

BOZEMAN AVANT COURIER

VOLUME 3. BOZEMAN, MONTANA TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874. NUMBER 23

THE AVANT COURIER,
Published Every Friday,
AT BOZEMAN, GALLATIN COUNTY, M. T.

JOSEPH WRIGHT,
Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS:
INvariably in Advance.
One year \$8.00
Six months 5.00
Three months 3.00

ADVERTISING RATES:

TIME.	1st Col.	2nd Col.	3rd Col.	4th Col.	5th Col.	6th Col.
1 Day	5	5	5	5	5	5
2 Days	10	10	10	10	10	10
3 Days	15	15	15	15	15	15
1 Week	35	35	35	35	35	35
1 Month	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3 Months	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
6 Months	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
1 Year	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00

Local notices 5 cents per line for the first insertion, and 1 cent for each additional insertion. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and all Job Printing when the work is delivered.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another, is liable for the same, and is not responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take the newspaper or periodical from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
REGULATING LEGAL PUBLICATIONS.
ACT TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AND REGULATE THE RATES OF CHARGES FOR THE PUBLICATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS," APPROVED JANUARY 20, 1872.
It is enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana:
SECTION 1. Publishers of newspapers in this Territory shall be regulated by the following laws for publication of all legal advertisements: For the first insertion of each bill of one hundred words, three dollars; for each subsequent insertion, two dollars.
SEC. 2. The printer of such legal advertisements shall be entitled to payment of his full fee before being required to furnish a certificate of publication.
Approved, December 23, 1871.

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL OFFICERS OF MONTANA.

OFFICE	NAME	RESIDENCE
Governor	DESS, F. POTTS	Virginia City
Chief Justice	D. S. WADE	Helena
Associate Justice	P. C. SKELTON	Virginia City
U. S. Dist. Atty.	M. C. PAGE	Helena
Receiver General	JOHN E. BLANE	Helena
Recorder of Land	W. H. WALKER	Helena
Collector	W. C. CUTLER	Helena
Collector	W. H. WALKER	Helena
Collector	W. H. WALKER	Helena
U. S. Examining	W. H. WALKER	Helena
U. S. Marshal	W. H. WALKER	Helena
U. S. Commissioner	W. H. WALKER	Helena

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

PROBATE JUDGE	CLERK	DEPUTY CLERK
H. N. MACHREID	W. H. WALKER	W. H. WALKER
Board of County Commissioners	W. H. WALKER	W. H. WALKER
Sheriff	W. H. WALKER	W. H. WALKER
Deputy Sheriff	W. H. WALKER	W. H. WALKER
Clerk and Recorder	W. H. WALKER	W. H. WALKER
Recorder of Deeds	W. H. WALKER	W. H. WALKER
Superintendent Public Instruction	W. H. WALKER	W. H. WALKER
Surveyor	W. H. WALKER	W. H. WALKER
Assessor	W. H. WALKER	W. H. WALKER

Times and Places for Holding Courts in the Territory of Montana.

EXTREME COURT.
At Virginia City, first Monday in January and second Monday in August.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.
First District—At Virginia City, first Monday in April, and second Monday in September.
Second District—At Helena, second Monday in April, first Monday in September, and first Monday in December.
Third District—At Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in June, and fourth Monday in November.
TERRITORIAL COURTS.
First District—In Madison County, at Virginia City, first Monday in April, second Monday in September.
In Gallatin County, at Bozeman, 21 Monday in March and fourth Monday in October.
In Jefferson County, at Radersburg, third Monday in February, first Monday in May, and first Monday in August.
Second District—In Deer Lodge County, at Deer Lodge City, second Monday in April, first Monday in September, and first Monday in December.
In Missouri County, at Missoula, fourth Monday in June and second Monday in November.
In Beaver Head County, at Bannack, first Monday in June, and second Monday in October.
Third District—In Lewis and Clark County, at Helena, first Monday in June, and first Monday in November.
In Meagher County, fourth Monday in May and third Monday in October.

A. F. & M.

Stated communications of Gallatin Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & M. held at their hall on the first Saturday evening on or before the full moon of each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. T. H. S. EDWARDS, W. M. B. P. MENZIE, Secy.

