THE MONTREAL COURIER.

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PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MORNING EDITION.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1851. [VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 294.

MEDICAL HALL.

EAST INDIA PRESERVES for Sale:—
Preserved Ginger
Preserved Citron
Preserved Chow-Chow, in jars
—ALSO,—
Preserved Dried Ginger, in boxes.
ALEX. URQUHART.
January 22, 1851. 284

MEDICAL HALL.

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE:—
25 boxes Citron Peel (a superior article.)
ALEXANDER URQUHART.
November 22. 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
Violetta
Bouquet d'Caroline
Rose
Millefleur
&c., &c.
—ALSO,—
Lubin Bandoline
Cote à Moustache
&c., &c.
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.
Montreal, Oct. 16, 1850. 235

PHELPS' PATENT TRUSSES.

The Subscribers have received from Boston a supply of
Phelps' Patent Trusses.
Do. do. Abdominals.
Do. do. Supporters and Elastic Chest Expanders.

These articles are all manufactured under the superintendence of Dr. Phelps; for material and workmanship are unsurpassed. In all cases they are warranted to answer the purpose intended.
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place D'Armes,
Agents.
August 23, 1850. 193

DR. PHELPS' TRUSSES.

NO better proof can be given of the superior excellence of Dr. PHELPS' TRUSSES than their rapidly increasing sale. Orders are daily received from all parts of the United States and British America, together with testimonials from the highest sources as to their excellent qualities. These Trusses are at once easy to be worn, convenient, durable, and afford immediate relief.
Agents for Montreal,
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.
November 11, 1850. 253

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

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF,

A SAFE, certain, and speedy remedy for Headache, Catarrh, Deafness, Sore Eyes, Influenza, &c. For sale by
R. W. REXFORD, McGill Street.
Montreal, November 15, 1850. 255

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 it's 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, Head 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

MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Classes will be Re-opened on Monday, August 19th, at 11 o'clock, in presence of the Directors, when his Honor Judge McCord will preside, and make an appropriate Address to the Pupils.—Parents and Guardians are invited to attend.

Directors:

Hon. J. Ferrier	Robert McKay, Esq
B. H. LeMoine, Esq	Hew Ramsay, Esq.
Dr. Crawford	His Honor Judge McCord
J. J. Day, Esq	Dr. McCulloch
D. Davidson, Esq	Wm. Lunn, Esq
Dr. Campbell	D. Torrance, Esq
John Young, Esq	C. Dunkin, Esq.

Joseph Savage, Esquire.

David Davidson, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Hew Ramsay, Esq., *Honorary Secretary.*

RECTOR:—H. Aspinwall Howe, Esq., *of Trinity College, Dublin.*
SECOND MASTER:—T. A. Gibson, M. A.;
THIRD MASTER:—Mr. Rodger.
FRENCH:—M. Montier, *Lecturer at McGill College.*
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Johnson.

THE SYSTEM of INSTRUCTION is modelled from that pursued in the great Public Schools of England and Scotland, but undue time and attention are not given to the Classics to the prejudice of other branches of Education equally essential.

The COURSE comprises Latin, Greek, English and French Literature, the general Truths of the Christian Religion, the Elements of various branches of Mathematics, Familiar Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Elocution, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-Keeping.

Drawing is added, if required, but there is an extra charge for it.

The year is divided into four Terms.
The First Term commences......August 20th.
The Second do do ......November 6th.
The Third do do ......February 1st.
The Fourth do do ......April 25th.

The FEES, which are payable in advance, are as follows:—
The First and Second Classes, £2 10 0 per Term
The Third, Fourth and Fifth do 2 0 0 do
Preparatory School.......... 1 5 0 do
and 2s. 6d. per Term for Stationery.

In order to extend the advantages of this School to those who live at a distance, arrangements have been made to receive BOARDERS, to the formation of whose moral character, advancement in learning, and personal comfort, every care and attention will be given.

The Rector's Terms are £50 a Year; those of the First Master at from £35 to £45.

