THE ESTIMATES.

(From the Colonist.)

Toronto, March 9.

We have obtained a copy of the Estimates laid before Parliament, which we hasten to give to our readers. These, taken in connection with the Inspector General's Report on the Public Accounts, referred to elsewhere, will enable them to form a general idea of the views of Mr. Galt, which will be further explained in his budget, promised for Friday next.

The skillful surgeon cuts beyond the wound, to make the cure complete—so says the Poet; and certainly, Mr. Galt cannot be accused of operating with either a timid or a hesitating hand. We may prove this plainly enough, by looking at the comparative table of Revenue and Expenditure for 1858, and the estimated results of 1859. We see an estimated increase of Customs duties amounting to $1,830,000; Ashes, $61,000; Post Office, $50,000; Public Works, $50,000; and Bank Imposts, $75,000; or about $2,000,000 increase in all. This brings the Customs' revenue up to about the same amount as in 1854.

The curtailments of Expenditure are equally decided and unmistakeable. We have a reduction on charges of management of Public Debt of $7,000; Interest, $20,000; Sinking Fund $164,880; Discount and Exchange, $40,000; cost of civil Government, $50,000; Police expenditure, $17,000; expenses of Legislature, no less than $300,000; Education, $80,000; Literary and Scientific societies, $18,000; Militia expenses, $87,000; Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, $15,000; Agricultural societies, $50,000; Emigration and quarantine expenses, $25,000; Public Works and Buildings, $37,000; Roads and Bridges, $45,000; Railway and Steamboat inspection, $7,000; collection of Revenue, $40,000; Excise, $9,000; Post Office, $115,000; Public Works (collection), $40,000; Territorial (collection) $70,000; making in all, a retrenchment at one blow of no less than $2,446,013 53, or as near as may be a MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS!

If anything can satisfy our friends who complain of the petty grievances they think they will suffer, under Mr. Galt's tariff, we should think the consideration of these facts ought to have that effect. They will see how how great an effort was necessary to make both ends meet under the pressure of a revenue falling off to the extent of a million and a half in two years, and to do so without resorting to the issue of debentures or the incurring of new debt. There is scarcely a single item of expenditure which has not been subjected to diminution, and it will be easily understood how close and searching must be the retrenching process, to enable all this to be thoroughly carried out.

In looking through the details of the expenditure, we find some important exceptions; for instance, the cost of the incorporated militia-drill, amounting to $73,000, is omitted altogether, it being intended, we learn, to introduce a new regulation by which this expense shall be otherwise provided for. The allowance to Mechanics' Institutes, amounting to $20,000, are entirely withdrawn; this we may regret upon principle, but in practice the effect of the grant has been found to be in most cases a mere bonus upon indolence, in the shape of salary to useless officials. There is a large saving in the expense of the administration of justice, estimated at $30,000, which is partly attributable to the effects of Mr. Cartier's Judiciary law in Lower Canada, and partly to Mr. Sidney Smith's jury law for the Upper Province, both of which have proved very effective in reducing expense. The omission of the usual grant of $4,000 to the Upper Canada Board of Agriculture is explained by the money having been paid in advance last year, to aid in the Exhibition Building, we presume as a temporary convenience merely. The item of $177,600 for embodied pensioners is rendered unnecessary by the disbanding of that force last year. There are some other changes, but we suppose our readers will have enough of figures for the present.

ESTIMATE

OF THE CERTAIN EXPENSES OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1859, FOR WHICH A SUPPLY IS REQUIRED.

Adjutant General of Militia Department.

Salary of six Clerks, $1,600, $1,000; three at $1,000; one at $750; one Messenger at $500	$ cts. 6950 00
Do. of two Inspecting Field Officers of Volunteer Militia, Upper and Lower Canada, for 1859, at $1,600 each	3200 00
Do. of the Provincial Aide-de-Camp for do.	1600 00
Do. of Eight Store Keepers of Arms, at $300 each, for do.	2400 00
Do. of Sixteen Assistant Adjutant Generals, at $120 each, for do.	2280 00
Contingent expenses for Postage, Stationery, Printing, repairs of accoutrements, repairs of arms, travelling expenses of inspecting field officers, and all other incidental expenses attending the active force, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1859	8000 00
Care of arms, rent of armories, gun sheds and magazines, and pay of storemen and caretakers of armories of the active force	5000 00
Fuel for established armories and harness rooms throughout the Province during the winter	800 00
	30230 00

Legislative Council.

