THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published *EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,* at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by **DAWSON KERR.**

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Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve-and a-half cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

Professional Cards.

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office opposite Post Office, Lachute. 17tf.

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
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Louis Dupuy, Official Assignee.
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853 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Oct. 5-y1.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.
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J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbott,
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
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Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.
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PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
☞ Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

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Commissioner for taking Affidavits. Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.
St. Andrews, P. O., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-tf

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
BOA'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, P. Q.
A. B., will negotiate promptly all monetary and all kinds of business transactions put in his charge.

B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrews from 4th to 15th of every month, and in Lachute, at Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always a readiness, and administered when required.

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PROPRIETORS,
Glenora Mills ..... Montreal, Que.
Goderich Mills ..... Goderich, Ont.
Seaforth Mills, ... Seaforth, Ont.
Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants, Montreal, Oct. 12, y1

THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLER,
361 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL,
E. COX, Engraver,
On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Oct. 12, y1

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
467 and 469 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
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BEATTIE & BROSTER,
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And Wholesale Grocers, 152 McGill Street, Montreal. 8y1

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Of East and West India and French Goods, 17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 8y1

JAMES BARLEY,
CARPENTER and BUILDER,
IS PREPARED to take contracts and execute all kinds of work in his line, upon reasonable terms.
Lachute, P. Q., Sept. 7, 1877.

LOUIS GOBEILLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N. B.—A working jeweller on the premises. 6y1.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1878. NO. 18.

Books, Stationery,
AND OTHER REQUISITES.

A COLLECTION will be constantly kept on hand at the WATCHMAN OFFICE of

RECITATION BOOKS,
PICTORIAL BOOKS,
MUSIC BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC,
BIBLES,
PSALM BOOKS,
HYMN BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,
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ENVELOPES,
PENS,
INKS,
PENCILS, &c. &c.

Dialogue Books,
TEMPERANCE STORIES
and other Books; and orders taken for Magazines, &c., at the WATCHMAN OFFICE LACHUTE.

The Old and the New.

"Friend after friend departs
Who hath not lost a friend?"
—*Montgomery.*

Farewell, Old Year! thou our true friend hast been,
And thou hast brought us safe through change of scene,
Through dangers, trials, until now we stand
Upon a point of time, the neck of land
That brings us face to face with all the fear
And dread reality of a New Year.

Farewell, old friend! and, as thy shadow flies,
Disperse the gloom and sadness that arise
As we contemplate all that we have lost,
All that we suffer'd, our life, tempest-toss'd.
May all our conquests, over troubles drear,
Serve as a pledge of good for the New Year!

Farewell, old comrade! that each passing day
Hast been with us, and journey'd all the way,
Through all the moments, as they onward flew
To join the cavalcade, that grea'
Until, the whole accomplish'd,
near
The newest friend we welcome, the New Year.

Farewell, the past! 'tis now beyond recall
'Tis history, the written record of us all,
Unchang'd, unchangeable, a volume grand
In face of which we all must, one day, stand;
All shall be reckon'd, made as noonday clear;
Appalling balance-sheet of every year!

Farewell! farewell! yet, much as we regret,
Thy race is run, thy star of empire set,
Complain we not, but loud, united, sing:
"The king is dead; Long live the newborn king!"
That comes to us, his spotless throne to rear
All hail, thy advent! welcome, glad New Year!

We each have lost a friend; but at our door
A visitor has knocked: has crossed the floor,
Has asked a welcome; shall we not afford
The greeting that he asks, and, with accord,
Receive the stranger, speed his proud career?
For to our good shall "all things work," this year.

JNO. F. NORRIS.

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XI.

VERONICA'S ADVENTURES.—CONTINUED.

Veronica heard the last words of this speech; she was passing quickly at the time, and looked for a moment with amaze at it all. "Could it be true that all those men and boys would really like to drink themselves drunk? and to make themselves liable to fall into just such a state as that poor half-senseless dirty wretch?" She could scarcely believe it, though the gentleman, and he looked like one, said it so earnestly; he knew much better than she did, no doubt about it, and she ought to believe it. And how was it they could like drink so much?—*she* had tasted her father's beer, and did not like it at all. It was a strange thing to believe! Full of such thoughts as these, she made her way along several streets. The wind still blew wildly, and pulled and tugged at her raiment. Down every alley and cross street it poured out upon her. It seemed so very senseless and foolish and wild in its motions, that the thought was forced upon her that the wind also must have taken what Mr Gresham had called a drop too much, and be tipsy. Laughing to herself the next moment at the fancy, she turned the corner of the street abruptly, and fell, oh horror! into the arms of something far worse than the tipsy wind—a tipsy man. He seized hold of her at once, and attempted to kiss her. His breath gave out a noxious disgusting odour; he called her "my dear," and alarmed her very much. She struggled and tried to escape, but his grasp only became the firmer. In the struggle her bonnet was crushed, pulled off her head, and thrown upon the ground, and her wrists were hurt by the pressure of his hard hands. "Let me go! let me go!" she cried out, and looked round to see if no one were near to help. A woman was coming slowly along not far off. "Help me! let me go!" she shrieked again.

The man only laughed. "Don't sh-struggle so, my dear, but give me a kiss, like a woman." In another moment, the woman whom she had seen coming was at her side; she gave the man a dexterous push, that sent him reeling to the other side the street, and picking up Veronica's bonnet, straightened it, and put it on her head. "Thank you! thank you!" gasped the girl, and looked up at her deliverer gratefully. The flickering lamp-light showed a dark tall figure of a woman—a face still young, with large dark eyes, though somewhat hollow, whose strange brightness lit up the whole countenance; an abundance of dark ringlets, and cheeks of a vivid red. Her attire was smart and fashionable—a flounced silk dress, a satin spenser, a richly-embroidered collar, and a gaily-trimmed bonnet, while her well-gloved hands were small and lady-like. Veronica gazed at first with some awe at the well dressed stranger, but immediately afterwards retreated a step from her, saying, "O, it's *you*, Letitia!"

"You needn't go away if it is Letitia," replied the other sharply; "I shan't bite you!"

"No; I know," said Veronica hurriedly; "but I can't stop; I've got to get father's beer." She paused suddenly, remembering her money. Where was it? It had been in her hand a few minutes ago, just before she had met the drunkard, who was now staggering along and swearing loudly in the distance; but it was not there now. How had she lost it? It must have dropped in the struggle. Bewildered and distressed, she exclaimed, "I've lost my money! what shall I do? I've lost my money!" How? where?" asked Letitia. Veronica explained, and the finely-dressed lady helped her to seek for the missing silver. Veronica wept and sobbed, for she was only a child, and knelt down upon the stones to see her the small coins. What should she were really gone? How get beer? How buy the the cheese for dinner, a tea and butter? where from? But it was in va after a quarter of an ho search she was obliged tantly to the conclusion go home without it, that it

"Don't cry, dear," said ing lady; "I'd giv haven't got it it thoug

; I can't hav to father, he'll w , and d to be so quick. at hor- ken man!" And sl as turn- ay, when Letitia took hold of her arm. "One moment," she said hurriedly; "tell me, how is father?" "He is very poorly yet, Letitia; but—leave go, —I must be gone." Letitia took her hand away, "You needn't be so frightened at my touch; I shan't hurt you." "No; but I must go—good-night;" and Veronica ran off.

Letitia looked after her a moment and gave a deep sigh? What was it for? or whom? For Veronica or for herself? Who can tell? A few minutes afterwards she might be seen in the next street, laughing and talking loudly with a companion dressed very much like herself, and with the gayest of smiles on her pink cheeks.

Veronica reached home breathless, with but half-wiped tears lying round her eyes. With a palpitating heart she opened the door; what was she to say to her father? As she entered he lifted his head and turned it towards her with a smile.

"So you're back, my bird? That's right. Come here and look what good fortune has come to us."

He held out his hand and opened it; in the palm were lying four half-crowns. Veronica gazed astonished. He continued, "You may well be surprised; but while you have been gone I have had a visitor, a Mr. Broadbent, who has spoken very kindly indeed, and who asked for you; he had heard of you, my child. He has lent me this money till I can pay him back; so you shall have a holiday to-morrow from that terrible black net that tries your eyes so, and I will work. I really think I could almost work to-night. Bring me the twigs and let me try."

"No father; indeed I will not. You are to rest to-night. But how glad I am! how very glad I am! For what do you think? A drunken man met me and frightened me so that I lost the eighteenpence Mrs. Barlett gave me for the work—I did, indeed!" and a little sob escaped against her will as she recalled her trouble.

"Don't fret! Come to me and let me kiss you. Never mind the money, we are rich for the present. And you must not go out again at night; no, never again at night."

"Indeed I must, though, and I must go to-night; but I shan't meet any more drunken men, I daresay. I must fetch your beer, father."

Mark hung down his head. Yes, it was true, he let her go every night to fetch his beer, for he had no one else to send. This beer was but half-a-pint, but he felt so lost without it, and had such wretched nights, that he had not the courage to give it up. It was a habit remaining from his former indulgences, and he did not know how to break it. A very poor pitiful habit, but persisted in so many years, that he could not overcome it, or fancied he could not.

"Be quick then, and go to the 'George.'" The "George" was the nearest public-house. Veronica took a small jug and one of the half-crowns, and was soon at the "George."

There was a great fire roaring in the bar chimney, and there was plenty of company, and a jingle of glasses and cups, and there was tobacco smoke curling in and out of the rooms, and merry songs and talk, and laughter and oaths; plenty of light and warmth and bustle, and the landlord and landlady were in the best of tempers accordingly. It was a gay scene, Veronica thought, while she stood waiting for her jug to be filled, and getting occasional glimpses of the interior of the drinking-room, as the door opened every now and then to admit a fresh visitor. But then for those men to sit there and drink till they were as silly, and helpless, and horrible, and tyrannizing as those two tipplers she had seen just now! Child as she was, the folly and enormity were tolerably clear to her of the drink-selling, drink-imbibing world around her; but no wonder, since she had just now so feelingly experienced it.

A young man with a cigar in his mouth was standing in the passage speaking soft words to the pretty barmaid who simpered and tossed her blue-ribboned cap behind the counter. "Now, my girl, half-a-pint for you?" asked the pretty barmaid, taking the jug without waiting for an answer—she knew Veronica and her usual evening's errand.

The young man looked superciliously down at the pale face and large blue eyes; a stray curl had escaped from under her bonnet, and lay across her cheek. He took out his cigar, holding it in the air between two fingers. "Where did you get those big eyes from, my lass?" he asked, rudely. "My! you'll be killing some fellow's heart with 'em some day!" Veroni her cheeks flushing, and turne away, a little ended, questioner Not

te, counter. please!" was on her face. the kiss." He saw rtunity teazed her, and it pleased teazes her. He had been drinking smoking till he was ready for a "lark," to use his own expression.

"Don't be so soft," said the barmaid, not overpleased to find anybody sharing his notice with herself.

"You be hanged!" was his polite reply.

"Thank you," said the barmaid, tossing her head.

Veronica was much troubled. How was she ever to get the beer? She gave a sudden dart for it, hoping to reach it before he could see, and get away; but he was too quick for her, and caught hold of her hand just as she had seized the jug, and with the shock the beer was spilt, partly into her bosom, and partly on the ground—while the young man burst into a loud horse-laugh. Veronica looked at the empty jug with dismay—the colour mounted to her cheeks. Then, in a sudden spirt of passion, she lifted her small hand, and seized hold firmly of one of her tormenter's cigar-scented curly whiskers, and gave it a tug that must have brought blood. He roared out with the pain, and the noise brought the landlord from the bar to see what was the matter.

"A little vixen her!" exclaimed the barmaid.

"A confounded scratching monkey!" shrieked the young man, getting out his handkerchief to wipe the cheek.

"What's the game now?" asked the landlord.

Veronica attempted to explain; but her voice was drowned in the swearing and objurgations of the young man, and the shriller notes of the barmaid.

"What! scratch a young gentleman's face, you hussy!" asked the landlord, looking severely at the poor girl.

"He spilt my beer; he wouldn't let me have it," responded Veronica, almost crying.

"Nonsense. Tell none of your lies here. Be off with you! Cut!—be quick!"

"But I want my beer; he ought to give me my beer."

"Be off, I say. You and your jug, be off."

But the landlady now appeared. She had been listening to the whole in the adjacent room. "Don't be a fool, Jones," was her lofty speech, as she swept past him with her portly form; "the girl comes here reg'lar; I know who she is. Give her the 'alf-pint, Mary," and she herself put the empty jug into Mary's hands. Rather sulkily Mary refilled it, and Veronica, taking it, and thanking Mrs. Jones, withdrew, only too glad to get away. "You'd soon lose all your customers if it wasn't for me," said Mrs. Jones to her husband, with a scornful glance, and then retreated to her private room again, majestically. Twice in one night Veronica had been alarmed and annoyed by drunken men. She had came off without bodily injury—happier therein than so many thousands of her fellow-creatures who daily and nightly suffer from the blows and tortures inflicted by husbands, and fathers, and mothers, when full of maddening intoxicating liquor, by whatever name called. But she had been aggrieved and insulted; her modesty had been offended, and an injury had been done to her soul. The public-house is not a school of virtue for young girls any more than for grown-up people; like the fabulous upas-tree, it blasts whom it shades, and the fruit it produced is wholesome food for neither man or beast. But our statesmen and rulers, however, are fond of this public-house upas; they do not cut down the deadly tree, root and branch, but regulate its planting, and sell its baneful shadow at so much the square-yard—satisfied to get enormous revenue from the mildew and destruction of the people. Revenue they must have for expensive wars, and costly vice-producing armaments in time of peace, and if not from the food, they will get it from the poison of the nation, and they shut their eyes very willingly to the fact that two-thirds of the poverty, and misery, and crime of the country may be traced to this one cause, the free diffusion and enticement of intoxicating drink. Or is it unwillingly that they shut their eyes?

With, we fear, rather revengeful feelings towards drinking mankind, and with also a dim sense of humiliation and sorrow at her own want of temper, Veronica returned to her father.

She did not tell him of this last trouble, for she did not like to distress him, but at night tears were on her pillow, and her sleep was restless. A miserable dream visited her in the early ning; the ed shadow of the ex dream of a grey face and

plied she, was only a bad he went to sleep

bad dreams were ealities!

ontinued.)

ffer Supply.

on Farmer recently publish- the following statement as to the imports of butter into England:

"It is impossible to calculate the production of butter in England, as there are no data on which a reliable estimate can be formed. Our import, we know is enourmous. In 1872 we received 1,277,729 cwt., of the value of £6,857,396, and last year 1,620,674 cwt., of the total value of £9,053,157. France gives us the largest supply, next in importance is Holland, then Denmark, next Germany, then Belgium, then British North America and the United States. The finest foreign butters are those we obtain from the Continent. Some of these are of excellent quality, almost if not equal to our own best, which they supplement in rotation throughout the year. For instance, Kiel butter is the best early sort that reaches us from abroad, and from February to April competes with our Dorset—the finest homemade butter sold during the same period. From April to October Normandy and Friesland are in good season, when our Aylesbury is at its prime. After October, Friesland acquires a peculiar fishy taste, and is not so saleable. The best foreign butter from October to February is that known as Ostend. This comes from the interior of Europe, hundreds of miles away from Ostend, and is not a Belgian product at at all, as might be supposed. It is made in Germany, but it is forwarded to England via Ostend—hence its name. It does not arrive here in good condition during the hot summer months as the distance it has to travel overland to the port of exportation is so great. At such times it cannot compete with butter made nearer our shores, such as that from Normandy, which is brought to our markets two or three times a week in a perfectly fresh state. Ostend, however, reaches us in excellent order in winter, and is sold by retail dealers as "best."

"It is of importance to the public that persons should be able to obtain good butter cheaply by whatever distinctive name it may be known. And as we depend so largely on foreign butter, it is somewhat disappointing to our urban population to find that at a time of home scarcity, there is also a diminution of produce in the countries on which we mainly depend to make up any deficiency in our own markets, and so keep prices down at a reasonable level to the consumer. Oleo-margarine is beginning to come into use. It is now used instead of butter at several Parisian hospitals and restaurants, but it must take a long time before it will ever appreciably affect the price of butter even in the Paris market. There is, however, nothing to object to either on sanitary considerations or any other, in the manufacture, sale, or consumption of artificial butters, so long as they are sold under names that shall sufficiently distinguish their character to the purchaser. Butter fat, although possessing a finer flavor than has hitherto been produced by artificial means, is no more wholesome than many other fats, and it is only to be regretted that many carbonaceous substances cannot be made as palatable as butter, so as to be adopted by the people in lieu of the more expensive article in seasons when the latter is with difficulty to be obtained at a price that represents its real food value.—*Country Gentleman.*

OSMAN AND THE FORTUNE TELLER.—The London *Times'* correspondent, writing from Plevna, about the middle of November, tells of an ancient sibyl residing in the beleaguered town who was doing an immense business as a fortune teller. She was a Jewess, named Sarah, and her house was generally thronged by people of all classes desiring to peep into futurity, through the medium of her peculiar faculty. She derived a wide celebrity and immense profits from the fact that several instances namely, in predicting the death of officers in one or two cases, and promotion in one or two others, were verified by the event. Even Osman Pasha himself, we are told, was not averse to put the old dame's powers to the test, and it is stated in the correspondent's letter that she predicted for him a brilliant future "provided he was not made prisoner before the 12th of December." It is not a little striking that the possible fate of the brave commander which had fixed itself before the mental vision of the seeress was realized in a disastrous manner but two days before the time predicted. As to the real extent of the power claimed by the prophetess, as illustrated in this case; each one will judge of according to his particular belief, but it would be interesting to know, if the gallant Osman had really sought the counsel of old Sarah, how far her prestige determined his course in seeking a desperate venture before the ted him, an escape from a which was all but imprisonment, and a possible achievement, which would cover his name with glory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Italian Government has been getting into trouble with the Porte for infraction of the neutrality regulations.

It is understood that the Queen will open Parliament at its next session which is set down for the 17th of next month.

A body of Cuban insurgents were badly defeated on the 15th instant by a Spanish column.

The London *World* names the Duke of Manchester as the successor to the Governor-General of Canada.

Violets in full bloom were gathered in a Winnipeg, Man., garden on Nov. 24th.

Wild deer are reported plentiful between Hagarsville and Cayuga, Ont.,

Typhoid fever is very prevalent at Essex Centre, Ont.

The Temperance people in Toronto are taking steps to erect coffee houses, &c., in that city.

Talmage sits down hard on the reform club orators who delight in telling how wicked they used to be. He says this discourages other Christian people who never got drunk or stole anything.

The by-law granting the $300,000 to the Toronto & Ottawa Railway was defeated at Toronto on the 20th, by a large majority, which has caused the withdrawal of the $200,000 bonus by-law in Ottawa.

The Montenegrins who crossed the Turkish frontier have been driven back again into their own territory. The Turks are hastening back to the relief of Scutari and Antivari.

The Winnipeg, Man., *Standard* notes the receipt of a small sample of wheat grown on the Little Saskatchwan. Wheat experts declare it to be as full and fine a berry as they ever saw.

The Hamilton *Times* has an editorial to the effect that the Hon. T. W. Anglin, will decline the nomination for the Speaker's chair at the next meeting of Parliament.

In order to prevent flirtations at the Berlin, Ont., Model School, it has become necessary, says the *Telegraph*, to avoid employing pretty females in the institution.

By instructions of an American lady, Miss Thompson, who has been resident in Edinburgh for some time back, Marshall & Sons, jewellers, have manufactured a set of horse shoes of solid gold, at a cost of about £200. They answer admirably.

The New York *Sun* says millions have been lost during the past six months on the sales of imported sugars and the present stock if sold at to-day's prices entail the loss of millions more. The course of the market has been a mystery.

President Hayes has been visiting New York, were his reception was very cordial. As he is a Methodist he attended St. Paul's Methodist Church on Sunday morning, the celebrated Dr. Tiffany preaching. The *Herald* says he had the satisfaction of not hearing a political sermon. In the evening he attended Dr. Hall's Presbyterian Church.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AT FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

All classes, irrespective of age and sex, whether in poverty or wealth, have secured in Chester's Cure a panacea against all forms of disease that are so prejudicial to the breating organs. The manner of application and the cure itself are so simple, that a child may take it without fear. When you purchase a box, procure also a funnel, place the herbs on an ordinary plate, apply a match, and holding your face over the funnel, inhale the smoke. After a few times you will find that your complaint is quietly but surely disappearing. The proprietor's letter carrier is laden with testimonials, that come not only from the homes in our fair Dominion, but are dated thousands of miles away in the rocky slopes of British Columbia, the marshes of Florida, and even from the British Isles. The cure cannot be too widely known; like the benign influence of the gospel, it should and will be wafed into the recesses of the forest, and borne into cities on the tongues of emancipated thousands. Tell it to your friends! Talk of it to your neighbors! Proclaim it when you go abroad; it is a discovery that will yet be noticed and sought by the entire world.