The French Master, also, is prepared to take Boarders on the same terms.

Montreal, August 13, 1850. 181

PROSPECTUS OF THE CANADA DIRECTORY.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish, by Subscription, so as to be ready for delivery in the Fall of 1851, or earlier, if possible,

A DIRECTORY OF CANADA,

CONTAINING THE NAMES OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF CANADA,

ARRANGED

1st, ALPHABETICALLY BY CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES;

AND

2nd, ALPHABETICALLY BY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS IN EACH,

When the place is so large as to make the latter arrangement desirable.

A short description of each Town or Village will also be given, with its distance from the City with which it is most centrally connected, and the Steamboat or Stage fare usually charged to reach it, together with such other information relative to the place as may be useful or interesting to the Public.

The Work will be got up in ONE LARGE OCTAVO VOLUME, PRINTED WELL, UPON GOOD PAPER, and BOUND SUBSTANTIALLY, and will be delivered to Subscribers at 15s. per copy.

As the expenses incurred in travelling and otherwise, to collect information for the Work, will be necessarily great, the following terms have been decided on:—

For inserting the Name and Business in small type............		No Charge
For inserting the Name and Business in large type, not exceeding two lines............	1s.	3d.
For inserting the Name and Business in large type, not exceeding four lines............	2s.	6d.

These rates to be paid at the time the information is received from the parties; but, as an inducement to subscribe for the Work, it has been resolved, that every person ordering a copy, and paying 2s. 6d. at the time of so doing, will be entitled to have FOUR LINES inserted WITHOUT CHARGE, receiving credit for the 2s. 6d. so paid, when the book is delivered.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be inserted at the rate of 25s. per Page, when one Page or more is taken, and at the rate of 30s. per Page, when less than one Page is taken.

As the edition of the CANADA BUSINESS DIRECTORY will be a large one, and will circulate extensively, not only in the Province, but in the Commercial Cities of Great Britain and the United States, it will be a most eligible medium of advertising.

Persons in business in the Country and the smaller Towns will find that the appearance of their names in the *Canada Business Directory* will be of great advantage to them, as in many instances Merchants doing business in the large [illegible] upon matters of importance; but from the absence of a Work such as the one projected, they are unable to do so, whilst its appearance will at once obviate that difficulty.

It would be almost superfluous to point out the many facilities which such a Work will afford to Merchants in the Cities and Towns, for extending their business connections, and as care will be taken that Copies shall be placed in the Merchants' Exchanges and Reading Rooms of the principal Commercial Cities of Great Britain and the United States, it will be for them, also, the very best channel of publicity which has ever been offered in Canada.

The Work is intended to appear in the Fall of 1851, or earlier if possible, and as a guarantee that it will be faithfully carried out, it is, perhaps, sufficient to say, that the information will be collected by the Subscriber, personally, in the principal Cities and Towns, and that it will be printed and published by John Lovell, of Montreal.

Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to, or advertising in, the Work, are respectfully requested to address, post-paid,

ROBERT W. S. MACKAY,
At John Lovell's, St. Nicholas Street.
Montreal, December 27, 1850. 273

THE GARRICK CLUB are prepared to LEASE the LARGE ROOM, in which they perform, for CONCERTS, SOIREES, LECTURES, &c., on the most reasonable terms.
Apply at the Rooms, or to
F. S. JUDAH,
Secretary.
Montreal, December 23, 1850. 272

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL—£500,000 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 G. 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 G. MARTINEZ, Esq.
ARCHIBALD FRED. PAXTON, Esq.
DENZIL I. THOMSON, Esq.
GEORGE H. WEATHERHEAD, M. D.

Managing Director.—EBENEZER FERNIE, Esq.
Secretary.
Mr. FRANCIS F. SANDERSON.
Medical Adviser.
G. D. GIBB, M. D., 48, Craig Street.
Bankers.
Messrs. GLEN, HALLIFAX, MILLS & Co.