HELENA & BOZEMAN

STAGE LINE

Great Reduction of Rates.

On and after February 15, 1874, the rates for passengers over this line will be reduced to the following standard:

Fare from Helena	To	Rate
To Hall's House	Bozeman	\$ 2.00
To Beaver Creek	Bozeman	3.00
To Springs	Bozeman	4.00
To Radersburg	Bozeman	5.00
To Hamilton	Bozeman	6.00
To Helena	Bozeman	7.00
ROUND TRIP		20.00

Fare from Bozeman

To	Rate
Cockrell's Bridge	\$2.00
Gallatin City	3.00
Radersburg	4.00
Springs	5.00
Hall's House	6.00
HELENA	7.00
ROUND TRIP	20.00

FREIGHT.

From Helena to Bozeman, per pound	Rate
By stage	4 cents
By rail	3 cents
By stage	3 cents
By rail	2 cents

H. F. CALEN, Proprietor.

MONTANA CIVIL PRACTICE AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. When the testimony of any non-resident witness or witnesses shall be necessary in any civil case depending in any court of law or equity in this Territory it shall be lawful for the party wishing to use the same, on giving to the adverse party, or his attorney, five days previous notice together with a copy of the interrogations intended to be put to such witness or witnesses, to sue out from the proper clerk's office a commission under the seal of the court to be directed to any person as commissioner, or to any judge, or justice of the peace, clerk of a court of record, or notary public of the county or city in which (such) witness or witnesses may reside, authorizing and requiring him to cause such witness or witnesses to come before him at such place and time as he may designate and appoint and faithfully to take his, her, or their deposition or depositions upon all such interrogations as may be enclosed with or attached to such commission both on the part of plaintiff and defendant, and none others, and to certify the same when taken together with the said commission and interrogations into the court in which such cause may be depending with least possible delay.

Section 2. Every examination and deposition which shall be taken and returned according to the provisions of this act, may be read in the cause in which it shall be taken with the like effect as if such witness had been present and examined by parol in open court on the trial or hearing thereof.

Section 3. All depositions taken in pursuance hereof, when returned into court, may be read by either party on the trial of the cause to which they relate.

Section 4. Such deposition when taken as above provided shall be certified by the officer taking the same to the court in a sealed envelope directed to the clerk and forwarded to him by mail or other usual channel of conveyance. Sections 482, 483 and 484 of chapter six of the Civil Practice Act are hereby repealed.

Section 5. To render an appeal effective for any purpose in any case, a written undertaking shall be executed upon the part of the appellant by at least two sureties to the effect that the appellant will prosecute his appeal with effect, and will pay all damages and costs which may be awarded against him on the dismissal or trial of the appeal not exceeding \$500, or that sum shall be deposited with the clerk, with whom the judgment or order was entered to abide the result of the appeal. Such undertakings shall be filed or such deposit made with the clerk within five days after the notice of appeal is filed.

Section 6. In all cases when notice of intention to move for a new trial in accordance with the provisions of chapter ten of the Civil Practice Act entitled "New Trials" shall have been given the judge of the court in which the trial shall have been had, may, upon such terms as in his opinion shall be just make an order staying proceedings in the cause until the motion for a new trial shall have been disposed of.

Section 7. After the lapse of five years from the entry of judgment an execution can only be issued by leave of the court, upon motion without personal notice to the adverse party unless he be absent or non-resident, or cannot be found to make such service, in which case service may be made by publication, or in such other manner as the court may direct. Such leave shall not be given unless it be established by the oath of the party or other satisfactory proof that the judgment or some part thereof remains unsatisfied and due, but the leave shall not be necessary when execution has been issued on the judgment within the five years and returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

Section 8. In no case shall the fees of more than four witnesses be taxed against the party against whom judgment shall be given for costs unless the court shall certify that more than four witnesses were really necessary, in which case the clerk shall tax the costs of as many witnesses as the court shall so certify.

Section 9. Section 557 of the Civil Practice Act is hereby amended by adding thereto as follows: "Provided however that no allowance or charge shall be made for the attendance of witnesses, unless the witness shall make affidavit before the clerk of the number of days he or she actually attended, and of the distance he or she shall have traveled, and that such attendance was at the instance of one or both parties, or his, or her or their attorney."