Amongst hundreds of certificates, we take the following at random:—

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure (a cure indeed it has been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years.) Last Winter and Spring, I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with Bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine, and found it always afford me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health.

JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

CALLICOON, DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have not been able to write for some time, owing to business that has occupied my attention. I have used the remedy you have sent me, with great success. In several recent cases that have come under my notice, and in a neighboring county, I used it, and in three weeks from the time, the party was cured. I saw him a few days ago, and he says there has been no return of the trouble since, now over two months.

Another case, one of some interest, was a young man who had been a keeper in Sing-Sing State Prison. When I saw him, he was suffering from a catarrhal form of Bronchitis. He had doctored much and became disgusted, but while visiting a friend here, I saw him, and induced him to try the remedy. The first dose relieved him so much that he said, "Doctor, you have touched the spot," and from that day he recovered his former health, and can now do hard work, such as chopping timber, ploughing, &c.

These few cases I mention as they were given up by neighboring physicians as incurable. In mild forms of catarrhal and bronchial troubles, it acts like a charm—at least to my satisfaction.

Enclosed please find $2.20 for two packages of the Remedy. I am paying special attention to these classes of diseases. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, etc.,
S. A. KEMP, M. D.

Chester's CURE

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I come among the many to repeat what, no doubt, you have frequently heard. That is, the curing properties of your Bronchitis Cure. I have a young sister that has had the above complaint since she was nine years old, being now seventeen. My father has had the best doctors in the city of Hamilton, Ont., attending her, and could get nothing to do her any good. I have also sent her different preparations from Chicago while residing there, but they failed with the rest. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."

Thinking, dear sir, that you deserve the thanks of the suffering, I took this mode of expressing mine, as I never felt happier than when I read the above lines from one who has suffered so long.

With respect,
I remain, yours, truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,
26 Notre Dame Street.

LAKESIDE, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & CO.:—

GENTLEMEN,—You will find enclosed $1.10 for one box of Chester's Cure for Asthma. It is a sovereign remedy for Asthma. I have recommended it to acquaintances who have the disease. Yours truly,

GEO. DALRYMPLE.

KINGSTON, N. B., June 13th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the two that I received. I think another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for another box.

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHERLS, Jan 29th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), it was induced to try your Cure received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy. Yours, truly,

W. Q. MORCOM.

KINGSTON, KNT Co., N. B.

R. CHESTER,

Please forward me an another box of your Cure for which I enclose you $1.10. I have used all the box I got from you, and feel myself quite a new man. I would strongly recommend all afflicted with the safe disease (Asthma and Bronchitis) to try your ever valuable Cure. Yours, &c.,

J. W. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

R. W. E. CHESTER

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return of mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it. If you don't send me one. I wrote before for it.

Yours, &c,
ED MOON,
474 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 31st, 1876.

SIR:—

In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., its use will tend so soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so afflicted.

A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 8th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 369 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I have used another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after its use I was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, and gaining strength. To-day I am quite as well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and presume you have received orders from all parts of this State. Dr. Ten Eyck was more generally known.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. SAWYER,
Supt. Ninth Life-saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.,
Lachute.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1878.

LATEST NEWS.

The Hon. Mr. VAIL and Mr. JONES, of Halifax, have resigned their seats.

The peace party is said to be gaining ground in Constantinople and the Porte, it is said, will apply for an armatice.

A St. Petersburg despatch asserts that the Russian terms for peace will be easier than is generally believed or anticipated. According to a Vienna telegram the Russian commanders have been instructed to receive any overtures for peace from the Turks.

Sir HENRY ELLIOTT, late British Ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed ambassador to Vienna.

Cardinal MANNING has been appointed by the POPE to negotiate for the removal of the difficulties in the way of the re-establishment of the Scottish Hierarchy.

The railroads in the Maratime Provinces were blocked by a heavy snowstorm on the 31st December, the Intercolonial train from Quebec having been detained all night near Folly Lake.

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

When ATTILA, who has been fitly styled "the scourge," borne upon the wings of victory, was desolating the fertile fields of Europe and earning for himself the appellation that has ever since been accorded to him, he paused not until he had reached the walls of the Eternal City against which he encamped, and which he would doubtless have destroyed had not the Sovereign PONTIFF himself come to the rescue, accompanied, as tradition says, by the Apostles PAUL and PETER. Their joint mediation induced the barbaric conqueror to stay his hand; in this manner the day of Rome's destiny was postponed, and for the time being she continued, as before, the Mistress of the world, terms of peace having been agreed to outside her walls. Since that time, however, many conquerors have insisted upon the acceptance of their terms of peace at no place other than the capital of the nation which they had vanquished, as if to add further humiliation to the cup of woe that they had filled, as it were, up to the brim. To give two instances: It was only in Paris that the Allied Armies dictated the terms upon which the peace of Europe was secured, after having been so long broken by the ambitions enterprises of the FIRST NAPOLEON, and it was only after having marched in triumph through the streets of the same city that the imperious and IMPERIAL WILLIAM was willing to withdraw his men from the France that he had laid prostrate at his feet. Lately Europe has been the spectator of a terrible conflict, as has been described by some, between European Christianity and European barbarism; as represented on the one hand by Russia and upon the other by Turkey. Between their modes of warfare there has been little to choose, of both rapine and outrage have been the companions, whose horror has been so intense as to make one wonder whether, indeed, the age in which we live is really so advanced as what we claim it to be. We were most of us, and naturally, predisposed against the Turks, whose administration of the Herzegovinian and other Christian provinces had been by no means such as to commend it, while it had been supposed that Russia was really endeavouring to reform her own system, and make herself worthy of the Brotherhood of nations to which she belonged, by reason of her extent and resources. We have closely watched the conflict and, as between the two, most of us must have been struck, if by nothing else, by the valour of the Turks who, fighting against terrible odds, long maintained their ground and in many instances performed prodigies of valour worthy of the heroic times. Position after position of strength and advantage has been wrenched from them, until at length Plevna has been reduced—that comparatively unfortified spot that the genius and energy of OSMAN PASHA had made a tower of strength. His last stand, however, was a grand one, while his capitulation ranks, so far as he and his gallant troops were concerned, with the most famous victories of which we read. Following the example set by his uncle, the Emperor WILLIAM, the CZAR, who has been all along so despondent and indeed, so despairing, now cries "on to Constantinople!" where, according to report, he has announced his intention of almost at once proceeding. Will Europe allow him to go there is the question. An enquiry similar to this was raised when WILLIAM of Germany took steps to lay siege to Paris; but there was no one to interfere, or, perhaps, as in the case of Rome, the imperial city might have been spared. However, the Germans, upon the whole, were moderate in their exactions, and having gratified their pride by contemplating what the fortunes of war had made their property, returned homewards, leaving the French nation to regulate its own matters and recover itself as best it might. But it must not be forgotten that, as a strategic position, the possession of Paris would have been of comparatively little consequence to Germany, while the occupancy of Constantinople would mean a great deal to Russia. Its possession has been the dream of the Romanoff dynasty, and for years endeavours, diplomatic and otherwise, have been put forth with that ultimate object. If then the CZAR is permitted to enter the old capital of the Eastern Empire it seems scarcely likely that he will consent to relinquish it, as it would make him arbiter of the destinies of Eastern Europe, give him, what united Europe has refused, an outlet from the Black Sea, and enable him seriously to interfere with European trade and other relations in Asia. The CZAR by conquering Turkey has completely succeeded in the object for which he pretended to have commenced the war, and now as to future dispositions it is for the Powers of Europe to have their say and to back up their opinions upon the subject, if need be, by an appeal to arms. In this event, Russia, having only just came out of an ordeal which cannot but have been a severe one, will scarcely be disposed to obstinacy, unless there be some kind of an understanding between BISMARCK and GORTSCHAKOFF, with a view to joint action on the part of Russia and Germany, who, if successful, would have the whole continent at their mercy. England will surely have something to say in regard to this,—she who has expended so much blood and treasure in the maintenance of the balance of power. France will scarcely like Germany to again dominate over her; while Austria, discreditable as has been the part which she has latterly played, must assuredly see that such a combination as that hinted at must eventually result in nothing less than an end to her own integrity and her ultimate absorption into the German Empire. Italy [illegible] but have something to say, [illegible] having swallowed up Turkey and the Christian provinces, and Germany, having taken hold of Austria, her turn come next. In this way the Star of Empire would be apt to wend its way Westward, Europe all the time presenting a scene of conflagration that had been unequalled in the past. If it is not even now too late the present is the opportunity for intervention and a general and authoritative definition of what are to be the future landmarks of Europe.

THE most recent cable rumors are conflicting, but everything points to the fact that the great powers of Europe are making preparations to meet events of the most serious consequences. It is probable that the attitude of Russia, in the flush of her recent successes, has caused alarm in Europe and led to the belief that she does not intend to redeem her solemn pledges. She is assured of the negative, perhaps the active, support of Germany, and fortified by that has put on an aggressive and defiant bearing towards the rest of Europe, and in her insolent temper feels like trampling under her feet the Treaty of Paris and dictating what terms she may please. But Austria, it is said, has suddenly awakened to the gravity of the situation, and made known her determination to have the Treaty of Paris respected. It is probable, too, that Her Majesty's Government will insist upon some show of respect for the Treaty, and that these two powers will not allow the Russe to march rough shod over the Turk. If this be so, it may account for the early meeting of Parliament, and for those active preparations which are said to be going on in the dockyards and arsenals.

The PORTE having asked the mediation of the QUEEN'S Government, which was accepted, the following is stated to be the text of England's note to Russia: "Her Majesty's Government begs to "inform the EMPEROR that the PORTE "is ready to open peace negotiations. "The EMPEROR'S wisdom and repeatedly expressed love of peace justify Her "Majesty's Government in hoping that "he will lend a favorable ear to the "SULTAN'S request." Russia, it is said, has replied to England's note that if the Turks desire armistice, they must apply direct to the Russian Commander-in-chief.

The following are said to be the conditions on which Russia will make peace have been communicated indirectly to Constantinople, and are as follows:—Full independence of Roumania and Servia. Autonomy of Bulgaria under a foreign prince. Free passage of the Dardanelles. Cession of Armenia to Russia, including Erzeroum and Batoum. Delivery of the Turkish fleet as a war indemnity.

POSTAL ACCOMMODATION.

It was but natural to have expected that when trains of any kind commenced to run upon the Quebec, Montreal and Occidental Railway, the towns and villages through which it passed would have had their mail service performed by it. Granted that the accommodation trains, which have for some months been running, are comparatively slow, we have no hesitation in saying that they would have delivered mails far more quickly than the stage system now in vogue. We notice that this subject is being ventilated in some of the Montreal papers, and considering how interested we are in the subject, it is scarcely seemly that we should be altogether silent. The inconveniences arising out of the present order of things, are so patent, that it is needless to describe them, except to say, in one word, that so far as mails are concerned, we might just as well be twelve or fifteen hundred miles away, as be distant from the commercial capital of the Dominion only some forty-two miles. It is not just to Lachute and the other points in this section to be placed in this position. The POSTMASTER GENERAL cannot say that we have not been patient, since had he chosen to do so, he might long ago have arranged with Mr. MACDONALD for a mail service, existing contracts having been entered into subject to change in this direction. There then could be no hardship to the carriers; while as to the excuse that might be offered that Mr. MACDONALD may only run the trains temporarily, a temporary arrangement might be made with him which those who may hereafter run the road would scarcely be supposed to think disadvantageous to be continued in the future. Now that the trains are running through to Ottawa, doubtless the people of both cities will have something to say on the subject, though their grievances can be no way equal in extent to those of the inhabitants of this district. The POSTMASTER GENERAL has himself been over the road; he cannot object either to it, its rolling stock, or the general facilities it offers. We therefore trust that he will at once see that what are only our just demands shall receive attention.

CANADA AGRIC[illegible]AL INSU[illegible]ANCE

[illegible] ...ow
[illegible] ...e present
union, i[illegible] ...nsent to this
these [illegible] ...es from a united legislature, the object may be completed.

The Queen's Visit to the Premier.

VICTORIA THE GUEST OF LORD BEACONSFIELD—WYCOMBE'S ARCH OF CHAIRS.

[From the London Telegraph.

Forty-five years ago, in the old posting days, a quiet travelling carriage, occupied by a widowed lady and a girl of 13, stopped on its way to Stowe at the old Red Lion, in the main street of the ancient borough of High Wycombe. The few loiterers round the doors of the busy inn gazed curiously at the daughter of the Duchess of Kent, for already it was known that the child might one day occupy the English throne. Last Saturday some of those same loiterers might have gazed on the face of a forty years' Queen, for on that day, for the third time only during her reign, she paid a visit to her Premier.

By Saturday, Dec. 15, at midday all was ready. The little station had been decorated, the waiting room had been transformed from a comfortless antechamber into a very bower of flowers and evergreens, while outside were gathered the Royal Bucks Militia and the Wycombe and Great Marlow Volunteers, the two forces forming a guard of honor.

About a quarter to one it was announced that the Queen had left Windsor, and almost at the same time Lord Beaconsfield, accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry, arrived. His Lordship, who seemed in admirable health, sat for a few moments in the waiting room, and then, as the train was signalled, came on the platform, and after exchanging a few words with the Mayor, stood with bared head waiting the coming of the Queen. A few seconds of expectation, and the magnificent royal train of the Great Western Railway arrived. A few seconds more, and bowing pleasantly right and left, and smilingly acknowledging the cheers that burst out on all hands, the Queen stepped out, and gave her hand to the Prime Minister, who, bowing low, acknowledged in a few words the honor. Then the Mayor was presented, and he in his turn presented an address.

Lord Beaconsfield handed the address to the Queen, and said, in reply: "I am instructed by her Majesty to thank you for your address, and her Majesty desires me to express to you her satisfaction in finding herself, after a long interval of years, once again in her ancient borough of Wycome." Miss Emily Phillips, the daughter of the Mayor, then advanced and presented her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice with magnificent bouquets. An open carriage, with four horses, was in waiting, and her Majesty's appearance outside was the signal for a fresh burst of cheering, accompanied by the voices of the school children singing the national antham.

Opposite the ancient Town Hall was erected the chief pride of the place, an arch decorated with all sorts of chairs, which are the chief manufacture of the town. At the bottom were common Windsor and cane-seated chairs, rising with the ascent of the arch through drawing-room, lounge, library, reading, rocking, and other seats, and two magnificent carved beech antiques, covered with red velvet, and bearing on the back the gilded crest of the borough, a swan with collar. This arch attracted great admiration, and the Queen, as she returned from Hughenden, had the carriage stopped to enable her carefully to examine the elements of which it was composed.

The Queen's carriage, preceded by that of Lord Beaconsfield, rolled swiftly toward Hughenden Manor. There her Majesty remained about two hours, visiting the principle rooms and planting a tree on the lawn, the proceedings, of course, being strictly private.

Prince Albert and the Crimean War.

The views of Prince Albert just before the opening of the war are given in memorandum dated 8th of March, 1854, and they read remarkably smoothly for any time during the past quarter of a century. Says the Prince:—

"MARCH 8, 1854.—The attitude of Austria and Prussia in regard to the Eastern question is naturally of the utmost importance in its bearing upon the course of the events to which this question is certain to give rise. That stage of the question is passed in which a peaceful solution was still conceivable. The Emperor has himself cut off the possibility of drawing back, and is bent upon war. This being so, every proposal for further negotations can only be regarded by the maritime powers as having for their object to deprive them of the very special advantage which they will enjoy from the outbreak of hostilities before the ice begins to break up. Such negotations will therefore be desired by Russia, while they will not be tolerated by the Allied Powers, being as they are, adverse to their interests. The main point is to bring the war that is now inevitable to a close with all possible despatch. This can only be done if the European Powers stick firmly together. Their doing so will give at the same time the surest guarantee that the question for which the war is undertaken shall not degenerate into others which are fundamentally alien to it. Whether the Turkish Empire as such will be able to maintain its existence or not is not the question; and it would be useless to seek to determine this problem by anticipation. But it is quite certain, that if Europe [illegible] tains a united front against Russia, the[illegible]on must be in accordance with [illegible]terests, because it makes the [illegible] the schemes of Russia impos[illegible] hand it is said. 'A war foolish, for she cannot be [illegible] sense in which Napoleon it might be; but it is not [illegible]ible as people there and in [illegible]is. For the vital force of a [illegible]st in an unshattered army [illegible]mance of a wide expanse of [illegible]n the stability and abundance [illegible] resources, and in its political [illegible] and commanding position. [illegible]s of Russia, be brought [illegible] Belgians, the reproache[illegible] England [illegible] so many quarters [illegible]rowness [illegible]rt and shortsighted. [illegible]it ough[illegible]ave been foreseen [illegible] Greeks wo[illegible]rise, that the Turkish [illegible]acy cannot be upheld, and that the Osmanlis would rather come to terms with Russia than be forced to admit Christians to an equal footing with the Turks—that she should therefore have rather looked calmly on at the overthrow of the Turkish Empire by Russia, with the view of thereupon taking so energetic a part in the European solution of the hereditary question, that this overthrow could not have resulted to the advantage of Russia, I have merely to reply that we did forsee all this very distinctly, but that a popular Government cannot carry on a policy which has apparent contradictions within itself that are only to be reconciled by time, and one portion of which is to receive its complement from the other at a distant stage. The overthrow of Turkey by Russia no English statesman could view with equanimity; public opinion would have flung him to the winds like chaff, and no reliance could be placed on such far-seeing, long calculated, two sided policy, with change of Ministry and Parliamentary majorities at home, and more especially with combinations on the continent, in which no confidence could be placed. We must live from day to day, but while we cleave as we best can to the self-consistant and impregnable principle of justice, I feel confident that whatever phases may present themselves we shall not upon the whole fail to deal with them wisely. Russia has done Turkey wrong, we must therefore procure redress for her. King Otho and the Greeks have done Turkey wrong, we must therefore oppose him. France is minded to do battle for the right, we are therefore allies with France in war by sea and land; Prussia and Austria have acknowledged the right, on paper at least, and therefore we sit in conference together. The divisions ought to be placed in accordance with a comprehensive view of the exigencies of the country at home and abroad, and with reference to the duties which they may be called upon to perform. Camps of evolution, in which the troops should be concentrated and drilled together during a portion of the year, should at the same time be formed."

The following extract from a letter bearing date Oct. 23, 1854, reads curiously, and perhaps instructively at the present moment. Prince Albert writes:

"The feeling of soreness here and in France against Prussia is upon the increase, people regarding her as the only friend of Russia, and the only reason why a united Europe is unable to put a speedy stop to the war. Much blood, and of the best in England, has flowed, and men are in no wise different from beasts in this—if they have seen blood they are no longer the same and are not to be controlled. Sinope swept us out of the career of diplomatic negotations all at once into that of military demonstrations, and so into war. The Alma and Sebastopole have obliterated the Eastern question, and the cry is now for the annihilation of Russia. Already the talk in Paris is of the restitution of Poland, and this finds an echo miles around; and in Boulogne the army, as I now hear, was in hopes to have to fight next year with Prussia. The danger of a general European war may probably be averted if Austria joins our alliance frankly and fairly. Meanwhile, to prevent this seems to be the main object of the present Prussian policy."

Violets gathered in Central Park, New York, the other day, indicate a return of spring, rather than the approach of winter, now so near at hand.

READ THIS TWICE!

THE CHEAP SALE IS STILL GOING ON,

AND

THE PLACE TO GET CHEAP

DRY GOODS,

IS AT

BENN'S.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.

See the clothing and cloth!
See the assortment of caps!!
See the immense stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

We keep warranted mens', womens' and childrens' boots.

Go and see the quality.
Go and see the prices.
Also the groceries and hardware.

AT

ALFRED BENN & CO.,
MONTREAL HOUSE.

Dec. 7, 1877.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO GET

WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED
Noiseless Spring Bed and Moth Proof

MATTRESS.

The Cheapest and Best Sleeping Apparatus of the Age.

WHITESIDE, JORDON & CO.,
66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

1tf

TAYLOR & CO.,

Have Removed to Opposite Allen's Hotel.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of FLOUR in barrels and bags, also CORN-MEAL, OAT-MEAL, FEED, PORK, HAMS, BACON, SALT-BEEF and FISH.