THIS COMPANY, which has been established 30 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,
7, St. Sacrament Street,
Agent.
May 24, 1850. 103

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, and their FREIGHTS or 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.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, *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.

PETER MORRISON,
Resident Director.
London, January 1, 1847.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every necessary information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained upon application to
J. H. MAITLAND,
Agent for Montreal,

Or to any of the following Agents:
ALFRED G. SMITH, Esq., London, C. W.
FRANCIS HEWARD, Esq., Toronto, C. W.
DAVID BURN, Esq., Cobourg, C. W.
ALEX. DAVIDSON, Esq., Niagara, C. W.
J. STANNUS GARRETT, Esq., Hamilton, C. W.
THOS. BRIGGS, Esq., Jun., Kingston, C. W.
ARCH. DOUGLAS, Esq., Bytown, C. W.

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

EXAMPLES OF RATES

TO ASSURE £100 STERLING ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING TABLES:

TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 2.

Age.	First Five Years s.	d.
25	23	6
30	26	4
35	30	4
40	36	1
45	44	6
50	56	7

This Table increases every Five Years, until the twenty-first year.

TABLE 3.

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

TABLE 4.

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

Age.	1st 5 Yrs. s.	d.	2nd 5 Yrs. s.	d.	3rd 5 Yrs. s.	d.	Last 5 Yrs. s.	d.
25	71	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	31	10	69	8
50	42	6	85	0

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

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH,

SUPPORTED BY THE PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

TABLE A.

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

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

TABLE B.

HALF CREDIT TABLE.

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

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

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000 STERLING.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1824.

THE Undersigned CONTINUES to INSURE PROPERTY against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE on as liberal terms as any other first-class Office in Canada. ALL CLAIMS FOR LOSS DISCHARGED IMMEDIATELY ON SATISFACTORY PROOF THEREOF, and without reference to the Directors in London.

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

No charge for Policy.

ASSURANCES also effected on LIVES.

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

RICHARD GERRARD,
Agent for Canada.
Montreal, November 13, 1850. 238

FOR SALE, a few copies of LORD'S MODERN HISTORY.
CAMPBELL BRYSON.
28th October. 245

Bishop Tomline and the Boiled Hare.

A PASTORAL INCIDENT.

Near a deep bay-window, in a large, low-roofed, and gloomy apartment, crowded with antique and cumbrous furniture, littered with books and papers, and studded here and there with faded portraits of eminent Churchmen in their episcopal attire, sat two gentlemen, neither of whom seemed much at his ease.

The former—from his dress, a Prelate—was a stiff stern-looking personage, who spoke with an air of visible dissatisfaction, which in no way served to lessen the harsh expression of a countenance never handsome, and which now exhibited many of the deep furrows of advancing age.

The other was a gentleman, ruddy, good-looking, and rather jovial in appearance; but, for the nonce, indisputably and inconceivably bothered.

"There are several points," said the Bishop, speaking slowly, "on which explanation would be desirable; but on this in particular—the sermon about the boiled hare."

"My lord," said the younger party, looking up in his superior's face with an air of the most good-humored but ungovernable surprise, "I never heard of such a thing. A boiled hare—boiled! I give your lordship my word of honor, as a gentleman, that I never met at any table with a dish of that description. Never—never!"

"I am not talking of dishes," said the Bishop, testily, "but of sermons. You certainly have preached more than once recommending hunting and a boiled hare. I have had several letters to this effect—Recollect yourself, Mr. Yerbury; recollect yourself."

The party so addressed was a gentleman of the most marvellous activity. He was always ready to take *any* duty; in *any* direction; for *any* Clergyman; in *any* emergency; at *any* notice. Distance to him was immaterial. The weather he never heeded. Roads were matters he had no time to look into for consideration, as his was invariably a cross-country course. Mercurial and active, Sunday was little of a day of rest to him. He was reading or riding from cock-crow to sunset! What varieties of psalmody did he not hear! What varieties of somnolency did he not face! And himself, happy man, marvellously exempt from fatigue! apparently at the close of his day's toils as fresh as when he commenced them. And such toils! To four distinct duties he confessed as his "usual allowance." But he has been known, on a pinch, to compass five; and there is a tradition extant touching one memorable twenty-first of June—it was, to be sure, the longest day in the year—when he undertook and accomplished six. "But that," he was accustomed to observe, "was an extraordinarily pressing occasion; *then,*" he "must premise," he "strained a point."

