specimens of the whole. He would in the first place go to Mecca, and select one of the 70,000 pilgrims that annually visited that city. He would ask him what was his creed, and he would receive for reply—there is no God but one, and Mahommed is his Prophet. He narrated the circumstances that attracted the man to Mecca, with its magnificent temple, domes, minerets, brilliant lights, &c. He would ask him the grounds of his faith and his prospects of futurity, and the man would put into his hand the Koran, that strange compound of high intellectual sublimity on the one hand, and of low, grovelling absurdity on the other. Ask him for his views of God, and he would likely cite some sublime passage from the writings of Moses. Press him further and he would be obliged to confess that the god of Mahommedanism allowed him to live in gross licentiousness. There is one god he would repeat, and Mahomet is his prophet. I fast, I pray, I give alms, and last and not least, I have made this pilgrimage to Mecca. Hereafter I shall hope to enjoy a glorious paradise. He would go on to describe the idea of his paradise in glowing terms, and to crown all, to his former wives, he would have added 72 of the beautiful girls of paradise. He had selected that as a favorable specimen. The licentiousness of that creed and the slavery in which it held the gentler sex were too well known to require description. It doomed private life to the miseries of polygamy and women to contempt But that was better than Paganism for it still left man some light. He wished them to contemplate the immense numbers there were in this state. There were six hundred and fifty-two millions of Pagans; the greater part of whom were yet unvisited by the light of the Gospel. Paganism was one in its renunciation of the true God, and in its cruelty. The terms Paganism, heathenism, and idolatry, were almost synonimous. He had always regarded idolatry as the great sin of the world. He had used to read of idolatry and its debasing effect upon the mind; but to comprehend all its degradation, it must be seen. He had seen it in India, where the most disgusting objects were worshipped for Gods. He had seen it in Roman Catholic countries, where the worship that should be given to Jehovah, was given to saints, images and relicts; and wherever he had seen it, he had seen that it degraded mankind. He would take his hearers to one of the South Sea Islands, which, beautiful as a garden, rose from the ocean. He would walk with them in one of its groves, and they would see a smoke arise, and hear the din of voices; and on enquiring what this meant, would receive for answer, that they had been at war, and were feasting upon their enemies. They would behold the horrid spectacle of men picking human bones, and scooping out human skulls. These were not things that were formerly, but they were now. Nor were the instances solitary, but tens of thousands were in that state. He asked them to contemplate that idea, while they were quietly worshipping in peace and security. He then directed attention to West Africa, and described the cruelties and sufferings attending the execution of 4000 victims on the death of a king. He asked what must be the state, of society where such cruelties were practised? What the state of society where licentiousness and adultery were sanctioned by the priesthood? He feared that as fresh portions of Africa were opened up that fresh horrors would be revealed. He said let us pause, and drop a tear for Africa, that had been injured by Britain, and that was still more injured by the United States. He went on to refer to China with its immense population. Paganism there, might be more refined and metaphysical, but there was not less of ignorance and darkness. It exhibited a strong mixture of Polytheism and Atheism. But breach had been made in China. The great wall that seperated the Chinese from the rest of the world had been passed, and truth and christianity would enter in among them. (Cheers.) He referred to the state of Hindostan. That had been formerly said by some philosophers to be in a happy state, and should be let alone. But nearer information dispelled that dream. If universal pantheism, debauchery, infanticide, and degrading and cruel forms of worship were paradise, then was it paradistrical. He granted that there were some sublime ideas of God, and some magnificent poetry connected with the Hindoo religion, but the general system was of the most revolting cruelty. Here the rev. gentleman described some of these cruel customs, (many of them from his own observation,) such as lying on beds with steel spikes in them, walking over hot coals, passing steel through the lips, holding the arms over the head until they became fixed in that position, looking upon the sun until the sight of the eyes was destroyed, &c. Some cruel customs were restrained by the British Government. He could not translate the names of some of their gods, as the translation would be too grossly obscene for the audience; and still less could he dare attempt to show some of their customs, or give a delineation of their worship. The description of the preceding speakers of the state of Christendom and Judaism, together with those that he had made, were enough to draw forth their liberality and their prayers. He concluded by making some remarks of the hope there was for the future, when the valley of dry bones would become animated.

A prayer was offered up at this period of the meeting by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding.

Rev. W. Taylor, D.D., rose to make some remarks on the world's remedy, and the encouragements to Missionary enterprises. After some preliminary remarks, he asked if there were no remedy, if the numerous millions of mankind, in the state depicted by previous speakers, were utterly without hope? Many benefits had been at different times devised; the philosophy of men of transcendent genius had proved its nullities. Paganism still spread its dark mantle over large portions of the globe. Mahommedanism had also tried its remedy, and to much way, that with the sword it had done much; but it was ready now to fall in pieces, for it never had a home in the understanding of men. Infidelity had tried its remedy in France, and the effects had been the erection of the guillotine and the building of barricades.—Popery had also tried its remedy, but it had never been able to bring a single nation out of barbarism. Its power at home was tottering, as the Pope was only kept on his throne by the force of foreign bayonets that might soon be required at home.—Roman Catholic missionaries had gone among the Indians, whom they had found savage and left savage; while those Indians connected with Protestant missions had begun to show some signs of modern civilization. He referred to the Jesuit mission at Paraguay, and contended that the natives had been taught nothing more than the use of beads and the saying of some prayers, while they were left in a state of barbarism. Popery, then, could not raise man from a savage to a civilized state. It required the word of God to do that. That was the remedy for the ignorance of our kindred, that told man of his relation with the visible and invisible world—checked his passions; made him live peacably in society; when difficulties came, it told him they were from a fatherly hand; and even in death, it whispered, the parting was not for ever. It met the physical wants of man; it met his social condition, and would sheath the bloody sword of war—in short, it met the wants of man in all his relations of life, and enabled him to overcome the terrors of the dungeon. He dilated upon the progress that was steadily going on among the nations of the world towards the diffusion of the light of Christianity. The Wesleyans, the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, were each sending out numerous missionaries, and they were producing a mighty and inspiriting influence upon the Pagan portions of the world, in the East among the Mussulmen, the Hindoos, the Chinese, in Southern Africa, and the South Sea Islands; and even in our own country we saw the Romanist forsaking his beads and crucifixes, and turning to the true worship of Jehovah. The progress went on; the cry was still, they come, the host increased, and it gave strong encouragement to Missionary enterprise. In the South Sea Islands especially was it pleasant and cheering to survey the labours of Williams. The Island of Ceylon was now almost wholly converted to Christianity. Also, in South Africa, the seat of the labours of Moffatt, (that distinguished soldier of the cross, whom he had the privilege of knowing,) was it especially cheering to contemplate the progress that had been made. Degradation of the lowest kind had given place to civilisation and religion. Where the people formerly lived in holes, under bushes, they now lived in towns, and had cattle, horses, and farms. He related an anecdote of a son of a Persian judge, with a view of showing the influence of Christianity on the heathen mind. This young Persian, after having become convinced of, and having embraced, the truths of Christianity, went home to his father, by whom he was severely beaten for it. After the father had beaten the son as long as he could stand over him, when he laid aside the rod, the son embraced him tenderly, and kissed him. He asked if there were any thing else besides Christianity that could have produced such an influence as that. In conclusion, he would entreat his Christian brethren around him, to unite in sending the glorious tidings of salvation to the heathen—

"Till each remotest nation
Has learned Messiah's name."

Rev. Dr. Wilkes rose to speak upon the obligations of the Church to promote every evangelical effort for the conversion of the world. But as the evening was far advanced he would not detain the audience many minutes. Evangelical effort was the only means of converting the world. Other efforts might be made but they were not of much consequence. The Rev. gentleman illustrated our obligations to aid in the conversion of the world by depicting a vessel in a storm in the most imminent danger among rocks, and near a high land on which was a house. If the dwellers in the house did not know of the danger of their fellow men in the vessel, they could not be expected to lend them a helping hand; but if the cries of the distressed men in the vessel reached the house, and the inmates possessed the means of helping them by throwing out to them a strong hawser, would they not be bound to do so—and should they not do so, what kind of feelings must they have? Then they were in the position of the men in the house, and possessed the means of rendering aid to the nations in darkness. They had information, and woe be to them if they did not act upon it. He placed their obligation next on the distinct command of Christ to his disciples, to go and preach the Gospel to all the world. Our Saviour had added 70 to the 12 he first appointed, and sent them forth by twos and twos. He finally based their obligations on the adaptation of the Gospel to meet the wants of mankind. And in illustration of that, he would revert to his illustration of the shipwreck—if the inmates of the house knew that they had only a weak hawser, they would not feel so much obliged to render aid as they would if they knew they had a strong hawser. The rev. gentleman concluded by making some remarks on the universal [illegible] Rev. J. McLeod [illegible] the following picture tion, which he read:—

That in view of the considerations advanced this evening, this Meeting recommends to all the Churches of Christ in the City to aid each other in their Missionary Efforts, especially at their respective Anniversary Meetings: And farther, that Union Meetings be held Quarterly, namely, on the first Monday of the Months of March, June, September, and December, for the purpose of offering up Prayer for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom throughout the world; and that the Rev. Dr. Wilkes be Convener of these Meetings during the ensuing year.

He stated that the collection that would be taken up, would be applied for the purpose of sending Bibles to the Chinese. He asked if the audience would not be willing to contribute for that purpose; whether any of them would not be willing to contribute as much as would buy a Bible for one of the Chinese. The Anniversary had been an evangelical alliance without being specially convened for that purpose. The last half of the 19th century began under favorable auspices, and great changes might take place before it was over. He concluded by expressing the necessity of earnest effort.