GROCERIES!

Of all descriptions. Tea, Sugar, Cheese, Spices, Coarse and Fine Salt, and every requisite for the family.

SMITH'S COALS AND IRON.

Besides Mr. Taylor's long experience in this business, he has now the advantage from his residence in Montreal of watching the market daily, and being prepared to purchase at the lowest possible prices which cash can procure. Sales are made strictly for cash or merchants produce; and cash will be paid for good butter and pork in its proper season. Remember the spot, in the WEST END, opposite Allen's Hotel, Lachute.

, 1877. TAYLOR & CO.

D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.,

General Merchant,

Grenville, P. Q.

INVITES attention to his new stock of FALL and WINTER dry goods, which is very complete in every department, also choice

Teas and General Groceries, and Provisions, Boots and Shoes Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Lamps and Coal-Oil, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Wall-Paper and Window-Shades, Etc., Etc.

These goods are offered at prices suited to the times for cash or farm produce, for which the highest price will be paid.

Sept. 7, 1877. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

NEW PRICES!

AT

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

GOOD wide Wincies 6c. to 8c.; Black Lusters 10c.; Real Good White Cotton 7½c.; Grey Sheetings, 7c.; Scarlet-Flannels, all wool, 22c.; Fancy Flannels in great variety very low.

DRESS GOODS.

IN GREAT variety at 15c. and upwards. Fine Fall and Winter selections, specially purchased. The ladies are delighted with our all Wool Merinos of every shade at such low prices.

MOURNING GOODS of all kinds at Panic Prices.

Ladies Cloakings, Ulsters, Etc., ready made in latest styles.

TWEEDS!

SPECIALLY purchased. A good, Winter Tweed for 55c. and upwards. Heavy Double Width Over-coatings at $1.00, upwards.

READY MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

The largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES ever offered in the country, at unheard of low prices. *Just think*, Ladies fine prunella at 50c. per pair. Men's coarse and fine boots at similarly low prices.

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds at lowest prices. Teas a speciality. Choice New Season Japans at 30c. to 50c.

HARDWARE,

In full stock, bought from the best houses and at lowest prices.

CUTLERY, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC

W. C. STEWART.

N. B. Fine large selection of FURS to arrive soon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

WATCHMAN OFFICE.—Shawl found.
CHARLES VARY.—Cedar.
W. HOY.—Public Notice.
Q. M. O. & O. R. R.—Time Table.
P. GARNEAU.—Notice.
KELLER & FORAN.—Advocates, Montreal.
HUGH BRODIE.—Notary Public, Montreal.
LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH.—Official Assignees, Montreal.
EUCLIDE ROY.—Advocate, Montreal.

LOCAL.

NEW YEARS DAY passed off very pleasantly at Lachute.

SKATING has been excellent on the river for some weeks past.

THE LARGE AUCTION SALE of fine furniture by Taylor & Co., last Friday, was a success.

THE DOMINION Government is to meet on the 7th of February. The session will likely be a lively one.

QUITE A NUMBER of familiar faces from a distance have been seen at Lachute during the holiday season and welcomed by their friends.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY CONCERT was given by Victoria Division Sons of Temperance in Victoria Hall last week.

THE SCHOOLS of No 1 District Lachute will reopen on Monday the 7th inst. The school-rooms should be heated and in good order for teachers and scholars.

SPARROWS.—We are pleased to see quite a flock of spartows in our village. It reminds one of the old country. The season is most favorable for them and if they get safely through this winter we may expect a large increase of them next year. Some of our citizens are preparing houses for them where they may be welcomed to during the severe weather which is expected.

WATCH NIGHT services were held in the Methodist Church in this village on New Year's Eve. They were largely attended and interesting. This is an old Methodistic institution and we notice is being largely copied by other denominations through the country.

The Annual New Year's gathering of the children and friends of the Methodist Sunday Schools Lachute took place on New Year's morning. The body of the Church was well filled with the children and their friends. The singing, recitations, and dialogues by the children were good and the whole affair passed off very pleasant. The amount of money presented by the children of the Sunday Schools to the Misson Fund was over $40. A beautiful copy of "Moody, His Work and Workers," was presented by the Rev. D. Winter, pastor of the Methodist Church, to Miss Maggie M. Grant, for regular attendence, she not having missed one Sunday in five years. A copy of the sacred Scriptures was prsented by Mr. D. Kerr of THE WATCHMAN, to James Ireland of the Olivet Methodist Sunday School for his success in bringing scholars to the school.

The week of prayer is to be observed in the Methodist Church next week. Service to commence each evening at 7.30 o'clock.—COM.

Educational.

PRESENTATIONS TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—We have been pleased to record in our columns lately an account of a few presentations to Teachers from their Scholars during the holiday season, but in looking over our exchanges from the cities and country towns in Ontario, we notice a large number of paragraphs shewing that presentations to teachers there are very numerous. It is not so much for the value of the gift, but as a token of good will and appreciation of the teacher's services in the school that render these little donations so valuable. The school teacher's work is more arduous and a greater drain upon the physical and mental energies than most people are led to suppose. This, with the difficulty of satisfying the various ideas of a large constituency, makes the holiday presentations a very pleasant episode in the school.

PERSONAL.—MR. Neil Robertson, late of Hawkesbury High School, has been appointed Science Master in the Galt Collegiate Institute.

COUNTY AID TO SCHOOLS.—The County Council of Victoria at a recent session voted the sum of $100 to meet in part the expenses of the Lindsay Model School during the last session. The Council has been asked by the School Board to expend $400 on the school, and it seems to be not improbable that the request will be acceded to.

31 FAILED.—Out of 64 candidates for entrance into the Perth High Schooll at the last examination 31 were unsuccessful, many of them having failed on the paper on the "Fourth Book and Spelling." This is really a paper on English Literature, and teachers will do well to note the fact that no mere perfunctory training will suffice to get their pupils through. In order to take others successfully over even this narrow ground they must read widely themselves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to THE WATCHMAN. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessary for publication.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29th, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Since Ottawa has become connected with Lachute by means of the new Railroad, I have thought your readers might be interested with short descriptions of our City; and will in this letter confine myself chiefly to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Center Town of 1877, was a forest, or nearly so, in 1850; *then* the buildings were small, poor and scattered; *now* they are large—in many cases splendid—rich in their ornamentation and conveniences, and closely packed—often in fine rows; *then* Lower Town was but a motley collection of wretched wooded structures, inhabited by *habitants* as shabby as their dwellings; *now* the locality has lost its old distinguishing characteristics, and the forbidding shantry of the lumberer is replaced by comfortable brick and stone dwellings, indicating an immense stride in respectability and progress. *Then* Upper Town was the chief abode of the few wealthy families who had made their fortunes by lumbering, or through other contracts, but the dwellings, though comparatively fine, were far below the houses of the wealthy Canadian of the West. *Now*, Upper Town is crowded with handsome residences, built on fine streets, planted with fine trees, and bearing all the appearances of an aristocratic locality. Ottawa is particularly rich in exceptionally handsome public, and, if I may use the expression, *quasi* public buildings. Among these, irrespective of the Government buildings, are the City Hall; Normal School; Collegiate Institute; Post Office, all beautiful and costly stone structures, the East, West, and Central Schools, the Water Works building, the Protestant Ladies' College, Orange Hall, Protestant Hospital, General Hospital, two very fine Market Buildings, a very fine Court House and Jail, the Grey Nunnery and three other nunneries, St. Joseph's College, the French Cathedral, St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. Joseph's Church, Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, St. Patrick's Orphans Home, Christ Church, St. John's Chapel, St. Alban's Church, St. Bartholomew's Church (these last four being Episcopalian Churches). St. Andrew's, Bank Street Church, Knox Church, Daily Street Church (these being Presbyterian), the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Catholic Apostolic Church, the Dominion Church, the Methodist Church East, the Methodist Church West, York Street Church, the Chaudiere Church (these last five are Methodist churches), besides several Baptist and Congregational churches. Of the banks, the following have very handsome separate buildings, erected expressly for their own use, and conspicious, even in this city of fine buildings, for the beauty of their architecture and the expensive style of ornamentation and finish: The Bank of British North America, Montreal Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Banque de Nationale and the Quebec Bank. The Rideau Club House is an exceptionally handsome edifice, built expressly for the club, and finished in a style quite equal to its pretentions. Ottawa also possesses a fine Opera House, a building erected specially for the purpose. Nearly all these structures are of cut stone and present an appearance of richness and durability which no other building material can produce. From this brief description you will agree with me that no town in Canada of its population can present so great an array of excellent and beautiful public buildings, and when we cast into the scale the grandeur of the Parliamentary and Departmental structures, which have already cost over two and a half millions of dollars, and the singularly fine collection of natural beauties possessed by her, we may safely claim for Ottawa the cognoment, "The Queen of the North."

PHOSPHATES.—A number of English capitalists, with Messrs. Haycock and Fuller, of Ottawa, have formed a company for the moving of phosphate in the townships of Hull and Templeton. They have already purchased two thousand acres of land and intend commencing operations on an extensive scale shortly.

The Rev. Mr. Collison has resigned the pastorate of Emmanuel R. E. Church of this city.

Mr. McGillivray, president of the Coteau Landing Railroad, contridicts the rumor that the Grand Trunk authorities are negotiating for its purchase. CAPITAL.

FROM ARUNDEL.

A constitutional number of Orangemen having applied for a warrant to open a lodge in Arundel, and their prayer having been granted by the Grand Lodge; the lodge was organized on the 21st of December last, by Deputy-District Master James Smith, when the following persons were elected officers: Wm. D. Graham, Master; Samuel McGrundel, D M.; D. McVicar, Chaplain; C. Sinclair, Secretary; H. Morrison, Treasurer. After the transaction of some business, the newly elected Master invited all the members and visitors to a grand supper at his house, where they spent a most enjoyable evening. The lodge commenced working with twenty-two members.—COM.

FROM GRENVILLE.

GRENVILLE, Dec. 31st, 1877.

Special to THE WATCHMAN.]

Meeting of L. O. L. No 49, held at Grenville, December 20th, the following Members were elected for the ensuing year:—Angus Cameron, W. M.; Robert MacIntyre. D. M.; Thomas Gunley, Sec.; Samuel Dodds, Treas.; Andrew Stewert, Chap.; Richard Dodds, D. of C.; Committee.—Senior Committee. 1. Alexander Hambley; 2. Malcolm McGilvray; 3. James McArthur; 4. Robert Clark; 5. Daniel Clark. No 49, is doing well there being over one hundred good members at present, and for the last year has done much good especiy in helping the needy—our lodge is guided entirely by the constitution of British America, which is Temprance principles, especialy when the order is at work.—COM.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.—A letter from a well-informed source in London, says:—"It cannot be concealed that there is an uneasy impression, growing hourly, that we cannot, however peaceably inclined, keep out of war, unless we are prepared to yield everything to Russia; and men in the highest position in the Liberal party are not prepared to purchase exemption from trouble for England at the price of degradation. It is known that the higher Whigs feel greatly humiliated by the position in which the pro-Russian party in their ranks have placed them; while the non-combattive section of the Ministry—those who would do anything not actually dishonourable rather than consent to forcible intervention—fearing that such intervention will be forced upon them by the Muscovitch Court party, (who are said to talk openly everywhere of their hatred of England) are inclining more and more to Earl Beaconsfield's mood of mind. You may rest assured that the most imminent peril of the situation is now approaching, and that the danger of war for England begins with the deliberations for peace. I am told to be prepared to hear the British Cabinet speak out (if not in words, in prompt, preparatory acts) as it has not yet spoken, if there should be no abatement in the present tone of Russia, which is in diplomatic and official quarters insufferably insolent. Things do indeed look ugly.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

EXCURSION DE NOEL.—Une excursion sans précédent dans les faites de la navigation du St. Laurent a eu lieu le jour de Noël, en l'an de grâce 1877. Il va sans dire que tous les antiquaires, compilateaurs d'évènements extraordinaires s'étaient donné rendez-vous sur le quai Jacques-Cartier pour preadre part à ce voyage de plaisir d'un genre si extraordinaire. A deux heures p. m., le vapeur *Longueuil* magnifiquement pavoisé recevait à son bord environ trois cent excursionnistes en destination des Iles de Boucherville. La Bande de Longueuil engagée pour la circonstance a joué pendant l'excursion avec beaucoup de succès des airs qui ont contribué à entretenir la gaieté parmi les passagers.

Un navire chargé de 700 quintaux d'arsenic a coulé dans le Rhin, près de Beindorf, en amont de Coblence. Tous les riverains rhénans ont été immédiatement prévenus par le tambour municipal, afin qu'il n'aillent plus puiser de l'eau au Rhin.

Le service des eaux de plusieurs localités importantes a dû être interrompu, afin d'éviter des accidents. Une quantité prodigieuse de poissons a péri.

Il existe sur la voie ferrée à la sortie de Rive-de-Giers, dit le *Mémorial de la Loire*, deux passages à niveau à une cinquantaine de mètres l'un de l'autre, et desservis par un seul agent pendant la nuit. Comme ces passages sont très fréquentés, et qu'à toute heure la voie est encombrée de trains, le garde doit se transporter sans cesse d'un point à l'autre pour ouvrir ou pour fermer les barrières, non sans courir de réels dangers.

Or, dans la nuit du 2 au 3 Ooctobre, le service était fait par Jean Plattier. Cet employé était à son poste [illegible] vit les feux d'une machine qui s'avançait sur lui; il se hâta de fermer les barrières d'un des passages, puis il se mit à courir pour clore le second.

Mail il ne s'était pas rendu compte que la machine marchait à [illegible]. Bientôt il est atteint par [illegible] sé.

Lorsqu'il rev[illegible] nouissemen[illegible] d malheureux s[illegible] che est arrac[illegible]

Il se relèv[illegible] logis.

Mais t[illegible] qu'il n[illegible] aband[illegible] oste!

Al[illegible] hésiter, simplement, hé[illegible] pu[illegible] et ce qui lui reste de son bras enveloppé dans un manvais chiffon, l'humble employé retourne à son service solitaire.

Cependant le bruit se répand qu'un homme venait d'être *tamponné* aux passages à niveau.

Le chef de gare s'y rend. Il voit tout d'abord des débris humains sur la voie, baignant dans une mare de sang. Il s'approche de la guérite du garde-barrière pour s'y renseigner.

Plattier est là, debout, impassible.

Aux question de son chef, il répond en montrant une affreuse blessure. La victime, c'est lui; mais *le service n'a pas souffert* et aucun autre accident n'est arrivé.

Heureux pays! qui celui là, qui possède des employés de cette trempe.

L'Amérique, sur ses grandes voies ferrées, seconteuterait quelques fois à bien moins.

MAUVAIS RÊVE.—Le *détective* William Pride, de Memphis, a rêvé l'avant dernière nuit que des voleurs s'introduisaient dans sa chambre par la fenêtre. S'éveillant en sursaut sous l'empire de ce cauchemar, il a saisi un revolver sous son oreiller, et encore à moitié endormi, il a voulu l'armer précipitamment. Le coup est parti, et la balle a traversé de part en part les corps du baby et de la femme du *détective*. Quelques instants après, tous deux étaient morts. On craint que William Pride ne perde la raison.

MARRIED.

On Christmas day at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George Douglas, L. L. D., Alex. G. McCormack, of the firm of H. McCormack & Son, Ottawa, to Jessie Stuart, only daughter of James Patton, Esq., of Montreal.

On December 27th, at St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Father Fallier, Telmont, youngest son of Joseph Aumond, Esq. to Ledh, eldest daughter of J. W. Peachy, Esq., of the Customs Department.

DIED.

BURKE.—In Montreal, on January 1st, 1878, Walter Burke, Manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, aged 38 years, a native of Prince Edward Island.

LELAND.—On the 28th ult., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. D. J. McIntosh, Vankleek Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker Leland, widow of the late Dr. F. C. Leland, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, January 3, 1878.

FLOUR AND FEED—Flour, bags, $3.00 Cornmeal, per 100 lb., $1.60. Oatmeal, per 100 lb., $2.25. Buckwheat Flour, black, per 100 lb., $2.50. Buckwheat Flour, yellow per 100 lbs., $2.25. Grue, per 100 lb., $1.10. Bran, per 100 lb., $1.06. Oats, per bushel o 56 lb., 70c. Corn, per bushel of 56 lb., 70c. Oats, per bushel of 40 lb., 35c.

COARSE SALT—Per bag, 85c.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 16c. to 18c. Eggs, per dozen, 18c. Potatoes, per bushel, 30c Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.75 to $6.00 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 25c. to 40c. each. Sheep pelts, 40c. to 50c. each.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, January 3rd, 1878.

There was a fair market to-day and a good demand for articles offered. Oats, sold for 31c to 32c; peas, 65c to 70c; Corn, 50c; beans, $1 25 Barley, 50c; cowhides, $3 25 to $5; sheep pelts 75c to $1 0; wood, $1 50 to $1 90 per load; hay continues to come in slowly and sells readily.

HOUSEHOLD.—*Meats.*—Beef per 100 lbs. $3.00 to $4.75. Pork, per 100 lbs. $4.50; to $5.25 Lamb per lb. 8c. to 7c

POULTRY.—*Game, Fowl*—Chickens 2? to 3? per pair; ducks, pair, 30c. to 50c; geese, each, 35c. to 50c; turkeys, each, 50c to $1 00.

DAIRY.—Eggs per dozen, 16c. to 19c.; Butter in print, per pound, 17c to 20c; in pail, 15c. to 17c; in firkin 15c to 16c; Cheese, per lb., 11c. to 12c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bush., 40c. to 45c; turnips, per bush., 15c to 20c; onions, per bushel, 60 to 80c; cabbage per head, 2c to 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Honey, per lb., 12c. to 15c.; Hay, per ton, $12.00 to $14.00.

According to the circulation and specie returns published in to-day's *Official Gazette* the amount of specie held at the different point was as follows: Montreal December 22nd, $1,907,199.41; Toronto, December 22nd, $991,017.92; Halifax, December 22nd, $628,367.49 St. John, December 22nd, $127,725.78; Winnipeg, December 15th, $ 1,227.50; total $3,266,-587.29. The notes in circulation according to ab ve dates amounted to $11,616,775.96, showing that the specie held was $158,179.79 in excess of the strict requirement of the law.

The value of goods entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month of November, 1877, was $3 5,9,875, of which $2,567,773 was free of duty. The duty collected amounted to $916,313, 87. The total value of goods exported from Canada during the same period was $9,225,765. This is classified as follows: Produce of the mine, $ 67,572; produce of fisheries, $719,207; produce of the forest, $1,383,-128; animals and their produce, $1,946,094; agricultural products $4,196,738; in manufactures $301,358; ships sold to other countries $55,576; miscellaneous articles, $ 2,578; goods not the produce of Canada, $1,1?4,924.

GEO. BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

Important Notice

TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

Dynamite, Blasting Powder, and Fuse,

Also, a complete assortment of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

For sale by

THOMAS BIRKETT,

67 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA. 12-1y

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR!!

BIBLES AND

PAPER,
PENCILS,
PENS,
INK,
&c., &c.

16tf.

QUESTIONS ASKED.

WHERE IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STORE?

AT

F. X. BERTRAND,

West End Lachute, P. Q.

(NEAR OLIVET HALL.)

There you will always find a good and well selected stock of staple

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES,

NAILS Etc., Etc.,

at the very lowest price for cash and produce. All kinds of grain wanted. With many thanks for past favors, I remain, yours, etc.,

F. X. BERTRAND

14tf

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

JAMES FISH.

SHAWL FOUND.—On New Year's day, a shawl was found on the Bethany road, between Summerby's and Smith's Hill, the owner can have it, by proving property, and paying cost of this advertisement. Apply at WATCHMAN Office. 183w

CEDAR.

CEDAR suitable for Rails, Posts, Sleepers, Etc., can be delivered at Locoute or St. Andrews next spring in quantities and sizes to suit purchasers for particulars apply to

CHARLES VARY.

Dalesville, 21th Dec, 21th, 1877. 18w2

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Carillon Navigation Company will be held at Cherrier's Hotel, Regand, on Wednesday, the 16th January, 1878, at one o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors and other business of the Company.

W. HOY,
Secretary.

Carillon, Jan. 1, 1878. 18w1

Orangemen Attention!

THE District Loyal Orange Lodge, will meet at "LIVET HALL" on Tuesday, EIGHTH January, 1878 at one o'clock, p. m. SHARP.

By order of the W. M.

C. A. BRADFORD,
District Secretary.

Chatboro, Dec. 27, 1877.