How he fulfilled these manifold engagements, puzzled every brain but his own. And yet no one ever charged him with indecent haste in reading the service, or with unusual or improper brevity in his sermon. The former his hearers allowed to be unaffected, distinct, and dignified; the latter pithy, intelligible, and full of matter. The rock that wrecked him was his "cross-country course." The farmers could not be brought to fancy the speed and wind of his black mare, or to tolerate the short cuts he made to save her. Another short-coming was his. He was singularly obtuse touching the law of trespass. He would ride, without remorse, at right angles across a potato field; and dash through a little wheat-close with the most obdurate indifference. The tenant-farmers grew savage, and complained to the Bishop. The Prelate promptly seized an opportunity to call upon Mr. Yerbury for an explanation. His lordship observed, that, "putting aside higher considerations, those relating to the calm, and deliberate, and methodical discharge of the duties of the day, it was neither a seemly nor a satisfactory spectacle to see a Clergyman racing from Church to Church; one instant in the pulpit, the next in the saddle. "I cannot," added the Bishop, "be a consenting party to such an arrangement; it must be discontinued and forthwith."

Mr. Yerbury replied, in a calm and sorrowful tone,

"My enemies, my lord, malign me. I preach slow, if I gallop fast."

"Pray understand me," interposed the Bishop. "No complaint—the boiled hare excepted—has been urged relative to your doctrine, or to the mode in which the duty is done."

"That, my lord, is consolatory."

"But," resumed the Bishop, in a pondering tone, "I do not see how the space can be got over, much more how the duty can be deliberately and efficiently performed. North, East, and West, do your engagements lead you. Thus, nine miles are to be ridden in one direction; five in another; eleven in another; and seven in another; and this in all weathers, and subject to all contingencies. It cannot possibly be done—I repeat; it cannot possibly be done."

"Ah, my lord!" returned Mr. Yerbury, in a most diverting tone, a tone in which compassion for his lordship's ignorance, wounded feeling for the slight passed upon his steed, and amazement that the enquiry had taken this turn, were drolly blended, "*Ah, my lord! you do not know* THE BLACK MARE!"

The Bishop, a stiff, erect, decorous-looking old gentleman—the muscles of whose mouth seemed rigid from age and study, and who had apparently long since ceased to smile—turned black in the face from his earnest but abortive attempt to preserve his gravity. Twice did he turn to address Mr. Yerbury; and twice did his habitual seriousness fail him.

At length, looking purposely away from that Reverend equestrian, as if, not daring to trust himself with another glance at his laughter-moving countenance, the Bishop murmured, in a very muffled tone,

"You shall hear from me, sir, in a day or two, on this matter. A letter shall convey to you my final decision. You shall hear from me."

Mr. Yerbury bowed low, and made a step or two towards the door, apparently with the intention of withdrawing; then suddenly reversing his course, he advanced towards the Bishop, with the remark,

"My lord—I mean it very respectfully—but let us have the round out. Pens and ink never agreed with me. Writing letters tries my eyes—always did from a boy; and reading bothers my brains bitterly. With your lordship's good leave, we'll conclude the matter now. Having been out at the burst, I should like to keep my seat to the finish."

Again his lordship averted his face, and busied himself among his papers. There was a convulsive kind of motion among the muscles of his back. Grief, the Bishop, certainly, was not indulging, though he more than once assiduously wiped his eyes. After a pause, the speaker carefully looking away from—not at—Mr. Yerbury, said,

"Have you, sir, a sermon—unfortunately I have mislaid all the documents referring to it—have you, sir, a sermon on a verse in Proverbs which you are in the constant habit of preaching—a sermon in which the word hunting occurs with singular frequency?"