Rev. D. Campbell seconded the resolution, and made a few remarks which were inaudible to the reporter.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

After a Collection had been taken up, the Doxology sung, a Prayer offered up, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. F. H. Marling, the Meeting adjourned.

(From the New York Herald, Jan. 16th.)

Catastrophe in New York.—Fall of Six New Five Story Houses, with Loss of Life.—Yesterday afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, one of those terrible accidents occurred in our city which have become so frequent of late, and are so decidedly the result of recklessness of human life, and an inordinate desire to grow suddenly rich at the expense of humanity, that our citizens are becoming seriously alarmed for their personal security, not knowing the day or the hour when they may be overwhelmed in these rotten fabrics which are called houses. There was no wind—no storm—nothing to cause the fall of these buildings but the absolute insufficiency of the materials and the insecure manner in which they were built.

The six buildings, which are the scene of the loss of so much of human life, were being built on what is called speculation; that is, they were to be sold or hired as soon as completed. They are situated in Twenty third street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The proprietors were Thos. M. Emmett and Nic. Hall, the former being the owner of the ground. The name was Mr. James S. Glentworth, who contracted with Geo. Spencer to be architect, builder, and carpenter. The rear and end walls of the range were finished, also the party walls, and yesterday they were laying the roof beams, but the front was still left open, the front stone, of which it was to be constructed, not having arrived, and this blunder was in a great degree the cause of the catastrophe; for had the front been built with the rest, the walls would probably not have given way, and as they evidently were.

The bricks are of the worst description, and the small portion of lime used was very inferior. The joists were only three inch hemlock.

There were thirteen masons and twenty laborers at work on five of the six houses. On one there was no one at work. Besides these thirty three workmen there was the foreman, John Fleming, and the contractor, George Spencer.

At the time the building fell, Fleming and Spencer were in front and then escaped—Spencer took to his heels and was not seen after. Had he been found, he would have been arrested.

About half past one o'clock the party walls gave way towards the front, falling one after the other, from east to west, with a fearful crash, carrying the men we have mentioned beneath the ruins, amidst a wild storm of dust, and a cloud of dust that ascended from the rotten clay mortar. Bricks, timbers and men, were all jumbled together in chaos. The scene was terrible. The alarm being given, help came from all quarters. The women in the neighborhood shrieked, and some of the wives and female relatives of the men, on

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those supposed to be killed, were seen on the pile, and filled the air with their lamentations, while others looked on in mute agony—between hope and despair.

Two men escaped unhurt, and were left standing on the summit of a wing of the ruins. One of them leaped down three stories, and was severely hurt. The other climbed down without injury. One of these two was in the act of handing a piece of tobacco to a fellow workman, when the crash came, and down the latter went. He was killed. Thus, "one was taken, and the other left."

The following bodies were taken out dead:—Michael Flynn, William Higgins, Matthew Rooney, Patrick Gray, Bernard Tanner.

There are sixteen, out of the thirty-three on the building, ascertained to be safe; and five being found dead, a balance of twelve missing remains to be accounted for.

One of those taken out of the ruins stated that he left a man dead beside him, with a piece of a wall upon him.

Another was found under the ruins by the sound of his voice, and taken out; and another had his legs sticking out but his body covered, and it was supposed he was dead, as he could not or did not speak. Yet, when he was taken out, he was found to be almost unhurt.

At seven o'clock the Chief of Police ordered the prostration of the remaining portion of the party walls, and called from the ruins those who were engaged in the search. The manner in which these walls crumbled at the very touch of a ladder, and sent up a dust, showed of what sort of stuff they were made, though they were 12 inches thick.

☞ 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 per annum, payable in advance.

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

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1851.

A few days ago, our contemporary, the *Minerve*, styled the whole British population of Lower Canada a nuisance, and we presume, of course, that if the old lady had the power, as she has the will, she would exterminate them all; that is a fair inference from the words, and, if we recollect rightly, the extermination of the British population, by driving them into the St. Lawrence, was the avowed object of the Rebellions of 1837 and 1838; but as the British did not choose to be driven into the St. Lawrence, there the matter ended, with some slight damage to the intending drivers. It strikes us that the monitorial owl must have deserted its usual post at the ear of the goddess, or she would have had sufficient wisdom not to rake up unpleasant recollections. Some people however never learn, particularly pointing out the *Irish* citizens as *foreigners*, her wrath having been excited by the fact that Mr. McGrath, the Chief of Police, a gentleman of Irish origin, has been appointed to that office, when it should have been given to a French Canadian. Now this is really very ungrateful; we well recollect the very different language which the organ of Mr. Lafontaine was accustomed to use when poor Paddy's vote and shillelah were required to elect Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Drummond, and to cram the Corporation with French Canadian Radicals—then Paddy was patted on the back—called a dear fellow—and got everything he asked for, in promises; but when it came to filling up the fat berths, the offices with good salaries, Paddy soon discovered that he was nothing but a *sacre Irlandais*; a foreigner; and that it was presumptuous in him to expect anything when so many *enfans de sol* were to be provided for. Scripture tells us that we are to place no trust in princes; but, if Paddy ever after this places trust in French Canadian promises, he ought to have his head cracked with his own shillelah. We shall see how this sort of thing will tell at the forthcoming Municipal Elections. We think that the Irish will find it pretty much to their interest to stick by those who speak their own language.

The Lecture of Mr. Robert B. Noxon, on the "Industrial Resources of Canada," delivered on the 17th ultimo, before the members of the Addisonian Literary Society, we learn, was well received, and gratified a large and attentive audience.

The subject was treated with excellent judgment, and an interesting detail given of the various natural productions of the Province, embracing its Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing Resources.

We have been favored with a few extracts from the Lecture, which we feel assured will be read with no ordinary degree of pleasure, coming, as they do, from one of our young Canadians, so actively alive to the best interests of his native country.

On the subject of Mining operations in Canada, Mr. Noxon says:—

"Canada is rich in its Minerals, and perhaps, from recent discoveries of the more precious metals, it would not be deemed visionary to anticipate the period when the gold dust of Canada will, at the future Mints of our cities, be exchanged for the current coin of the Province; and from beneath those banks that encircle the placid waters of our Lakes, the coined pence of future Corporations may yet gladden the hearts of unborn generations."

The following, on the subject of Manufactures, is not without interest, both for its truthfulness and style.

"I reiterate the fact, that Canada possesses vast resources for Home Manufactories, both natural and industrious; and, while adverting to this subject, I may here mention some facts in the history of one of our neighboring Institutions at Lowell, in the United States, which, I flatter myself, will afford some interest to the female portion who form a part of this respectable audience. The Manufactory alluded to, consists (with the exception of the male artizans necessary for mechanical purposes) entirely of young women and girls, who are the constant and faithful operatives of the Institution. Many of them have, by their economy, labor, and prudence, amassed considerable funds, which are placed in the "Savings' Banks," connected with the Association. Most of them are independent of the precarious issues of the world, and all of them are remarkable for their exemplary morals, habits of good order, neatness, and respectable mental acquirements. Many of them have gone forth into honorable and useful society, married into the best circles of wealth and distinction, and become patronesses to some of the less fortunate of their companions in the humble walks of industry. These young women, many of them excel in polite literature, and, at this very period, publish, under their patronage, a Literary Journal, whose columns are enriched with many of their own effusions. Such is this this Manufactory, conducted, as it is, under the humble title of 'The Lowell Factory Girls.' What an honor to the sex - What a triumph for humanity! Here are Industrial Resources worthy of universal patronage. Now, Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen, contemplate for a moment the establishment of such a Manufactory contiguous to the City of Montreal, amply endowed and rich in the resources of the various raw materials of the Province, such as wool, flax, and other staple productions—transfer to its hallls of industry the poor girls who, as paupers, daily fill our streets, and at night shame, by the degrading necessity of poverty, the chaste stars that shine above them—and how changed would be their condition. Let discipline, order, moral government, and habits of industry, give place to idleness, crime, and evil example, and the scene at Lowell, and the results of its well-regulated establishment, would be renewed on the banks of our St. Lawrence and the streams of our Ottawa."

We furnish one more extract of this Lecture, containing the valedictory Address to the members, which we think has many beauties:—

"Gentlemen of the Society.—On the subject of the Industrial Resources of Canada I trust it will not be deemed out of place here, that I should naturally turn to you, impressed with the hope that in the associations which here unite us, and the objects designed by our union, there are fruits yet to be reaped from your labors, and that in the treasures of wisdom here opened to you there are valuable 'Industrial Resources,' which demand a careful and studious cultivation, fraught with your future improvement, and the are among the most valuable endowments of the Creator. They invigorate and elevate the mind—they exercise those high prerogatives which, in conjunction with moral sentiments, often determine the fate of nations, and are the best safeguards of freedom and virtue. What a field lies before you, Gentlemen! In the appropriate language of Scripture, 'already white for the harvest.' The cultivation of letters—the noble employment of enriching the intellect—the expansion of thought—the graces of eloquence—and the chaste musings of a divine contemplation Such are some of the resources which will require your application, and from which you may ye reap distinguished honors.

"Let us remember, Gentlemen, that we labor not only for ourselves, and those with whom the ties of kindred have united us. The worth and value of every man's attainments belong to his country. They are the common property of freemen. They are the conservators of peace, and form the inheritance of the poor and the oppressed. In such employments, and for such advantages, may you long live to enjoy the acquirements which shall enrich and adorn your minds; till, like your gifted and virtuous prototype, the illustrious Addison, your industrial resources shall prove inexhaustible, and your labors acquire a just, lasting, and enviable reputation."