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental RAILWAY.

(MONTREAL DIVISION.)

General Passenger Time-Table.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
Hochelaga.....Lv	7.00	4.57
Mile End	7.15	5.00
aSt. Laurent	7.21	5.01
aRivieres des Prairies.	7.28	5.10
aSt. Martin	7.41	5.17
aSt. Rose	7.48	5.21
St. Therese	7.56	5.29
aSt. Augustin	8.20	5.41
St. Scholastique	8.36	5.51
aSt. Hermas	8 57	6 01
Lachute	9.15	6.14
aMuddy Branch	9.37	6.32
Grenville	10.03	6.49
Calumet Ar	10.10	6.45
Calumet Lv	10.20	6.55
Montebello	11.11	7.23
Papineauville	11.25	7.32
aNorth Nation Mills	11.45	7.47
Thurso	12.05 P M	8.07
Buckingham	12.30	8.33
aL'Ange Gardien		8.45
aEast Templeton		9.03
Gatineau Point		18
Hull A		
Go		
STATIONS.		
		15
		11
		6.40
		6.50
		6.55
		7.12
		7.20
		7.03
		7.43
		7.53
P M		8.05
rairies. 12.17		8.11
12.32		8.17
12.37		8.24
12.46		8.33
12.52		8.34
1.00		8 40

a Flag Stations, Express Trains.

St. Jerome Branch.

HOCHELAGA TO ST. JEROME.

STATIONS.	P. M.
Hochelaga	4.00
Mile End	4.15
St. Laurent	4.21
Riviere des Prairies	4.30
St. Martin	4.40
St. Rose	4.50
St. Therese Ar	5 00
St. Therese Lv	5 10
St. Janvier	5.26
St. Jerome Arr	5.45

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

STATIONS.	A. M.
St. Jerome	8.00
St. Janvier	8.16
St. Therese Ar	8.40
St. Therese Lv	8.50
St. Rose	9.00
St. Martin	9.09
Riviere des Prairies	9.20
St. Laurent	9.30
Mile End	9.36
Hochelaga	9.45

All Trains run by Montreal Time. * Trains going East take precedence over all others.

DUNCAN MACDONALD,
Manager.

18tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that according to the terms of the notice published on the 20th of October last, an officer of this Department will be present on the days indicated below at each of the places hereafter mentioned in the

PETITE NATION (E. SECTION)

agency, to meet settlers in debt to the Crown, squatters or parties occupying public lands without title, and any who have claims to make or cases of dispute to submit to this Department; all of whom are requested to attend at such of the places and times mentioned below as may be most convenient for them, to pay the arrears they owe, and settle and wind up all their affairs in connection with public lands.

This officer will be authorized, in accordance with an Order in Council lately passed, to make a remission of one-fourth or twenty-five per cent of all arrears of interest or rent, the capital of which will be paid at the time with the other three-fourths of such interest or rent; and it is to be hoped that no settler will neglect to take advantage of this remission.

The days fixed for the officer's visit are as follows:

FEBRUARY 12, 13, 14, Crown Land Office, Grenville.

FEBRUARY 15, 16, Post Office, Avoca.

FEBRUARY 18, 19, Post Office, Lakefield.

FEBRUARY, 20, 21, Kelly's House, 1st Range, Harrington.

FEBRUARY 22, 23, Post Office, Arundel.

FEBRUARY 24, Post Office, Desalabery.

FEBRUARY 25, 26, Terren's House, Devil's River.

P. GARNEAU,
Com. of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 29th November, 1877. 18tf

FURS! FURS!

AND WHERE TO GET THEM!

JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,

416 Notre Dame Street, Corner of St. Peter,

Montreal.

THE above name has been identified with the Fur Business since 1865. With such an experience, we feel confident in saying that we can offer the good people of Lachute and surrounding country the best inducements. We sell for cash and have but one price, each article has the price marked on the ticket in plain figures. In adding up the cost, we allow nothing for bad debts which a credit store must. By

IMPORTING AND BUYING OUR SKINS IN

THE BEST MARKET,

we are enabled to offer Seal Skin and Persian Lamb Caps

at $7.50 and up, Otter Caps at $ 5.00 $9.00,

and up; also a splendid assor ment of ASTRACAN SEAL AND PERSIAN LAMB SACQUES, MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES.

Another thing, all our goods this season are new and fresh. Don't forget the old and reliable name of THOMPSON, when you come to the city for your furs. Furs of all kind repaired and made over at reasonable price. Oct. 12, 6m3

STOP AND READ!

THE undersigned while conveying his thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage awarded to him during the past twenty years; would respectfully announce, that in order that he may be enabled to compete successfully for the trade of the community, he has decided henceforth to do a credit business

Only with those who pay up promptly at the end of the year; to all others he will most decidedly keep his books closed.

Accounts will be made up quarterly and reasonable interest be charged until paid. All accounts must be paid by the FIRST of JANUARY, EACH YEAR.

To those now indebted to him, he would respectfully place before them the necessity of settling their current and past due account before the first of January next, as all accounts then unsettled will be forced unless by mutual agreement, extension being given

For a Portion Only

which will have to be closed by note. He will constantly keep on hand a full supply of all articles suited to his trade which he will sell at as reasonable rates as is practicable; and for prompt cash purchases, will be prepared to make a liberal discount. His experience and facilities for buying, giving him an opportunity to defy any to undersell him. To enable his customers who cannot obtain cash, wherewith to settle their accounts, he will be prepared to take all sorts of

Merchantable Produce

OR STOCK.

[illegible] wood wanted.

[illegible] P. LANE'S or [illegible] for [illegible] each.

Lachute, Nov. 23, 1877. 12 tf

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I hereby forbid any person negotiating or buying a note of fifty dollars, dated St. Andrews, 28th of September, 1877, signed A. O. Stephens in favor of R. P. Delarondo, which was obtained under false pretentions and threats, and for which I received no value.

[Sig ed] ABRAM O. STEPHENS.

Front of Chatham, Dec. 14, 1877. 15w3.

SEWING MACHINES!

Rare Chance!

OWING to the increasing demand for the "Wanzer F," sewing machine, the subscribers are induced to sell off the genuine "Elias Howe Sewing Machines" at greatly reduced prices. The "Wanzer F" claims superiority over all Sewing Machines, having been awarded the

GOLD AND INTERNATIONAL MEDALS at the Centennial Exhibition, 1877. The new machine (having no cogs, cams, or complicated machinery) is noiseless light-running and easily kept in order. It spools the bobbin without running the machine. Runs backward as well as forward, and fastens its thread without stopping. It can darn a hole in the neatest and strongest possible manner. Adapted for family work and manufacturing.

C. T. WALES & CO.,
Agents, St. Andrews.

N. B.—For sale cheap, a first-class "Union" Burglar and Fire-Proof Safe.

C. T. W. & Co.
16w1.

FOR SALE!

A HOUSE and lot in the village of Lachute, fronting the North River, next to A. BENN'S store For particulars, apply to A. GROULX, on the premises.

Lachute, Dec. 10, 1877. 15tf

THE ACCIDENT

INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to insurance against accidents, and which has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its Policy Holders, and being for

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Alone, is able to transact the business upon the most favorable terms and liberal conditions, as well as upon a secure basis.

BONUS

Every Five Years to Non-Claimants.

PRESIDENT,
Sir A. T. Galt, K. C. M. G.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
Edward Rawlings.

INSPECTOR,
Ben MacDonald.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute. 12-y1

THE NATIONAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

A. W. OGILVIE, M. P. P., President.
RICHARD WHITE, 1st Vice-President.
G. M. KINGHORN, 2nd Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

A. Desjardins, M. P. P. | T. R. Wood, Toronto.
David Sinclair. | Alex Shannon.
J. McGauvran, M. P. P. | James Coristine.
E. H. Trudel, M. D. | W. W. Trumbull.
Peter McCallum, Cobourg.

CHARLES D. HANSON, Chief Inspector

Head Office: *180* St. James Street.

HENRY LYE, Secretary.

F. C. IRELAND, Agent, Lachute.
Agents throughout the Dominion. 1

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS AT BANFORD'S

HAVE now reached bottom prices, as can be ascertained by calling and getting quotations.

All Goods Warranted as Represented.

Parcels delivered free.

1,000 bushels of White Beans wanted.

ALSO

1,000 bushels of good Oats at once.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

W. & R. BANFORD.

16tf

GREAT BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE undersigned, to meet the necessities of the people in these hard times, is selling off at cost price for cash, or merchantable produce, the whole of his stock—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES.

The tea is of a superior quality and flavor. And many other articles usually kept in a general store. Please call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Opposite Medical Hall.

HENRY CLARKE.

Lachute, Dec. 1, 1877. 14tf

HOLIDAY TREAT!

F. N. Beattie's

FAMILY GROCERY

STILL continues the centre of attraction for all who wish to purchase a cheap and good article.

THE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Now on hand is large and varied, and is selling at a

Further Reduction in Prices

to counterbalance the scarcity of money.

SUGARS,
TEAS,
SPICES,
CANNED and PRESERVED MEATS,

FRUITS

AND

VEGETABLES,

of the best brands, selling at prices, to remunerate the host of purchasers who frequent the

Farmers Exchange.

As a further accommodation for the benefit of my patrons, I offer great bargains in

STONE AND GLASSWARE,

AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

Cash paid for PRODUCE and Received in Exchange for Groceries, Etc.

Dec 14, 15-tf.

DICK'S

Celebrated

Medicines

DICK'S

Blood

Purifier.

Has no equal in curing horses and cattle in FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses, each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also AN UNFAILING CURE

for Rheumatism, and will remove Corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents

DICK'S BLISTER

Is the best that has ever yet been used. Horses do not like it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Fresh Wounds of any kind, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail of

ALFRED BENN & CO.,
Lachute, P. Q.
Sole Proprietors.

Another Year.

[From the Galaxy.]

"Another year," she said, "another year,
These roses I have watched with so much care,
Have watched and tended without pain or fear,
Shall bud and bloom for me exceeding fair—
Another year" she said, "another year."

"Another year," she said, "another year,
My life perhaps may bud and bloom again,
May bud and bloom like these red roses here,
Unlike them, tended with regret and pain—
Another year perhaps, another year,

"Another year, ah yes, another year,
When bloom my roses, all my life shall bloom
When summer comes, my summer too'll be here,
And I shall cease to wander in this gloom—
Another year, ah yes, another year.

"For ah, another year, another year,
I'll set my life in richer, stronger soil,
And prune the weeds away that creep too near,
And watch and tend with never-ceasing toil—
Another year, ah yes, another year."

Another year, alas! another year,
The roses all lay withering ere their prime,
Poor blighted buds, with scant yet leaves and sere
Drooping and dying long before their time—
Another year, alas! another year.

And ah, another year, another year,
Low, like the blighted dying buds, she lay,
Whose voice had prophesied without a fear,
Whose hand had trimmed the rose-tree day by day,
To bloom another year, another year.

NORAH PERRY.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath January 6th, 1878.

REHOBOAM, FIRST KING OF ISREAL; OR HUMBLED AND DELIVERED—2 Chronicle xii. 1-12.

The history of the ten tribes of Israel, is one of special interest at present, when the Anglo-Israel question is attracting so much attention. But now we turn to the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin with Rehoboam at their head as king of the kingdom of Judah. Rehoboam was the only son of Solomon as far as is known. He got himself established and strengthened and then he forsook God and established idolatrous worship and all the Israelites with him. This brought upon them the judgments of God as, the king of Egypt comes up to Jerusalem with 1,200 chariots and 60,000 horsemen. This caused the king of Judah and the princess to humble themselves before God and to acknowledge His sovereignty. The Lord then stayed the army of the enemy and did not destroy Judah, but punished them for their transgressions, by making them servants to their enemies. The treasures belonging to the house of the Lord and the King's house were taken away by the King of Egypt, such treasures as never had before nor perhaps since, come into the hands of one man. Rehoboam was a wicked man, a weak politician and a foolish king. His reign was bad and his end not glorious. Shields of brass and shields of gold illustrate the difference between his beginning and end.

The Devil an' Billy Bray's 'Taturs.

Daniel Quorm says: I was goin' to tell the story that I heard from dear old Billy Bray. He was preachin' about temptations, and this is what he said about it:—

"Friends, last week I was diggin' up my 'taturs. It was a poor yield, sure 'nough; there was hardly a sound one in the lot. And while I was a diggin' the devil come to me and he says, 'Billy, do you think your Father do love you?'

'I should recon he do,' I says.

"Well, I don't," says the tempter in a minute.

"If I'd thought about it, I shouldn't a listened to him; for his 'pinions be'nt worth the leastest bit of notice.

"'I don't,' says he, "and I'll tell ee what for. If your father loved you, Billy Bray, he'd give you as pretty a yield o' 'taturs, so much as ever you do want, and ever so many on 'em, and every one o' 'em as big as your fist; for it ben't no trouble to your Father to do anything, and he could just as easy give you plenty as not. An' if he loved you, he would too.'

"O' course I wasn't goin' to let him talk o' my Father like that; so I turned round 'pon him: 'Pray, sir,' says I, 'who may you happen to be, comin' to me, an' talkin' like this here? If I ben't mistaken, I know you, sir, an' I know my Father, too. An' to think o' your comin' an' sayin' he don't love me! Why, I've got your written character home to my house, an' it do say, sir, that you be a liar from the beginnin'. An' I'm sorry to add that I used to have a personal acquaintance with you some years since, and I served you faithful as ever any poor wretch could, and all you gave me was nothin' but rags to my back, and a wretched home, and an achin' head—an' no 'taturs—and the fear o' hell-fire to finish up with. And here's my dear Father in heaven; I've been a poor servant of his, off and on, for thirty years, and he's given me a clean heart, and a soul full of joy, and a lovely suit o' white as 'll never wear out; and he says that he'll take me home to his palace to reign with him forever and ever. An' now you come up here a talkin' like that!'

"Bless 'ee, my dear friends, he went off as if he'd been shot—I do wish he had—and he never had the manners to say good morning!"

"WHAT SORT OF A LAD COULD HE BE."—Mr. Richardson, "a far away cousin" of Lord Brougham, thus describes the *lad* Brougham, whom he tells us was then about twelve years old. "The first time I was introduced to him," says Mr. R., "he was about twelve years old, and was on one of the bridges at Edinburgh, with a huge quarto under his arm, which proved to be a volume of the work of La Place, in the orginal. I wondered what sort of a lad this must be, who not only studied mathematics for pleasure, but through the medium of a foreign tongue." This was the boy of whom it was remarked, when he had been four years at the University, attending almost all the classes, that if shut up in a tower without books, he would have produced at the end of the year (barring a few judicrous blunders) a very tolerable encyclopedia.

Hold on, Boys.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or use an improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to punch, strike, scratch, steal, or do an improper act.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running off from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime.

Hold on to your tempter when you are angry, excited or imposed upon, or others are angry with you.

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company and invite you to join in their mirth, games and revelry.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is of more value than gold, high places or fashionable attire.

Hold on to truth, for it will serve you well and do you good throughout eternity.

Hold on to virtue—it is above all price to you in all times and places.

Hold on to your good character, for it will ever be your best wealth.—*Standard.*

A Checkered Career.

MARQUIS CHISHOLM, the well-known pianist, late of Goderich, died in the hospital at Toronto last week after a painful illness. The career of the deceased was an eventful one. He was a Scotchman by birth, with a wonderful talent for music. According to his story, his public career began in the midst of disaster, he being one of the few survivors from a vessel wrecked on the Chinese coast. The antipathy of the Orientals to foreigners in those times made the position of the survivors somewhat precarious, but Chisholm's musical talents soon brought him into favor, the Emperor hearing of him had him installed as an attaché of his court. Chisholm's experience and intelligence advanced him greatly in the estimation of his regal friend, and he soon attained considerable influence in court, a fact which was reconized by an embassy sent out from England to negotiate a treaty with China, and he was employed as interpreter by the visitors in order that this influence might be made effective. For this service he received a liberal sum from the British Government, besides many rich presents from the Chinese Emperor, among them being a beautiful and richly constructed robe. On leaving China he brought with him the giant Chang and a dwarf, whom he exhibited throughout England, making a great deal of money. Later, he went very extensively into the music business, and after obtaining the medal as pianist at the Paris Exposition [illegible] 1867, started a piano factory [illegible] war which [illegible] and during [illegible] tory was [illegible] hospital. Since that time his career has been fraught with misfortunes, and habits of intemperance hastened his sad end. Though apparently reserved in manner, he was a free and very entertaining conversationalist, with a great fund of recollections of foreign travel, general information and dry humor. He was a fair composer and poet, some of his productions obtaining considerable celebrity in England.—*Goderich Signal.*

Alleged Cure for Diptheria

A correspondent writes to an exchange as follows: "Should any of your family be attacted with diptheria, do not be alarmed, as it is usualy and speedly cured without a doctor. When it was raging in England a few years ago, I accompanied Dr. Field on his route to witness the so-called 'wonderful cures' he performed while the patients of others were dropping off on all sides. The remedy, to be so rapid, must be simple. All he took with him was powdered sulphur and quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wine-glass of water and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphor does not readily amalgate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed, he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast or plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases where he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to admit of gargling, he blew the sulphate through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diptheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour of brimstone at a time upon it; let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used the whole room may be filled to suffocation, and the patient can walk about in it inhaling the fumes, with doors and windows closed. The mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head, chest, etc., at any time, and is recommended in cases of consumption and asthma."

Boatswain.

The following inscription is from a small marble monument within the precincts of Windsor Castle:

Beneath this spot
Are Deposited the Remains of a
Being who was Possessed of Beauty
Without Vanity,
Courage Without Ferocity,
And all the Virtues of Man Without
His Vices.
This Praise would be but Empty Flattery were it Inscribed upon the
Ashes of a Human Being,
And yet it is Only what is Due to the
Memory
OF THE DOG BOATSWAIN:
Born in Newfoundland May 1801—
Died at Windsor 18th November
1815.

The Expected Yet Sudden Death.

"Yes, he is gone!"—to give the account of the years of his life—all the Sabbaths that have shone upon him to incline his heart to Jesus—all his mother's prayers that he heard in childhood. Will he remember them all in that place where he has gone—the admonitions that fell upon his ear, here and there, in the form of warnings? Will he remember the narrow escapes from sudden death when in search of health in other lands?—will he remember the good resolutions he made if spared? The secret reproofs of the Holy Spirit for this and that sin—will he remember them? The nights he laid down like the beasts that perish, and never knelt to ask a Saviour's forgiveness of sin—the mornings he rose refreshed with kindly sleep and safety, but no thanks to God for all these blessings. Will he remember all these things?—have they all made a part of his history that *must be remembered?*

Yes, and more too; the merry laugh when serious and divine things were presented to him and he was pleaded with to pause and think of *Eternity*—will he remember all there? Will the sting of regret come over him as it did sometimes when he fell into a thoughtful mood—and for a little while intended to do better. Will he remember all their way-marks in time which he threw off with a joke and a laugh? Yes, and abundantly more than we can enumerate will his quickened, honest memory bring before him to point the arrow of regret with its bitterest sting.

Here, in this life, there is much to divert the sinner from himself and his own thoughts. *But there*, in that world of darkness and sorrow, there is no diversion from the plain, honest condition of the soul—no laughter, no music there—no putting off the evil day; for it is come—it is all *present, dire reality*—no deceit, *no dreaming there*—all is wakeful, uncovered knowledge of the present state of *infinite loss*.

Oh, what it is to be lost!

"For what is a man advantaged, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away?"

What shall a man give in exchange for his soul? When the soul is not saved, *life is a failure!*

Heroism of Montenegrin Women.

Montenegrin women have the same passionate attachment with the men to family and country, and display much of the same valor. Goptchevitch supplies two most remarkable examples. A sister and four others, the four, of course, [illegible] making a pilgrim[illegible] a church. The [illegible] Turks being [illegible] under when we [illegible] cked unawares [illegible] there they pro[illegible] [illegible] hospital. At last all [illegible] a single Turk. [illegible] he promises it [illegible] honor as the [illegible] perceiving that now he is [illegible] she stabs him with the dagger. He [illegible] it from her hand, they close, and she dashes him over the precipice into the yawning depth below. The Second anecdote is not less singular. Tidings reach a Montenegrin wife that her husband had just been killed by a party under the command of a certain Aga. Knowing the road by which they are travelling, she seizes a rifle, chooses her position, and shoots the Aga dead. The rest of the party take to flight. The wife of the dead Aga sends her an epistle. "Thou art a genuine daughter of Tsernagora. Come to-morrow alone to the border-line, and we will prove, by trial, which of us was the better wife." The Tsernagorine appeared, equipped with the arms of the dead Aga, and alone, as she was invited. But the Turkish woman had thought prudence the better part of valor, and brought an armed champion with her, who charged on horseback. She shot him dead as he advanced, and seizing her faithless antagonist, bound her and took her home, kept her as a nurse-maid for fourteen years, and then let her go back to her place and people.—*W. E. Gladstone, in Nineteenth Century.*

FOR WIVES.—"What do you think the beautiful word 'wife' comes from?" asked Ruskin. 'It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and the Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that dreadful word *femme*. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of Saxon words is that they must mean something. Wife means 'weaver.' You must be either housewives or housemothers; remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the fire at her foot; but home is where she is and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light far for those who else are homeless. This I believe to be the woman's true place and power."