Salary of the Speaker	3200 00
Do. of the Clerk	2000 00
Do. of the Assistant Clerk and French Translator	1600 00
Do. of the Law Clerk	1600 00
Do. of the Chaplain and Librarian	800 00
Do. of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	400 00
Do. of the Sergeant-at-arms	400 00
Do. of the head messenger	400 00
Do. of the door keeper	240 00
Do. of three messengers for the Session, at $180 each	540 00
Contingent expenses	25[illegible] 00
Indemnity to the members for their attendance, at $8 per diem, including travelling at 10 cts. per mile, for the distance between the place of residence of such member and the place at which the Session is held	30000 00
	65580 00

Legislative Assembly.

Salary of the Speaker	3200 00
Do. of the Clerk	2000 00
Do. of the Assistant Clerk	1600 00
Do. of the Law Clerk and English Translator	2000 00
Do. of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	600 00
Contingencies of do. do.	400 00
Salary of the Sergeant-at-arms	400 00
Contingent expenses (exclusive of indemnity to members)	200000 00
	210200 00
Salaries and portions of salaries of deputies, clerks, and messengers in the public departments, not paid out of the Civil List	70000 00
Allowances to Officers and Servants of the late Legislative Council of Lower and Upper Canada	[illegible]
Salaries of officers of the late Canadian Parliament	265 66
Contingencies	400 00

John Bright, as messenger of Legislative Council of do.	80 00
Louis Gagne, do. do. Legislative Assembly, Lower Canada	72 00
	818 66

Other Pensions.

Jacques Brien, for wounds received in the public service	80 00
Pierre Bouchard, for wounds received in the public service	100 00
Mrs. Widow Antrobus	800 00
Widow McCormick	400 00
G. S. Faribault, as late Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	1600 00
	2980 00

Hospital's and other Charities.

Aid to the Toronto Hospital	8000 00
Aid to do. for County patients	6000 00
Aid to indigent sick at Quebec; do. Montreal, 2 at $4,000	8000 00
Aid to emporation of general hospital at Montreal	5000 00
Aid to emigrant and marine hospital, Quebec; do. and Kingston general hospital, 2 at 6,000	12000 00
Aid to Hamilton hospital	5200 00
Aid for relief of indigent sick at Kingston	3000 00
Aid to indigent sick at Three Rivers; do. Toronto house of Industry, 2 at $2,800	5600 00
Aid to Saint Patrick's hospital, Montreal	2000 00
Aid to les Sœurs de la Providence, at Montreal; do. Loudon hospital, 2 at $1,400	2800 00
Aid to general hospital des Sœurs de la Charite, at Montreal; do. Kingston hotel-dieu hospital, 2 at $1000	2000 00
Aid to the Protestant orphans' home and female aid society, at Toronto; do Roman Catholic orphan asylum, at Toronto; do. Kingston orphan asylum; do. Hamilton orphan asylum; do. Hamilton Roman Catholic asylum; do. Protestant hospital at Bytown; do. Roman Catholic hospital at Bytown; do. Montreal Saint Patrick's Roman Catholic orphan asylum, 8 at $800	6400 00
Aid to Montreal Protestant orphan asylum; do. Montreal house of refuge; do. University laying in hospital, Montreal; do. do. under the care of Sœurs de la Misericorde; do. lying-in hospital at Toronto; do. asylum of the good shepherd at Quebec; do. hospice de la maternite at Quebec; do. deaf and dumb institution, Montreal, 8 at $600	4800 00
Aid to ladies' benevolent society, Montreal, for widows and orphans; do Roman Catholic orphan asylum, Quebec; do. male orphan asylum Quebec; do. charitable association of the ladies of the Roman Catholic asylum at Montreal; do. managers' Protestant female orphan asylum, Quebec; do. eye and ear institution Montreal; do. Montreal dispensary; do. Montreal home and school of industry; do. public nursery for children of the poor, 9 at $400	3600 00
Aid to Canada military asylum for widows and orphans, Quebec	200 00
Aid towards support of lunatic asylum at Toronto; do. do. temporary lunatic asylum at Beauport, near Quebec	120000 00
	192500 00

Various Public Institutions.