The term of office of the following members of the Corporation, expires in March next:—E. R. Fabre, East Ward; B. Lyman, West Ward; A. Larocque, St. Lawrence Ward; C. Wilson; J. U. Beaudry, St. James Ward; P. Lynch, St. Mary Ward; J. B. Homier, St. Lewis Ward; O. Perrault, St. Antoine Ward; L. H. Holton, St. Ann Ward; there is at present a vacancy in this Ward, owing to the appointment of Mr. McGrath.

We understand that the Candidates in the field for the different Municipal Wards, may be set down as follows:—Centre, Mr. C. Wilson; West, Messrs. Leeming, Whitney, and Fisher; East, Mr. Tiffin, and Mr. J. J. Day; St. Antoine, Mr. Walsh; St. Anne's, Mr. Spiers, and Mr. Bristow; St. Lawrence, Mr. Brondson; we have not heard of any move in the remaining Wards.

Curling.—On Thursday, 23rd instant, the members of the Montreal Thistle Club, met on their own rinks to contend for a medal given by the Royal Caledonia Curling Club of Scotland. When, after several hours keen play, the medal was won by R. U. Jones, chipping out the winner in most beautiful style.

Natural History Society.—T. S. Hunt, Esq., will deliver a Lecture before this Society this evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject:—"Modern Discoveries in Science." Admission free.

We learn from the *Melanges Religieux*, that a child, the son of Amable Tarcot, of the Quebec Suburbs, has been missing for the last two days. Any one knowing where this child may be found, are requested to leave information thereof at the office of the above newspaper, corner of Mignonne and St. Denis Streets.

Mechanics' Festival.—We understand that the Managing Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, having decided on holding their Annual Festival on the evening of the 11th February, are already actively engaged in fitting up and decorating the large Hall of the Bonsecours Market. The arrangements for the comfort and amusement of the thousands which will be present on the occasion, are more extensive and complete than on former years. Mr. King, McGill Street, has consented to supply the refreshments, and intends astonishing the visitors with a view of a cake weighing eight cwt., which they will afterwards have the privilege of tasting. As a greater space will be devoted to the exhibition department this year, the Committee are anxious to receive as many articles as possible for that purpose.

Chess.—We are requested to inform our Chess playing readers, that another Chess Club has been recently established in this city. The Club has a large and elegantly furnished room at the Exchange Coffee House, where it will meet regularly every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. The annual subscription is only two dollars, and two dollars entrance fee. Parties desirous of joining the Club can do so by applying to the President or any of the officers. The following gentlemen have been elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—J. Scott.

Vice-Presidents—C. J. Drummond, and J. H. Willoughby.

Treasurer—T. E. Gibson.

Secretary—T. Ruttan.

Beards, &c.

Montreal, January 28, 1851.

To the Duke of Wellington:

Field Marshal!—Order the Army to wear their moustaches and beards. The Cavalry and Horse Artillery already wear moustaches; why should not all the other corps? God caused beards and moustaches to grow; why counteract his order? Is it that we, human worms, know better than He what is beneficial and becoming? Moustaches and beards were intended (as eyebrows, eyelashes, and the hair on our heads) to protect those parts on which they grow: it is nearly as absurd to shave off our moustaches and beards as it would be our eyebrows and eyelashes. It is said that medical men have found less diseases of the chest in regiments which wear moustaches than in those which do not. Sampson's strength consisted in his hair. Perhaps the decrease in the North American Aboriginal population may, in some degree, be attributed to their plucking out much of their hair. The Orientals look much more like men than we. The adoption of my suggestion would render unnecessary shaving apparatus, though it would require increased work with the comb. Now, all the fellows with frowsy hair will vociferate against the proposal: while all those with jet-colored, or dark brown, or chestnut, or flavous hair, will receive it with acclamation. But neither applause, nor disapprobation, can influence "The Iron Duke," he will adopt my suggestion, if he thinks it right.

Field Marshal!

Your sincere admirer,

X.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, January 23, 1851.

Mr. Merritt has at length vacated his employment as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and gone to his quiet home at St. Catherines. There are various rumors respecting the cause of his sudden departure; but the most probable appears to be a disagreement between himself and Mr. Bourrett, as to the direction of certain affairs connected with the Department. The retirement partment precisely in the position it was prior to the appointment of Mr. Wetenhall. We shall see if the same doctrines that were then held will prevail now. It was then contended, on the part of the Government, that there must be two Commissioners of Public Works; that the law required it, and that it was not competent for the Executive to dispense with the services of one officer. An election issue in Halton was raised between the *law* and the *necessity* of the case—the Government candidate being defeated. It there is to be consistency, the sudden and unexpected retirement of Mr. Merritt will be followed by the appointment of his successor. At all events, Mr. Bourrett would be but a sorry stick to be entrusted with the entire control of the Department. When men of his calibre are selected, no wonder that one Department requires two heads—and such heads!

The threat of the Roman Catholic organ here, that the body to which it belongs will change sides in politics if the Radical and Government Press do not speak more reverently of the proceedings of his Holiness the Pope, has not created any very terrible trepidation in the quarter where it was intended to be felt. The Government organ has regularly taken the bull by the horns. There is more truth than poetry in the following passage:—

"There is a morbid terror of discussion upon Roman Catholic questions, which the leaders of the Church have managed to inspire in the minds of politicians of either side. The Roman Catholic Hierarchy dare demand in Canada what no other Church would presume to solicit. Look at the Gatineau claim, almost consummated—at the Common School preference, to which we have alluded, unfortunately accomplished. Would Father Chiniquy have touched a single piece of his five hundred pounds grant had he been of any other faith than Roman Catholic? Look, but the other day, how the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada was gazetted—with the new Roman Catholic Bishop at the head of the list, though he had not yet put his foot in Upper Canada, and though among his colleagues were Bishops and other Churches of long standing among us! Talk of insults, indeed—these are practical evils of no light magnitude. But do Protestants, be they Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, or Baptist—whine about it like petted children?"

In answer to the *Mirror's* quest on, what would be the prospects of the Reform party, if the Roman Catholics were not only to desert them, but to make common cause with their opponents, the Government organ replies:—

"A plain question deserves a plain answer; and we will freely tell the *Mirror* what we think would be the result, should the Roman Catholics practically tell the world that they have no political principles, and are ready to join any party, 'whether Conservatives, Orangemen, or Clear Grits'—(we quote the words of the *Mirror's* approved correspondent)—who will but wassain at the shrine of the Pope. We think that no Conservatives, Orangemen, or Clear Grits, are so unprincipled enough to buy their votes at such a price, and that if they were, it would ruin them to do so. We think that the Roman Catholics, by such a movement, would bring the horrors of religious agitation into Canada, and would, by no means, improve their political position in this country."

So far, we have had pretty plain speaking on both sides. It is, of course, difficult to say how far the *Mirror* is to be regarded as the organ of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada. It is highly probable that Bishop Charbonnel has some hand in directing its course. A change was made in the editorial management of the paper last Summer, for no other reason, so far as I have been able to discover, than to substitute for the then Protestant editor a Roman Catholic. As to the proprietor of the paper, no one supposes that he was the cause of this change being effected. It is quite certain that with that change the *Mirror* got rid of its Annexation, Republican, and Clear Grit propensities, and became, at one and the same time, a very devoted Government and Roman Catholic organ; but whether it speaks the sentiments of the majority of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada, is not at all certain. It is, therefore, difficult to say how many are to engage in the threatened party insurrections; and we must quietly await further development of the movement.

The Resolutions on the Seat of Government question, passed at Nelson, take the ground that no removal can, with justice to Upper Canada, take place till four years shall have elapsed since Toronto became the temporary Capital.

On Monday last, Mr. Bowes was elected Mayor of Toronto for the present year. Mr. Holden has been elected Mayor of Hamilton; Mr. Boomer of Niagara; Mr. James Smith of Port Hope; Mr. Weller of Cobourg; Mr. F. M. Hill of Kingston.

A difficulty having arisen as to the construction of that part of the School Law that provides for the establishment of separate Schools for Roman Catholics, the School Trustees, in this city, took the opinion of Attorney General Baldwin on the point, whether, upon the application of the Roman Catholics, the Board of Trustees were bound to establish a separate School in each section, whether they thought it right to do so or not—the Attorney General replies, that "*there is, perhaps, as great a probability of one view being taken as the other!*" until a judicial decision shall have settled the construction to be put upon the Act. A very random kind of legislation must that be which leaves such a latitude of construction.

It is rumored that the University of Toronto, pressed by the competition of private Medical Schools, is about to propose the abolition of fees from medical students. I am told that the cost of education for every medical student in that institution has been about £300. The Toronto School of Medicine (private) has at this time 64 students.

Lafontaine has been dining with Dr. Rolph, and some curiosity has been awakened respecting the possible indication of such an occurrence. My impression is, that, politically, it means nothing.

We have all been laughing here, for some time past, at the proceedings of the Bar of Quebec and Three Rivers. The testy gentlemen of the long robe meet with no consolation in Upper Canada. Scarcely do their own brethren extend to them a particle of sympathy—and that tittle is only a class sympathy, the value of which does not amount to much.