A Scotchman has proposed that everybody who drinks alcoholic liquors in New York should be compelled to take out a license. This, at $5 a head a year, would raise a very pretty revenue.

The Rev. Newman Hall's church London, has a membership of 2,000, maintains thirteen Sunday schools, seventeen lodging houses, a society for Christian instruction, and forty weekly extra services for the poor.

A Gallant Rescue.

The fearful gale of Sunday night, October 14, 1877, will be long remembered; its traces are still over the land in unroofed houses, blackened foliage, and uprooted trees; and sadder still at our seaport towns in corpses and wreckage washing up with the tide. While the gale was at its heighth, at about ten o'clock at night, an ill-fated barque, the *William Jones*, from Swansea, was swept toward the furious line of surf which marked the Plymouth breakwater. Anchors were let go, but to no purpose. On came the barque like a plaything in the mighty waters, striking the breakwater with a fearful crash, and carried by the following waves right over the sea-wall into the scarcely less tempestuous sound. She was splintered into matchwood; but where were the captain, the captain's wife and baby, and the brave seamen who manned the vessel? Had they time to look to Jesus for salvation? Were they his people? We cannot tell; He only knows.

Within the breakwater, Her Majesty's ship *Turquoise* lay at anchor. Although comparatively safe she might drag her anchors, and all hands were on the alert. After a violent gust of wind in the pitch darkness, a cry seemed to come from the waters; the men looked at each other. Again the agonized cry rose through the storm; what could be done? It was certain that a fellow-creature was perishing, but to lower a boat in such weather was madness; eight lives would be lost in endeavoring to save one.

At this moment a seaman stepped forward whom I am proud to call my friend—John Emanuel Barnes, captain's coxwain, on passage to H. M. S. *Elk*,—and volunteered to go overboard. All shuddered. He could never come back alive; he must be drowned in such a sea, or dashed to pieces among the wreckage floating about; but he was resolute. "What made you so determined to go?" I asked him on the following Sunday at the Sailors' Rest. "I felt," he said, "that a fellow-creature was drowning; I knew that Jesus was with me, and that, come life or death, I was safe. Just as I was going to jump overboard, he sent a marine to me, who fastened a line round my waist; but for that I should have been drowned at the first plunge. I was knocked about, almost stunned by the waves, but he guided me to a piece of wreck, and I laid hold of the poor drowning fellow; I had but just strength to pull the line, and keep his head above water, when we were hauled on deck. The officers kindly gave me brandy, but I told them that I did not want brandy [illegible] a man's l[illegible] and said [illegible] stot[illegible] I'm gl[illegible] [illegible] you volun[illegible] dangerous service?" [illegible] ar, simple, decided, was [illegible] *I was not afraid to die, sir.* No, he was not afraid, because he knew that those words were his, "He that believeth on me shall never die." Before these words are in print he will have sailed to his far-off station: pledged against drink, he goes forth to work for the National Temperance League in the distant Pacific. Anchored to the Rock of Ages, he lives to bring others to Jesus. We shall miss his bright face and manly figure at the Sailors' Rest, but we thank God for such men whose watchword is—

"To queen, to country, but far more to Thee,
My life to give, who gav'st Thy life for me."

—*London Churchman.*

Dean Stanley.—His Liberal Views.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—A London despatch says Dean Stanley preached a long and eloquent sermon at Westminster yesterday. The sermon is likely to attract a good deal of attention here, and perhaps to create controversy. The views expressed were, in fact as broad as those of Beecher or Frothingham, and will draw down on the Dean the ire of all the rigid and straight laced dogmatists in the English Church, who raise the cry of "infidelity" at every expression which savors of liberalism in religion. In the course of the sermon Dean Stanley said:—"All goodness belongs to Christ, regardless of creed or Church. Christ's Cross is everywhere. It belongs to no sect, and the true Church knows no Turkey, no Russia." These are but a few specimens of the liberal ideas expressed by the eloquent preacher, and his sermon throughout was full of expressions calculated to provoke hostile comment on the part of the champions of orthodoxy.

The Manchester *Guardian* does not think much of the qualifications of the Duke of Manchester for the position of Governor-General of Canada, and it is the opinion he is "the last man in the world whose name would have occurred to the mere *quidnunc* in connection with such an appointment." It points out that he is an enthusiastic Volunteer, but of his capacity for administration nothing is known; that mere rank will not suffice; for "the Canadians have been accustomed to have their affairs conducted by men like Lord Elgin, Lord Lisgar and Lord Dufferin.

Mr. George Moss, editor of the Watertown *Despatch*, has been appointed under Secretary of State by the Hon. Mr. Beach, Secretary of State for New York. We congratulate Mr. Moss on his appointment. We are glad to lean of his prosperity in the land of his adoption.

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WATCHMAN OFFICE,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Rev. L. O. Armstrong.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church.)—Rev. J. Mackie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. Forlong, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, in the Church at 7 p. m.

"BRETHREN" meet in Christie's Hall, at 11 a. m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST, Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. V. McDowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 2.30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7.30 p. m., and in Oliver Hall, Friday evening at 7.30. Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. C. Guinet, Priest. Sabbath Services. Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Sidney Bellingham, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Butt, n, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs Wm Black, Patrick Dunbar, William McOnat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and A. Walker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 14th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

On account of the great number of cases yet pending before the Superior Court, there will be an EXTRA term from the 15th to the 20th of November.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before B. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court:* T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. *Clerk of the Court:* Mr. G. J. Walker, Lachute.

☞Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalebora, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BROWNSBURG—Is in the township of Chatham, three and one-half miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & G. R. R., distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATBORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Crossing, on the M. O. & W. R. R., about eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CUSHING—Is on the Ottawa river, township of Chatham, about ten miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth, eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LAKEFIELD—Is in the township of Gore ten miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly

LOST RIVER—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

MILLE ISLE—Is in a settlement of the same name, about sixteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

MORIN FLATS—Is in the township of Morin, about twenty-six miles from Lachute Mail tri-weekly.

MUDDY-BRANCH—also called St. Philippe, is in the Parish of St. Philippe, township of Chatham, and near the M. O. & W. R. R., about five miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

SHREWSBURY—Is in the township of Gore, ten miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

STONEFIELD—Is on the Ottawa river, in the township of Chatham, near Stonefield Crossing of the M. O. & W. R. R., eleven miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

ST. ANDREW'S—Is on the North River, one mile from the Ottawa. There is extensive water-power and mills here. There are mineral springs at the river Rouge close by. It is about six miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

Should any errors or omissions be discovered in the above list, the correction will be made upon receiving the necessary information. There no doubt will be a great change in the mail service in this county so soon as the mails are carried by rail. There are several places on the line of railroad, and near it, getting their mail only twice a week at present, but it is to be expected they will have a daily mail before long which will not only be a benefit to the people, but a source of greater revenue to the Post Office Department as a much larger business will be done

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 o. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners who will, however, meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners know when and where to find them in session.

TAKE NOTICE.

SIR:—The commercial crisis, as you can see, becomes every day more troublesome, but fortunately for you that we have found a specific remedy against it—and you will see by the list of our prices that we expose before you—that we really know how to overcome that terrible crisis. We do a cash business, and we buy for cash bankrupt stocks, consequently we sell at *excessively* and *really* low prices—come and see for yourlves.

HOCHELAGA COTTON.

Good Cotton, 33 inches, at 03½ cents. Very good Cotton at 07 cents. Extra quality, 09½ cents.

WINCEYS.

Good Winey for 07½, 08½, 10½, 13½, and 14½. Worth 10, 14, 16, 18, and 20 cents. Calicos from 04 to 13 cents.

DRESS GOODS.

Reversible dress Goods, 06 cents only.
We have for 06, 08, 10, 13, 15, 17½, 20, 21, and 23 cents the latest colors—such as plum color marine blue, real brown, and volcano colors; all at such a low price that it cannot be believed.

TWEEDS! TWEEDS!!

For 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 46 cents per yard. The best and finest for $1.15. Fine tweed, nicest patern, double fold, all wool, for $2.60.

OVER COATING.

Blue black beaver for 61 cents to $1.74 per yard for the best.

Our department of fashions is the best assorted in the county. The newest style hats and the newest colors for 10 trim them. Nice velvet hats for girls, 12 cents only, worth 40 cents. Ladies' nice hats, trimmed at Paris, for $1.25 only.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$2,000 worth of Boots and Shoes—the commonest as well as the nicest. Women's coarse boots, 85 cents per pair. Kid bootlas, buttoned with steel shank, $2.75, worth $3.25 in Montreal. Men's legged boots from $1.00 to $3.00; all of the best leather. Good Congress $1.49.

GROCERIES.

Excellent Japan tea at 30, 35, and 45 cents for the best, worth double. All the Groceries are 20 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

Oils are also excessively reduced in price.

We hope that after having examined this price list, that we will have the honor to see you come and purchase from us your Fall and Winter supply of goods.

We remain your obedient,

F. NAUBERT & CO.

St. Philippe, Argenteuil, P. Q. 8y1

Property for Sale!

THAT valuable property just west of the Methodist Parsonage, Lachute, containing an acre of land with good house and outbuildings for sale. For particulars, apply either personally or by letter to

JOSEPH HUSTON, DALESVILLE,
or
JOSEPH STANIFORTH, LACHUTE.

Lachute, Nov. 15, 1877. 11-tf.

WILLIAM SAMUEL

367 Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE FURS!

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of this district to his

SUPERIOR STOCK

COMPRISING

Ladies' Sacques,
CAPS,
MUFFS,
BOAS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

in every description of Fur.

Gentlemens' Coats, Caps and GAUNTLETTS.

Together with a varied stock of Misses', Boys' and Childrens' Furs.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

367 Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL.

Sept 28, 1877. 1-4-tf.

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt-Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed. For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator;

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system, and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,

Prescot, Ont.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

GRENVILLE, P. Q.

THIS first-class establishment is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. Carriages will be in attendance at the boats and trains.

D. McVICAR,
Sept. 7, 1877. Proprietor.

NEW TAILOR SHOP!

WILLIAM McNAUGHT, Tailor,

FROM MONTREAL, respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment in the West End, under

Olivet Hall, Lachute, Q.,

and by close attention to business, hopes to secure a share of public patronage. The latest styles of fashion and a good fit may be relied on at moderate charges.

Please give me a call. Sept. 7, 1877.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1878. NO. 19.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published *EVERY FRIDAY MORNING*, at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by KERR, NORRIS & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve-and a-half cents for each subsequent insertion

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half year or Quarter.

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All Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office opposite Post Office, Lachute. 17tf.

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 316 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c,
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs, over City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.
FRANK J. KELLER. THOMAS P. FORAN.

EUCDE ROY.
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)

DUPUY, TAYLOR and DUFF,
OFFICIAL Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
Louis Dupuy, Official Assignee.
John Taylor, } Accountants & Com.
John M. M. Duff, }
853 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Oct. 5-y1.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.
D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, JR.
J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbott,
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3tf.

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court,
St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-tf

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
BOA'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, P. Q.
A. B. will negotiate promptly all monetary and all kinds of business transactions put in his charge.

B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrews from 4th to 15th of every month, and in Lachute, at Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always on hand, and administered when required.

Business Notices.

A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Glenora Mills ..... Montreal, Que.
Goderich Mills ..... Goderich, Ont.
Seaforth Mills, ... Seaforth, Ont.
Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants, Montreal, Oct. 12, y1

THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
361 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL,
E. COX, Engraver,
On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Oct. 12, y1

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
427 and 429 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

BEATTIE & BROSTER,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, 152 McGill Street, Montreal. 8y1

D. P. BEATTIE.
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods, 17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 8y1

JAMES BARLEY,
CARPENTER and BUILDER,
IS PREPARED to take contracts and execute all kinds of work in his line, upon reasonable terms.
Lachute, P. Q., Sept. 7, 1877.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N. B.—A working jeweller on the premises. 6y1.

Books, Stationery,
AND OTHER REQUISITES.

A COLLECTION will be constantly kept on hand at the WATCHMAN OFFICE of

RECITATION BOOKS,
PICTORIAL BOOKS,
MUSIC BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC,
BIBLES,
PSALM BOOKS,
HYMN BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
ENVELOPES,
PENS,
INKS,
PENCILS, &c. &c.

Dialogue Books,
TEMPERANCE STORIES
and other Books; and orders taken for Magazines, &c., at the WATCHMAN OFFICE LACHUTE.

Ring out Wild Bells.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out the slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times,
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out the shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be!

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XII.

LETITIA.

Veronica did not so soon compose herself to sleep. She lay wakeful for an hour or more; by that time the wind had nearly ceased its raving, and sounds from the street below became audible. Once or twice she thought she heard footsteps on the pavement, and once her name was called quite distinctly. But when she rose and went to the window, there was no one to be seen. The stars were very bright, and the lamps were still alight, but it was too dusk to distinguish objects clearly, and the cold warned her back to bed: shivering she drew the blankets round her, and endeavoured to sleep once more. In a while her weary eyes closed, and the early dawning found her lying in quiet rest. Later than usual she awoke, and hastily dressing prepared to go down stairs. As she lifted up the window-sash to admit the fresh morning air, a small brown paper parcel met her eyes lying on the window-ledge. It was tied round with string, and seemed to have been thrown up from the street: "Veronica Lee" was written in large letters upon it. On opening it, she found a note from which two or three shillings dropped to the ground. The note ran thus—it was a very short one—

"I have sent you some money as I promised, and if you want it you shall have more. Don't say who sent it, and it will be all right. You'll find me in the same street every night. LETITIA."

Veronica looked troubled: she gathered up the shillings, there were five of them in all, folded them again in paper, and put away the note and parcel in a box very carefully, as if she feared prying eyes, a very needless precaution, and murmured to herself as she did so, "I wish she hadn't sent it! What shall I do with it? I must give it back to her again some way! Father would be so angry!"—For a week she had no opportunity to do so. But one evening at night-fall found her in the street Letitia indicated, and before long the same smartly flounced gown, and lace trimmed bonnet made their appearance round the corner.

"So you're here at last! I thought you'd never come again," said Letitia eagerly as she looked into her sister's pale face. Do you want some more money? If you do, I've got it for you."

"No, Letitia, I've come this once, but I must never do so again! Here's your five shillings. You're very kind, but father wouldn't let me keep the money if he knew, and so i've brought it back as soon as I could." She held out the money parcel, but Letitia did not offer to take it. "Throw it on the ground if you like!" she said angrily. "*I'm* not going to take it. What! my money's dirt, I suppose, and will spoil your fine hands to take!"

"No, it isn't, Letitia! You know that," and Veronica still held out the parcel with her gloveless hand. "It was very kind of you, and I'm so sorry to say so, but I can't have it!"

"Throw it in the kennel then!"

"Do take it! We're not poor, and father's begun t' work again; not so poor as to want your money. Indeed we don't need it."

My money; yes, my money you despise, you little proud thing! It isn't as good as other people's money, I suppose!"

"It isn't honest money, is it, Letitia!" asked Veronica, driven to say clearly the reason.

"And who told you that, pray?"

"Father told me. I don't know what he means, I don't want to know, and I'll never ask him, if you don't like. I only told you what he said himself once. Why are you so cross with me? Do take it, that I may go, for I know I oughtn't to be with you now, father would be so angry, if he knew!"

Letitia's eyes had flamed with anger, but they suddenly softened, not so much perhaps at Veronica's words, as at some inward thought. She spoke now in a soft and entreating tone. "Oh Veronica, I nursed you when you were a baby, and you used to throw your arms around my neck *then*, and kiss me. I think you loved me in those old days; wont you love me ever so little now? I know I'm not good enough to touch the soles of your shoes; I know I am very wicked, but I can't help it! Would you give me just one kiss, and say you love me? I shan't live long, I know I shan't," and a tear appeared in each eye; "but it would make me better, for every body else despises me, and that's why my heart feels so hard sometimes. Only one kiss, dear! I'll never ask you again, for when you know what I am, I shall blush to see me and you—you'll hate me!"

Veronica gave her the kiss as if afraid. It was a very innocent, and yet she felt as if she had done a guilty thing. "Good bye," she said with a sigh. "And now, Letitia!"

"Good bye! Won't you ever let me talk to you again? But no,—no! I am I asking? Good bye!"

And the wearer of the silk dress, satin spencer parted from the poorly clad and almost shoeless Veronica with a pang, and a wild regret that she was not as poor, and as innocent.

And how was it she had so fallen? How is it that so many of our sisters fall? From innocence and purity and respect of friends and the world, and the prospect of perhaps a long and honoured life, to degradation and vice, and contempt alas! when most frequently there should only be pity—pity, angel-eyed and hearted, that strives to raise and nourish the latent good, where scorn only withers and blights, and utterly destroys what faint budding green there might be on the cankered tree.—Letitia was left motherless early. She had a blind father. She was good-looking and headstrong and vain, fond of dressing above her station. Those bright eyes, and long ringlets, and delicately flushed oval cheeks, were surely ment only for silk bonnets and rich lace to environ, and those white arms and taper fingers for bracelets and kid-gloves. So one or two young men whispered to her, and so she believed, too willing to believe. But she had a more dangerous enemy to her virtue than even this of vanity, and consequent love for expensive dress.

Old nurses and mothers of families, wise in their generation, will shake their heads and talk knowingly of Mary Jane's or Thomas's weakness of body, and paleness, and want of stamina generally, coming from the delicacy of the mother's health previous to marriage. "The first child takes it," we have heard them say, and then will give many examples to prove the truth of their words. And physiologists and physicians are of a similar opinion, expressed in a different way, and refer peculiarities of constitution generally to parental antecedents of both sexes. Mental and moral characteristics are as liable to be transmitted from parent to offspring as physical ones. And is it not true that "the first child, and in some cases not a few of the others in a large family, inherit the father's or mother's physical tastes, and moral or immoral propensities?—the propensity to excesses of all kinds, and the love for intoxicating drinks?—a certain moral weakness that succumbs before the power of the passions, and a longing for forbidden food, both physical and mental?

Mark Lee's propensities in early life we have noticed briefly. He was now what would be called a reformed character; he was neither drunkard nor profligate, and bore his own punishment for former misdeeds—injured health, melancholy, and blindness—as quietly as he could, and, as he would have said, "he submitted to the inevitable;" though his submission, we fear, was too much akin to that of the slave, fearful and fretful.

But his eldest born, his daughter Letitia, with her beauty and high spirits, carried off like the scape-goat of old, heavy sins into the wilderness. An indisposition for honest labour, a desire for unlawful amusements, and a real, innate longing and craving for intoxicating drinks, these were some of her besetments—the last one much the most dangerous of the three. These besetments were her inheritance, and she received them from her father as directly and clearly as she did her fine eyes, and straight, lissom form, and arched forhead. Truly an awful inheritance to give! Did her father ever think of his own share in the iniquity, as he deplored her faults and follies, and fall? Do parents ever think of the future sin and misery they may thus bring upon their offspring when indulging in evil habits, when yielding to temptation, and when committing known sins?

A dancing-room was kept at a public house not far from Letitia's home. The powder was dry and ready prepared, and it needed only the spark to set it on fire. To the dancing parties here assembled she insisted upon going, and became acquainted with wild, ill-taught companions, of her own age and of the other sex, who flattered her beauty and gave her maxims of disobedience and plenty of immoral advice. They treated her to spirits and wine—a piece of gallentry thought becoming and necessary to dancing partners at these public-house reunions. Of course at such parties, in such a place, there was more than a sprinkling of the dissipated and depraved—young women who had lost modesty and virtue—and young men seeking for fresh victims to their evil lusts, and she soon became a prey to one of the latter—the way made easy by the excitement of drink—an excitement he knew how to use effectually to attain his purpose. Repentance and terror seized upon her in the morning when perfectly sober; but it came to late. Her seducer threatned to expose her if she would not conform to his wishes for the future; and partly by his threats, partly by flattery and cajolery, but mostly by the aid of drink, from thenceforth her life became a series of sorrowful downfalls. Cast out from home with indignation and scorn by a father [illegible] saw [illegible] ted in her the sins of his [illegible] she [illegible] no home to flee to but [illegible] to name [illegible] ne that [illegible] permitted [illegible]

[illegible] up the g[illegible] drink and sleep; in [illegible] and prostitution; so runs [illegible] of her rapidly shortening life.

