THE MONTREAL COURIER.

418

Price Two-Pence.] MORNING EDITION—MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1851. [Vol. XVII.—New Series, No. 304.

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. 281

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
Marechale
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

GENUINE ERVALENTA,
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 ERVALENTA. Sold in *sealed packets* of 14 lbs. each.
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
Prize Medicine Warehouse,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.
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

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

TURKISH BLACK SALVE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THIS SALVE, prepared from the original Receipt, procured from a celebrated Turkish Hakim, (physician) of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and which has obtained an unprecedented celebrity in Great Britain and the East Indies, from the astonishing Cures performed by it in both these countries, has lately been introduced into Montreal. As might be expected, its popularity has followed it, and its use is becoming general among all classes. The contracted limits of an advertisement necessarily precludes entering into any adequate detail of its merits, but, for the information of the public, it is intended to publish; from time to time, such statements of cures as have or may occur. It has been used for the following complaints with the most complete success:—Such as Swollen Glands, Broken Breasts, White Swellings, Whitlows, Scalds from Steamboat explosions, or other causes, Burns, Fever Sores, Scrofulous Sores, Sore Nipples, Carbuncles, Scald Head, Gun-shot Wounds, Bruises, Boils, Frostbites, Wens, Chilblains, Ulcerated and Common Sore Throats, and 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. 200

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE attention of the TRADE is called to a superior assortment of the celebrated TURKISH BLACK SALVE, just received, and in Lots to suit Purchasers.
For Sale by
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
Wholesale Drug Store, St. Paul Street.
September 23. 216

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. Patterson'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

MOFFAT'S
Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of FIFTEEN YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.
IN MANY THOUSANDS
of certificated instances, they have even rescued [illegible] from the jaws of premature graves, [illegible] they had at [illegible] they have [illegible] enjoyment of [illegible] but a partial [illegible] whole were [illegible] and upon [illegible] was to their [illegible] by the sponge [illegible] them with renewed [illegible] they were indebted for [illegible] their name.
Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither Mercury, nor Antimony, nor Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.
The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the [illegible] Other Medicines, [illegible] and leave such [illegible] Costive [illegible] Diarrhœa [illegible] fact is well [illegible] to examine the [illegible] the prejudice against the quack [illegible] effect of the LIFE MEDICINES is to [illegible] the faithful action of [illegible] regularity of the [illegible] which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.
The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be unfailing:
DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, *Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its expulsion.
[illegible] the whole length of [illegible] and without [illegible] the bowels constantly removing the [illegible] complaints are [illegible] purificative secretions [illegible] the blood to a healthy [illegible] of pernicious [illegible] rough solution of [illegible] been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.
Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.
Also Worms, by dislodging them from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.
Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.
Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by [illegible] the humors. [illegible] and Complaints [illegible] the fluids that [illegible] of which consists [illegible] cloudy, and [illegible] short time will [illegible] RHEUM, and a [illegible] of the skin. INFLUENZA will [illegible] by two even in [illegible] this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.
FEVER AND AGUE.
For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain cure by these [illegible] THEM, BE SA- [illegible] Appetite, and [illegible] have been in use in cases of this Description, in [illegible] powerful action of Night Sweats, Complaints of all Hues, Fainter's Colic, are speedily cured.
MERCURIAL DISEASES.
Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.
BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.
Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.
Buy of no one who is not an authorized Agent.
Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.
[illegible] Wholesale and General [illegible] Street, Montreal; [illegible] Co., A. Savage & Co., [illegible] Lyman & Co.
[illegible] OFFICE, [illegible] AND HOUSES TO BE LET.
[illegible] AND COMPANY.
[illegible] 254
[illegible] used the Plantation Medicines [illegible] highly commended [illegible] Medicines [illegible] satisfactory effects [illegible] not its efficacy [illegible] the constitution, [illegible] the value of this [illegible] in this community [illegible] excellent qualities, [illegible] to its beneficial [illegible] Co., and Wm. [illegible] Co., and Jno. [illegible] and Lyman, [illegible] 254
[illegible] PETER McGILL, [illegible] Place d'Armes.

[redacted]

[redacted] NORTHERN (OGDENSBURGH) RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE OF HOURS!

ON and after THURSDAY, December 26th, 1850, TRAINS will run as follows:—
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Ogdensburgh at 8 o'clock, A. M.; arrives at Rouse's Point at 4, P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Ogdensburgh at 2, P. M.; arrives at Rouse's Point at half-past 7, P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Rouse's Point at 8, A. M.; arrives at Ogdensburgh at half-past 1, P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Rouse's Point at 1, P. M.; arrives at Ogdensburgh at 9, P. M.
CHARLES L. SCHLATTER,
Superintendent.
December 24, 1850. 280

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[redacted]

RUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAIL-ROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

TWO TRAINS DAILY TO BOSTON, TROY AND NEW YORK!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1851, EXPRESS TRAIN leaves BURLINGTON at EIGHT o'clock, A. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves BURLINGTON at a QUARTER PAST TWELVE o'clock, P. M.

Passengers taking EXPRESS TRAIN will connect at Rutland with Railroad to Troy—arriving at 2, P. M.; thence by Cars to New York City, arriving at 11.30, P. M., *of same day.* Also connecting at Keese (with Ashuelot Railroad—thence via Springfield to New York City, arriving at 11.30, P. M., *of same day.* Also connecting at Fitchburg with Railroad to Worcester—thence by Cars to Allyn's Point and New York City, arriving at 6, A. M., *of following day.* Passengers for Boston will arrive at 9, A. M., same day.
Passengers taking ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will connect at Rutland with Cars to Troy, arriving at 7, P. M., same day—or to Schenectady, arriving in season to take EVENING EXPRESS TRAIN from Albany to Buffalo—or lodging at Keese, connect at 7.30, A. M., with Ashuelot R. R., thence via Springfield to New York City, arriving at 4.30, P. M., of following day—or at Fitchburg with Train to Worcester. Passengers for Boston will arrive at 2, P. M., following day.
Passengers from Montreal will take Stage at Montreal for Plattsburgh and lodge—arriving at Burlington per Steamer *Burns* from Plattsburgh in season to take the Express Train at 8, A. M.—thence through to Boston at 6, P. M., or to New York, with choice of routes, at 11.25, P. M., of same day, being the shortest and quickest route between Northern New York or Canada and Boston, New York City, or intermediate Stations.
Ample time at Bellows' Falls for Dinner each way!
Tickets to Boston, Lowell, Worcester, Springfield, or to New York City by any of the above routes—or to Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Buffalo, and intermediate Stations, can be procured of M. M. DUANE, Agent, 24, Mcgill Street, Montreal; L. BIGELOW, Superintendent.
January 27, 1851. 288

FARE REDUCED.

1851. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1851

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

MONTREAL, PRESCOTT, KINGSTON, AND TORONTO.

[redacted]

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that *the arrangements of this Line are now completed*, and that they are such as to warrant a continuance of that patronage so long and so liberally bestowed on him.
An ACCOMMODATION LINE having been established between COBOURG and TORONTO, (in connection with the Mail Line,) leaving both places EVERY MORNING at EIGHT o'clock, giving Passengers the privilege of *remaining over night at Cobourg*, and proceeding by the Accommodation Line the following Morning, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE—the Fare being reduced to an unusually low rate, and being provided with comfortable and commodious COVERED STAGES, renders the Mail Line unequalled for cheapness and comfort.