Aid to the medical faculty, McGill college; do. school of medicine, Montreal; do school of medicine Kingston; do Victoria college, Toronto; do Canadian institute at Toronto, 5 at $1,000	5000 00
Aid to Canadian institute, city of Ottawa; do Athanæum, Ottawa, 2 at $400	800 00
Mechanics' institutes, for 1858, 5 at $140	700 00
	6500 00

Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice.

In Upper and Lower Canada, not otherwise provided for	150000 00
For support of Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston	55000 00
For support of Reformatory prisons	15000 00
Additional salary to John Black, clerk in registrar's office, court of chancery	300 00
Additional salary to William Stanley, clerk in master's office, court of chancery	300 00
Salary of a Clerk of Process, Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, U. C.	1400 00
Salary of an Extra Clerk, Attorney General's, West Office	400 00
Salary of Clerk in the Office of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, U.C	600 00
Salary of Clerk of Assize, Toronto	1200 00
Additional salary to Permanent Clerk, Crown Law Department	560 00
Additional salary to Judge Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec	1111 14
	225871 14

Miscellaneous Items.

Allowance to Keepers of Depots of Provisions on the River St. Lawrence for the relief of shipwrecked persons	800 00
For providing provisions for such Depots	1400 00
Allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing on Kemp Road to assist travellers thereon; do Jonathan Noble for the same purpose; do to a resident at Metapediac for do; do to do at Assametquagan, for do, 4 at $100	400 00
For the expense of printing and binding the laws	24000 00
For other printing and subscription to, and advertising in the Official Gazette	10000 00
For expense of distributing the laws	3400 00
Proportion of the expenses of keeping up light-houses on the Isles of St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf	3000 00
To meet unforeseen expenses in the various branches of the public service	6000 00
To defray the expenses of the Quebec Observatory	2400 00
To defray the expenses of the Toronto Observatory	4800 00
New Indian Annuities	4400 00
Expenses of protecting the fisheries in the Gulf	7800 00
One year's rent of the Protestant burial Ground in St. John Suburb, Quebec	93 00
Aid to the Board of Agriculture, U. C.	4000 00
Aid to Parliamentary grant, under Act 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 106, to Indians, Lower Canada	400 00
Compensation to pensioners in lieu of land	12410 00
Aid towards emigration expenses for the present year	12000 00
Amount required to meet the deficiency of expenses of water police, Quebec, for the present year	2600 00
For the expenses of the River Police, Montreal, for 1859, $9,000; of which to be borne by the Harbour Commissioners, $5,700. Balance required	400 00
For tug service between Montreal and Kingston	2000 00
For tug service below Quebec and Kingston	5000 00
Aid to Louis Vincent, an infirm Indian schoolmaster, Huron tribe	100 00
Aid to Board of Arts and Manufacture, for Upper and Lower Canada, $500 each	1000 00
For the pay and contingencies of the Montreal Police Force for December, 1858	1094 77
For Expenses of Red River Expedition for 1858	8000 00
For ocean freight and insurance on specie for new coinage	5734 73
	199532 50

Education.