The moth caught in the blaze of the candle is an old simile, but an "over-true" one, representing her condition. The light—the evil, baneful sight of drink—attracts; she must near it; it is death, ruin, and agony, to one like her, if she touches it; but no matter; touch it she thinks she must, again and again! How the wings scorch and blister and shrivel up! how the nerves leap and twist, and throb with excess of pain! How the whole body suffers with them! Useless wings now, that might have carried her away from the destroyers; worse than useless, since the agonize and struggle in the melted grease, and fix there like anchors, grounded and buried, and hold her to roast and frizzle slowly in that heated, burning atmosphere. And thus the moth consumes away, till a tiny black speck, till not even that, is left to tell of what was once a creature of grace and beauty, fitted for quiet flittings to and fro at summer's twilight, among cool shrubs and sleeping flowers;—of a woman endowed with capacities for virtue, and happiness and love.

The red light of a gin shop lamp standing out of the darkness of the street at night; the ruddy blaze of the publican's fire; the bright twinkle of the smart barmaid's eyes; the cheery glitter of the publican's welcoming smile—are not these so many moth-candles, set alight, and placed to attract and burn? And there is much moth-nature in humanity—so much, that we fear to think of the numbers that lie every year scorched and wingless in the scalding tallow-grave. Letitia has been in the blaze again and again. Her wings are scorched, her beauty rapidly fading away and vanishing. The moth-candle set for her has been a large one with two flames. Between them both she lies helpless and consuming, and no one seeks to save her.

"Correct" society ignores the fallen woman. It is too usual to look upon her as utterly virtueless and worthless—since her one peculiar virtue, chastity, is gone—and to place her almost out of the pale of humanity; to consider her as lost, and utterly unworthy of a name and a place on this vast motherly earth of ours. But not so thought the great Moralist, the divine Lover of the race, who said to the adulteress, pityingly—"Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more;" and of the Magdalene, "Her sins, which are many, are forgiven, for she *loved much*."

But society is not yet brave enough, not holy enough, to do this. It starts back prudishly afraid least pity should be construed into sanction, and loving forgiveness should lead to laxity and increase of crime. It is afraid to follow the Savour's example.

Shall we say Christ set a dangerous precedent, when he led the way to the ready reception of the repentant—the free forgiveness and reinstatement of the fallen ones? that he did wrong to teach us the prayer, "Forgive us our sins, as we forgive those that sin against us;" since these are some of the sinners that sin against us, when they sin, as we all confess they do, against society?

What rejoicing will there not be in heaven over some of these poor scattered fleeced, and worried wilderness sheep, when they have been brought back by the good Shepherd! More, I say unto you, "than over ninety-and nine just men that need no repentance!"

And when we shut our hearts and doors upon these lost ones, and refuse to help them to return, refuse to induce them to return to the fold—we refuse to partake of the joy of heaven, we shut out the hallelujahs of the angels with a shrug of the shoulders.

Letitia was what was called a lost woman; but she was not virtueless. The locusts brought by the east wind had not yet eaten all the verdure away. A few green ears stood still erect in her blackened cornfield, and the sun and the rain did not refuse to do their work of blessing and refreshment upon them. A lingering love for her younger sister, and a wish to benefit her; a desire to be loved again by some pure innocent soul; perhaps a faint tremulous desire to leave the ignominy and impurity of her life for a better; perhaps a passionate, longing desire. Who knows? Many in her position have this; but despair and human apathy come gradually like deadly frost upon them, and burst the life vessels, and they rot only a little the sooner for it.

Her case is no uncommon one, as we all know well. Many thousands like her, walk our streets and lanes every night, and live more or less openly by the wages of sh[illegible] liquors help [illegible] social gang[illegible] cause of it, [illegible] prison insp[illegible] and moral [illegible]

[illegible] *(Continued.)*

[illegible] punishment.

To THE E[illegible] *The Sun*—SIR: [illegible] *Sun's* repo[illegible] of sermons, though brief, are gener[illegible]y accurate, but having been made to say just the opposite of what I uttered, permit me to make a correction. In the report of my sermon in the South Third Street M. E Church on Sunday I am reported as saying:

"The Universalists claim that hell is the inward agony of remorse, and do not believe in material fire. They claim that the Christian Church to-day believes that the heathen will never be swept by myriads into an eternal hell, but will be saved like infants, through a Saviour not revealed to them. This idea is contrary to Scripture and to human law."

The term Universalists was not used; but instead of this term, "the orthodox church" should be inserted. The argument was: The law of God is eternal, and must exist forever. The soul is eternal. Human guilt brings misery. Therefore, the human soul passing out of probation into its fixed and eternal state with guilt upon it must suffer forever.

W. C. STEELE.

Pastor South Third Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

The Scotsman tells us that by instructions of an American lady, Miss Thomson, resident in Edinburgh for some time Messrs. Marshall, jewellers there, manufactured a set of horse shoes of solid gold, at the cost of about £200; and lately a mare belonging to that lady was shod in the precious metal at the smithy of Prof. Baird, veterinary surgeon. The shoes are of the ordinary size and shape, and the nails are also of gold. The animal was afterwards inspected by Principal Walley and Prof. Baird, who expressed their satisfaction with the work. The mare was then conveyed to Messrs. Moir's establishment, and mounted and ridden about the yard by Miss Thomson. The animal was purchased for her present owner about two years ago, and since then has made a voyage across the Atlantic. Miss Thomson and her steed left Edinburgh for London, en route, it is supposed, for America. It is not stated whether apartments have been secured for her at Bloomingdale.

The Paris *Charivari* describes a Russian General as bowing profoundly before the Minister of War. "A great victory, sir; I have exterminated the Turkish army." "Of course you will congratulate your troops." "I have none left."

A Western newspaper has improved on the original plan, and now says, "No communication will be published in this paper unless accompanied by the full name of the writer and a five-dollar bill; these are not requested for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

Golden Winter Evenings.

The pleasant winter evenings are coming around again, with their long hours for improvement; and if the proper facilities are afforded, thousands of children can make a great advance in learning before the short evenings come. A winter's evening is almost equivalent to a good half day of working time, and when it is possible, this time ought to be the children's very own.

The first requisite is a warm, pleasant well-lighted room. Where there is a room you can spare for the purpose, it is wise to fit it up especially for a children's study. A good fire, a table with chairs, a few book-shelves, and some pictures on the walls, with simple frames of autumn leaves or plaited cigar-lighters' or yellow straws laid orderly together and caught with a stitch at the corners, will make sufficient furniture. Do not grudge the added lights and fuel, for they will pay you back better interest than the money put into your blooded stock. The improvement of your children ought to lie nearer your heart than the improvement of your cattle. And bear this ever in mind in all your dealings with your children—they can never grow up but once, and there will be no coming back to rectify mistakes.

Guide and instruct them well with regard to the right improvement of these evening hours. Let the boy who has a taste for reading have the best books your means will allow to help him develop his powers. Let the boy who is interested in bee-culture make himself master of the best literature of that subject. Let the farmer boy have his attendant farmers' journals, and discuss with him the subjects he becomes interested in. Let one child at least be a good accountant, and learn the rudiments of book-keeping, so that he or she may take charge intelligently of that department. Let some one be the family letter-writer, and keep up a correspondence with all absent friends who are dear to you—there is something so sad in the separations which take place in families from neglect! A good letter [illegible] remedy all this, and add largely to [illegible] ness as well as her own [illegible] The pleasure is extended [illegible] all the other allies into which her letters go.

A family who spends the winter in such a manner will be known everywhere as a household of superior intelligence and thriftiness. They will be well started on the road to true prosperity, and will have their enjoyments and enjoyments on a higher plane than those who have no pains taken with their intellectual culture.

It is the mother who is likely to decide this question for the winter. Given a cozy nook, and the right sort of a chance, your children will have a good profitable winter. If you huddle them all into the kitchen to save fuel and lights, and save mussing the tidy sitting-room or a commodious upper chamber, you will have your reward, such as it is. But you could better afford to give them your best parlor and all its belongings, rather than suffer this waste of the golden winter evenings.

JANUARY.—The god Janus, after whom the month of January was named, was represented by the Romans as a man with two faces, one looking backward and the other forward. This implied that he stood between the old and the new year, with a regard to both. It was the custom of ancient Rome to proclaim the first of the month, and to post a notice of its occurrence in some public place, so that the people might be apprised of the religious festivals in which they were expected to take part. This first of the month came to be styled the *Kalendoe*, or kalends, from the Greek verb *Kaleo*, I proclaim; and the placard announcing it was called *Fasti Calendares*. Hence a book of accounts referring to days was subsequently called *Calendarium*; whence the name Calendar, now in general use. The division of the year into twelve months has obviously been determined by the moon's revolutions. The lunar month is strictly 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes 3 second. There are twelve such periods, and rather less than 11 days over in the year. Several attempts had been made by civilized nations to divide the year in accordance with these revolutions, but to very little effect till Julius Caesar reformed the Calendar and decreed that the year should consist of 365 days, followed by one of 366. The general idea of Caesar was that the months should consist of 31 and 30 days alternately, and this was accomplished in the bissextile or leap year, consisting, as it did of twelve times thirty and six over.

At Christmas-tide Old Trinity has a practice of gladdening her poor, young and old, with seasonable gifts. Yesterday afternoon a beautiful Christmas tree, set up in the porch of the church, made joyous the hearts of her Sunday school children. A little earlier a turkey and other food were given to each of the poor men and women of the parish who came, basket in hand. This was also done at St. Paul's Church. As was said by some of those who received it, through this thoughtful kindness many humble boards that might be bare on this day of plenty and rejoicing will be substantially spread.

A POINT OF AGREEMENT.—Beecher and Bob Ingersoll have a common point of agreement—a disbelief in hell.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AT FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

All classes, irrespective of age and sex, whether in poverty or wealth, have secured in Chester's Cure a panacea against all forms of disease that are so prejudicial to the breathing organs. The manner of application and the cure itself are so simple, that a child may take it without fear. When you purchase a box, procure also a funnel, place the herbs on an ordinary plate, apply a match, and holding your face over the funnel, inhale the smoke. After a few times you will find that you are breathing into the purest distilled air. The proprietor's letter carrier is laden with testimonials, that come not only from the homes in our fair Dominion, but are dated thousands of miles away, the rocky slopes of British Columbia, the marshes of Florida, and even from the British Isles. The cure cannot be too widely known; like the benign influence of the gospel, it should and will be wafted into the recesses of the forest, and borne into cities on the tongues of emancipated thousands. Tell it to your friends! Talk of it to your neighbors! Proclaim it when you go abroad; it has discovery that will yet be noticed and sought by the entire world.

Amongst hundreds of certificates, we take the following at random:—

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure (a cure indeed it has been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years.) Last Winter and Spring, I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with Bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine and found it always afford me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health.

JAMES LASKEY,
783 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

CALLICOON, DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have not been able to write for some time, owing to business that has occupied my attention. I have used the remedy you have sent me, with great success. In several recent cases that have come under my notice, and in a neighboring county, I used it, and in three weeks from the time, the party was cured. I saw him a few days ago, and he says there has been no return of the trouble since, now over two months.

Another case, one of some interest, was a young man who had been a keeper in Sing-Sing State Prison. When I saw him, he was suffering from a catarrhal form of bronchitis. He had doctored much and became disgusted, but while visiting a friend here, I saw him, and induced him to try the remedy. The first dose relieved him so much that he said, "Doctor, you have touched the spot," and from that day he recovered his former health, and can now do hard work, such as chopping timber, ploughing, &c.

These few cases I mention as they were given up by my neighboring physicians as incurable. In mild forms of catarrhal and bronchial troubles, it acts like a charm—at least to my satisfaction.

Enclosed please find $2.20 for two packages of the Remedy. I am paying special attention to these classes of diseases. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, etc.,
S. A. KEMP, M. D.

Chester's CURE

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I come among the many to repeat what, no doubt, you have frequently heard. That is, the curing properties of your Bronchitis Cure. I have a young sister that has had the above complaint since she was nine years old, being now seventeen. My father has had the best doctors in the city of Hamilton, Ont., attending her, and could get nothing to do her any good. I have also sent her different preparations from Chicago while residing there, and they failed with the rest. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon and night. So, you see, that it was acted like a miracle on me."

Thinking, dear sir, that you deserve the thanks of the suffering, I took this mode of expressing mine, as I never felt happier than when I read the above lines from one who has suffered so long.

With respect,
I remain, yours, truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,
26 Notre Dame Street.

LAKESIDE, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—

GENTLEMEN,—You will find enclosed $1.10 for one box of Chester's Cure for Asthma. It is a sovereign remedy for Asthma. I have recommended it to acquaintances who have the disease. Yours truly,

GEO. DALRYMPLE.

KINGSTON, N. B., June 13th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the two that I received. I think another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for another box.

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

PERTH ST., CHELS., Jan 29th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), it was induced to try your Cure. I received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy. Yours, truly,

W. Q. MORCOM.

KINGSTON, KENT Co., N. B.

R. CHESTER,

Please forward me another box of your Cure for which I enclose you $1.10. I have used all the box I got from you, and feel myself quite a new man. I would strongly recommend all afflicted with the same disease (Asthma and Bronchitis) to try your ever valuable Cure. Yours, &c.,

J. W. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877

R. W. E. CHESTER:

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall get more in it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.

Yours, &c.,
ED. SEIB,
474 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 3rd, 1878.

SIR:—

In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., its use will tend to soothe the irritable air passages and strengthen so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so affected.

A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DIVISION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 289 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and feel so much relieved that I am satisfied that it will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my home, and had been suffering for over a year with a very ill-treating dry cough, but three days after using I was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, and gaining strength. To-day I am quite well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since, who are known to, and personally have received orders from all parts of this State. Cure is a sure one and more generally known.

Very respectfully,
JEREMIAH HARVEY,
Supt. Station.

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.,
Lachute.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1878.

A HALIFAX despatch says Mr. JOHN C. WADE, Speaker of the Nova Scotia Assembly at the time of the passing of the Confederation Act, is out in opposition to Mr. VAIL, the Minister of Militia, in Digby. Mr. JONES is opposed in Halifax by Mayor RICHEY. The contest in both constituencies is expected to be a lively and sharp one, but it is thought will result in the triumphant return of the Opposition candidates.

THE WATCHMAN.

The proprietors of the WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE take the present opportunity to thank their friends and the public for the support which has been accorded to them in the past, and to solicit their aid and countenance in the endeavours which they will put forth in the future, not only to popularize their paper, but to increase the influence which it has so far exercised, it is believed beneficially, upon the County and its inhabitants.

To secure this it is necessary that between the publishers and their patrons there should be felt a community of interest; indeed without a mutual understanding of this kind it is impossible that the results should be as satisfactory as are to be desired. The year which has just been entered upon is destined to be an important one in the history of the entire Dominion. Each year, as it passes over, has characteristics that specially distinguish it, but for a variety of reasons, the present one whose developments can only be anticipated, will present a variety of problems upon whose solution depends in a great measure what shall be the future of this our common country. These, as they come up, will be closely watched and in regard to them the policy of the WATCHMAN will be to discuss them, in the public interest, in such a manner as to give the utmost possible weight to what it may in the pursuance of duty feel itself bound to say. While Conservative, so far as politics are concerned, it will esteem country before party, and though its special duty will be to advocate and indicate the special concerns of the district in which it has been established, it will strive not to lose sight of the maxim of the great BURKE, "that local purposes, not local prejudices, ought to guide, but the general good." The endeavour of the WATCHMAN will be to make everything it contains as interesting as possible, to have its reading matter as fresh and varied as can be; *in fine*, and in every available manner to make itself not only a welcome guest, but an anxiously expected weekly visitor of those who may open their doors to receive it. It is intended to introduce a variety of new features into the paper, among which will be correspondence from several leading points; for instance, from Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, which are, indeed, the centres round which the wheels of our progress revolve.

In order, however, that they may be enabled to carry out what they have herein briefly indicated, the proprietors would remind the public that they must be supported by increases to their subscription lists, by an augmentation of their advertising custom, by a liberal amount of job-printing, and above all, by the prompt payment of accounts that may from time to time become due.

THE OKA INDIANS.

For several years general attention has been directed towards the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, better known as the Oka Indians, whose troubles with the Seminary of St. Sulpice have been a matter of much discussion and the ground-work for the expression of strong feeling upon the part of their friends no less, than upon that of their adversaries. It is much to be regretted that the Government have not seen it to be their duty to intervene in some authoritative manner, there being a right and a wrong at which it is absolutely essential that we arrive. We have already too many causes of mutual heart burnings to be able to afford the continuance of any of them, that it is at all possible to remove. In cases like the present, however, the most terrible of prejudices, those of religion, never fail to lift their ugly heads and hence it is by no means easy to shift them and arrive at proper and, indeed, righteous final decisions, whether the parties interested in them are individuals communities or even races. Now that fifteen Okas are undergoing trial for arson at St. Scholastique it may, perhaps, be interesting to give a brief sketch of the occurrences of which pending trials—the present being one of a series—are the culmination. There are always two sides to every story, but we believe the following will be admitted to be a general outline of the facts of the case. Several hundred years ago there existed in the vicinity of Sault au Recollet, a band of Iroquois who were in the habit of making incursions upon their neighbours and natural foes, the Algonquins, whom, having almost destroyed, they permitted their remnants to incorporate with them or at any rate to exist under their semi-feudal protection. In the course of time, French priests came and established themselves among these people, who, as time wore on, became very much reduced in numbers by disease, internal quarrels and conflicts with the whites. The limits over which they were permitted to range, albeit, became more and more reduced until it was found that what were then considered as their lands, had become insufficient to sustain them. Under these circumstances the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Paris, who had become their spiritual fathers, made application to the King of France for new lands to which to remove those who had, indeed, become their temporal as well as spiritual dependents. What formed a portion of the Seigniory of Two Mountains was granted; the limits, upon a further application being extended so as to include the whole of that Seigniory. The obligations implied as well as specific subject to which the Seigniory was granted and the effect upon them of the British Act by which the Seminary were confirmed in their rights and privileges, form the subject of the dispute between the Indians and the Seminary—a dispute which from one cause or another though it has for some years been continually present, has not, up to this time, came up judicially on its merits. There has been an almost interminable amount of mutual recrimination upon this point, which, indeed, is the foundation of the whole case. In 1868, it being necessary to elect a chief, the Indians who numbered some eight hundred, offered the position to SOSE OUASAKENRAT, a young Indian of considerable promise, whose talents had so commended themselves to the Seminary that they had given him a liberal education; but who, however thoroughly sympathized with his compatriots, whose condition he had obtained exceptional advantages of understanding. After some demurr SOSE (now well known as CHIEF JOSEPH) assented, prior to which, however, the gentlemen of the Seminary had endeavoured to dissuade him from assuming the position, and had warned him that if he did consent, he should bind himself not to approach the Government upon any subject. JOSEPH, being of opinion, as he says, from information which he had obtained in the Seminary, that the gentlemen had no title to the land, except as guardians or trustees, declined to follow their advice. He at once communicated with Mr. [illegible] Superintendent of [illegible] Ottawa, by w[illegible] affirmed in his opinions as [illegible] priotery rights of his people, and advised to petition the Government; which was at once done. On this the priest at Oka announced that all the signers of the memorial must at once report themselves to him or be excommunicated. Some complied with this instruction, while others and a majority of them remained undecided. After several months of inaction, they informed the Seminary that they required their guardianship no longer and that they (the priests) ought to lose no time in restoring to them their lands. All this time the Indians had been accustomed to cut what wood they required, and cultivate what lands they chose to enclose upon the lands of the Seigniory, permissions to enclose having been accorded subject to certain conditions. A few days after the Indians had made their protest to the Seminary, Mr. Judge of Sessions, COURSAL, arrived at Oka, attended by a body of police, and made the arrest of CHIEF JOSEPH, two other chiefs and an additional Indian. They were conveyed to St. Scholastique to await trial for trespass before the Court of Queen's Bench. In sixteen days, however, they were liberated; it being discovered that JUDGE COURSAL, had exceeded his powers as Commissioner of police. The Indians, upon the advice of friends, communicated with Mr. J. A. MATHEWSON, of Montreal, by whose influence, at their solicitation, a Protestant Missionary (of the Wesleyan Church) was established among them. A church was built, a school established, and the work of Evangelizing and educating them successfully prosecuted; the English language being that which they set themselves to acquire, the machinery of the law was invoked to dispossess the Indians of the lands they occupied, and in the absence of MCLAREN, their lawyer, who the Indians claim, had not been properly notified, a "snap" judgment was obtained at St. Scholastique, against them. Their pretty little Protestant Church was in the course of a few weeks, pulled down by a gang of men who, it was said, were merely carrying out the judgment of the Court. The destruction of the church roused a strong feeling—principally, it is true, among the Protestants, and, at a number of meetings, resolutions were passed expressive of sympathy with the Indians, and condemnation of what they considered to be an outrageous act. Since that time, upon various occasions, Oka Indians have been prosecuted for trespassing upon the lands of the Seigniory, and for unlawfully cutting wood thereon—some times to conviction, but at others when the Indians were defended without any result to the satisfaction of the parties prosecuting.