The *Globe* of this morning denies my statement, that the evidence taken by the Council of the Board of Trade in the Meudel case was not transmitted with the charges to the Government, and that the Government decided against inquiry without evidence. The explanation is this:—No evidence was sent with the charges, but, on application of the Government, it was afterwards forwarded; and the Government decided against inquiry without having before them any evidence to rebut that by which the charges were sustained.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood has published his proposed Bill for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, to which I referred in a previous letter. He accompanied its publication with an explanatory letter, in which he states his sincere belief that the University, as at present constituted, "will never answer the objects contemplated by the Act, under which its proceedings are now being carried on." The affiliation proposed by the Act of last Session, of the incorporated Colleges with the University, Mr. Sherwood objects to as impracticable in many instances, and he proposes that all persons shall be admitted as Candidates for Degrees in the Arts and Faculties, "on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows, that such persons have completed the required course of instruction, in any educational Institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in Her Majesty's dominions." The 19th clause of the Bill, leaves it to the University to say from what Medical School, or Schools, Candidates for Degrees in Medicine shall be admitted, and also power to exclude any Medical Institution from such privilege. Would it not be better to accept all Candidates who have the requisite knowledge, and refuse all others? An arbitrary power is always liable to be abused. The attainments necessary to entitle persons to receive Degrees, it is proposed shall be the same as those required in the London University. Mr. Sherwood proposes a division of the University Revenues, or rather of the surplus Revenues, for he would retain sufficient for the support of the University, which he puts down at £4,000 a year, and divide the surplus, which he estimates to be now £2,000 a year, and capable of being greatly increased—"among the different educational Institutions of Upper Canada, without regard to denominational or sectarian considerations, but according to the numbers they respectively educate, and who may take Degrees in the University." I anticipate a wholesale objection to this provision, from the entire body of Liberals, Reformers, Government supporters, and Clear Grits. It will be opposed as an encouragement of sectarianism. But the whole discussion may be cut short. The Bill will not pass. No Bill originating outside of the Cabinet, for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, would be allowed to pass, while Mr. Baldwin's simple negative is sufficient to prevent it. In this instance Mr. Baldwin will not permit his work to be marred; depend upon that.

I fear that the announcement of the arrival of the Post Office Papers from England was premature.

Weather as fine as May. Slight frost in the morning; warm sun during the day. X.

The American journals are afraid that a great commercial crisis is at hand, on account of the immense importations of the past year, and the reductions in the exports. Specie is sent to Great Britain by every steamer, and Exchange rules very high. So great is the export of the precious metals, that several of the Journals recommend the alloy of the silver in the coinage; even dimes and half dimes are in demand, and a scarcity of small change is feared. It is stated that the state of things would have been worse but for the immense amount of American stocks sold in the London market during the year. It appears likely that Britain will receive a much larger proportion of the gold from California than the owners of the country. No improvement either is expected for some time, as it is said the Spring importations will be as large as the last.

Great Western Railroad.—A meeting of rate-payers was held at Paris, on the 11th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of permitting the Corporation to take stock in the railroad to the amount of £3000. A vote to confer this power on the Corporation, was carried by a large majority, in consequence of a statement made by one gentleman, that a Railroad Company in Boston, has taken stock in the road to the amount of $1,000,000. The information was well timed but incorrect. No company in Boston has taken stock to any amount what ever, for a report was circulated some time since, that a Bostonian Company would take stock, conditional on the remainder being taken up by subscription and by the Government of the Province.—*Patriot*

Outrage.—Toronto is not destitute of rowdies or rowdyism. The latest illustration of the fact occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, when Dr. Seaman, of the 23rd Fusiliers, now stationed at London, C.W., was wantonly assaulted on his way from the Club-house to Beard's hotel. Without notice or provocation, he was assailed by a small party of ruffians, by whom his face was severely cut and other injuries inflicted. We understand that the wounds upon his face are severe; whether they were inflicted by a glass bottle or knife, or by a ring upon the hand of one of his assailants, is by no means certain. The ruffians ran off immediately, and though the police at once commenced a search, no trace of the delinquents has been obtained. Dr. Seaman was conveyed to his hotel in a cab.

Several similar assaults have been committed within the last fortnight.—*Ib.*

Foot Race.—A young Englishman ran 5 miles in 30 minutes and 10 seconds, in Springfield, on the 15th inst. He offered to run 10 miles, the next day, in 64 minutes.—*Patriot.*

Paine's Gas.

A Mr. J. R. Nichols, of Haverhill, who writes like a scientific man, has given a description in one of the Boston papers of a visit lately made to Mr. Paine, of Worcester. He says that he was invited to a full and free examination of all his apparatus, and witnessed for a period of four hours, a series of interesting experiments in the decomposition of water, both by his apparatus and by a series of Grove's batteries.

Dr. Walter Channing, of Boston, was present during the investigation, and will probably give some account of the results he arrived at. As he is a person of the highest scientific attainments, his opinions will go far towards deciding the question as to what Paine has done.

Mr. Nichols says:—

"Mr. Paine was particularly anxious that we should witness experiments upon the decomposition of water, the results of which had led him to adopt the extraordinary opinion that water is a simple element. The experiments were made with twelve pairs of Grove's batteries, with electrodes of copper and platinum. Without going into details, I will simply say, that these experiments were by no means conclusive. The two gases were evolved from clear, and slightly acidulated water, by the use of Mr. Paine's electrodes, as was proved by the detonation which followed from the application of the spark. In the use of the copper electrodes, with the batteries, it is highly probable, although there is apparently no evolution of gas at the oxygen pole, that the oxygen unites with the copper, forming an oxide with this metal, and is thus disposed of, while the hydrogen is set free, and escapes. Whatever the exact truth may be, there can be no doubt but that Mr. Paine is thoroughly impressed with the truth of his theory, and of his ability to maintain it by experiment, under favorable circumstances. From much use, it was evident his apparatus was imperfect, and to this he was disposed to attribute the unconclusiveness of the experiments.

"Leaving his batteries, and turning to the apparatus for the production of his hydrogen light, here is what might be called, in familiar phrase, 'a pose.' In this powerful decomposing arrangement, what becomes of the oxygen? That's the question. It is conclusively demonstrated that the two gases are not evolved from the water by his electrodes, unless there is some mysterious and unexplained action there, which renders them perfectly inexplosive by the application of flame. What is the nature of the gas which he produces so copiously from water? Is it hydrogen, analagous to that produced from water by other methods of decomposition? When lighted, before passing the turpentine jar, it does resemble the common hydrogen jet, but this, it seems to me, is insufficient proof that it is constituted precisely like common hydrogen. In repeated experiments in my laboratory, I have not yet been able to produce that effect upon the purest hydrogen, procured from water by zinc and acid, which Mr. P. does upon his by passing it through turpentine.

"Although statements have been made by experimenters, that they have succeeded in imparting illuminating properties to this gas when procured by common methods, yet I am very much disposed to doubt whether they have obtained anything like the perfection of illuminating power which characterizes Mr. Paine's light. I observed, in my experiments, a very obvious increase of luminosity at the apex of the jet, when passed through turpentine, affording a very imperfect light, but nothing at all comparable with what I have since seen in Mr. Paine's jet of light.

"In answer to the inquiry, he formed me that he used the turpentine of commerce, the same as is used by himself. It seems to me that there is involved in this question, as to the *nature* of Mr. Paine's gas, a very important inquiry, and that it is a matter which should receive early investigation. Can anyone—can Mr. Paine himself—assert positively its exact nature, when we know that it is produced under very peculiar circumstances, by apparatus new in its character, and tremendously powerful in its effects?

"Any theorizing prematurely and without experiment in relation to the chemical action of the arrangement of Mr. Paine, is manifestly useless and unprofitable. The construction of his helices, constituted as they are, of a tubular coil, the interior of which is filled with water, his electrodes passing down into the water, terminating in solid platinum points, and these points into cups of coiled platinum wire, are new and ingenious arrangements, and introduce to the scientific world other subjects of thought and study; and time alone can show to what, new results these discoveries will lead.

"In this discovery, Mr. Paine has evinced uncommon perseverance, to give great mechanical and scientific skill. He is henceforth to be enrolled among the great discoverers of our times, and if he never lights a dwelling with his gas, or sets a wheel in motion by the power which he has so confident he has discovered, he has already done enough to render his name immortal.

"I have not in this communication attempted to give an opinion, for it cannot be done so as to be intelligible to the unscientific, and the scientific have already had descriptions which bring the matter home, clear and distinct to their minds. In relation to the practical results which are to follow from this discovery, it is impossible to state at the present time what they may be.

"With his apparatus evidently in so imperfect a state, with the decomposing jar leaking badly, he generated, as nearly as could be ascertained, about twelve cubic inches of gas in four minutes, enough to supply four burners, with a moderate motion of bellows. He was confident that, in a perfected state, it would supply twelve burners, and there is no reason to doubt the conclusion. There may be obstacles in the way of its employment on a large scale, but there are none that can be thought of at the present time.

"The public must not expect the immediate introduction of the benefits of this discovery into their dwellings. It will necessarily take time to construct and perfect apparatus, and remove all obstacles in the way of its general employment, if there are any. That they will shortly secure the incalculable benefits and blessings which it will confer, I have no doubt."

A lady was travelling in a stage coach with a troublesome dog. A gentleman complained of the annoyance. "Dear me, Sir!" exclaimed the lady, "I wonder you complain of my dog—everybody admires it—it is real Peruvian." "I don't complain of your Peruvian dog," said the gentleman; "but I wish he would give us less of his Peruvian bark."

"The Home of the Free."—A correspondent of the *Patriot* commemorates the following illustration of American Freedom:—"Being in the Planter's Hotel, Charleston, S. C., some time since, and the conversation happening to fall on Jenny Lind, some one remarked that she was a perfect nightingale, only wanting feathers. 'Oh,' said a South Carolinian present, 'only let her express an entire new opinion, and we will add the feathers!' 'Yes, certainly,' said another gentleman, 'and perhaps a little tar to regulate the pitch of her voice!' I left."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Arrival of the Arctic

New York, Jan. 28.