Aid towards superior education income fund, Lower Canada	20000 00
Aid towards superior education income fund, Upper Canada	20000 00
	40000 00

DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS, IN 1858:

Aid to Upper Canada College	4444 42
Aid to Victoria College	3000 00
Aid to Queen's College	3000 00
Aid to Regiopolis College, Kingston	3000 00
Aid to Grammar School Fund, U. C.	2355 58
Aid to St. Michael's College, Toronto	2000 00
Aid to Bytown College	1400 00
Aid to Belleville Method'st College	800 00
	20000 00
Additional sum for Common Schools, Upper and Lower Canada [$4,000 of which out of the Lower Canada share for Normal Schools]	160000 00
Total for 1859	1204312 30
To make good various incidental expenses of the Civil Government, incurred during the year 1858, as detailed in Statement No. 59 of the Public Accounts, laid before the Legislature	466106 00
	1670418 30

GENERAL ESTIMATE

Of the probable Amount of the Public Expenditure—also of the Gross Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1859.

PAYMENTS.	Actual Expenditure in 1858. $ cts	Estimate for 1859. $ cts
Interest on Public Debt	3030899 25	3050000 00
Charges of management	56738 70	50000 00
Sinking Fund	434880 80	270000 00
Discount	30942 85	00 00
Exchange	10812 72	00 00
Civil Government	394735 51	350000 00
Administration of Justice—East	360883 56	320000 00
Do do West	247475 68	245000 00
Police	41931 01	25000 00
Provincial Penitentiary and Reformatory Prisons	61600 00	75000 00
Legislation	684442 27	385000 00
Education—East	304734 42	225000 00
Do West	224630 79	225000 00
Literary and Scientific Institutions	33360 98	15000 00
Hospitals and Charities	194198 66	200000 00
Geological Survey	19566 66	18000 00
Militia and Enrolled Force	162351 54	75000 00
Arts, Agriculture & Statistics	24616 36	10000 00
Agricultural Societies	111032 32	60000 00
Emigration & Quarantine	43952 67	25000 00
Pensions	45339 64	45000 00
Indian Annuities	31020 00	31000 00
Public Works and Buildings [exclusive of Permanent Works]	187030 58	150000 00
Rents, Repairs, &c., do	38305 51	40000 00
Road & Bridges, [exclusive of Trust Funds]	94859 73	50000 00
Ocean & River Steam Service	217555 10	250000 00
Light Houses and Coast Service	116615 71	110000 00
Fisheries	13628 76	15000 00
Culling Timber	50198 13	50000 00
Railway and Steamboat Inspections	14778 66	8000 00
Advances	163345 33	00 00
Miscellaneous	57748 53	55000 00
Collection of Revenue—Customs	341863 37	300000 00
Excise	16290 00	25000 00
Post Office	565636 37	530000 00
Public Works collection	276572 18	230000 00
Territorial [including Ordnance lands] do	221316 95	150000 00
Fines & Forfeitures	11887 65	12000 00
Casual	33 0	0 0
Special Funds [Excluding Trusts]	2401 59	3000 00
Total	$8943013 53	7497000 00

RECEIPTS	Actual Receipts in 1858. $ cts	Estimate for 1859. $ cts
ORDINARY REVENUES.		
Customs	3358157 76	5300000 00
Excise	138760 22	200000 00
Post Office	295395 76	350000 00
Public Works	408727 15	420000 00
Territorial	415372 68	400000 00
Casual	12856 08	15000 0
Quebec Fire Loan	729 76	00 00
Interest on Investments	46392.21	46000 00
Sinking Fund Interest & gain on Investments	142880 80	120000 00
Bank Imposts	45208 41	75000 00
Law Fees 22 Vic. c. 63 & 64	49176 22	42000 00
Fines & Forfeitures	20845 54	2100[illegible] 00
Premium	239468 75	00 00
SPECIAL REVENUES.		
Law Fees, U. C. 8 Vic. cap. 13	35618 34	35000 00
Law Fees, L. C. 12 Vic. cap. 37	59710 58	60000 00
Tonnage duties, Quebec and Montreal (Mariner's Fund).	8308 40	8000 00
Passengers' duty	11418 77	10000 0
Tonnage duties, Quebec [River Police]	8514 40	9000 00
Quilters' Funds	49338 13	5[illegible]000 00
Steamboat Insp'ct'n	5293 26	6000 00
GUARANTEED AND ADVANCE ACCOUNTS.		
Municipal Loan Fund U. C.	140198 29	20000 00
Do do L. C.	11734 27	15000 0
Law Society, U. C.	10191 06	10000 00
Court Houses, Lower Canada	25135 05	25000 00
Upper Canada Building Fund	12138 00	120 0 0
Quebec Fire Loan	72 01	0 00
Repayment of advances		70000 00
Great Western Railroad Interest	227088 00	1700[illegible] 00
Total	$5774089 29	7734 00 00

Montreal and the Tariff.