RATES OF FARE.

Montreal to Prescott, and vice versa..... $ 3
Montreal to Kingston, and vice versa..... 5 7
Montreal to Cobourg, and vice versa..... 6 12
Montreal to Toronto, and vice versa..... 8 16
The Stage leaves as follows:—

UPWARDS.

Leaves Montreal daily, Sundays excepted, at Noon, and on Sundays at 10 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Prescott at 7 o'clock the following Morning, and Kingston at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon; leaves Kingston at 8 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Toronto the following day at Noon.

DOWNWARDS.

Leaves Toronto daily at 6 o'clock, P. M., arriving at Kingston the following Night at 11 o'clock; leaves Kingston at 9 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Prescott at 6 o'clock same Evening, and Montreal the following Afternoon at 5 o'clock.
EXTRAS furnished at short notice, on reasonable terms.

AGENTS:
Alexander Miller ..... Montreal.
Charles Greenwood ..... Kingston.
Augustus R. Welles ..... Toronto.
WM. WELLER,
Proprietor.
UPPER CANADA STAGE OFFICE,
Corner of McGill Street,
Montreal, January 6, 1851. 278

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

STOVES! AXES!! SCALES!!! &c.

Montreal Foundry and City Works.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has OPENED
A WARE-ROOM
In McGill Street, (DeWitt's Buildings,)
Where may be seen Samples of his Manufactures of CASTINGS, Cooking, Parlour, Fancy, and Plain Box, Single and Double STOVES;
American Cooking Stoves of the latest and best pattern, selected by himself;
Coal and Coke Stoves, in great variety
Parlour, Nursery, and Office Stoves, both for wood and coal.
Warranted Axes, of his own manufacture;
American Axes, "W. White, Cohoes," said to be superior to the "Simmons" Axe.
Patent Portable Platform Scales, from 250 lbs to 3000 lbs;
Dormont Platform Scales, made to order, of any required size, suited for Hay, Warehouses, Railroads, &c., &c., either of Iron or Wood Levers, warranted durably correct.
Orders for CASTINGS, REPAIRS, &c., will be received at the Office of the Foundry, and executed with neatness and dispatch, at very low rates.
C. P. LADD,
William Street.
October 8, 1850. 228

300 SHIRT and COLLAR MAKERS WANTED.
W. C. MILES,
1751, Notre Dame Street.
Sept. 19. 212

BRITANNIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2, Princes 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 transacting 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.
ERASMUS B. FOSTER,
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 Township.

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	24 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	77 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 6	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 3
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	32 2	65 6
45	39 0	79 0
50	47 8	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 ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, 1824.

THIS Institution CONTINUES to INSURE PROPERTY against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE on as liberal terms as any other Responsible Office in Canada.
ALL CLAIMS FOR LOSS DISCHARGED IMMEDIATELY ON SATISFACTORY PROOF THEREOF.
Parties who have made Five successive Annual Payments on their Policies, previous to 24th October of Present Year, will participate in the Profits, which will be apportioned to them at the ensuing Division of Profits.
No charge for Policy.
ASSURANCES also effected on LIVES.
The most ample information will be afforded by the Undersigned, or by any other Agent of the Company.
RICHARD GERRARD,
Agent for Canada.
Montreal, November 18, 1850. 252

FOUND.—A BUFFALO ROBE. The owner can have it, by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at the Office.
February 5, 1851. 282

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
A SAVINGS' BANK FOR THE WIDOW AND THE ORPHAN.

OFFICES:—26, Cornhill, London:
17, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

MONTREAL LOCAL BOARD.

Benj. Holmes, Esq., Chairman.
A. LaRocque, Esq. | E. R. Fabre, Esq., Mayor
H. L. Routh, Esq. | Wm. Lunn, Esq.
PHYSICIANS. { W. Sutherland, Esq., M. D. / H. T. Peltier, Esq., M. D.

FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq.,
General Agent for the B. N. A. Colonies.

THIS INSTITUTION offers to the Assured very many advantages, at quite as low a rate of Premium as guarantees *safety* to the Office.
Policies will hereafter be issued—the Assured entitled, whether at the payment of his first Premium, or at *any future* period, to borrow, upon interest, to the extent of *one-half* of the Annual Payments made, without any responsibility or guarantee, personal or otherwise, nor will the Policy (the only security) be required to be lodged with the Society, as each Loan will be endorsed thereon.
Under this new system, the value of each Policy will at all times be known, and the great objection to Life Assurance entirely removed, as the Assured can at *any time present his Policy, and demand of the Society an immediate payment of one-half of the Annual Premiums paid thereon,* thus giving to each Policy a known actual cash value.
Existing Policies will continue upon the former system, or may be converted into one of the new form.
As the Policies received from London are signed in Montreal, under special Power of Attorney from three of the Court of Directors in London, to the Local Board in this City, there is no *Stamp Duty.*
Applicants are not charged for the Medical examination.
The Assured has the right of paying his Premium within *Thirty Days* after it falls due, thereby preventing the forfeiture of his Policy, which would otherwise frequently occur.
The Society will, on satisfactory proof of the health of the party, receive the Premium within a year after its falling due.
By the establishment of the General Agency here, *Risks are Accepted, Loans Granted,* and *Losses Paid* by the Montreal Local Board, without referring to London.
Information may be obtained, or Blanks and Pamphlets had at the MONTREAL OFFICE, or at the AGENCIES established throughout the PROVINCES of CANADA,
NOVA SCOTIA,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and
BERMUDA.
December 13. 267

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
Life Assurance Company,
Established in 1820, and empowered by Act of Parliament,
FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,
AND THE
ENDOWMENT OF CHILDREN, &c.
LONDON, NEW YORK,
AND
MONTREAL.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Trustees
JOHN CATTLEY, Esq. | SEBASTIAN C. MARTINEZ, Esq.
JOHN COX, Esq.

And Directors in London.
Sir ROBERT ALEXANDER, Bart.
THOMAS BENSON, Esq.
JOHN CATTLEY, Esq.
Rev. WM. FALLOFIELD, M. A.
GEORGE GREEN, Esq.
SEBASTIAN C. MARTINEZ, Esq.
ARCHIBALD PEIRS, 74, Cross Street, Esq.
DENIS I. THOMSON, Esq.
GEORGE H. WEATHERHEAD, M. D.
Managing Director.—EBENEZER FERNIE, Esq.
Secretary.
Mr. FRANCIS F. SANDERSON.
Medical Director.
G. D. GILL, M. D., 68, Craig Street.
Bankers.
Messrs. GLYN, HALLIFAX, MILLS & Co.