"A beauty, my lord," replied the other briskly; "an acknowledged and admitted beauty all over the country."

"Do you remember the text?"

"*The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting.*"

"That's the sermon," said the Bishop—"the offensive, objectionable, and oft-repeated sermon. I now express my wish to see it in manuscript."

"My lord!" cried the agonized Mr. Yerbury, "that sermon has been preached at W—st—e, by an eminent dignitary of our church, to the great content of an admiring congregation, and to the special delight of the squire, his brother. Objectionable, my lord! It's an unmistakeable [illegible] ... [illegible] in the land."

"I shall be better able to [illegible] [illegible] that remark after a dispassionate perusal," said Dr. Tomline, coolly.

"And that they call the boiled hare, do they?" ejaculated the younger speaker, with a face expressive of the most vehement indignation.

"It must be laid before me, and at once," returned the Bishop, firmly. "The probability is I shall retain it; at any rate, it must be preached no more!"

"My lord! my lord!" said Mr. Yerbury, with a piteous and deprecatory gesture.

"A positive promise to that effect is indispensable," said the Prelate.

"Well, my lord, I submit," said the other, mournfully. "The discourse in question has done its duty. It could hardly hold together. I could have preached it blindfold. Now, its day is over."

"And our conversation," said the Bishop, with a courteous, but decisive gesture, not to be evaded or misunderstood.

Not so terminated Mr. Yerbury's regrets. They were lively, and long continued. "Bishops are awful beings," was his remark; "give 'em a wide berth while you can. 'Twas but last week that young Bumbury, finding himself at ——, went to the palace to pay his respects to his diocesan. "What may be your business, sir?" said the Bishop, sharply.—"I only called, my lord, as a matter of ceremony, and to ask after your lordship's health, in person."—"Oh! how many duties have you in your Church on a Sunday?"—"One, my lord."—"Then go home, and for the future do two." Imagine that young man's surprise and feelings at such an Inquisition interview! And imagine *mine*, when called upon to surrender my pet sermon—my unexceptionable and treasured companion for twenty years—to hear it abused, and called to my very face '*The Boiled Hare!*'" A *sobriquet* which Mr. Yerbury retained to his dying hour.

METHOD OF MAKING A NEWSPAPER POPULAR.—A few years after the commencement of the *Columbian Centinel* in Boston, Mr. Russell, its editor and publisher, finding that the profits therefrom, were not sufficient to defray his expenses, applied to Mr. Barrell, one of the most popular merchants of his time, for advice as to the course he had best pursue in the very unpleasant dilemma in which he was placed. He informed Mr. Barrell of the particulars of his situation, in his usual plain, honest manner, saying that his expenses were so much on the increase, and his profits were so small, that he thought he should be obliged to give up his paper, and seek his fortune elsewhere. Mr. Barrell immediately remarked that his case was not so desperate as he imagined it to be, and recommended him to lash some of the most popular characters of the day in the most severe terms in his columns, which course he felt sure would not only bring his paper into more notice than it then was, but would greatly add to his subscription list, and increase the patronage of advertisers. Mr. Russell replied that such a course would be repugnant to his feelings, but as he had always considered Mr. Barrell as a warm friend, and a man of superior judgment, he would take his advice into serious consideration. On the morning of the next publication of the *Centinel*, when Mr. Barrell went into State Street, he observed almost every one with eyes and mouth wide open, as if he was a monster in human shape; and he could not solve the mystery of their looks until a gentleman asked him why Mr. Russell had lashed him so unmercifully in that paper of that day? Mr. Barrell at once stepped into an insurance office—read the paper—and as he progressed in the article about himself, he waxed warmer and warmer, till at length, in high dudgeon, he found his way to the *Centinel* office, when he demanded of the editor, in round set terms, why he had treated him so infamously. Mr. Russell replied, that as Mr. Barrell appeared agitated, he had better be seated until he became cool and collected, and then he would satisfy him to his heart's content. After looking to the affairs of the office, Mr. Russell appeared before Mr. Barrell with a low bow, and offered the following explanation: "Sir, you well know that I have ever esteemed you to be my most valued friend, and in whose good judgment I have placed the most implicit confidence—for in my utmost need I applied to you for advice, which you cheerfully gave to me. At that time, it is true, that the course which you marked out for me, was repugnant to my feelings, but after mature deliberation, I was satisfied it would have the desired effect, and determined to pursue it. Then I had to select a subject, and after looking around among our townsmen, I could not find one whose unexceptionable character, exalted standing, and extensive usefulness, was equal to your own. I therefore selected you as the first object of attack. If a man cannot take a liberty with a friend, with whom can he?"