The Arctic at Halifax brings Liverpool dates to the 11th—she has 35 passengers. The Arctic reached Liverpool on the 7th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Cotton dull and drooping.

Flour and Grain Trade extremely dull, transactions going forward being only to the immediate wants. Western Canal Flour, 20s to 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s.

Corn receded 6d, and in a retrograding state. White, 32s; Yellow, 30s to 31s; Mixed, 30s to 30s.

Provisions—More business in the export Beef; good qualities of new continue very firm in rates; the high rates for Pork have caused buyers to hold off, but the advance is likely to be maintained; the rate demand for new Bacon and Hams continues to advance, and extreme rates; old Hams and Bacon are scarce; new in market; no Shoulders in market.

Demand for Lard more active, and prices have established an advance of 6s.

Fine Cheese moves gradually at full prices.

Tallow barely sustained.

Iron Trade satisfactory.

Formal notice has been given that the Bank of England will not further advance the present rate of interest. The effect has been, with the stock holders, to make the money market easier.

The last report gives the amount of the Bank, at a little less than £14 millions.

English securities have been active, and with an increased demand for Foreign Stocks. Exchanges having improved, more specie was coming than for some time past. The quantity of bullion was in less request, and prices were easily disposed of. Late dates from the United States show an advance in the quotations for Exchange. Gold Coin also further advanced. Cotton opened on Wednesday at 9¾ and closed on Friday at 9¾. Late quotations for American Stocks are—United States sixes, 1868, 108 to 108½; New York sixes, 1858 and 1868, 95 to 96; New York sixes, 1863, 105 to 105½.

France.—Great excitement had arisen in Paris during the week in consequence of a disagreement in the ministry. The ministry was broken, first, by the open hostility of the Minister of War, Changarnier, who, in defiance of the protestation of the ministry, was gazetted to the command of the National Guard. The duties of the 1st division are to be communicated by General D'Hilliers. He enters upon his duties by general orders to the Army, which, in the opinion of the objects of his appointment, and the determination of the discipline which he proposes to be established. He appears to have the support of the authority of state. Hitherto he has shown his energetic support to the President, in opposition to the Assembly. A postscript to the despatch, bearing date 6 o'clock, says that a ministerial crisis is imminent, and that he means to resign. Bureaux, until the preparation of the address in response to the speech of the President in regard to recent events,—which address was carried against the active opposition of the Minister, by a vote of 350 to 253. Great excitement is said to have prevailed in the Assembly after the declaration of the vote. In regard to the other question, though there are many probable and improbable rumours, nothing is actually known, the purpose of the conferences at Dresden being scrupulously secret, which, it is judged, is not a favorable augury. The tone of triumph which pervades the bearing of Prince Schwartzenburg, and the growing hostilities of the Chambers at Berlin, on the 3rd instant, are also named as evidences of the unsatisfactory state of the negociation.

At the latest dates (7th inst.) Prince Schwartzenburg's mission to Vienna, is stated to have failed of its intended object. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have agreed to meet at Dresden about the middle of this month.

From England there is nothing of interest.

Tower of London.—Great alterations are now in course of execution at this ancient fortress, the ramparts are all being repaired, and a footpath is being constructed at the second gate over the bridge which crosses the moat. The entrance, which now faces tower-hill is to be done away with, and a new entrance formed to it on Thames-street. The Lions' Tower, which has been for years disused as a waiting-room for visitors, and the governor's house over the arch at the front entrance, are to be taken down. The half-yearly inspection of the garrison took place on Tuesday last, (Guy Fawkes' day.) This is generally a very interesting ceremony, as not only the number of troops but of the warders and the other officers upon this occasion was larger than it has been for the last fifty years; the warders, who are commonly termed beefeaters, alone mustering thirty-three out of forty, and many of the old veterans displayed their medals with a just pride, looking as if they would eat up Catiline, Wiseman and his Bishops with the Pope to boot if they had only the chance. We were glad to see that the old popish dodge of making the beefeaters parade with the axe was abolished upon this occasion.—*United Service Gazette.*

Didn't Like the Jug.—A wealthy, popular, and gay young gentleman, once boasted that he could walk home with any one of the members of a certain division of the Daughters of Temperance, from Church; he accordingly, after services were over, on the next Sabbath, spruced up to a fair damsel, and, with a polite bow, tendered his arm. The young lady, as by instinct, drew back as from a serpent, and exclaimed: "No, Sir; I'll never put my arm through another *jug handle* as long as I live!"

"Is there anything really the matter with you?" said a physician to a person who had sent for him. "I don't know how it is," was the reply; "I eat well, sleep well, and have a good appetite." "Very well," said the doctor, "I'll give you something to take away all that."

When the Inquisition was thrown open in 1820, by order of the Cortes of Madrid, twenty-one prisoners were in it; not one of them knew the name of the city in which he was, some had been confined thirteen years, others a longer period, and not one knew perfectly the nature of the crime of which he was accused. One of these prisoners had been condemned and was to have suffered on the following day. His punishment was to have been death by the pendulum. The method of destroying the victim is as follows:—The condemned is fastened down on a grooved board, on a table, so his back is exposed, and above him is a pendulum, the edge of which is very sharp, and it is so constructed as to become longer with every movement. The wretch sees this impelment of destruction swinging to and fro above him, and every moment the keen edge approaches nearer, at length it cuts through the skin of his nose, and gradually cuts until life is extinct. It may be doubted if the holy office in its mercy ever invented a more humane and rapid method of exterminating heresy or ensuring confession. This, let it be remembered, was a punishment of the celebrated tribunal A. D. 1820!—*Llorentine's History.*

COMMERCIAL.

New York Markets.

New York, January 27.

Ashes very quiet, but steady; sales of 100 barrels at $5.62½ for Pearls, and $5.75 for Pots.

Flour.—Western and State quiet; better grades dull; inferior ditto firm and saleable; Canadian is limited demand at $4.87½ in bond; sales of domestic, 2,300 barrels, at $4.75 @ $4.81 for common to straight State; $5 @ $5.6 for pure Genesee.

Wheat more active, but at prices below views of holders.

Corn rather heavy and quiet; sales of 9,000 bushels at 66½ @ 67 cents for Southern yellow; and 65 cents for Jersey white.

Pork.—Fair demand, and Market for old Mess a shade firmer; new firm and quiet at $12.50 for Mess; sales of 950 barrels at $12 @ $12.12 for Mess; $9,18½ @ $9.25 for Prime.

Public Record Office Reference G.O. 47/54

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"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

IN THE LANGUAGE OF SCRIPTURE.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

FROM its own merits and great works, this Wine is fast becoming the favorite medicine among every class of people. Known as the most efficient remedy for general Debility, Nervous Affections, Consumptive Decline, Complaints of the Kidneys, Heart, Lungs, and, above all, for diseases arising from impure Blood and habit of the System, eminent members of the Medical Faculty have sanctioned and adopted the use of it.

Dr. I. A. STANLY, a celebrated Physician, in a letter from Princeton, New Jersey, dated November 16, 1849, declares that in all his experience he had never seen anything to compare with the Forest Wine and Pills, at the same time relating several cases of constitutional Debility and Scrofulous affections which he cured in an incredible short time. Among the members of the Medical Faculty in New York, who have witnessed the great results of the Forest Wine, and recommended it in numerous complaints, will be found the names of the celebrated Dr. M. T. Goodman, Dr. S. I. Mott, Dr. L. Cocenemin, Dr. Collins, Dr. William Brown, Dr. Marvin, Dr. J. M. Mercan, and others.

TESTIMONY of Johnson Burke, a highly respectable citizen of Waverly Place, New York:—

Dr. G. W. HALSEY:—DEAR SIR,—I esteem the Forest Wine as the King of Medicines. It has done for me in five weeks what three Physicians failed to do in as many years. In 1845, I became a victim of the Heart Disease and Nervous Affections, which have been growing on me ever since, until I procured your Forest Wine and Pills, although I had wasted a total hundred dollars for medical attendance. During the last two years I was obliged to keep my house nearly all the time, and gave up business in consequence of my ill health. I had nearly lost all hope of recovery, my complaint was of that class under which "nature sinks and life becomes a burthen." Seeing your Forest Wine advertised I concluded to give it a trial, and before finishing the third bottle I felt like a different person, and was able to resume business again, entirely cured, by taking five bottles. For the benefit of those afflicted with similar complaints you are at liberty to publish this. Yours, &c.,

JOHNSON BURKE, Waverly Place, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD, Dec. 1, 1847.

DR. HALSEY:—A bottle of your Forest Wine and a box of Pills, which I procured of Mr. James Carr, (your Agent for this place,) has done wonders for me. I had been in a state of decline for more than a year, afflicted with a dry and hard cough, pain in the breast, general debility, and loss of appetite. I became almost a skeleton, and had been unable to leave my room for more than two months; my friends told me I had the Consumption, and despaired of my recovery. I could not obtain any permanent relief from any medicine I had taken, or any physician, until your Wine and Pills were procured. The first dose of the Pills brought up from my stomach much phlegm and greenish matter, and my stools were perfectly black. I then commenced taking the Forest Wine three times a day, my appetite began to return immediately, my cough left me, and in less than two weeks I was able to walk. I now enjoy better health than I ever did before, having increased twenty five pounds in seven weeks. Your Forest Wine and Pills are highly valued in this vicinity, and I owe my recovery entirely to their virtues. Yours, respectfully,

MARTIN CALDWELL.