Section 10. In all cases after final judgment it shall be lawful for the clerk to make out and tax a bill of costs against the party incurring the said costs and certify the same under the seal of the court which being delivered to the sheriff of the proper county he shall demand payment thereof from the persons therein charged, and if payment shall not be made within twenty days after such demand, the sheriff shall levy the same on the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the person so chargeable and proceed thereon in all things as on a writ of execution.

Section 11. And to the end that all persons chargeable with fees due to any sheriff, clerk or any officer of any court in this Territory may certainly know for what the same are chargeable, none of the fees of any such officers shall be payable to any such officer until an itemized account of the same shall have been presented to the person chargeable with the same, and signed by the officer to whom the same are payable or until a fee bill shall have been issued by the clerk as above provided.

Section 12. Section 197 of chapter four of the Civil Practice Act is hereby amended by adding thereto:—"Either party shall have the right to have the whole jury sworn to answer questions as to their competency in the first instance and may examine them on any of the matters of challenge for cause."

Section 13. Section 234 of chapter ten of the Civil Practice Act is hereby amended by striking out all after the word "affidavit" on the third line thereof.

Section 14. Section 235 of chapter ten of the Civil Practice Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 235, the party intending to move for a new trial shall within three days after the rendition of the verdict of the jury, or within ten days after receiving written notice of the filing of the report of the (the?) referee or decision of the court if rendered or decided during the term, and if rendered or filed in vacation, within ten days after receiving written notice of the filing thereof, shall give by himself or his counsel the points in writing particularly specifying the grounds of such motion and shall furnish the judge with a copy of the same, and all proceedings shall thereupon be stayed until such motion can be heard by the court; provided the same shall be heard at the same term at which the trial is had. On the argument reference may be made to the pleadings, evidence and minutes of the court and all papers used or introduced in the case. If the application be made upon affidavits filed the adverse party may cause counter affidavits to be filed at least one day previous to the hearing. The application for a new trial shall be made at the earliest practicable period after filing the affidavits or notice of the motion. Exceptions taken to the opinions or decisions of the District Court, overruling motions in arrest of judgment, and motions for new trials shall be allowed, and the party exceeding may assign for error any opinion so excepted to.

Section 15. All bills of exception shall be reduced to form (unless noted by the clerk) and signed during the term in which the same is tried, except in cases where the counsel consent or the judge by an entry on the record direct that it may be prepared in vacation and signed *nunc pro tunc*. The bills of exceptions must be signed by the judge who tried the cause and if he has inadvertently omitted to sign a bill of exceptions he may on motion be permitted to do so, although his term of office or said office has otherwise become vacant.

Section 16. When a motion for a new trial is heard and decided upon the minutes of the judge and an appeal is taken from the decision a bill of exceptions must be settled in the usual form upon which the argument of the appeal must be had.

Section 17. When any constable, sheriff or coroner serves more than one process or notice in the same direction from his office, he shall charge for and receive mileage only for the most distant service.

Section 18. Upon the dismissal or other disposition of an action in which the court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action it shall be the duty (of) the court to render such judgment for costs as is according to law.

Section 19. In all cases adjudicated in the Probate Court the costs shall follow the judgment without reference to the amount or value of property in controversy, and such costs shall be paid by said court in favor of the prevailing party.

Section 20. That sections 34, 36, 45, 48, 138, 253 and 271 of an act entitled an act to regulate proceedings in civil cases in courts of justice of the Territory of Montana be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 34. The summons shall be served by the sheriff of the county where the defendant is found, or by his deputy, or by a person specially appointed by him, or appointed by a judge of the court in which the action is brought or by any white male citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, who is competent to be a witness on the trial of the action, except as hereinafter provided. When the summons is served by the sheriff of his deputy it shall be returned with the certificate on the affidavit of the officer of its service to the office of the clerk from which the summons issued. When the summons is served by any other person as before provided it shall be returned to the office of the clerk from which it is issued with the affidavit of such person's service.