The merchants of Toronto, Hamilton, and generally throughout Upper Canada, are naturally alarmed at the injury with which they are threatened by Mr. Galt's tariff. Did its enactment depend upon Upper Canada votes, its fate might be predicted with certainty.

But Montreal, it has been alleged, will be in ecstacies with the scheme. Even that is a mistake. The Montreal Gazette says:—

"Mr. Galt has not succeeded, we believe, any more than his predecessor in pleasing every body with his new tariff. The iron manufacturers complain that the difference between the duty on iron imported, "the raw material," and ironwares is not so great as before—they are not so effectually protected; the soap manufacturers, that the protection to their industry is lessened; the knowing ones say that he will come to grief when the sugar and tea duties go down—£30,000 having been collected on sugar alone in some years of the Hincks' regime; and some of the merchants think an uniform reduction—according to present prices—is made upon brandy and other spirits. Now, the price of brandy in Britain is 6s. sterling, the duty amounts to 5s. currency, reduce that 50 per cent. and there is a loss of somewhere about 1s 3d per gallon, and so up some other descriptions. We learn from another authority, which we believe is quite reliable, that brandy may be purchased in France at 5s 10d per Imperial gallon, which would make the duty 2s 10d instead of 5s, with the difference between the Imperial gallon and ours, which is almost equivalent to the difference between sterling and currency—the Imperial gallon being in that proportion greater than ours. We are told too that gin can be bought at 1s 10d per Imperial gallon at Rotterdam, and Mr. Galt's proposed duty on this would be 11d. It is now 4s a gallon. The reduction here is immense. We think greater than Mr. Galt imagines. Such articles ought to have as severe a duty imposed on them as they will bear. All seem of opinion that nothing is a fairer subject of heavy taxation than spirits."

It is not enough to declare that Mr. Galt "has not pleased everybody." We have to learn that he has succeeded in wholly pleasing anybody whose judgment is entitled to weight. Some approve of one part, some another; but, in its entirely, who endorses it? No Minister, dealing with Customs' duties, ever perpetrated a more offensive blunder.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION AT KINGSTON.—The Harbor is almost open, being nearly clear of ice, and in a very few days will be wholly free of all impediment or hindrance to the resumption of Navigation. This early Opening has taken the owners of Steamboats and Schooners entirely by surprise, for very few craft of either kind are in condition to take advantage of it.

London, Feb. 19, 1859.

The dull thunder-cloud kind of oppression described by the latest two or three packets continues.—All persons, both in the political and commercial world, would seem to have resigned themselves to it in the belief that it may prevail for a long time and that it can be broken ultimately only by a sharp catastrophe.

Such new circumstances as have transpired during the last three days are all of the same order as those previously described. Peace assurances and war symptoms are mingled in equal proportions, but the latter unhappily are the most practical.

From every part of France details daily arrive of increased military and naval preparations. The tone of the press is alike belligerent. The industrial and financial classes in vain endeavor to stem the tide and are rapidly becoming convinced of their impotence. In a short time the requisite feeling of irritation will be aroused to induce the country to plunge into anything. At present the month of April seems to be contemplated as the time for action. If April and May are allowed to pass there may then be hope for the year. About twelve months back, when almost equal alarm was prevalent, it was mentioned to your readers that if we could get over the Spring we might trust in a respite till 1859. A similar opinion may now be entertained, but the hope of an equally favorable result is held only by a minority.