The following Certificate, voluntarily given by Mr. E. G. Mussey, a respectable and well-known citizen of Cohoes, New York, is an evidence which must remove all doubts of the great efficacy of the Forest Wine in GENERAL DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AFFECTIONS OF THE SPINE AND KIDNEYS:—

This is to certify, that I have used Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine in my family with the most entire success. My wife was badly afflicted with Neuralgia, Affections of the Spine and Kidneys, and General Debility. She found speedy relief, and regained her health, by the use of the Forest Wine.

From my own knowledge of this excellent medicine, I confidently recommend it for the good of others who may be suffering with similar complaints. It is the best medicine with which I am acquainted, and those who are afflicted with the above, or any similar diseases, may safely rely on its virtues.

Cohoes, March 6, 1850. E. G. MUSSEY.

More Testimony from Cohoes.

DR. G. W. HALSEY:—DEAR SIR,—My wife last autumn was reduced to a low state of Debility. My family Physician advised her to take your Forest Wine. Accordingly I went to Mr. Terry's, your Agent for this town, and procured a bottle of it, which restored her in a very short time to perfect health.

HENRY DONALDSON.

Cohoes, April 13, 1850.

The testimony of upwards of three hundred individuals, some of whom were afflicted with dreadful disorders, and cured by the use of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine, may be seen at the principal Office. The following are some of those residing in this city:—

Mr. Aaron S. Smith, 167, Prince Street, Office in Wall Street, was long severely afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder. The best medical skill answered no purpose. He tried the Forest Wine, and it met his case, and he was completely cured by the use of four bottles and a box of the Forest Pills.

Mr. John Bell, Merchant, in Pearl Street, was for four years a martyr to severe Rheumatic Pains, and could not walk without the aid of a cane. He was cured by the Forest Wine and Pills, and recovered by taking six bottles and less than a box of the Pills.

The remarkable efficacy of the Forest Wine is very striking in the case of the Hon. S. I. Brown, of Virginia, who was cured in a few hours' time of a severe attack of Bilious Diarrhœa and general prostration of bodily energy. On the arrival of this gentleman in New York in March, he was so weak and nervous, from the effects of his illness, that he could not write, and required assistance to enable him to walk to his apartment. The Wine was sent for, and he recovered by the use of less than a bottle of the Wine and a single dose of the Pills.

The Forest Wine and Pills are recommended as an efficient and certain cure in all the following complaints:—

Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Piles, Obstinate Headache, Bilious Disorders, Pimples, Blotches and unhealthy Color of the Skin, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Complaints incident only to Females, Languishing Weakness, Night Sweats, Nervous Disorders, General ill Health and impaired state of the Constitution.

☞ General Depot for Halsey's Forest Wine, No. 251, Spruce Street, New York. One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Twenty-Five Cents per Box for the Pills.

For Sale by WM. LYMAN & Co., and all respectable Druggists. 263

December 8, 1850.

HALSEY'S CURE-ALL.

THIS Article is a delightful Aromatic Liquor, of extraordinary powers for the cure of Chronic Complaints and painful Disorders. Such is its efficacy in the cure of Rheumatism and pains originating from Fresh Wounds, Accidents, and Old Rheumatic Affections, that thousands have been permanently cured by its use in an incredible short time.

The most excruciating suffering, caused from Burns, Scalds, Bruises, and other accidents, are at once relieved by it, and entirely cured in a few days. Use it, acute and painful Toothache is cured by it in a few minutes.

Scalded Face and Sore Throat, produced by bad colds, are quickly relieved by its use.

It is highly effectual in Headache and Toothache, affording immediate relief.

The following are some of the Complaints in which the Cure-All is most recommended, for its great efficacy as an outward application:—

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Numbness, Stiffness and Pain, Hoarseness, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Frostbites, Chilblains, Glandular Tumors, Boils, Scalds, Contraction of the Joints, Kibes, Sallow and Disfigured Skin, Tetter and Ringworm, Swellings, Cramps, Aches in the Face or Bones, Sciatica, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Pains and Swelling of the Face, Hemiplegia, Sore Throat, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Old and Fresh Wounds, and Injuries of every description.

Agents for Montreal:—R. W. Rexford, S. J. Lyman & Co., and Dr. Picault.

Agents for Quebec:—J. Musson, and J. Rowlen.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

Among the objects of curiosity at the late Industrial Fair, the celebrated Plantagenet Water had a conspicuous place, and in exhibition was attended, we learn, with the usual favorable results. The demand at the Depot for this health-giving draught was so urgent that it was with great difficulty attempts and visitors to the city could be supplied. The celebrity of these Mineral Springs has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily established that testimony of the most valuable character seems daily accumulating. The highly respectable certificates given in our paper of to-day will, if possible, increase their reputation, and add to their value throughout the Province. The testimony of the medical gentlemen is certainly highly favorable to the character and quality of these Springs. Drs. Nelson and Gibb placing them above all other Mineral waters on this Continent:—

"I believe I was one of the first Practitioners of this city who recommended the use of the Plantagenet Spring Water, and since that time I have prescribed it to a very large number of my patients with invariable advantage.

"Two members of my family, of feeble and delicate constitutions, have derived marked benefit from the use of the Water. One had nearly lost all power in the right arm, the result of a severe and protracted attack of Rheumatism; the other was excessively debilitated from derangement of the digestive and alimentary organs.

"The administration of the Water is attended with the happiest result in constipation, arising from sedentary habits, and in aged persons.

"In heartburn, morning sickness, and the other complaints to which women are subject under certain circumstances, it acts most agreeably and effectually, but in these derangements, as well as where there is over action of the kidneys and bowels, it should be taken in smaller quantities at a time, but more frequently.

"From an extensive experience I am well satisfied with the operation of the Water; to weak persons it is quite palatable, and I deem it preferable to any other of the Mineral Waters I am acquainted with. I look upon many of the Mineral Waters as a great boon conferred by Providence on mankind.

"WM. NELSON, M. D., V. R. Col.,
"Phy. & Sur., Canada East."

"Many months experience in the use of the Plantagenet Waters is my practice have fully convinced me of their value as a remedial agent, and I have not had reason on any single occasion to regret their use. I find they seldom disagree with the stomach, and always act as a gentle aperient and alterative, and from their composition, they possess, in addition, decidedly tonic properties.

"Certainly, too much has not been said in their favor, for they are, probably, the most valuable Waters on this Continent.

"GEORGE D. GIBB, M. D.,
"Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland,
"Physician to the Montreal Dispensary.

"Montreal, 5th August, 1850."

The following certificate is from the Hon. Peter McGill, a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province, and President of the Bank of Montreal:—

"CHARLES LAROCQUE, Esq.,

"SIR,—Having during the year past used the Plantagenet Water, so well known and so highly commended to public favor by many of our most eminent Medical Practitioners, I can bear testimony to its salutary effects on my own immediate health, and doubt not its efficacy in contributing to strengthen and invigorate the constitution of those who may freely use it. The value of this water has been generally acknowledged in this community, and my own experience of its excellent qualities, fully warrants me in giving my testimony to its beneficial effects.

"PETER MCGILL.

"Montreal, October 24, 1850."

For Sale by A. MANN, 4, Place d'Armes.

JOY TO THE BED-RIDDEN.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR

THE INSTANT CURE OF PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the worst diseases in Minutes and Hours, and stops the most cruel pangs of pain in Seconds.

SO quick and efficient is RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, in stopping pain and curing disease, that it has frequently raised the diseased and helpless invalid from a bed of sickness in a few hours, and has frequently cured the worst pains of—

Rheumatism	In four hours,
Neuralgia	In twenty minutes,
Tic Doloreux	In ten minutes,
Toothache	In three seconds,
Nervous Headache	In fifteen minutes,
Sour Stomach	In five minutes,
Heart-Burn	In five minutes.
Bowel Complaints	In thirty-five minutes,
Cramps and Spasms	In twenty-five minutes,
Diarrhœa	In one hour.
Inflammation of the Bowels	In thirty minutes,
Lame Inflammations	In ten minutes,
Influenza	In twelve hours,
Hoarseness	In ten hours,

Spinal Complaints, Swellings, Bruises, Sores, Wounds, &c., it will remove ten times quicker than any other remedy in use.

LET THOSE WHO SUFFER TRY IT!

It will prove itself in a few minutes. As soon as it is taken internally, or applied externally, its beneficial effects are seen. It is better than all other remedies.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

There is no other remedy that claims to subdue the cruel pangs of pain in seconds, minutes, or even hours. They promise the sufferer ease in days, weeks, or months. But so with Radway's favorable change is promised. Not so with Radway's Ready Relief. Its effects are instantaneous; the first dose that is taken; or the first external application, commences its great work of relief from pain.

BEAR IN MIND,

That Radway's Ready Relief will cure either of the above-mentioned Diseases in one-tenth the time it takes any other Remedy to give even Partial Relief.

TAKING COLD.

This sentence is constantly in the mouth of every person, in order to explain certain complaints. Those who use it often, we think, have but a faint idea of its precise meaning. We will offer an explanation, which we believe to be the opinion of a majority of the most learned physicians. A person, for instance, has been over exerting any particular set of muscles—of the throat, from violent speaking—of the loins, by too much stooping or handling, or these or any other part of the body: these parts or muscles are, consequently, weakened and relaxed, and become a fair prey for any disease. The person who has been thus acting, accidentally or otherwise, exposes himself to the cold air, the perspiration immediately ceases, and the blood, which had been but just now circulating rapidly throughout the surface of the body, is repelled inwardly, and is sure to settle in those parts which have been previously wearied and relaxed. Here, then, we have an accumulation of blood, a congestion, which gives rise to all the pain and stiffness attendant upon such complaint. When this takes place in the throat, we have what is called Sore Throat; when in the loins, lumbago, or other stiff; when in the chest, Pleurisy. We also have it in the shoulder-blade, side, and other parts.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Taken Internally and applied Externally.