Section 36. A summons shall be executed, except as otherwise provided by law as follows: First, in case of perishable property, by posting written notices of the time and place of sale in three public places of the township or city where the sale is to take place,

for such a time as may be reasonable, considering the character and condition of the property. Second, in case of other personal property, by posting a similar notice in three public places in the township or city where the sale is to take place, not less than five, nor more than ten days successively. Third, in case of real property, by posting a similar notice, particularly describing the property, for twenty days successively, in three public places of the township or city where the property is situated, and also where the property is to be sold, and publishing a brief notice of such sale once a week for the same period in some newspaper published in the county, if there be one, which said notice shall be substantially as follows:

SHERIFF'S SALE!!
John Doe vs. Richard Roe. To be sold at Sheriff's sale, on the day of 1874, at [here insert brief description of property], (signed, John Doe, Sheriff). Any Sheriff publishing a notice not in accordance with this form, and which shall cost more than such a notice, shall not be entitled to any costs for the publication of the same, but shall be personally liable for the payment of such publication.

Section 21. There shall be kept in the Recorder's Office of each county a book called "Attachment Book" in which shall be entered by such Recorder, in alphabetical form, the names of any person or persons against whom any writ or notice of attachment has been filed in this office; there shall also be entered in said book the time such writ was filed; such entries shall be made under appropriate heads for that purpose; for making such entries the Recorder shall receive twenty-five cents to be paid by the plaintiff in the action, and taxed and allowed to him as other costs and disbursements in the action. Approved February 13th, 1874.

SOME ONE TO LOVE.—Perhaps one of the most positive proofs that we have of the soul's independence of the body, is our great need of love and of something to love. Were we mere animals, creatures doomed to perish after a few brief years of life in this world, that which contents the brute would also content us. To eat and sleep well, to have an easy time of it, would be well enough. As it is, we may have all these things and health to enjoy them, and yet be utterly wretched. Neither can mental food satisfy us, "some one to love" is our heart's cry. When the atmosphere of tenderness is about us we rejoice; when people are harsh or unkind, we suffer. We begin life, wishing to love all people, and believing that they love us. Experience hardens us. Our dear ones grow fewer; but, as long as reason lasts, we must love some one, we must at least imagine that some one loves us. The parents, sisters and brothers, that dearest friend whom we promise to love and cherish until death parts us, these come into our lives and fill them up. Afterward come the little children, frail, helpless babies, who need our care so much; and friends to whom we are not kin, yet who grow dear to us. Some have many loved ones, and some but one. God loves those who have none, though they are generally to blame for their empty-heartedness; for kindness will win love. They are always wretched, and they often show their craving for something to love by cherishing some dumb animal—a dog, a kitten, a parrot, perhaps, on which they lavish caresses which, better spent, would have bound some human heart to theirs. Pride, or morbid sensitiveness, may have been at the bottom of their loneliness, and these pets of theirs fill the aching void a little. Some one to love! It is the cry of the human soul, the note to which every heart responds; the bond which will bind us all together in that other world where mourners shall be comforted and Love shall reign forever.

Section 23. The execution may be made returnable at any time not less than ten, nor more than sixty days after its receipt by the Sheriff to the Clerk with whom the judgment roll is filed. When the execution shall be returned, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to attach the same to the judgment roll. If any real estate be levied upon, the Clerk shall record the return to the execution at large, and certify the same under his hand as true copies in the book to be called the "Execution Book," which book shall be indexed with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants in execution alphabetically arranged, and kept open at all times during office hours for the inspection of the public, without charge, and shall be evidence of the contents of the originals, whenever they, or any part thereof, may be destroyed, lost or mutilated.

Section 27. Before the sale of property on execution, notice shall be given as follows: First, in case of perishable property, by posting written notices of the time and place of sale in three public places of the township or city where the sale is to take place,

BUTTERMILK A PROMOTER OF LONG LIFE.—A French savant recently read a paper before the French Academy, in which he adverted to the use of buttermilk as a promoter of longevity. He said: Life exists only in combination, but the combination which occurs in our bodies, like that which takes place in our chimney leaves a detritus which is fatal to life. To remove this we would administer lactic acid with ordinary food. This acid is known to possess the power of removing or destroying the incrustations which form on the arteries, cartilages, and valves of the heart. As buttermilk abounds in this acid, and is, moreover, an agreeable kind of food, its habitual use, it is urged, will free the system from these causes, which inevitably cause death between the seventy-fifth and hundredth year.