THIS COMPANY, which has been established 20 years, commenced with a subscribed Capital of $3,000,000, and was the first, 20 years ago, to offer to the Public two Scales of Premium—the lower, to insure only a fixed amount; the higher, entitling the Insurers to a participation in the profits.
Advantages offered to Insurers.
Very low Rates of Premiums on Young Lives.
The security of a large realised and invested Capital.
Large Bonuses on Policies effected on the high Scale.
Prompt settlement of Losses.
The full value given for Policies when discontinued.
On Insurances for the Whole of Life: one-half of the Premiums, if desired, permitted to remain unpaid for the first seven years, as a Loan at interest, and then to be paid, or to remain as a permanent Loan, at the option of the Insurer.
Loans upon Policies for the Whole of Life, after payment of three Premiums, in proportion to the value of same.
The acceptance of Naval, Military, Climate, and Special Risks of all kinds, on payment of a commensurate Premium. Age admitted on the Policy when issued, if desired, on proof of date of birth.
Permission for the Lives assured to reside in any part of Europe, without extra premium or special license, and to, at and from California, at a small extra premium.
Insurances, if required immediately, may be effected any day between the hours of 10 and 4.
The Pamphlets published by this Company fully set forth the merits of Life Insurance; and copies thereof may be had, *gratis*, on application to the Agent, who is also prepared to furnish every information that intending Insurers may require.
THOMAS PROCTOR,
3, St. Sacrament Street,
AGENT.
May 14, 1850. 109

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE, LIFE AND INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated, 1833.—Capital, £100,000.
The Branch House of Business of this Corporation is No. 10, St. Francois Xavier Street, (2 Doors South of Notre Dame Street, Montreal,)
WILLIAM STEWARD, Manager.

W. STEWARD is authorized to INSURE PROPERTY of every description in TOWN or COUNTRY against ACCIDENTS by FIRE; also, STEAMBOATS, SAILING VESSELS, their FREIGHTS and CARGOES, to or from WHITEHALL, the UPPER LAKES, and the LOWER PORTS.
Liberal Adjustment and Prompt Settlement of all Claims guaranteed by a large paid-up Capital invested at interest in the Province, and by a numerous body of the most influential men in Canada, who are interested as Stockholders and Directors.
June 21, 1850. 172

F. P. LEVINE,
(LATE AT THE OTTAWA HOTEL, M'GILL STREET,)

INFORMS his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has LEASED that Extensive and Commodious Hotel, the "EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE," heretofore so favorably known as "GOODENOUGH'S."
The House and Premises have lately been put in thorough repair, and a Wing added thereto, for the purpose of affording additional accommodation.
His Table will be supplied with the Choice of the Market, his Wines and Liquors unexceptionable.
His extensive Stabling will admit of accommodating far more Horses than at his former Hotel.
Montreal, January 15, 1851. 281

HEAD QUARTERS.
FRANCIS FRANCISCO

HAVING taken the above well-known ESTABLISHMENT, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage, and to assure those who may honor 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

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
BY L. H. BARBER,
MAIN STREET, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.
March 8, 1850. 68

THOMAS E. LOVETT & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
42, *WATER STREET, NEW YORK.*
T. E. LOVETT,
I. K. BETHUNE,
I. 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

PIANO TUNING.

R. EGAR, being no longer in the employ of R. MEAD, BROTHERS & Co., has made arrangements to REPAIR and TUNE PIANOS on his own account.
Orders may be left for him at Mr. BROWN'S PIANO FACTORY, George Street (off Craig St.)
Montreal, December 6, 1850. 264-f

DANCING ACADEMY.

W. LEVINE informs his Friends and the Public, that he has RESUMED his CLASSES for DANCING, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY evenings, at the EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, St. Paul Street.
Mr. L. is the only Master in the City who teaches the Rudowa Waltz and the Waltz of Cinque Temps.
Families and Schools attended.
Montreal, November 8, 1850. 252

MR. McDONALD begs to intimate to the Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that, having completed his arrangements for the Season, his CLASSES will meet on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at his DANCING ACADEMY, (REAR'D Rooms,) 69, Notre Dame Street.
A JUVENILE CLASS on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday AFTERNOONS, from 4 to 6 o'clock.
Montreal, October 23, 1850. 241

D. O. DEMARAY, ADVOCATE, No. 6, Corner of St. Lawrence and Fortification Streets, Montreal.
Mr. P. O. Demaray will attend the St. Johns Circuit Court.
January 13, 1851. 280

MACRAE & WOOD,
ADVOCATES,
No. 23, Little St. James Street, Montreal.
GEORGE MACRAE.
D. R. WOOD.
June 6, 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. 223

DR. MACDONNELL, RADEGONDE STREET, HAY-MARKET.
Montreal, December 2, 1850. 269

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

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 5 PCT. 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

DAGUERREOTYPE.

MR. DOANE begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public that, by the aid of a recent improvement, he is enabled to take Pictures almost instantaneously, so that the expression of the countenance may be reproduced 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 Boxes for taking instantaneous Pictures.
August 28, 1850. 193

CUTLERY.

WM. WARDEN, Cutler, and Inventor of Razorsaw, 168, *West End*, Notre Dame Street, (Sign of the Golden Scissors,) Montreal, has constantly on hand, from the best Makers in England and the Province, a choice assortment of every superior Pen Knives, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, Warranted Razors, Surgical Instruments, Joiners' Tools, Cast Steel Files, Magic Razors (Strops,) Razors, Strops, and Hones. Vacillating Half razors, the whole of which will be disposed of Ten per Cent. lower than the common 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

EXTRACTS FROM
"RAVENSHOE—AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY."
BY HENRY KINGSLEY, AUTHOR OF THE HILLS AND SPAIN.

THE FLOWERS OF THE GRASS.—DATE OF FUGLEDEN.—THE RENDEZVOUS.—LEWS.—BRUTE-ENS OF ENGLAND.—WHERE, HERING.—WELL-BORNE BAIT.—THE FIGHT.—HUGH BLACK GRIGG.—FRAME OF ADAMANT.—THE STORM.—DURSBAIRNS.—THE BAROUCHE.—THE RAIN OPENED.

How for every thing there is a time and a season, and then how does the glory of a thing fade from it, even like the flower of the grass. This is a truism, but it is one of those which are continually forcing themselves upon the mind. Many years have not passed over my head, yet during those which I can recall to remembrance, how many things have I seen flourish, pass away, and become forgotten, except myself, who, in spite of all my endeavors, never can forget any thing! I have known the time when a pugilistic encounter between two noted champions was almost considered in the light of a national affair; when tens of thousands of individuals, high and low, meditated and brooded upon it, the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, until the great event was decided. But the time is past, and many people will say, thank God that it is; all I have to say is, that the French still live on the other side of the water, and are still casting their eyes hitherward—and that in the days of pugilism it was no vain boast to say, that one Englishman was a match for two of t'other race; at present it would be a vain boast to say so, for these are not the days of pugilism.

But those to which the course of my narrative has carried me were the days of pugilism; it was then at its height, and, consequently, near its decline, for corruption had crept into the ring; and how many things, states and sects among the rest, owe their decline to this cause! But what a bold and vigorous aspect pugilism wore at that time! and the great battle was just then coming off; the day had been decided upon, and the spot—a convenient distance from the old town; and to the old town were now flocking the bruisers of England, men of tremendous renown. Let no one sneer at the bruisers of England—what were the gladiators of Rome, or the bull-fighters of Spain, in its palatiest days,

appear to smile grim approbation, whilst a manly voice joins in the bold chorus:—

"Here's a health to old Britain, John Bull,
When I pass on the road I shall not stumble,
And with honest old Britons I'm sure to fall,
We will drink to old England, his mother."

But the fight! with respect to the fight, what shall I say? Little can be said about it—it was soon over; some said that the brave from town, who was reputed the best man of the two, and whose form was a perfect model of athletic beauty, allowed himself, for lucre vile, to be vanquished by the massive champion with the flattened nose. One thing is certain, that the former was suddenly seen to sink to the earth before a blow of by no means extraordinary power. Time, time! was called; but there he lay upon the ground apparently senseless, and from thence he did not lift his head till several seconds after the umpires had declared his adversary victor.