It is believed the government are at length thoroughly convinced that mischief is at hand. In both Houses of Parliament the same feeling may be clearly discovered. Among officials of all kinds it is still stronger. Little is publicly said on the subject, and this discretion is a consequence of the sense each man has that he knows his neighbor's thought and that we had better by common consent get ready as soon as possible.

There is nothing in the Italian question to inspire this universal distrust. It arises from the conviction that there is a foregone conclusion in favor of a revival of the attempts of the first Napoleon, that the Italian question is merely a pretext, and that if this pretext is removed another and another will be manufactured until the desire be attained. Positive intelligence has been received that Austria, under the advice of England, will consent to refer any point in dispute to diplomatic adjustment. This of course should remove all fears of war, if those fears had no other ground than that which has thus far been avowed. But people look to Cherbourg, and are cognizant that the Italian question has not had anything to do with a single stone of that work.—They also recollect that nearly twenty years ago the Emperor announced to France that he represented a principle, a cause, and a dynasty. The principle was universal suffrage, the cause that of the Empire, the defeat Waterloo.

THE DANUBIAN QUESTION.

The News says the cloud in the south of Europe is dark and threatening, but the clouds in the East are big with tempests, and unless Austria, who sends her caveat against discussion of Italian wrongs, be persuaded to hold her peace on Roumain rights, it is not improbable that the solution of the Italian question may be transferred from Rome to Milan, to Jassy or Bucharest.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

The London Times says a rumor has been circulated that the new Indian loan of £7,000,000 will be in the form of 4½ per cent debentures, redeemable in ten years, and to be issued at par. It is scarcely probable, however, that the real terms will be allowed to transpire until they are formally advertised.

THE MINISTRY AND THE OPPOSITION.

The London Times complains of apathy everywhere. The House of Commons is waiting for Sir John Pakington's estimates; they are waiting for Mr. Disraeli's reform bill; they are waiting for something to turn up. For want of a vigorous wholesome opposition government is falling to pieces. The Chancellor is said to be thinking of leaving the woolsack for the bench. The Colonial Secretary is suspected of a similar intention, without as good a reason; and the Secretary of War is plainly spoken of as on the move. They really seem not to care whether they stay or go. The opposition it there be one does not care to inquire.

The Scotsman gives currency to rumors of Ministerial changes. It says the Lord Chancellor will soon retire and undertake the chief Baronship of the Exchequer. Lord Kingdown or Mr. Cairns succeeding to the woolsack; that General Peel will resign the war secretaryship, and that Sir E. B. Lytton will be succeeded in the Colonial Department by Mr. Gladstone, Lytton being raised to the peerage.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Jan. 25 reached Alexandria on Feb. 11. Colonel Benson marched 140 miles in five days, attacked Tantia Topee's force, and defeated it with much slaughter, taking six elephants. Tantia was also attacked and defeated by the force under Col. Somerset at Chuppra, and again at Burrod, in the Kotah territory. Later intelligence showed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Tonk and Sewpore, and Brigadier Showers, with a column from Agra, after marching 94 miles in three days, came up with them at Dowsha on the 16th instant, defeated and dispersed them, killing about 500. The rebel leaders are said to have been Tantia, the Rao, and Feroze Shah. Col. Hill's force had a severe action with the Rohillas and Arabs on the 14th instant, at Chicoumba, 30 miles northwest of Hingolee. The British loss was Capt. Mackinon killed, and three other officers wounded. The campaign in Oude had ended on the 8th January. Ten leaders had surrendered. The Begum, with some followers had fled into Nepaul. Nana Sahib was supposed to be with them. Lord Clyde was on his way to Lucknow. All the forts had been destroyed, and 400,000 stand of arms surrendered. A liberal Zemindaree settlement was going on, and was to be finished on the 10th February. The Morree tribes were said to be causing trouble on the Scinde frontier. Advices from Jamna report severe engagements between Colonel Campbell and 3,000 Rohillas. Sir Hugh Rose was marching to the spot. There was a slight decline in gray goods. Cotton and oil-seeds were lower. Freights had slightly improved. Exchange, 2s 1½d, for credit.