Our public lands are evidently running short, as the Congressional Committee on Public Lands in a recent report states that, although the number of unsurveyed acres of public lands is estimated at 1,200,000,000 acres nearly three-fourths of the whole being in mountains, swamps, etc., is unavailable for settlement. The Committee in their report urge great care in further disposal of the balance.

PLUCK WINS.
About thirty years ago, (said Judge P.) I stepped into a book store in Cincinnati, in search of some books that I wanted. While there a little ragged boy, not over twelve years of age, came in and inquired for a geography. "Plenty of them," was the salesman's reply.
"How much do they cost?"
"One dollar, my lad."
"I did not know they cost so much." He turned to go out, and even opened the door, but closed it again and came back.
"I have only got 61 cents, and could you let me have a geography, and wait a little while for the rest of the money?"
How eagerly his little bright eyes looked for an answer! and how he seemed to shrink within his ragged clothes when the man, not very kindly to him he could not!
The disappointed little fellow looked up to me with a very poor attempt at a smile and left the store. I followed him and overtook him.
"And what now?" I asked.
"Try another place, sir."
"Shall I go, too, and see how you succeed?" I asked.
"Yes, if you like," said he, in surprise.

Four different stores I entered with him, and each time he was refused.
"Will you try again?" I asked.
"O, yes, sir, I shall try them all, or I should not know whether I could get one."
We entered the fifth store, and the little fellow walked up manfully and told the gentleman just what he wanted and how much money he had.
"You want the book very much?" said the proprietor.
"Yes, sir, very much."
"And why do you want it so very, very much?"
"To study sir. I can't go to school, but I study when I can at home. All the boys have got one, and they will be ahead of me; besides, my father was a sailor, and I want to learn of the places where he used to go."
"Does he go to these places now?" asked the proprietor.
"He is dead," said the boy, softly. Then he added, after a while, "I'm going to be a sailor, too."
"Are you, though?" asked the gentleman, raising his eyebrows enviously.
"Yes, sir, if I live."
"Well, my lad, I will tell you what I will do: I'll let you have a new geography, and you pay me the remainder of the money when you can, or I will let you have one that is not new for 50 cents."
"Are the leaves all in it, and just like the others, only not new?"
"Yes, just like the new ones."
"It will do just as well, then, and I will have 11 cents left toward buying some other book. I am glad they did not let me have one at any of the other places."
The bookseller looked up inquiringly and I told him what I had seen of the little fellow. He was very much pleased, and when he brought the book along I saw a nice new pencil and some clean white paper in it.
"A present, my lad, for your perseverance. Always have courage like that, and you will make your mark," said the bookseller.
"Thank you, sir, you are very kind."
"What is your name?"
"William Haverly, sir."
"Do you want any more books?" I now asked.
"More than I can ever get," he replied, glancing at the books that filled the shelves and then at me.
I gave him a bank note. "It will buy some for you," I said.
Tears of joy came into his eyes.
"Yes, my lad, anything."
"Then I will buy a book for mother, said he; 'thank you very much, and some day I hope I can pay you back.'"
He wanted my name, and I gave it to him. Then I left him standing by the counter, so happy that I almost envied him, and many years passed before I saw him again.

Last year I went to Europe on one of the finest vessels that ever plowed the Atlantic. We had very beautiful weather until very near the end of the voyage; then came a most terrible storm that would have sunk all on board, had it not been for the Captain. Every spar was laid low, the rudder was almost useless, and a great leak had shown itself, threatening to fill the ship. The crew were all strong, willing men, and the mates were practical seamen of the first class; but after pumping for the whole night, and the water still gaining upon them, they gave a tip in despair, and prepared to take to the boats, though they might have known no small boat could ride such a sea. The Captain who had been below with his charts, now came up; he saw how matters stood, and with a voice that I heard distinctly above the roar of the tempest, he ordered every man to his post.
It was surprising to see these men bow before the strong will of the Captain, and hurry back to their pumps. The Captain then started below to examine the leak. As he passed me I asked him if there was any hope. He looked at me and then at the other passengers, who had crowded up to hear the reply, and then said rebukingly:
"Yes, sir, there is hope as long as one inch of this deck remains above water; when I see none of it then I