There were shouts; indeed there's never a lack of shouts to celebrate a victory, however acquired; but there was also much grinding of teeth, especially among the fighting men from town. "Tom has sold us," said they, "sold us to the yokels; who would have thought it?" Then there was fresh grinding of teeth, and scowling brows were turned to the heaven; but what is this? is it possible, does the heaven scowl too? why, only a quarter of an hour ago . . . . . but what may not happen in a quarter of an hour? For many weeks the weather had been of the most glorious description, the eventful day, too, had dawned gloriously, and so it had continued till, some two hours after noon; the fight was then over; and about that time I looked up—what a glorious sky of deep blue, and what a big fierce sun swimming high above in the midst of that blue; not a cloud—there had not been one for weeks—not a cloud to be seen, only in the far west, just on the horizon, something like the extremity of a black wing; that was only a quarter of an hour ago, and now the whole northern side of the heaven is occupied by a huge black cloud, and the sun is only occasionally seen amidst masses of driving vapor; what a change! but another fight is at hand, and the pugilists are cleaning the outer ring;—how their huge whips come crashing upon the heads of the yokels; blood flows, more blood than in the fight; those blows are given with right good-will, those are not sham blows, whether of whip or fist; it is with fist that grim Shelton strikes down the big yokel; he is always dangerous, grim Shelton, but now particularly so, for he has lost ten pounds betted on the brave who sold himself to the yokels; but the outer ring is cleared; and now the second fight commences; it is between two champions of less renown than the others, but is perhaps not the worse on that account. A tall, thin boy is fighting in the ring with a man somewhat under the middle size, with a frame of adamant; that's a gallant boy! he's a yokel, but he comes from Brummagem, and he does credit to his extraction; but his adversary has a frame of adamant; in what a strange light they fight, but who can wonder, on looking at that frightful cloud usurping now one-half of heaven, and at the sun struggling with sulphurous vapor; the face of the boy, which is turned towards me, looks horrible in that light, but he is a brave boy, he strikes his foe on the forehead, and the report of the blow is like the sound of a hammer against a rock; but there is a rush and a roar over head, a wild commotion, the tempest is beginning to break loose; there's wind and dust, a crash, rain and hail; is it possible to fight amidst such a commotion? yes! the fight goes on; again the boy strikes the man full on the brow, but it is of no use striking that man, his frame is of adamant. "Boy, thy strength is beginning to give way, and thou art becoming confused;" the man now goes to work, amidst rain and hail. "Boy, thou will not hold out ten minutes longer against rain, hail, and the blows of such an antagonist."

And now the storm was at its height; the black thunder cloud had broken into many, which assumed the wildest shapes and the strangest colors, some of them unspeakably glorious; the rain poured in a deluge, and more than one water-spout was seen at no great distance; an immense rabble is hurrying in one direction; a multitude of men of all ranks, Peers and yokels, prize-fighters and Jews, and the last came to plunder, and are now plundering amidst that wild confusion of hail and rain, men and horses, carts and carriages. But all hurry in one direction, through mud and mire; there is a town only three miles distant, which is soon reached, and soon filled; it will not contain one-third of that mighty rabble; but there's another town farther on—the good old city is farther on, only twelve miles; what's that? who will stay here? onward to the old town.

Hurry, skurry, a mixed multitude of men and horses, carts and carriages, all in the direction of the old town; and, in the midst of all that mad throng, at a moment when the rain gushes were coming down with particular fury, and the artillery of the sky was peeling as I had never heard it peal before, I felt some one seize me by the arm—I turned round, and beheld Mr. Petulengro.

"I can't hear you, Mr. Petulengro," said I; for the thunder drowned the words which he appeared to be uttering.

"Dearginni, I heard Mr. Petulengro say, "it thundereth. I was asking, brother, whether you believe in dukkeripeni."

"I do not, Mr. Petulengro; but this is strange weather to be asking me whether I believe in fortune."

"Goodlini," said Mr. Petulengro, "it haileth. I believe in dukkeripeni, brother."

"And who has more right," said I, "seeing that you live by them? But this tempest is truly horrible."

"Dearginni, grandlant is villaminni. It thundereth, it haileth, and also raineth," said Mr. Petulengro. "Look up there, brother!"

I looked up. Connected with this tempest there was one feature to which I have already alluded—the wonderful colors of the clouds.—Some were of vivid green; others of the brightest orange; others as black as pitch. The gipsy's finger was pointed to a particular part of the sky.

"What do you see there, brother?"

"A strange kind of cloud."

"What does it look like, brother?"

"Something like a stream of blood."

"That cloud foreboweth a bloody dukkeripen."

"A bloody fortune!" said I. "And what may it betide?"

"Who knows?" said the gipsy.

Down the way, dashing and splashing, and scattering man, horse, and cart to the left and right, came an open barouche, drawn by four smoking steeds, with postilions in scarlet jackets, and leather skull-caps. Two forms were conspicuous in it; that of the successful bruiser, and of his friend and backer, the sporting gentleman of my acquaintance.

"Ha!" said the gipsy, pointing to the latter, whose stern features wore a smile of triumph, as probably recognizing me in the crowd, he nodded in the direction of where I stood, as the barouche hurried by.

There went the barouche, dashing through the rain gushes, and in it one whose boast it was that he was equal to "either fortune." Many have heard of that man—many may be desirous of knowing yet more of him. I have nothing to do with that man's after life—he fulfilled his dukkeripen. "A bad, violent man!" Softly, friend; remember this last not yet fulfilled thy own dukkeripen.

A letter from Tabal, in Sweden, contains an account of a strange and exciting scene at an execution, which took place there on the 28th of January. That day having be a fixed for the decapitation of a gipsy-man father, almost Marauder, and a woman named Bostin Nilsdotter, for having murdered the husband of the latter, a vast number of the peasantry arrived on the previous evening, and bivouacked in the town all night. Although for upwards of sixty years no execution had taken place in the province, and for upwards of eight years there in all Sweden, it was so much curiosity which attracted the multitude as the desire to witness a drop of the blood of the criminals at the moment it should burst from beneath the axe. Of the executioner, it is a popular belief in Sweden that it renders the wearer strong, exempt from all casualties, and secures a long life. When the sentence had been exerted, the people assembled round with tape, glasses, bowls, some even with large tumblers, to catch the blood. The women was first beheaded, and then the man. The anxiety of the spectators was very great, and the moment the axe's head was severed they broke through the line of soldiers. The soldiers drove them back, hastily cut off the head, and, if the people did not succeed in reaching the scaffold; but, in the meantime, the police had placed the bodies in a cart, and had conveyed them off under a strong escort of cavalry. They had, however, to take the precaution of removing, by spades and pickaxes, the portion of the road on which drops of blood happened to fall, to prevent the people from lapping up the blood.

☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily during the mail transit season of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ THE EVENING COURIER (tri-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the mails, at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All Letters must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the annual rate.

☞ 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.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1851.

THE STEAMER "PACIFIC," (Collins' Line,) brought us the somewhat startling intelligence of the resignation of Lord John Russell and the rest of the Cabinet. It appears that Mr. Locke King asked leave in the House of Commons to bring in a Bill extending the Franchise in Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, to every house paying £10 in rent *and* taxes, the qualification now being £10 rent. It was opposed by Lord John Russell, and, on a division, Ministers resigned, being left in a minority of forty-eight.