On June 13th 1877, however, when special interest in the little Indian community had almost, subsided, Colonel AMYOT, passed through Montreal with a number of policemen, who, in the early dawn of the following morning, presented themselves at Oka, while its people were yet in bed, and proceeded to arrest certain parties for whom they had warrants, without, however explaining to those whom they captured, the reasons for which they wanted them. They had, it appears, warrants for forty-eight persons, but the forty got clear away, having, the moment the alarm was sounded, taken to the woods. The circumstances attending those arrests and the brutality which characterized some of the myrmidons of the law will be fresh in the memory of our readers, to whom it is needless for us to recount the doings of those days of terror—the burning of the church and presbytery by persons unknown, &c &c. We certainly hope never to have again to recount such deeds, whoever may have been their perpetrators; whatever the motives which might impel them. Certain is it that the Okas rose in arms, the services of the Provincial Police were again brought into requisition, and had not better feelings prevailed among them, scenes of still greater horror would undoubtedly have succeded, but peace was restored. When the Queen's Bench next met at St. Scholastique, the case of the eight Indians whose arrest has just been detailed, came up and for the first time they learned of what they were accused and on what account they had been arrested. The accusation turned out to be one of "riotously breaking and destroying a fence" upon the property of the Seminary. The Grand Jury consisting of sixteen French and three English speaking persons threw out the Bill and the men were discharged. Meantime JUDGE COURSAL had been engaged making an investigation into the burning of the Roman Catholic Church at Oka, which having completed, he caused some fourteen Indians to be arrested who were committed for trial, and these with one since proceeded against are the individuals who are today before the Court of Queen's Bench for this district, and with whom Mr. JUSTICE JOHNSON, and a mixed jury have now to deal. We refrain from comment which under the circumstances would be improper, as it might tend to influence the decision in one way or the other, the accused, moreover having been well content as the Court formula put it, to throw themselves "upon God and their country."

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Terrebonne opened at St. Scholastique on Monday under the presidency of Mr. JUSTICE JOHNSON. The principal interest attaching to the proceeding being in the trials of the Indians for the burning of the Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery at Oka in the month of June last. The first case came up yesterday (Thursday). We are unable in this issue to give the details of it, but another article on line [illegible] the controversy the Semi- [illegible] en found guilty of [illegible] Roderigue JOHN [illegible] being in the township of Mo[illegible] cases so far possess b[illegible]

The jurors are anxio[illegible] of time which their civ[illegible] may d[illegible] tain them, and others [illegible] the paymen they shall receive for their services, some of their Municipal Councils having failed to make their contributions to the Building and Jury Fund.

ACCOMMODATING JURORS.

The gentlemen of the jury, witnesses and others who are at present attending to their duties at the present session of the Court of Queen's Bench at St. Scholastique, complain, and very properly, of the lack of accommodation for them in and about the Court House. They are compelled subject to fine to be at all times within call of the crier's voice, but yet they are not tolerated within the sacred circles where seats are provided, or, if the venture there, have to put on a sufficient amount of brass upon their faces to supply all the finishing required by the handsomest piece of machinery imaginable. Outside "the charmed circle" they are compelled to mix with all the riff-raff of the district, for at Court times there is no place of such common resort as the Court House, and thus, not only to the loss of their own self respect, and to their own personal annoyance, but to the possible imminent danger of any valuables of which they may be possessed. This condition of things we are convinced is only the result of oversight, but there are many sufferers on account of it whose years and position as citizens certainly entitle them to far more consideration.

Hawkesbury High School.

We are indebted to Mr. A Urquhart of Hawkesbury Mills for the following description of the above school, the publication of which will not only advertise that institution, but no doubt help to influence other places not so advanced to follow the example of getting similar facilities for promoting the educational progress and development of the youth of our country. The building is of brick, two stories high with eight rooms, and will accommodate *500* pupils, and cost *$11,000*. The High and Public Schools are united under the management of twelve trustees, ten of whom are appointed by the rate payers of the Village and two by the County Council. The HIGH SCHOOL occupies two rooms, with Mr. W. C. Middleton B. A. as Master and Mr. L. W. Shannon B. A. assistant master, with salaries of *$900* and *$500* respectively; and to aid this department the Government grants $475, and the County grants the same sum. The average attendance is *60* of whom 23 are "outsiders." The studies are English, French, Latin and Greek languages.

Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Natural Philosophy, Physical Science including chemistry and Botany, History and Geography.

The PUBLIC SCHOOLS occupy six rooms with six teachers, Mr. James Hay being Principal. Their Salaries are from *$700* down to *$150*. The average attendance is *350*. The studies in the public schools department are English in its various branches including writing, geography and arithmitic and the Government grant is *$250*.

From the Public to the High School the entrance examination is prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction of Toronto.

The rooms in Public School are graded and promotions made by Head Master of the High School. There are no fees exacted from pupils in High School, and but fifty cents per month charged "outsiders" attending Public Schools. Board can be had from eight to ten dollars per month.

What strikes us most in the above is the large average attendance of pupils. The county must appreciate, and patroniye the schools to a considerable extent, get it appears there is room for a hundred more. The promoters of this school must have guaged very acurately the demands when putting up the building. Such a school is a great boon to any place. As a monetary enterprise it is deserving of commendation. If 23 pupils from a distance attend the High School and a similar number from a distance attend the Public School there would be about *$4,000* a year spent in the place for board alone.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

OTTAWA.—C. W. Bangs is elected Mayor.

KINGSTON.—John McIntyre is elected Mayor.

TORONTO.—Angus Morrison re-elected Mayor.

LONDON, January.—The King of Italy is very ill. The first despatch represented the illness as not being serious, but prevented the King's going to Turin. A later telegram says:—It has now transpired that the King, on Saturday, was attacked with violent fever, which produced pleurisy in the right lung. The symptoms cause apprehension, and it may prove to be a complicated case of miasmitic fever. The King slept several hours on Saturday night, perspiring freely. The fever, however, again increased towards morning.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 6.—An official telegram shows that Sofia was entered on the 3rd instant, after a skirmish, in which the Russians lost only 24. A telegram [illegible] Gen. Gourko an[illegible] nced a des[illegible] ment [illegible] ary the 2nd [illegible] mpted to [illegible]

[illegible] Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental RAILWAY.

(MONTREAL DIVISION.)

General Passenger Time-Table.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
Hochelaga.....Ly	7.00	4.07
Mile End.....	7.20	4.10
aSt. Lambert.....	7.28	4.15
aRivieres des Prairies.	7.38	4.22
aSt. Martin.....	7.50	4.31
aSt. Rose.....	8.01	4.39
St. Therese.....	8.11	4.47
aSt. Augustin.....	8.58	5.03
St. Scholastique.....	8.38	5.15
aSt. Hermas.....	9.22	5.27
Lachute.....	9.49	5.44
aMuddy Branch.....	10.11	5.54
Grenville.....	10.47	6.13
Calumet.....Ar.	10.55	6.20
Calumet.....Lv.	11.00	6.30
Montebello.....	11.55	7.30
Papineauville.....	12.16p M	7.43
aNorth Nation Mills..	12.33	7.58
Thurso.....	1.04	7.48
Buckingham.....	1.43	8.14
aL'Ange Gardien.....	2.01	8.26
aEast Templeton.....	2.26	8.44
Gatineau Point.....	2.44	8.58
Hull.....Arr.	3.00	9.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
Hull.....	8.40	3.30
Gatineau Point.....	7.04	3.34
aEast Templeton.....	7.23	3.57
aL'Ange Gardien.....	7.48	4.15
Buckingham.....	8.06	4.27
Thurso.....	8.46	4.51
aNorth Nations Mills..	9.11	5.15
Papineauville.....	9.26	5.30
Montebello.....	9.52	5.47
Calumet.....Arr	10.50	6.15
Calumet.....Lv	11.00	6.25
Grenville.....	11.07	6.30
aMuddy Branch.....	11.37	6.51
Lachute.....	11.50	7.00
aSt. Hermas.....	12.29p M	7.16
St. Scholastique.....	12.38	7.28
aSt. Augustin.....	12.58	7.40
Ste. Therese.....	1.25	7.56
aSte. Rose.....	1.36	8.03
aSte. Martin.....	1.49	8.12
aRiviere des Prairies.	2.03	8.20
aSt. Laurent.....	2.13	8.27
Mile End.....	2.19	8.32
Hochelaga.....	2.30	8.40

a Flag Stations, Express Trains.

St. Jerome Branch.

HOCHELAGA TO ST. JEROME.

STATIONS.	P.M.
Hochelaga.....	4.30
Mile End.....	4.45
St. Laurent.....	4.51
Riviere des Prairies.....	5.00
St. Martin.....	5.10
St. Rose.....	5.20
St. Therese.....Arr	5.30
St. Therese.....Lv	5.40
St. Janvier.....	5.56
St. Jerome.....Arr	6.15

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

STATIONS.	A. M.
St. Jerome.....	8.00
St. Janvier.....	8.16
St. Therese.....Arr	8.40
St. Therese.....Lv	8.50
St. Rose.....	9.00
St. Martin.....	9.09
Riviere des Prairies.....	9.20
St. Laurent.....	9.30
Mile End.....	9.39
Hochelaga.....	9.45

All Trains run by Montreal Time. Trains going East take precedence over all others.

DUNCAN MACDONALD, Manager.

181f

LATEST NEWS.

Midhat Pasha has gone to London.

Baker Pasha has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant General.

Baron de Rothschild's only daughter is to become the wife of Lord Rosebury.

The defences of Constantinople have been completed, and the city is now considered impregnable.

Great drought has been experienced in Java, on account of the lateness of the rainy season.

Major Labordere, dismissed from the French army in connection with the Limoges affair, is to be reinstated.

Diaz wishes to resume diplomatic relations with France, and have Mexico represented at Paris Exhibition.

The Servians have met with severe repulses at Kurschumlje and Novi-Bazar The Russians have occupied Slatitza.

Russia is said to have made various attemps to make secret terms of peace with Turkey hostile to British interests.

The *News* editorially contradicts the report of the resignation of Lord Carnarvin, and that he has no present intention of resigning.

England has advised the Porte to accede to Russia's proposition, and treat directly with the Russian commander-in-chief.

The anniversary of the day of the Queen's proclamation in India as Empress was celebrated throughout the country with great honor.

All the collieries in the Schuylkill district were closed down on Tuesday the 8th inst., throwing some *30,000* miners out of employment.

An effort is to be made by the French Conservative Senators to elect Mr. Buffet to the Presidency of the Senate, in place of the Duc D'Audiffret-Pasquier.

Details of the loss of the steamer *Atacama*, sunk on the 30th of November last off the coast of Chili, estimate that 101 persons were drowned.

A serious disagreement between the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Beaconsfield has given rise to the rumour that the Premier will dissolve the House of Commons and appeal to the country.

King Victor Emmanuel is prostrated with a bad attack of fever which is causing a good deal of anxiety. A consultation of physicians have been held over his case, but their opinion is not made public.

CANON FARRAR still insists that he has been misunderstood, and he is going to print his Westminster Abbey sermons on Hell in a book by way of vindicating himself. It is announced that the volume will be entitled "Eternal Hope."

A Cambridge University notice recently intimated that the Chancellor's Gold Medal for the encouragement of [illegible] poetry will be given to such [illegible] undergraduate as shall compose [illegible] poem on "Canada." The poem to exceed 200 lines in length.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* talks of Russia's "immense sacrifices," in view of which she demands the right to treat with her vanquished foe alone. It is stated that England has informed Russia that Her Majesty's Government cannot allow any new European programme to be drawn up in the terms of peace without their sanction.

The Liverpool *Post's* London correspondent telegraphs:—The opinion is gaining ground that a general election of members of Parliment is near, and that the Conservative managers are already preparing therefor. The secretaries of the different Conservative associations have been in town during the past week consulting with various members of the Goverment. They report strongly in favor of dissolution.

LONDON, January 7.—The ammunition embargoed at Cardiff consisted of empty cartridge cases. They were stopped merely for Customs irregularity, and the embargo has now been raised.

THE SHIPMENT OF RICE.—The embargo upon the exportation of rice will probably close on the 31st of December, as the harvest is much better than was expected. Several ships in port are awaiting the raising of the embargo to load rice.

AMERICAN SHIPMENT TRADE.—The number of American ships that arrived in Bangkok harbor for the first eleven months of 1877 is double the whole amount for 1876, and there are prospects of an increase in 1878.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED WITH CHINA.—A letter from Col. W. F. KNOX dated Singapore, December 6th, says:—"The Siamese are putting their forts, ships and army in fighting condition, in anticipation of trouble with China. A large force is working on the forts at the mouth of the Meinam River.

Austria has signified her willingness to Great Britain to join in negotiations with Russia, but prefers a conference of plenipotentiaries to negotiations between military commanders. The Danube is partially frozen over, and hopes of an armistice are said to be fast disappearing.

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I hereby forbid any person negotiating or buying note of fifty dollars, dated St. Andrews, 28th of September, 187[illegible], signed A. O. Stephens in favor of R. P. Delarondo, which was obtained under false pretentions and threats, and for which I received no value.

[Signed] ABRA'M O. STEPHENS.

Front of Chatham, Dec. 14, 1877. 15w3.

FOR SALE!

A HOUSE and lot in the village of Lachute, fronting the North River, next to A. BENN'S store. For particulars, apply to A. GROULX, on the premises.

Lachute, Dec. 10, 1877. 15tf

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR!!

Christmas Cards! New Year's Cards!!

JUST received at THE WATCHMAN'S Stationery Store, an assortment of very choice Illuminated cards suitable for Christmas and New Year presents.

ALSO

HYMN,
PRAYER,
DIALOGUE,
RECITATION BOOKS,

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,

PAPER,
PENCILS,
PENS,
INK,
&c., &c.

1 16tf.

THE ACCIDENT

INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to insurance against accidents, and which has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its Policy Holders, and being for

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Alone, is able to transact the business upon the most favorable terms and liberal conditions, as well as upon a secure basis.

BONUS

Every Five Years to Non-Claimants.

PRESIDENT,
Sir A. T. Galt, K. C. M. G.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
Edward Rawlings.

INSPECTOR,
Ben MacDonald.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute. 12-y1

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

A. W. OGILVIE, M. P. P., President.

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F. C. IRELAND, Agent, Lachute.

Agents throughout the Dominion. 1

Important Notice

TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

Dynamite,
Blasting Powder,
and Fuse,

Also, a complete assortment of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

For sale by

THOMS BIRKETT,

67 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA. 12-1y

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that according to the terms of the notice published on the 29th of October last, an officer of this Department will be present on the days indicated below at each of the places hereafter mentioned in the

PETITE NATION (E. SECTION.)

agency, to meet settlers in debt to the Crown, squatters or parties occupying public lands without title, and any who have claims to make or cases of dispute to submit to this Department; all of whom are requested to attend at such of the places and times mentioned below as may be most convenient for them, to pay the arrears they owe, and settle and wind up all their affairs in connection with public lands.

This officer will be authorized, in accordance with an Order in Council lately passed, to make a remission of one-fourth or twenty-five per cent of all arrears of interest or rent, the capital of which will be paid at the time with the other three-fourths of such interest or rent; and it is to be hoped that no settler will neglect to take advantage of this remission.

The days fixed for the officer's visit are as follows:

FEBRUARY 12, 13, 14, Crown Land Office, Grenville.

FEBRUARY 15, 16, Post Office, Avoca.

FEBRUARY 18, 19, Post Office, Lakefield.

FEBRUARY, 20, 21, Kelly's House, 1st Range, Harrington.

FEBRUARY 22, 23, Post Office, Arundel.

FEBRUARY 24, Post Office, Desalabery.

FEBRUARY 25, 26, Terren's House, Devil's River.

P. GARNEAU,
Com. of Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 29th November, 1877. 181f

HOLIDAY TREAT!

F. N. Beattie's

FAMILY GROCERY

STILL continues the centre of attraction for all who wish to purchase a cheap and good article.

THE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Now on hand is large and varied, and is selling at a

Further Reduction in Prices

to counterbalance the scarcity of money.

SUGARS,
TEAS,
SPICES,
CANNED and PRESERVED MEATS

FRUITS

AND

VEGETABLES,

of the best brands, selling at prices, to remunerate the host of purchasers who frequent the

Farmers Exchange.

As a further accommodation for the benefit of my patrons, I offer great bargains in

STONE AND GLASSWARE,
AND
BUFFALO ROBES.

Cash paid for PRODUCE and Received in Exchange for Groceries, Etc.

Dec 14, 15-tf.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE undersigned, to meet the necessities of the people in these hard times, is selling off at cost price for cash, or merchantable produce, the whole of his stock—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES.

The tea is of a superior quality and flavor. And many other articles usually kept in a general store. Please call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Opposite Medical Hall.

HENRY CLARKE.

Lachute, Dec. 1, 1877. 14tf

DICK'S

Celebrated

Medicines.

DICK'S

Blood

Purifier,

Has no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, in marting

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNFAILING CURE

for Rheumatism, and will remove Corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER

Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail of

ALFRED BENN & CO.,
Lachute, P. Q.
15m6.

STOP

AND

READ!

THE undersigned while conveying his thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage awarded to him during the past twenty years; would respectfully announce, that in order that he may be enabled to compete successfully for the trade of the community, he has decided hencefourth to do a credit business

Only with those who pay up promptly at the end of the year; to all others he will most decidedly keep his books closed.

Accounts will be made up quarterly and reasonable interest be charged until paid. All accounts must be paid by the FIRST OF JANUARY, EACH YEAR.

To those now indebted to him, he would respectfully place before them the necessity of settling their current and past due accounts before the First of January next, as all accounts then unsettled will be forced, unless by mutual agreement, extension being given

For a Portion Only.

which will have to be closed by note. He will constantly keep on hand a full supply of all articles suited to his trade which he will sell at as reasonable rates as is practicable; and for prompt cash purchases, will be prepared to make a liberal discount. His experience and facilities for buying, giving him an opportunity to defy any to undersell him. To enable his customers who cannot obtain cash, wherewith to settle their accounts, he will be prepared to take all sorts of

Merchantable Produce

OR STOCK.

1,000 Cords of Hardwood wanted.

Cash paid for hides either at P. LANE'S or TAYLOR & Co's Store. A large consignment of Buffalo Robes for sale at from $4.00 to $6.00 each.

Lachute, Nov. 23, 1877. 12-tf

LOCAL.

CONCERT.—Last Friday evening a Bazaar and Concert was held in the Court-House, in aid of the Organ Fund of the Presbyterian Church Lachute. Mr. Barron occupied the chair. There were several gentlemen from Montreal, but the majority were local celebrities who took part in the programe, which was a very pleasing one. We need hardly say they each and all did their parts well. The Hall was crowded, showing how the people of this locality can and do appreciate entertainments of this class.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—As Monday next is the day for holding these elections throughout the Province of Quebec, it is to be hoped that the electors will make wise and judicious selections of the men they propose entrusting with the management of their municipal affairs for another year. Politics, religion or anything else should not be allowed to influence the Elector's choice, but vote for the best man, intelligently speaking, who has, the wisdom, judgment and ability to serve them best.