will abandon the vessel, and not before, nor one of my crew sir. Everything shall be done to save it, and if we fail, it will not be from inaction. Bear ahead, every one of you, at the pumps."
"Trice during the day did we despair; but the Captain's dauntless courage, perseverance and powerful will mastered every man on board, and we went to work again.
"I will land you safely at the dock in Liverpool," said he, "if you will be men."
And he did land us safely; but the vessel sunk moored to the dock. The Captain stood on the deck of the sinking vessel, receiving the thanks and the blessings of the passengers as they passed down the gang-plank. I was the last to leave. As I passed, he grasped my hand and said:
"Judge P., do you not recognize me?"
I told him that I was not aware that I ever saw him until I stepped aboard his ship.
"Do you remember the boy in Cincinnati?"
"Very well, sir; William Haverly."
"I am he," said he. "God bless you!"
"And God bless noble Captain Haverly!"

SUDDEN PETRIFICATION OF A BRIDE.
Dr. Jersack, of Marksville, La., in a letter to the New York Sun of Saturday, says:
Mr. Frederick Haller is by profession a lawyer. He early acquired, however, quite a fondness for the natural sciences, especially geology. He has perhaps the largest and most complete geological cabinet in Louisiana. Something over a month ago he married, taking as his bride a charming young girl of 16. As physician to her father's family and an intimate friend I was an honored guest at the marriage ceremony. I am sure I never saw a more beautiful and happy bride.
Next afternoon she and some three or four of her most intimate friends went into Mr. Haller's "Rock Study" to look over the cabinet of curiosities. Among the curiosities which Mr. Haller had gathered were several round boulders brought from Arkansas. These boulders on being broken present in the central space a crystalline formation, and are usually not much larger than the double fist. One of these, however, was unusually large, measuring twenty-one inches in circumference. Frequently the internal surface, always hollow, contains water; or rather a concentrated solution of silica in water. This fact was known to one of the young ladies, who mentioned it.
At once it was proposed to break the large one, and several ineffectual attempts were made by them with a geological hammer. They called to their aid a colored man, a servant of the place, who was requested to break open the rock. A pitcher being placed underneath the boulder as the man held it, one sturdy blow of his stalwart arm cracked it, and the fluid within ran out and was collected in the pitcher, scarcely losing a drop, there being a half pint of it.
The bride, without ever giving it a thought conceived the notion of drinking the water from the boulder. She poured most of it into a glass tumbler, nearly filling it, and lifting it to her lips she drank first to the health of her husband, then to that of the unmarried friends in the room, wishing them shortly to be happy brides like herself, and drained the glass. But in a few minutes the youthful bride complained of excessive pain in the stomach, and began to realize the rashness of her action.
A messenger was sent in haste for her husband and myself. Mr. Haller's office being near my own, we received the message almost simultaneously, and we rapidly drove together in my buggy to his house. When we arrived she was dead, a period of fifteen minutes having elapsed from the time of taking the fatal draught to the time of extinction of life. They were just laying her out on my arrival. To my surprise I found she had grown in that short period so rigid as to render it difficult to straighten her limbs. In the course of three-quarters of an hour her entire body became as hard and inflexible as bone.
On a more minute examination and inquiry I found that the dissolved silica she had taken into her stomach had been absorbed and transmitted by the chylotropic apparatus and blood vessels throughout the system, and that her whole body was a petrification. The case being so singular and so sudden, the husband and the bride's family consented to a partial post-mortem examination, other medical men coming to my assistance.
We found it impossible to cut thro' any portion with our scalpels. Dr. Ferguson broke his scalpel in the first attempt. We were able only to break through the chest with a hatchet, finding extreme difficulty in entering the thoracic cavity, the contents being all solidified. The heart was found as firm and as solid as stone, resembling a piece of cornelian as to both color and consistency.
CREAM OF TARTAR rubbed upon solid white kid gloves cleanses them well.

Subscription for the COURIER.