In the absence of our European files, we are totally ignorant of the combination of parties which has led to this result; it is probable, however, that it was produced by a coalition of all the ultra-Liberals with the moderate Conservatives and the Irish Members, who are annoyed at the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The Ministers were virtually defeated on D'Israeli's motion, for to defeat an opponent by a majority of 14, made up of the Ministers and other place-holders, is actually to be defeated themselves.

There is also a general feeling that Lord John's Bill for repressing Papal aggression does not go far enough, and petitions are already in progress, praying Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, and take the sense of the nation on this question. The telegraph reports the rumor that Lord John will remain in office, with Sir James Graham as Premier. This would be a Ministry of compromise, and we must confess that we should regret to see Lord John Russell out of office, believing him to be the only man in England just now fit for "the situation." Still less should we, in the present gloomy position of affairs on the Continent, like to see Lord Palmerston succeeded by any man of the Aberdeen school. Palmerston has well upheld the honor of our country through the stormiest times since the great War, and that without fighting; we doubt whether Lord Aberdeen would have done as much, at least with honor to the country. It is probable, therefore, that Lord John will still hold on, getting rid of Grey, Wood, Clarendon, and some others, replacing them by Sir James Graham and others of the moderate Conservative party. A compromise will probably take place on the Franchise question; some relief will be given to the depressed agriculturists; and a more satisfactory enactment to restrain the Pope's interference in English affairs will be proposed. Some people seem to think that Lord Stanley will be called on to form an Administration. He may be, but we cannot help looking on such a step with apprehension, for that nobleman seems to be pledged to a Protectionist course of policy, and any return to that policy, particularly in the shape of a re-imposition of duties on corn and bread-stuffs, would be, we fear, fatal to the peace of the country.

On the Continent, all is doubt and apprehension, and we may expect fresh revolutionary outbreaks. The people will not forever put their necks under the heels of despots.

The clever and caustic correspondent of the *St. Johns News* gives us the following further amusing particulars of the visit of the renowned Marquis de los Cardinas to our sold city. The way in which our coalish aristocracy were taken in and done for" is exquisitely rich; people must be certainly ready-made gulls in these diggings, for the fellow hadn't in the least degree the look even of a gentleman. We have no doubt but that he had been a *Courier* or travelling *Valet de place*, which would account for his knowledge of languages:—

I read some witty remarks in your issue of the 28th ult., respecting the mock-like visit, both in point of duration and effect, of one Senor Olivarez Madrino, Marquis de los Cardinas; for a short time, it was unexpectedly extinguished, one star alone was known within the atmospheric range of Montreal, the object of admiration, then engaged the attention of all people who in this town do dwell; that star—that object of admiration, was the Marquis from Old Spain. Before the rather sudden termination of the hospitality, and in acceptance of loans of money from the people of Montreal, we had Arabian Nights entertainments every day, his immense wealth, and his lavish expenditure, were universally spoken of, matrimonial speculations were at once, it is said, entered into, but each day since has unravelled a fresh thread connecting the meshes of the net that so lately bound him. After it was ascertained that the Marquis of a month was made to pay down for some trifle of the golden treasure, he had frequently to be rolled in—two boxes was said that terminated, and they were empty, (or, perhaps, for the sake of some people, it would have been better had they been empty,) but oh, mockery of everything appertaining to what is styled "the society here!" he left in the two boxes, (knowing their value,) the visiting-cards of all the eager candidates for a share of his countenance, and a few of the invitations he had received most genuinely to dinner, ball, and supper; some of them were written in Italian from some of his late pupils. To show the Marquis's foresight, calculation and intimate knowledge of character, I must relate a little story as I was told it, omitting, however, the proper names: A certain Notary Public, became acquainted with this General—this Prime Minister—this great Feudal Lord—this Marquis possessed of castles and domains occupying an immense extent in the imagination, who, on the occasion of a visit to him, by mere accident, dropped a business letter, bona fide, sent all the way from Washington from one of his, the Marquis's, Aides-de-Camp or Charges d'Affaires, which was picked up, and oh, breach of promise!! was read by the N.P., it ran in the words following, or to the same effect: "Leave the detestable place you are now living in, 'tis true you have promised to live there some time, but never mind that, spend plenty of your almost inexhaustible income among them, and leave. I can forward by next mail £12,000, and the week after as much more, but you must (if you have any regard for your Aides-de-Camp,) leave Canada." The next day the N.P., with loft and obsequious bow, met the apparently quite indifferent Grand Seigneur, and begged as a favour that he would accept £350 as a loan, "but," replied the Marquis, "I don't want your money, I have thousands coming to me by the next mail," "true," said the N.P., "but the next mail is not now, take the money in the meantime;" this I need not assure you he did, and in exchange, the poor "done" Notary may possibly enjoy a Chateau en Espagne the rest of his days.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT!—We regret to learn that our friend Colonel Prince is about to institute an action against the *Canadian Free Press* for a libel, said to be contained in these words,—"Neither in temper, language, nor bearing, was Mr. Prince qualified to fill the office." (A Judgeship.) We hope the Colonel will think twice before he commits himself in this way.

A portion of the Commissariat Department now at Quebec, the Audit Office, we believe, is to be transferred to Montreal.

It is pretty generally understood that Mr. Charles Willson will be elected Mayor of Montreal at the next meeting of the City Council.

QUERY!—If the Greys and Greylings are kicked out of office in England, will not the "toe" be applied to those of the brood quartered on the Colonies in various directions?

The United States Congress has closed its Session without passing the Reciprocity Bill. Hurrah! for Canadian diplomacy!

The splendid buildings in Dalhousie Square, erected by M. Hays, Esq., as a Theatre, Assembly Rooms, &c., are now being converted into a first-class Hotel. Our old friend POTZ is to have the management. This Hotel will not be surpassed by any on this Continent, either for external magnificence or internal splendor.

Dr. Cramp has taken our advice, and printed his Lecture on the Freedom of the Press. The price is threepence; the proceeds to go in aid of the "Ferres Fund."

The Aurora Cricket Club have given £9 to the Montreal General Hospital.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—On Sunday last the collection in St. George's Church for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of this Society amounted to £39 7s. 6d.

The Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library Association, has to acknowledge with thanks the very handsome donation of "Hildreth's History of the United States," (3 vol, 8vo.) from Frederick Frothingham, Esq., of this city.

The Soirée, under the management of the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel Street, in the Lecture Room of the United Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Taylor's,) took place on Thursday evening. It was well attended, and everything went off in the most agreeable manner; indeed, we have seldom witnessed so much happiness among so large a party. Several ministers were present, who addressed the audience. The refreshments were excellent; and the Ladies' Bazaar presented a variety of elegant articles too tempting to remain long in their possession.

A Tea Meeting was held in the Griffintown Wesleyan Chapel on the evening of the 5th instant. After tea, several recitations were given by the scholars; and two young lads (named Frederick Sandham and Stewart McConnell) gave Temperance Addresses. Both teachers and scholars were highly gratified.

THE GARRISON SNOW-SHOE RACES.—These Races took place on Friday, in a field of Sherbrooke Street. The Stewards were Sir Jas. Alexander, Col. Cunningham, and Captain Eveleigh.

First Race.—Half a mile: 1st prize 15s., 2nd prize 5s., 3rd prize 2s. 6d. About twenty men entered. James Hunkins, of the XXth Regt., came in first; — Briggs, of the Artillery, took the second prize; and — Gee, of the XXth Regt., took the third prize. This Race was run in 3 minutes.