£25,000 TO THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.

We propose to the medical faculty and manufacturers of medicine throughout the United States, to raise the sum of twenty five thousand dollars for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, by a trial of skill in the curative art under the following stipulations, and to which we pledge ourselves, heirs and assigns to be governed, and to fully discharge the same:

1. We propose to test the qualities, medicinal virtues and curative efficacies of our system of the treatment of disease with our Radway's Ready Relief (Regulating Pills) and Renovating Resolvent, against all other treatments or medicines employed for the cure of the sick, either under the supervision of physicians of the regular practice, or the medication of medicines manufactured as specialties, commonly called patent medicines, in a given number of cases; and if our Ready Relief, Resolvent, and Regulating Pills do not prove the most efficacious and successful in the treatment of the said diseases in which they are employed, and more speedily and effectually cure the patients than the medicines and treatment of our opponents, we will pay over to the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Fund the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, on, or before the 1st day of January, 1860, on condition that those who accept our challenge will pay the same amount on or before the above date, if our remedies prove victorious in this trial of skill.

We invite all physicians within the United States, either in hospital or private practice, to compete with us, in testing their system of medical treatment, against the efficacies of our three remedies—the Ready Relief—Renovating Resolvent and Regulating Pills—and we give to any physician, who desires the trials, to be made in public—the privilege of selecting any hospital in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnatti, or Chicago, in which said hospital one half of the patients are to be given over to our charge, and subject only to the treatment of such of our Three Remedies, as we may deem appropriate for the nature of the disease of said patient; the remaining half to be under the charge only of any three physicians that may be selected for the same.

2. We invite all pill manufacturers to a test of the curative virtues of their pills against the medical efficacy of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, in the treatment of all diseases for which they recommend their pills, as possessing superior and extraordinary virtues.

There are several spirited, liberal minded and skilful gentlemen engaged in the manufacture and sale of pills, who have not only realized great wealth, but have been highly successful in curing the sick with their pills. The most successful and popular of these pills, however, are made after the recipe of a gentleman who flourished about 108 years since, and as medical science has progressed rapidly during the present century in other branches, we see no reason why a great revolution and improvement should not take place in the manufacture of pills.

For ourselves, we know that we have made the greatest improvement in the art of compounding pills, and that our Radway's Regulating Pills are the best, most perfect, thorough, mild and effectual medicine, in the form of pills, known to the world, and as an evidence of their superiority, we most earnestly invite the learned, skilful and celebrated grandson of the noble patriarch of 1753, as well as other pill manufacturers, to a public test of their medicines against RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, pledging ourselves to use only half the number of our Regulating Pills in any disease, however severe, that are used by their opponents.

3. We invite and challenge physicians and all others to produce a lotion liniment, or other preparation that will relieve or stop pain, and protect those exposed to the insidious influences of malaria against its effects, either in the form of fevers, cholera, dysentery, croup and other diseases, incidental to malarious poisons, with the same speed and efficacy as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. If there is a remedy in the known world that will ease mankind of the excruciating tortures of pain, either acute or inflammatory, or cause by external injuries or internal derangements, as speedily, effectually, and with as much safety to the general health of the system as Radway's Ready Relief, the public are entitled to the information; and if so proved on a fair trial, we will cheerfully withdraw our remedy and pay the forfeit.

4. We invite all physicians, laymen, and others, to produce a medicine for the effectual cure of chronic, scrofulous and constitutional disease against RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT. We care not how long the disease may have been established in the system, or through how many generations it may have run—whether the disease is bronchitis, consumption, ulcers, fever sores, scorbutic eruptions, fits, or any other disease transmissable from sire to son—we invite and challenge all inhaling physicians homeopathist, allopathist, and patent medicine manufacturers, to a trial of skill against our renovating Resolvent.

We do not deem it necessary to make an apology in publicly giving out this challenge. It is a well known fact that as a society there is nobody or class of men so illiberal in their sympathies and opinions in medical matters as that obnoxious clique that custom calls "regular physicians."

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