Its first action, when freely applied, is to blunt the acute sensibilities of the nerves, and almost instantly relieves the pain; its secondary action is to excite perspiration, and redden the parts over which it is applied almost to a glow, thereby determining the blood from the injured parts to the surface. In those cases, the READY RELIEF should be applied freely, at the same time rubbing the parts with a piece of flannel, and it will be found in every case to give immediate and permanent relief.

☞ If convenient, a piece of flannel saturated with the RELIEF, and tied or pinned around the parts, does good service.

A BAD COUGH CURED IN TEN MINUTES.

Mr. Rigdon, of Brooklyn, the celebrated Church Singer and Organ-Player, on the night of the 10th of December was attacked with a severe fit of coughing—so that he coughed from 9 o'clock until 12 o'clock, P. M., without three minutes intermission. One of the Clerks of Radway & Co., who sleeps in the next room, got up and gave him a teaspoonful of the Relief internally, and bathed his throat, neck, and chest; he also sprinkled a piece of flannel with the Relief, and laid it over his chest. In a few seconds the coughing ceased, he could expectorate freely, and raised with perfect ease a great quantity of phlegm. The Relief instantly eased the irritation of the throat, and removed the inflammation from the lungs, and gave free action to them, produced a free and copious perspiration of the throat and chest; and in ten minutes he was entirely free from pain, and sunk into a sound and pleasant sleep. In the morning he was free from hoarseness and cough, and has not been troubled since. Let every individual who is troubled with a cough, sore throat, influenza, or hoarseness, pursue the same plan, and we will warrant them a speedy cure.

LAMENESS

If you have a stiff joint, a wrenched limb, a swelled leg, a bruise, or anything short of a broken bone, Radway's Ready Relief will cure you. The same have been restored to the use of their limbs by a few applications of the Relief. The cripple, who has limped from crutch to crutch, has been relieved of his pain, and enabled to stand erect, as God designed that Man should stand, by a few times using the Relief.

THE RHEUMATIC,

Who has been bed-ridden for years, shut out from the busy world, and lingered with pain upon a couch of sickness, deprived of the society of friends, and of the pleasures of life, has been raised from a lingering death by the soothing, healing, and painrelieving influences of Radway's Ready Relief. In all cases of Rheumatism, even the worst cases, one trial of Radway's Ready Relief will prove its superiority over all other remedies in use.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,

Are instantly eased, taking the Ready Relief internally; and a teaspoonful of the Relief in a table-spoonful of Molasses, and make a Cream of the Relief, by adding to it Sweet Oil, and anoint the parts affected. If the sores are very bad, take a bowl of molasses, dip a bunch of water, then wet it with the Relief, and lay it on the sores, you will have immediate relief and a speedy cure.

AGE VERSUS YOUTH.

Radway's Ready Relief renews the vigor of youth in old age. The old man of seventy is invigorated by its stimulating, but extraordinary influence; it arouses the vital energies of the heart and languid motion of the circulation of the body is quickened to a healthy motion, and the hitherto dull and sluggish current of life flows free and vigorous in old age, and his life prolonged to the full number of his days.

FOR ALL PAINS,

Whether internal or external, take Radway's Relief, or apply it externally, it will relieve pain and cure disease in from one minute to an hour.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN TWO HOURS.

Mr. Brown, of Clifton, Va., writes:—A lady in this place has been confined to her bed with Rheumatism for six weeks; I gave her a teaspoonful a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief; she was able to leave the room, and in the evening she walked out.

For Sale by R. W. REXFORD, Dr. PICAULT, and WM. LYMAN & CO., Montreal; and by Druggists and Agents; J. H. Morrin, Quebec; J. Dorr, Lay, Toronto.

October, 1850. 223

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY KNOWN

For the cure of all Rheumatic Affections—Pain in the Stomach, Back, Side or Limbs—Stitches in the Back, Side or Limbs—Cramp in the Limbs or Stomach—Darting Pains, Bilious Cholic, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Colds and Sore Throat, all cases of Local Inflammation—Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Headache, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Frozen Limbs, &c., &c.

THIS wonderful Medicine has effected many truly surprising cures in cases of the foregoing complaints. And we say no more than hundreds and thousands who have used it will assert, when we say there is no Medicine designed for that class of complaints, possessing more than a tithe of the power to relieve and cure so this.

We solicit particular attention to the fact that it does not contain a particle of *Opium* in any form. Neither does it contain *Camphor*.

It is free from any deleterious article, and cannot, in any supposable case, injure the patient.

It does not deaden the *Life Faculties*, nor produce the burning, drying, parching sensations, so much complained of in the use of other "Pain Killers."

It does not weaken the peristaltic motion of the bowels, producing *Costiveness*, and its attendant evils, but is a promoter of digestion, and of proper and healthy action in the stomach and intestine canal.

IN ALL RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS

Local Pains, &c., it has proved *surprisingly* successful, rarely failing to cure, even in the most desperate and long standing cases. (See Certificate.) In those cases, the parts affected should be freely bathed, and then rubbed lightly, but briskly—not hard enough to hurt the patient, till an irritation is produced on the surface, and in severe cases the patient should take half a teaspoonful on sugar or molasses.

CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, OR BILIOUS CHOLIC,

We believe it will never fail to *speedily cure*. It should be a teaspoonful at a time, on sugar or molasses, or in any manner the patient can take it best, and the stomach and bowels freely bathed. And if in fifteen or twenty minutes the patient does not find relief, repeat the dose.

DYSENTERY OR DIARRHŒA

Are speedily and easily *cured* by it. It should be given a teaspoonful at a time, once in an hour or two, or oftener in severe cases, and bathe the stomach and bowels with the same.

EVEN THE CHOLERA,

Which during the past season has swept of such fearful numbers, has been cured by it, we believe in every case, where it has been early and faithfully applied. In Bangor, where it proved singularly fatal, it was found to yield to this remedy, and CURTIS & PERKINS' *CHOLERA AND PAIN KILLER*, was the Medicine recommended by the first Physicians, and by the Press, as the first, the surest remedy to be used.

As a dressing for *Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c.*, it is without a rival. As also in cases of *Burns, Scalds, Frosted*, &c.,—relieving the pain and healing without scar.

FOR COLD IN THE HEAD

It is, nine times out of ten, a *CURE*. We believe it will *never fail*, unless the tooth is decayed. If the tooth is hollow, saturate a little lint and put it in the cavity. Hold some of it in the mouth. If the face is swollen bathe with it.

Bathing the head with it is generally a cure for the *Headache*.

We are constantly receiving certificates from every part of the country, many of which may be seen in newspapers, and in pamphlets, which may be obtained of any of our agents.

P. S.—It is the best *HORSE AND OX LINIMENT* in the world.

Please read the following statement from John Buckman, Esq., of Dixmont, Me.:—

DIXMONT, July 11, 1848.

Messrs. Curtis & Perkins,—For two years past I have been entirely prostrated with the Rheumatism; both of my knees were swelled to twice their original size—a large bunch came out on my breast bone, suppurating like a part of the bone thrown out. Another bone was thrown out of my wrist. In short, I endured the most excruciating pains for nearly three years. I obtained the best medical attendance the country afforded, and tried a great number of medicines and prescriptions, without the least benefit or alleviation. When I had the good fortune to procure a bottle of Cramp and Pain Killer, prepared by Messrs. Curtis & Perkins, of Bangor. Soon after taking it I found I could get some rest at night, and the pain became less violent. I have continued to take it and apply it externally, until I have used eight bottles. I took much larger quantities than was recommended.—The swelling has all gone down, both in my limbs and breast, and I am entirely relieved from pain. I have been able to do a good day's work at any time for the last three months, for a man of my age. No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from this article. I believe it is the best article in the world for Rheumatism. I have also used it for cholic and pain in the stomach, and always found immediate relief.

JOHN BUCKNAM.

CURTIS & PERKINS, Bangor, Me., Proprietors.

For Sale by B. W. WORKMAN & Co., Corner of Custom-House Square and St. Paul Street; and R. W. REXFORD, McGill Street, Montreal. 225

October, 1850.

CHEMICAL CHEWING GUM.

A SUPERIOR PREPARATION OF SPRUCE CHEWING GUM, for removing the Tartar and cleansing and preserving the TEETH; a most admirable article for sweetening the Breath, imparting a delicious fragrance to the mouth, and keeping the Teeth and Gums in a healthy state.

Prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS, Druggists, Sole Proprietors, Bangor, Me.

For Sale by WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, and Dr. PICAULT, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, October 3, 1850. 224

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH & MATURITY.

Just Published, 40th Edition, and may be had in French and English, in Sealed Envelope,

2s. 6d. Sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY of MARRIAGE, and DISORDERS of YOUTH and MATURITY, usually acquired at an early period of life, which exercise the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood—with precisely observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from inherent causes, close study, or the Influence of Tropical Climates; Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion,—with Forty Colored Engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs, explaining their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them.