The Second Race was for 500 yards,—1st prize 10s., 2nd prize 5s. About 30 men started for this Race. The 1st prize was taken by — Wilis, of the Artillery; and the second by Corporal Rice, of the XXth Regiment.

The Third Race was also for 500 yards, with four hedges over hurdles 3 feet high;—1st prize 15s., 2nd prize 10s., 3rd prize 5s. About eight men started for this Race. — Gee, of the XXth Regiment, came in first; but, in consequence of some dispute between the competitors, the Race was run over again for the 2nd and 3rd prizes. On the second Race, Corporal Kinsella, of the XXth Regiment, came in first, and took the second prize for this Race; and — Leadbetter, of the Artillery, came in second, so as to take the third prize.

Fourth Race.—This was the Grand Scurry without snow-shoes, for purse of 10s., 5s., and 2s. 6d. There were about 20 entries:—Gee, of the XXth Regiment, took the first; Peter Pulham the second; and — Willis, of the Royal Artillery, the third.

The judges were Colonel Sergeant Robertson, of the XXth Regiment; Quartermaster-Sergeant Stapleton, Royal Artillery; and Color-Sergeant Cummings.

We have received the *British American Medical and Physical Journal* for this month. The only articles of extreme interest to the general reader are, "Contributions to Meteorology, by Dr. Smallwood, of St. Martins, Lake Joseph," and a Review of the Geological Survey of Canada.

LAVEGNE: THE GHOST, THE SCHOLAR, AND THE PRIEST.

In a late number of the *Courier*, we gave an extract from this work, in which a celebrated English prize-fighter and his friend are described as coming to a Magistrate, an English country gentleman, and requesting his permission to use a piece of land belonging to him as the arena of the fistic encounter. We have no doubt that most of our readers were struck with the description of the friend of the prize-fighter; it is that of a man who, with such physical and physiognomical characteristics, must have been remarkable either for some great good or some terrible evil in his earthly career. In this day's *Courier*, we have given the chapter in which Borrow describes the prize-fight. At the close of the chapter, this man is again brought vividly before us; Borrow does not tell us his name, but there is an allusion to "his violent death." Probably not half a dozen men in Montreal are sufficiently acquainted with the history of the prize-ring to identify the individual depictured in such striking colors. Readers, we can tell you! the prize-fighter's friend was a man who in after years committed one of the most foul murders that the annals of English crime record; it was JOHN THURTELL! afterwards hanged for that murder at Hertford, and when Borrow speaks of him, the master of a flash sporting public house in Carey Street—the same house that was once kept by Gully, the bruiser, afterwards M. P. for Pontefract. This murder created a far greater sensation in England, at the time it was committed, than did the late atrocious deeds of Rush and the Mannings. The old town to which Borrow alludes so often as that in which he dwelt while a youth, is Norwich, and this very fight, the first of them which he describes, is that between Oliver and Painter, which was notoriously got up by Thurtell, and was about the first, or at least the first to be discovered, of those disgraceful *crosses*, which afterwards becoming common, as Cobbett said, and as Borrow confirms him, through the instrumentality of the rascally London Jews, destroyed the fair and honorable character of the English "ring." Painter was a native of Norwich, and is the bruiser with "a flattened nose." When Thurtell was standing under the gallows, with the rope round his neck, he turned to one of the officials, and asked him if he knew how the fight had gone between Spring, and Langan, the Irishman, who was hammered almost into a mummy, and on being told that Spring had won it, he exclaimed, "I am glad of it, for Spring is a good fellow!" These were the villain's last words. Borrow's testimony to Spring's character is no more than he deserves. Thurtell was the son of a most respectable family at Norwich, his father having been an Alderman of the city.

It is said that at this fight between Oliver and Painter, which was fought at North Walsham, near Norwich, in 1820, 20,000 persons were present; Oliver was backed at long odds, and large sums depended on the fight, but the scoundrel had sold it to Thurtell and his friends, and had even had the base ingratitude to persuade his old friend, Tom Belcher, who seconded him, that he intended to fight fairly, and win if he could. Belcher, believing him, backed him heavily, but in the 12th round, Oliver fell flat, from an obviously ineffectual blow on the head, and pretended to be senseless. Belcher saw through the villany, and actually ground his teeth through the ear of the reprobate, in order to leave him no pretext for not arousing to *time*; but the fellow was as insensible to pain as to generous feeling; he lay like a log till time was called, and so the fight lost. Oliver received £600 from the Thurtell gang for this *cross*, and in a fortnight lost the whole of it at cards.

In all his observations on pugilism, as it was in its old and palmy days, before it fell into the hands of sharper Jews and flash tavern-keepers, Borrow is right. We always loved the good old manly art of self-defence, with nature's weapons, as practised by our fore-fathers. Men are pugnacious, and will fight—it is much better that they should fight with their fists than with bludgeons, like the Irish, or stilettos and knives, like Spaniards and Italians; and in England the advantage always was, that in any casual rencounter the by-standers invariably insisted on fair play; they would suffer no foul blow, no further assault on a prostrate man. It is true that fatal accidents have happened in pugilistic conflicts—men have been killed by a blow of the fist; well, and so they have been in all other rough and athletic sports—in wrestling, hunting, steeple chasing, racing, shooting—and where one man has been killed in boxing, scores have been killed in these other pastimes; and we maintain, that if in public prize-fights a man is killed once in a dozen years, still if the practice tends to keep up a manly spirit in the people, and prevent their from resorting to the murderous weapons of foreigners, as a mere matter of calculation of profit and loss, let us have the prize-fights. It is a notorious fact that the crime of stabbing, whether it be owing to the decline of pugilism or not, has marvellously increased of late years; and we know that a very celebrated and experienced Police Magistrate in London freely expressed his opinion as we do now, attributing the frequent use of the knife to the disuse of the fist.

We dare say that some of the sigh'ly righteous, puling sentimentalists of the present day, will turn up their eyes at this; let 'em—they never saw Tom Spring pealed for a set to! The same fellas think it a horrid thing to fog a drunken, malignous ruffian into good manners, or to hang up a red-hot murderer. We rather pride ourselves on being of the old school, liking to call things by their right name, and follow the old fashions.

New City Gas Company.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the New City Gas Company, held at their Office, Gabriel Street, on the 3rd instant, the following Report was submitted and adopted:—

The Balance Sheet and Statement of the Affairs of the Company are herewith submitted, also Account of Revenue and Expenditure from 1st February, 1850, to 1st February, 1851.

After paying all the expenses of the Company, and interest on £12,000 at hanymont money, there remains for the past year, a balance of £1,069 1s 9d currency, which added to the profits of former years, makes the balance now at the credit of profit and loss £2,459 19s 5d currency.

Owing to the position in which the Company has hitherto been placed, in consequence of the Stock not having been all taken up, with a heavy floating debt, and without any working capital, this sum is not at present available for dividend, being absorbed in the purchase of Meters and Gas Fittings, the promoting and laying down of Service Pipes, &c., &c. But on the debt being all funded, and the remaining profits amount to a sum sufficient to carry on the affairs of the Company, the Directors will quite heartily take its future to divide the profits among the Stockholders, and they expect, if nothing unforeseen happens, to declare, on the 1st September next, a dividend of two per cent, for the six months ending 1st August, and at least a similar amount for each succeeding half year.