THE TRAPPERS OF THE PRAIRIES.—Trappers are of two kinds, the "hired hand" and the "free trapper;" the former hired for the hunt by the fur companies, the latter supplied with animals and traps by the company, is paid a certain price for his furs and peltries. There is also the trapper "on his own hook;" but this class is very small. He has his own animals and traps, hunts where he chooses, and sells his peltries to whom he pleases. On starting for a hunt, the trapper fits himself out with the necessary equipment, either from the Indian trading forts, or from some of the petty traders—*coureurs des bois*—who frequent the western country. This equipment consists, usually, of two or three horses or mules—one for saddle, the other for packs, and six traps, which are carried in a bag of leather, called a *trap-sack*. Ammunition, a few pounds of tobacco, dressed deer skins for mocassins, &c., are carried in a wallet of dressed buffalo skin, called a possible-sack. His "possibles" and "trap-sack" are generally carried on the saddle mule when hunting, the others being packed with the furs. The costume of the trapper is a hunting shirt of dressed buckskin, ornamented with long fringes; pantaloons of the same material, and decorated with porcupine quills and long fringes down the outside of the leg. A flexible felt hat and moccasins clothe his extremities. Over his left shoulder and under his right arm, hang his powder horn and bullet pouch, in which he carries his balls, flint and steel, and odds and ends of all kinds. Round the waist is a belt, in which is stuck a large butcher knife in a sheath of buffalo hide, made fast to the belt by a chain or guard of steel; which also supports a little buckskin case containing a whetstone. A tomahawk is also often added, and, of course, a long heavy rifle is part and parcel of his equipment. I had nearly forgotten the pipe holder, which hangs round his neck, and is generally a gage d'amour, and a triumph of squaw workmanship, in shape of a heart, garnished with beads and porcupine quills. Thus provided, and having determined the locality of his trapping ground, he starts to the mountains, sometimes alone, sometimes with three or four in company, as soon as the breaking up of the ice allows him to commence operations. Arrived on his hunting grounds, he follows the creeks and streams, keeping a sharp look-out for "sign." If he sees a prostrate cotton-wood tree, he examines it to discover if it be the work of a beaver—whether "thrown" for the purpose of food, or to dam the stream. The track of the beaver on the mud or sand under the bank is also examined; and if the "sign" be fresh, he sets his trap in the run of the animal, hiding it under water, and attaching it by a stout chain to a picket driven in the bank, or to a bush or tree. A "float-stick" is made fast to the trap by a cord a few feet long, which, if the animal carry away the trap, floats on the water and points out its position. The trap is baited with the "medicine," an oily substance obtained from a gland in the scrotum of the beaver, but distinct from the testes. A stick is dipped into this and planted over the trap; and the beaver, attracted by the smell, and wishing a close inspection, very foolishly puts his leg into the trap, and is a "gone beaver." When a lodge is discovered, the trap is set at the edge of the dam, at the point where the animal passes from deep to shoal water, and always under water. Early in the morning the hunter mounts his mule and examines the traps. The captured animals are skinned, and the tails, which are a great dainty, carefully packed into [illegible]