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.,

No. 27, Bedford Square, London,

Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the Work: the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger, are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more import than the preservation of health, and of the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their inevitable consequences, unwisely undertakes a few of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently, but erroneously, entertained, that those complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent the seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and, above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification, that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits, the utmost confidence should be extended. Dr. LAMERT has obtained the highest medical honors, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practical experience, which has in a guarantee for his professional qualifications, and his reputation should be his recommendation.

The Work may be had in Montreal of BENJAMIN DAWSON, in St. Louis, of H. CRUSE & Co., price 2s. 6d. Sterling; Halifax, Messrs. MORTON & Co.

December 29. 270

ST. LEON AND CAXTON SPRINGS.

MONTREAL, June 2, 1850.

For the past twelve months I have frequently recommended the Waters of the St. Leon and Caxton Springs, and have formed a favorable opinion of their efficiency as aperients in various derangements and diseases of the system, which I have found both Waters well adapted, in the generality of cases, for accomplishing all the purposes of the ordinary saline aperient draughts, over which their tonic and alterative ingredients give them, for continued use, a superiority.

W. FRASER, M.D.,
Lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine, McGill College.

Mr. Geo. Campbell.

For sale by A. MANN, 4, Place D'Armes. 194

Bogle's Amole is the most delicious article for shaving we have ever used; its perfume is pleasant, and its appearance elegant; but the rich, thick, cream lather it raises on the face, and keeps perfectly moist during the whole operation, surpasses anything we have seen. It also shelters the skin advantageously, that of leaving the face smooth and free to a pleasing degree after shaving. We prognosticate that some, if not all, of the elements of this preparation, as Mr. Bogle uses the superfluous elements of the Amole or "California Soap Plant" in his Hair Oil, which has been so long and so extensively used. So that as it may, any person trying this shaving compound for a time, must fall to be of the same opinion we have now expressed. Mr. Bogle is also the inventor of the celebrated "Hyperion Fluid for the Hair," and also a lotion for the complexion, which are always to be found at 277 Washington St., Boston.

JOHNSTON BOWEN, (late Bassett,) 50th and Woollen Draper, Tailor, and Furniture Cleaner, 69, Notre Dame Street, begs to return thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal patronage since the commencement of his business, and respectfully informs the Gentlemen that he has made considerable improvements in his Establishment, by which he is enabled to do justice to any Gentleman who may favor him with a call.

J. A. B. engages to Clean and Dress all sorts of Stuff or Cloth Garments, such as Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., without taking them asunder; also, Chintz, Bed and Window Curtains, Carpets and Quilts; Marseilles, Dyed and Worsted Quilts, Counterpanes and Pillows, Bed and White Hair Mattrasses, &c. 197

Dyed any color.

July 31.

ELEGANT AND INVALUABLE ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID,

FOR RESTORING PRESERVING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

The following Certificate, from Dr. Winslow Lewis, one of the most eminent Physicians of Boston, will show the estimation in which it is held by the scientific and learned, being one only of many similar ones.

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1847.

Mr. WM. BOGLE.—Sir,—The preparation invented by you for the hair, has been extensively used in my family, and they give it the decided preference over all other compositions of the kind. It invigorates and beautifies the hair, and clears the skin of all impurities, without producing any ultimate deleterious effects, which are so frequently the result of many well-known patented compounds.

WINSLOW LEWIS.

It is an indispensable article for the Ladies, as it keeps the hair in place and curl, and the skin or parting of the hair free from dandruff and scurf. For children, it lays the foundation of a good head of hair.

BOGLE'S AMOLF,

A COMPOUND FOR SHAVING.

This delightful article is totally different and far superior to anything yet invented for shaving. The base of it is derived from the *Amole*, or "soap plant," of California, an article used by the natives of that country for washing; and thus the use of strong alkali, so hurtful to the skin, is avoided. Its vegetable and detergent properties have the purest and most nourishing effects on the skin,—it soothes and allays irritation, and has a fine, thick, creamy lather, which does not dry on the face. It is a decided luxury to be shaved with this incomparable soap. It is done up in elegant style, calculated either for the dressing case or the "rough and ready" traveller, or the toilet of the most fastidious connoisseur.

BALDNESS CURED.

The following is from Seymour F. Barrett, Saratoga Street, East Boston;

EAST BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1847.

Mr. William Bogle.—Dear Sir: For several years past, my wife has been troubled with baldness on the Crown of the head, about six or seven inches in circumference.—After repeated failures of other so-called remedies, and by the advice of friends, she was induced to use your Hyperion as a wash, for the purpose of restoring her lost hair, and I am happy to say that its effect has been to cause the hair to grow all over the part affected. She has used only two bottles, and that very irregularly; had she used it oftener and more regular, I am convinced that the growth of the hair would have been accelerated. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, SUMNER F. BARRETT.

BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA,

FOR REFRESHING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,

Eradicating Tans, Pimples, and other eruptions of the skin, and rendering it fair, delicate, and blooming. It is equally efficacious in protecting the skin from the bad effects of summer, and freezing blasts of winter; and is the most fragrant and delicious article to be found at the toilet of fashion.

All the above articles have stood the test of the strictest investigation, and are WARRANTED superior to anything yet invented.

WILLIAM BOGLE, Proprietor,
277, Washington St., Boston.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:—Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal; J. B. Mussen, Quebec; R. Lowe, Toronto.

CONNELL'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR!!!

THE WORLD'S WONDER—PRONOUNCED SO BY ALL WHO HAVE EVER USED IT.

White Swellings, Inflammation, Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Tender or Sore feet, and all Cutaneous Sores, are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's "Magical Pain Extractor!" Affections of the Lungs, Ague in the Face, Breast, The Dolourous, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blistered Surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of Inflammatory Diseases, such as Sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Blues, &c., will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This remarkable sanative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by fire, positively allaying the suffering almost immediately upon its application. If any doubt the statements, we would earnestly invite them to call and examine the numerous unsolicited certificates of remarkable cures wrought by this salve. It has for months past been sold upon the following liberal terms, to wit:—If the user was not perfectly satisfied, and even delighted with its effects, and furthermore if it did not fully answer our recommendation, our money was returned immediately at their request. On these terms this absolutely heal-all is now sold; and we simply ask if the public can demand anything more reasonable? Kind parent, keep it constantly on hand; in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it; but by its use, all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed.

☞ CAUTION.—No "Pain Extractor" can be genuine unless you find the signature of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper of each box. Beware of the counterfeit.

For Sale by WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street; and Dr. PICAULT; *only* Agents in Montreal. 49

LONGLEY'S GREAT WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA.

1. For Colds and Feverish feelings, and preventing Fevers.
2. For Asthma, Liver Complaint, and Bilious Affections.
3. For Diarrhœa, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite.
4. For Costiveness in females and males, and Nervous Complaints.
5. For Stomach Affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatisms, &c. The great points are, it is not bad to take, never gives pain, and never leaves one costive.

☞ *Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint cured, and all Western and Southern Fevers prevented*, in every case, by the use of Longley's Great Western Indian Panacea, warranted to cure the most severe cases of the above complaints. Loss of Appetite, Bilious Affections, and Indigestion, are permanently cured by its use. The great points are, it is not bad to take; it does not leave the bowels costive, and never gives pain in its operations. This panacea will remove all the bad bile from the stomach, and give tone to the system, and keeps off all attacks of malignant fevers. If the stomach is in a healthy state, and the pores of the skin are open, so as to admit of free exhalation from the body, there can be no attack of fever. This office the Panacea will positively perform, and we recommend all to try this article if they wish to ensure health during the year. As a family medicine, it is unparalleled for Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Blood, and Kidney and Scrofula Complaints.

For Sale by WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street; and Dr. PICAULT; *only* Agents in Montreal.

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Arctic cagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used.—A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds out hopes as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

☞ CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., Proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

For Sale by WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street; and Dr. PICAULT; *only* Agents in Montreal. 49

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by this use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated cases.

☞ CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper. Proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

For Sale by WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street; and Dr. PICAULT; *only* Agents in Montreal. 49

DEAFNESS.

Use Dr. MCNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching Deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for six, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, been enabled to dispense with them, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

For Sale by WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street; and Dr. PICAULT; *only* Agents in Montreal. 49

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN HORSES.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT, for the cure of Founders, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, Contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises, Sore Heels, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Sticks, &c., on Horses.

CARLTON'S RING-BONE CURE, for the cure of Ring-Bone, Bone-Spavin, Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

☞ The Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in a surprising manner, the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used by numerous horse owners, and have never been known to fail in a single instance. They are warranted free from all injurious ingredients, and may be used with the most tender horse.

For Sale by WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street; and Dr. PICAULT; *only* Agents in Montreal. 49

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used; it effectually expelling Worms from both Children and Adults. Hundreds have testified to its efficacy, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as a safe and effectual remedy for Worms. The cost, 2s. per bottle, and it is within the reach of all, and all parents who know what it is are anxiously enquiring for the remedy, or the "Vermifuge," as it is called, by which they have seen such wonderful effects produced.

☞ Caution.—Be sure to ask for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and only buy in New York, by Comstock & Co., Druggists, 51, Ann Street.

For Sale by WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street; and Dr. PICAULT; *only* Agents in Montreal. 49

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A CERTAIN REMEDY for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—for Difficulty of Breathing—in Recent Colds, or Incipient Consumptions—(of which Cough is the most positive indication)—they are of unerring efficacy. In *Asthma*, and in *Winter Coughs*, they have never been known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the *Public Speaker* and the *Professional Singer* will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and Sold, in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s., 2s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "*Keating's Cough Lozenges*" are engraved on the *Government Stamp* of each Box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

*Copy of a Letter from "Colonel H