The difficulties which existed between the Company and the City Corporation having been brought to a satisfactory termination, a contract was entered into for lighting the Street Lamps for one year from 20th October last, at £4 10s for each lamp per annum. This is still an exceedingly low price, and does not leave to the Company, after deducting the expenses of lighting, more than nine shillings and six-pence per thousand feet.

During the past year, Gas has been introduced into about seventy houses; and the increasing use of this means of lighting private dwellings, tells favorably on the revenue of the Company. The great advantage of Gas light, and the low price at which it is furnished, is now so well understood, that a progressive increase of private consumers is anticipated.

At the last Annual Meeting, it was a subject of discussion, whether it would not be necessary to enhance the price of the article to consumers. The decision of this question was left to the Directors, who, after careful consideration of the whole matter, resolved to raise the rate only to such persons as did not promptly pay their accounts every three months, or, in other words, they fixed the price at 16s 8d per thousand feet to all, but gave 25 per cent. discount to such as paid within the first fourteen days of the quarter. This plan has been found to work well; the rents are generally paid with promptitude, the risk of bad debts is much diminished, and the Company is enabled to discharge its obligations without that embarrassment it previously experienced.

It has been the wish of the Directors to fix the price of Gas to the public, at a rate sufficiently low to insure the largest possible consumption, and they believe the price of that article in Montreal, is now very much lower than in any other city of Canada—a fact not in general sufficiently appreciated by the citizens; and when this is considered in connection with the more than double nominal capital of the Company, and also the fact that the proprietors' discount is of itself a profit, the Stockholders will perceive that a very large dividend is not to be looked for at present.

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, the following Directors retire at this time:—Hon. Joseph Bourret, Wm. Dow, Esq., Thos. Molson, Esq., and H. Mulholland, Esq., all or whom are eligible for re-election.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HUGH ALLAN,
President New City Gas Co.

DIOCESAN TOUR OF THE BISHOP (ANGLICAN) OF MONTREAL.—Pursuing our account of the tour of the Lord Bishop of Montreal through a part of his Diocese, we are now enabled to state that His Lordship arrived on the 5th ult. at Lac Ile, and, after preaching there on the 6th, left in company with the Rev. C. Morrice for Hammingford—the Mission of the Rev. J. M. Brown—passing through and visiting the stations of Napierville and Sherring on.

At Hemmingford His Lordship was most kindly entertained by Col. Scriver, and on Sunday, the 8th ultimo, although the roads were very unfavorable, and the roads almost impassable from heavy snow drifts, he proceeded a distance of three miles to perform at the New Church, and to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

In the afternoon His Lordship again preached in the Chapel at Hemmingford Village, the congregations not numbering more than about sixty and one hundred and twenty respectively, owing to the bad state of the roads.

On the next morning, His Lordship, attended by the Rev. Messrs. McKrown and Fuller, and Messrs. Johnson and Walton, Church Wardens, left for St. Armand and Mansville. Considerable number of the inhabitants, whom His Lordship had visited on the subject of a new Church about to be erected there. After viewing the site, His Lordship proceeded to Norton Creek, the residence of the Rev. E. G. Nation, and was occupied during the two following days in visiting his Mission, in which he preached twice.

On Thursday evening, His Lordship went to Russelltown, and preached there on the following day to a congregation of about two hundred.

On Saturday morning His Lordship proceeded to visit Huntingdon and Dunham, and returned to Montreal by way of Beauharnois, where he said some time with Col. Brown.

Throughout this part of His Lordship's tour, but one feeling was manifested, that of respect and esteem, which His Lordship elicited by his kind and unaffected bearing.—*Herald.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th February, 1851.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace, viz.:—

For the District of Quebec.

John Edmond Barry, of Isle Verte, and Charles Frederick Adolphe Betrand, of Isle Verte.

For the District of Montreal.

James Hughes, of Sherrington, and William Fleming, of Sherrington.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th February, 1851.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER:

Lieutenant-Colonel George Dennison, of the 4th Battalion, Toronto Militia, is permitted to retire from the Militia Service, retaining his rank in that Force; and His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to express his high sense of the long and zealous service in the Militia of that Officer.

By Command,
D. MacDOWELL, Lt.-Colonel.
Deputy-Adjt.-General of Militia.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th February, 1851.

GENERAL ORDER:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Force of Canada, viz.:—

MONTREAL RIFLES.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:—Major James Breckenridge, vice DeBleury, removed.

REGIMENT OF MONTREAL.

First Battalion.

To be Ensign:—Edmund G. Starnes.

Sixth Battalion.

To be Ensigns:—Thomas A. Bridge, Gentleman; William Balmer, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon:—Alfred Nelson, Esquire, vice Smith, removed.

Tenth Battalion.

To be Ensigns:—John A. Leclerc, Gentleman; Napoleon Duverney, Gentleman; Raphael Bellemare, ditto; Hermenegilde Etienne Xavier Dubord, ditto.

REGIMENT OF ROUVILLE.

Sixth Battalion.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:—Major George Row, vice McGinnis, removed.

To be Majors:—Captain Charles Stewart, vice Derrick, resigned; Robert Struthers, vice Derrick, ditto.

REGIMENT OF SAGUENAY.

Third Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:—Ensign John Murray.

To be Ensign:—Pamphil Simon, Gentleman.

REGIMENT OF CHAMBLY.

Second Battalion.

To be Majors:—Captain Noel Lassen; Eusebe H. Pratteville.

To be Captains:—Lieutenant Alexander Rocheret; William Wilson.

To be Quarter-Master:—Lieutenant P. X. Duval.

MONTREAL VOLTIGEURS.

To be Adjutant:—Second Lieutenant John George Cauillard, vice Rochon, deceased.

The following Officers are permitted to retire from the service:—

Captain Julien Jeanotte, of the 2nd Battalion of Chambly, with the rank of Major; Captain Edouard Tremblay, of the 3rd Battalion of Shefford; and Captain Charles Maillot, of the 5th Battalion of St. Maurice, retaining their rank.

By Command,
R. DeBOUL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy-Adjt.-General of Militia.

CINCINNATI, March 7.

The Cholera has appeared throughout various parts of the West, especially along the Rivers.

MILITARY MEMS

BY MARK MILES.

In England, four large bodies of men are fed directly or indirectly, by the nation—soldiers, sailors, paupers, and convicts; the last get infinitely the largest and best rations. I do not [illegible] before the House of Commons Poor Law Committee.

UNDER the Bourbons, the Baton of the Marshals of France was ornamented with F[illegible] lys; under Napoleon with Bees and [illegible] Philippe with Stars; the Staff was [illegible] blue velvet.

GREAT MARCHING.—In 1806 Napoleon's Imperial Guard marched from Nicolas to Brunn, 420 miles, in 13 days, and arrived [illegible] tion; this was at the rate of more than 32 [illegible] per day. In 1809, General Hotze [illegible] halted the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th [illegible] Placentia, after a march of 80 miles, [illegible] ing that the English and French were [illegible] blows at Talavera. He took off his [illegible] est men, and immediately marched [illegible] of battle. The brigade accomplished the distance, 62 miles, in 26 hours, each man carrying 60 pounds weight on his back; in [illegible] weather, arrived on the field just as the [illegible] was finished, crossed it, and took up the [illegible] having left but 17 men behind.

THE HOTTENTOT VENUS.—When I [illegible] ney was marching H. B. M's 90th [illegible] from Saldanha Bay to Cape Town [illegible] with France, the men became [illegible] heat and heavy state of the road, [illegible] through deep sand. A Hottentot [illegible] the line of march, whose proportions [illegible] was unusual even among the [illegible] those regions. Lord Blayney, who had a [illegible] liking for fun of all kinds, could not [illegible] temptation; he pulled off his cocked [illegible] stuck it on the projection of the [illegible] feather, added to that of the woman [illegible] roar of laughter from front to rear [illegible] was restored, and the men cheerfully [illegible] This identical woman was afterwards [illegible] in London as the "Hottentot Venus."

LANCEQUENETS.—We often meet with [illegible] word in historical novels and gave [illegible] and it is commonly supposed to mean [illegible] German armies, armed with pikes. This is an incorrect idea; Maximilian of Germany [illegible] "Wise King," when the King of France was obliged to depend for arms on the good will of the great Feudatories determined to raise [illegible] troops, and they were denominated Landsknechts, or "men of the plain country," in contradistinction to the Swiss, who were "men of the mountain country." Part of the Lansknechts were [illegible] the "Upper Land," raised in the mountainous lands; part the "Netherlandish" raised in the Northern circles of the Empire. They were armed with swords, and either with heavy or long pikes, according to individual fancy; they wore no particular dress. Of a truthful nature old writer, it is villainous to call them Lansknechts, for long armed with pikes, they were anything but Equestrian Lancelots.

IT IS A CURIOUS coincidence, that the defence of the Holy Roman Empire should have passed out of the hands of the nobles, into those of the civic and agricultural classes, contemporaneously with the 36th, and last general tournament held by the German oligarchy at Worms, in the year 1487.

STREET FIGHTING.—In a few instances, well disciplined regular troops have been beaten by the populace of cities in insurrection; this is because the troops don't take the bull by the horns, they remain passively to be shot from windows, or return an idle, ineffectual fire; whereas they should at once blow open the doors of the houses and trust to cold steel to expel the occupants. So is understood this work. The defence of Paris was one of the best contested things in modern times. The place was entrenched and barricaded scientifically; it had 134 guns, and 30,000 soldiers, besides the armed citizens. Suwaroff had 15,000 Infantry, and 8,000 Dragoons and Cossacks whom he dismounted, and made use their sabres on foot. He had neither heavy artillery nor miners. On the 24th of October, 1794, he led these men in eight columns to the assault, and after a fearful resistance, stormed the entrenchments. The Poles retreated to their houses and barricades, but every house was successively stormed and taken. A Jewish brigade, on the Polish side, fought so furiously in this most murderous kind of warfare that they perished to a man; and it is said that 30,000 soldiers and citizens were slain, mostly with the *sabre and bayonet*. The Russian loss is said not to have exceeded 600 killed and 900 wounded.

At the battle of New Ross, the Irish insurgents, by a fierce and sudden rush with the pike, bore back, for a time, the Government Militia and Yeomanry; but these troops, rallied by General Johnson, again advanced; they fired no shot, trusting to the bayonet and sword only. The combat was so close, that the long pike was useless, and the insurgents were dreadfully cut up; it is said that 5,000 of them were slain—their opponents numbering only 1,400 musketeers, and 1,000 men armed with seamen's cutlasses.

Near Teitz, in Germany, in 1813, Thielman, with a few hundred Hussars and Cossars, attacked 1,400 French Infantry, barricaded in a strong stone manufactory; the horsemen dismounted, waited an time in firing, but blew in the doors, followed the explosion sabre in hand, and cut down or captured every soul in the place. Marshal Oliver thinks that if men have the pluck, cold steel is more than a match for hot lead.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY'S APHORISMS.—Courage and Heroism.—1. In victory, the hero seeks the glory, not the prey. 2. The truly valiant dare anything, but doing anybody an injury. 3. In a brave bosom, honor cannot be rocked asleep by affection. 4. The brave man teacheth his mind at one instant, to promise himself the best, and to despise the worst. 5. Courage ought to be guided by skill, and skill armed by courage. Neither should hardiness dark an wit, nor wit cool hardiness. 6. Be valiant as men despising death, but confident as men not to be overcome. 6. The first work of all valor is defence. 7. Whosoever is great things will think to prevent all objections, must be skill and do nothing.

THE MARQUIS DE CARRAY, in his philosophy of war, comparing national soldiers and foreign mercenaries, observes that national troops, "no matter what their composition, are more apt to suffer part in disturbances than foreign troops, and most revolutions have been aided by them. Those who with national troops that Cæsar and Cromwell endeared their country; the French guards started with the mob against the Bastile; the Swiss faithful to their engagements, assisted in defending the King's Palace. With all deference to the Marquis, and leaving out our old friend, Cæsar, in whose behalf we entered many stripes, the only proofs that national troops, when they have the opportunity, will strike for liberty with the people of whom they form a part.

(*To be continued.*)

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MILITARY MEMS.

BY MARK MILES.

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[redacted]

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Holy Scripture.

DR. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE,

FROM the most valuable and great works, this Wine is first brought into favorable notice. Known as the most effectual remedy for general Debility, Nervous Affections, Consumptive Decline, Complaints of the Kidneys, Heart, Lungs, and, in fact, all the diseases arising from impure Blood and habit of the System, eminent members of the Medical Faculty have sanctioned and recommended the use of it.

Dr. L. A. STANLY, a celebrated Physician, in a letter, from Princeton, New Jersey, dated November 16, 1846, writes that he did not in his experience be 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 it cured in an incredible short time. Among the much of the Medical Faculty of New York, who have witnessed the great results of the Forest Wine, we have recommended it in numerous complaints, will be found the names of the celebrated Dr. M. Y. Goodman, Dr. S. L. Mott, Dr. L. Cornman, Dr. Collins, Dr. William Brown, Dr. Morse, Dr. J. M. Morse, 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 3 or 4 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 several 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 such which "nature sinks and life has to 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 man, 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 Cox, (your Agent for this place,) has done good to me. I had been in a state of decline for more than a year, fitted with a dreadful 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 considered incurable, may be seen at Dr. Halsey's 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 exhausted 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. Jacob Bell, Merchant, in Pearl Street, was for four years a martyr to severe Rheumatic Pains, and could find no relief until he used 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. 253, 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 6, 1850.

HALSEY'S CURE-ALL.

THIS Article is a delightful Aromatic Liniment, of extraordinary powers for the cure of Outward Complaints and painful Disorders. Such as its use is in the cure of Rheumatism and pains originating from Fresh Wounds, Accidents, and Old Rheumatic Affections, that tedious pains 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 time.

The worst aches and painful Toothache is cured by it in a few minutes.

Scald Feet and Sore Throat, produced by bad colds, are quickly relieved by its use.

It is highly effectual in Measles and Tinkoes, giving immediate relief.

The Living are some of the Complaints in which the Cure-All is most effectual. It is a great old age in an outward Application, such as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lame Back, Pains in the Side, Sweet Bile, Tetter, Tingling of the Skin, Blotted Skin, Tetter, Tingling, Tingling of the Skin, Glandular Tumors, Bad Legs, Chilblains, Kicks, Bruises, &c. &c. Embrocation in the Face or Breast, Swellings, Cramps, Aches in the Face or Breast, Chilblains, Tetter, Tingling, Tingling, Tingling, Chilblains, Tetter, Tingling, Tingling, Tingling