Mr. BELLINGHAM, local member for Argenteuil, visited Lachute, on Wednesday last, and in the evening of that day, addressed about fifty of his constituents in the Court House. No previous notice having been given of his coming or of his intention of addressing his constituents must account for the smallness of the meeting. His speech was mainly directed against the Quebec Government's railway policy and their extravagant expenditure of the public money—but dwelt at some length on other matters of a general and of a local nature. He expressed himself in favor of a Protective Tariff—instancing that of Tea and Sugar—and contended that these commodities should be imported by way of the St. Lawrence direct from the countries that produce them, instead of importing them from New York; and as the Americans had offered a bounty to the refiners of sugar in their own country—virtually killing off all our refineries in this country—he contended the true policy of the Dominion Government would have been to have levied a duty on all sugars coming into Canada from the United States equal to their bounty to home refiners. He instanced France who was now underselling English refiners by a similar course of policy—producing the same results in England as in Canada. He also advocated the establishment of manufacturies of various descriptions in this country, and referred to the capabilities of Lachute as a manufacturing town on account of its magnificent water power. He thought cotton and woollen fabrics could be manufactured here as cheaply and as profitably as in Cornwall, being on the line of railway between Montreal and Ottawa. These and all other manufacturies in a new country like ours, he contended, should be protected by Tariff. On the whole the speech was well received, and at its close Dr. Christie, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Bellingham for his able address, although he descented from him on the protective tariff question; the motion was unanimously carried.

WE see by some of the city papers that the Provincial Treasurer during the ensuing session of the Legislature proposes to introduce a law for the consolidation of existing license laws, in consequence of which the general Council of the Montreal Temperance Society has been held at which a number of resolutions of an important character were adopted. The effect of these recommendations is the re-enaction of the old provision requiring each applicant for a license to advertise his intention in the press, the transaction of the business of the License Commissioners as an open Court, and the abolition of liquor licenses to grocers. Moreover, it is desired that the presence of a light in bar rooms during prohibited hours shall be held as evidence of the sale of liquor and that a second conviction for violation of the law shall be sufficient to forfeit a license for a period of three years. These are provisions suggested for the regulation of traffic in the city of Montreal particularly, but elsewhere it seems as if they might be rendered advantagiously operative.

THE JURORS at present doing duty at St. Scholastique are much annoyed at the law's delay, by which they are much inconvenienced and which cause the business of the Court to progress exceedingly slowly. They, however, feed well, sleep well, and look well; amusing themselves in the intervals of "their labour" and at the times when they are not in the arms of Morpheus in passing jokes about their unfortunate condition and upon the appearance and peculiarities of those by whom they are surrounded. The man with the sword and ermine at times comes in for remark and at others "the ragged regiment" who carry the padsticks or "the baboons" whose business it is to attend to the maintenance of the peace of the Court and to torture the unfortunates who almost as with a hook in their chin have been brought up to serve their Queen and country. A wit from this section, describing the appearance of the bailiffs remarked that it appeared as if they had no other occupation than that of doing Court duty; they being kept in pickle or in some tan vat at the times between the holdings of the Court.

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN.—The Christmas and New Year numbers of this popular paper—double pictorial sheets—reflect great credit on the publishers for their praise-worthy enterprise. We have no doubt they met with a ready and large sale. The historical reminiscences of old By-Town is well worthy of being preserved. Those who have not yet seen either or both of these numbers should send for them at once, they never spent twenty cents or a quarter dollar better.

DISTRICT ORANGE LODGE.—The annual meeting of the District Orange Lodge for the County of Argenteuil, was held in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, the Worshipful District Master Brother Henry Bradford in the Chair. There was a good attendance from the several Lodges composing the District. After the transaction of some important routine business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. D. M.—HENRY BRADFORD, re-elected.
W. D. D. M.—ALEX. CAMERON.
W. D. C.—JAMES FISH.
W. D. S.—JOHN ROBINSON.
W. D. T.—JOHN CHAMBERS, re-elected.
W. D. D. C.—JAMES CURRENS.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath January 13th, 1878.

ASA FAITHFUL TO HIS GOD, 2 Chronicles, xiv—1-12.

Abijah succeeded Rehboam his father, in the kingdom of Judah. He proclaimed his trust in the righteousness of God's cause. In an invasion against Jereboam he was honored, but afterwards not having abolished idolatry entirely, his reign was short and uneventful. He died at the end of three years and was succeeded by his son Asa, who reigned forty-one years. This lesson extends over about fifteen years of that reign. He at once set about to destroy the idolatry which prevailed in his kingdom and to restore the pure worship of God. There was no war for about ten years. He was busy all the time taking away the altars of the strange gods, tearing down the images and destroying the groves and teaching the people to return to the true God. When invaded by the enemy with a thousand thousand men and three hundred chariots, Asa appealed to his God in mighty prayer, and God heard and sent deliverance and defeated the Ethiopeans who fled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to THE WATCHMAN. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessary for publication.

TORONTO, 4th Jan., 1878.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In fulfilment of my promise a short time ago, I now furnish you with a few hints on immigration matters, and have much pleasure in stating that the operations of the past season have been most satisfactory; and you will see by a pamphlet lately received from our Head Office, London, England, our agents are alive to the interests of this country, finding as they do warm competition for the tenant farmer and capitalist, by other Colonies and the United States.

Canada ought to be able to compete with any other country for the intending emigrant from her many advantages, and more especially the shortest sea voyage to her shores. The climate seems to become more moderate as the country becomes cleared up. While I write ploughing is going on in almost every part of Ontario, and unless where the lands are either laid down in grass or in meadow, the fields are filled with fall wheat (looking remarkably well), or being ploughed up for spring crop. The demand that has lately sprung up in Europe for our cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and, in a word, all kinds of Canadian produce will bring the country more and more into notice to say nothing of the great benefit of capital coming into the country, already we have parties here from England purchasing horses, and as the season advances many others will follow.

Fearing I have already trespassed on your valuable time, and wishing you the compliments of the season.

I have honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient serv't,
J. G. DONALDSON.

A New Year's Festival Among the Indians of Oka—Lake of Two Mountains.

JANUARY 7, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just returned from a very pleasant trip to the village of Oka, I have been requested by some of your readers to give a description of the Annual New Year's Festival held among the Indians of this now well-known place. You are well aware, I presume, that on each New Year's Eve, for the past five or six years, there has been given a feast to this people by a few friends of Montreal. These have been seasons of enjoyment to all who avail themselves of being present. Our Indian brethren look forward to these annual gatherings with a great degree of pleasure, and appear to forget, for the time—their many privations and hardships. Having had the privilege of being at two of these gatherings, I felt at home among them in this my third and last visit. Through unavoidable circumstances the festival for this year did not take place at the same time as on previous years. It was postponed until Friday last, the 4th inst. The day, as you know was ill-chosen, being very stormy and thus preventing a great many who were very anxious to be there from being present; hence the number of visitors were few. Those from Montreal were the Rev. Mr. Borland, J. R. MacLaren, Esq., Advocate, N. O. Green, Esq., and a lady. From Hudson, the Rev. Mr. Mandsley, young Mr. Hodgson, of the firm of Hodgson & Son, and a lady. These and myself, went to the house of the resident Missionery, Rev. Mr. Parent, and made ourselves generally useful in helping to prepare for the evening's entertainment. We considered this part of the programme, such as the unpacking of boxes and assorting the articles for the school children, the dissecting of turkies, slicing of hams and corn-beef, cutting of bread and cake, and the spreading of the tables, almost as enjoyable as the other. At 6½ o'clock, p. m., the church bell—which, since the demolition of the little church—has been placed on the school-house, was rung, calling these poor red men of the forest with their wives and children to their Annual New Year's Feast, which, this year was held in the house of Chief John, it being the largest and most accommodating. Nearly two hundred of these, our brethren, and their families sat down and partook of the bounties provided for them. After tea had been served, they all repaired to the school-house; there they sang beautifully in their own language several hyms to old and familiar church tunes. Prayer was then offered up by Rev. Mr. Borland. The children then received their presents of boots and shoes and wrappers and candies. Such gifts as these may appear strange to our little white boys and girls, but let me tell them that they went to their homes as happy as you when you wake up on Xmas morning and find that Old Santa Claus has filled with so many nice little things your longest red stockings which you hung near the mantle-piece before you went to bed; and let met also tell them that these Indian children are very quick to learn; some of them write as neat a hand as may be seen in our best schools, and they learn to speak the English very correctly. True religion and education will soon set them in their proper places with the civilized. But this is a departure from the subject at hand. After the children had been dismissed, two of the tribe—representing an old chief and wife—with pa-poose, in native costume stood in the centre of the building. He addressed his tribe in their own tongue, after which Chief Louis, with the rest, sang a native air in a peculiar metre; while they were singing, the old chief beckoned to your humble servant from the Gore, who hesitated, wondering what they would do with him, at last by the persuasive looks of the old Chief, he yielded, entered the arena, clasped his hand, was given a good old fashioned Indian name as in signature below, which literally means—"Sharp at Both Ends;" and then was whirled round and round for about five minutes to the tune of yehh! yehh! yehh! yehh! yehh! yehh! a most deafening chorus. He was then relieved of any further ceremony, having thus been initiated into and recognized as a member of the tribe of the Iroquois and a full-fledged Indian from this time forth. The same amusing routine was repeated with four others who also in case of danger will be obliged to fight, or else lose their scalps. The Indian brethren thus formed were N. O. Green, who now is spoken of in the tribe by the name of SHA-KO-TEN-RAS—"Benevolence;" J. R. MacLaren received the name of O-NE-THA-KÓ-WA—"Big Pine;" Mr. Hodgson was called NI-WA-TEN-HEN-RA-HA—"Little Fort." The lady from Montreal, was named WA-TIA-TI-IOS-HA—"Good Figure." All these names were given with a pure intent, and without any outside suggestions, the Indians having deliberated upon each beforehand. After this very novel part of the exercises were finished, short [illegible] delivered by the Rev. Mr. Borland, the three first named Indians and the Rev. Mr. Mandsley, which were interpreted into Indian by the school teacher, Timothy. The congregation then sang a hymn in their native tongue and was dismissed with the benediction. Quite a number afterwards assembled at the door of Bro. Parent's and witnessed the fireworks which completed a most delightful season of festivity with our countrymen of Oka. A. W.

TE-IO-HIOTHI-IEKWEN.

The Turco-Russian War.

NEW YORK, January 5.—A London despatch says:—A split in the English Cabinet is imminent. Lord Beaconsfield insists upon his own retirement or the resignation of Earl Carnarvon. The Cabinet is divided on the Government's Eastern policy. The matter is subject of general discussion. The feeling is all on the side of Lord Beaconsfield, who, it is said, is in favor of resisting, even to the extremity of war, the determination of Russia to settle alone with Turkey. The subject is being agitated of calling public meetings to approve the stand taken by Lord Beaconsfield, and for a free expression of sentiment on the Eastern question. Many prominent men advocate calling meetings.

BUCHAREST, January 5.—The Russians have taken Sofia. Details are wanting. Troops are constantly passing through Galatz. This signifies serious operations against the Quadrilateral.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 6.—Minister Layard has handed to the Porte the Russian answer to England's note, that Turkey should apply for armistice directly to the Russian Commander-in-Chief. The transmission of this reply to the Porte had been delayed, pending the deliberations of the English Cabinet. Scenes in the Turkish Chamber have been very stormy. An unconfirmed report states that the Grand Vizier, Edaen Pasha, has tendered his resignation. It is believed the Chamber will be either prorogued or dissolved if it continues to attack the Ministry.

A Russian detachment under General Dandeville, who supported Gen. Gurko in his movement over the Balkans, had 53 men frozen to death in one night and 820 frost-bitten. An official despatch states that the Russian loss in crossing the Balkans, however, was not so great as at first supposed. The Turks suffered enormously, and an immense number of sick and wounded were found in their positions. On December 31st the whole plain of Kamati was strewn with Turkish corpses.

LONDON, January 7.—A Bucharest special reports that Russia will probably convoke at Sofia a conference of Bulgarian nobles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 7.—The Ministerial crisis which was expected to ensue in consequence of interpellations in the Chambers has been averted. All Ministers retain their portfolios.

Mahmoud Damad Pasha will shortly proceed to inspect the fortifications of the Dardenelles. Reouf Pasha, although remaing in charge of the Ministry of War, has been also entrusted with the supreme cammand of the army in Roumelia. Suleiman Pasha retains command of the army corps and Baker Pasha of a division under Reouf Pasha.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—Hopes of an armistice are rapidly disappearing. The strictest secresy is maintained as to the terms Russia would propose. It it is said that even to the Commander-in-Chief notice has been instructed on this point.

LONDON, January 7.—A Vienna special says:—England has informed the Government at St. Petersburg that she has no objection in principle to the conclusion of an armistice in the mode proposed by Russia, but as regards terms of peace, no European programme must be drawn up without the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

LONDON, January 5.—A despatch from Londonderry says: There was great rejoicing last night over the release of the Fenian prisoners. There were several outbreaks in the street, and the Londonderry church windows were smashed. Further riotous demonstrations are expected.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, January 5.—Sir George Elliott gave a banquet in honor of Stanley at Cairo on Thursday. The Khedive visited the banquet hall. In addition to the Grand Cross of the Medjidie, the Khedive presented him with decorations of another grade, which entitles Stanley to take the title of Grand Officer of the Order of the Medjidie. The Khedive's Geographical Society also gave Stanley a grand reception last evening. Stanley arrived in Alexandria on Friday afternoon, and will remain a few days; he will sail for Brindisi on the 7th, and proceed to Rome. The Geographical Society of Marseilles are preparing a grand reception.

LONDON, January 6.—The British Government has embargoed 2,000 cases of cartridges on board a steamer at Cardiff, destined for Constantinople.

LONDON, January 6.—A Constantinople telegram states that the Porte has asked for an armistice through England.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

SUICIDE LE JOUR DE L'AN.—Mécredi après-midi il était rumeur, qu'un des pensionnaires de l'American House s'était brûlé la cervelle pendant la matinée du jour de l'An. La rumeur n'était que trop vraie, le Coroner avait été appelé à tenir une enquête sur le cadavre du suicidé, mais le [illegible] n'avait pas été consigné dans les r[illegible]ts de la police. D'après les informa[illegible]ne nous avons reçues, il paraîtrait [illegible]redi dernier, un individu avait [illegible] son nom [illegible] celui de [illegible] ott de N[illegible] an[illegible]te[illegible] le [illegible] prit p[illegible] tin le jour de l'A[illegible] dans son lit. Le[illegible] étaient couverts de [illegible] vait au front la bless[illegible] revolver qui fut trouvé s[illegible] On alla donner information au Co[illegible] mais ce dernier était absent depuis la veille et n'arriva que vers minuit. L'enquête a été tenue Mecredi matin et le verdict du jury a été "suicide dans un accès d'aliénation mentale temporaire."

Le cadavre a été ensuite transféré à la Morgue où personne n'est venu le réclamer. Il a été inhumé aux frais de la Cité.

MEURTRE ET SUICIDE.—M. Alfred Moth, banquier, et le colonel William Randolph Berkeley, homme de loi, étaient à causer dans le cabinet de ce dernier, à Farnville (Virginie), avant-hier après-midi. On a frappé à la porte; le colonel Berkeley est allé ouvrir, et aussitôt il a reçu une balle de revolver dans la poitrine. Le nouveau venu était le capitaine Kennedy, qui a tenu successivement plusieurs hotels. Après avoir tiré le premier coup de revolver, il a dit à Berkeley: "Vous m'avez calomnié!" et il lui a envoyé une seconde balle dans la tempe droite. Kennedy est entré ensuite dans le cabinet, et remarquant seulement alors la présence de M. Alfred Moth, il lui a dit: "Vous ferez sagement de partir." Le banquier s'est sauvé pour aller chercher du secours, mais à peine avait-il mis le pied sur l'escalier qu'une troisième détonation a retenti. Le capitaine Kennedy venait de se brûler la cervelle.

Les premières personnes que M. Moth a rencontrées dans la rue ont été informées par lui de ce qui venait de se passer et ont couru dans le cabinet de l'homme de loi. Le colonel Berkeley et le capitaine Kennedy étaient étendus côté à côté dans une mare de sang. Le premier était mort, et le second a expiré à 7 heures du soir, sans avoir recouvré connaissance un seul instant. On ignore à quoi Kennedy faisait allusion quand il a reproché à Berkeley de l'avoir calomnié. Il était abattu depuis quelques mois, il avait commis plusieurs tentatives de suicide, et dans ces derniers temps on l'avait entendu proférer des menaces de mort contre Berkeley, mais sans les prendre au sérieux, car il n'avait aucun motif d'animosité contre lui, à moins de considérer comme tel une petite saisie que Berkeley, en sa qualité d'avocat et à la requête d'un client, avait fait pratiquer sur quelques objets appartenant à Kennedy.

Berkeley a servi comme colonel dans un régiment de la Virginie pendant la guerre de sécession. Depuis, il était un des chefs du parti conservateur dans l'Etat. Lors de la dernière élection présidentielle, il a mis toutes son influence au service de la candidature de M. Tilden, et si celui-ci eût été élu il devait, dit-on, offrir un poste de ministre à l'étranger à M. Berkely. Il jouissait d'une haute considération dans toute la Virginie, tant comme homme politique et orateur que comme homme de loi. Sa maison était réputée une des plus hospitalières de l'Etat, et tout dernièrement encore, à l'occasion de la fête de Noël, il avait réuni chez lui toute l'étite de la société de Farmville.

Une enquête a été ouverte par le coroner et durera probablement plusieurs jours, car il a été résolu, à raison de la haute position de la victime, de la faire aussi sérieuse et aussi complète que possible.

SORCIER EN COLOMBIE.—Une vieille femme, veuve de James Grisdale, un des premiers colons blancs établis dans le district d'Okanagan (Colombie Britannique), passait depuis longtemps parmi les Indiens de cette région pour une sorcière. Dernièrement l'épizootie a tué plusieurs chevaux du chef Red Berry qui a consulté les *Médicinemen* sur la cause de ce malheur. Les *Médicinemen* ont déclaré d'une voix unanime que la vieille sorcière Grisdale avait jeté un sort sur les chevaux du chef. Red Berry est allé aussitôt dans la résidence de cette dame, et l'ayant trouvée en prière, à genoux, il n'a plus eu le moindre doute qu'elle était à faire des sortilléges et conjurations, et il lui a brisé la tête d'un coup de bâton. Convaincu qu'il avait fait une ouvre méritoire, il a couru informer les colons blancs qu'il venait de les délivrer de la femme qui faisait périr leurs troupeaux par des évocations diaboliques, et il a réclamé une récompense. A sa grande surprise, Red Berry a été arrêté, et il est maintenant en prison à Okanagan.

GEO. BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers, Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

EAST END

GROCERY!

We Want at Once

1000 Bushels good oats.
1000 Bushels White Beans.
1000 Bushels Corn.
1000 Bushels Peas.
1000 Bushels Black Buckwheat.
1000 Bushels Yellow Buckwheat.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

The best quality of flour.
The best quality and lowest priced teas.
The best quality sugars.
The best quality boots and shoes.
The best quality of every description [illegible] lowest price in town.
[illegible]ALL A[illegible]

[illegible]UTE

GRIST MILLS.

CASH PRICES.

January 1st, 1878.

WHEAT, No. 1, per Minott,	$1 50
CORN, per Minott,	90
BARLEY per Minott	80
MOULIA, per Minott,	50
OATS, per Minott,	40
BUCKWHEAT, per Minott,	75
FLOUR, per hundred,	$2 75
OAT-MEAL, per hundred	2 25
CORN-MEAL, per hundred	1 75
BUCKWHEAT flour, per hun'd	2 25
FEED, per hun'd	$1 00 to 1 25
POT BARLEY	3 00

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Good Double Cutter,
Double Sleigh,
Two Mill Circular Saws,
AND
Shingle Machine,
Oatmeal Seives and Frames.

Latest improved Oatmeal Machinery put in Lachute Mills. Friends come and see them and try them; also Agent for PRINCE ORGAN.

JAMES FISH.

CEDAR.

CEDAR suitable for Rails, Posts, Sleepers, Etc., can be delivered at Lachute or St. Andrews next spring in quantities and sizes to suit purchasers for particulars apply to CHARLES VARY.

Dalesville, 24th Dec. 24th, 1877. 18w2

SEWING MACHINES!

Rare Chance!

OWING to the increasing demand for the "Wanzer F," sewing machine, the subscribers are induced to sell off the genuine "Elias Howe Sewing Machines" at greatly reduced prices. The "Wanzer F" claims superiority over all Sewing Machines, having been awarded the GOLD AND INTERNATIONAL MEDALS at the Centennial Exhibition, 1877. The "F" machine (having no cogs, cams, or complicated machinery) is noiseless, light-running and easily kept in order. It spools the bobbin without running the machine. Runs backward as well as forward, and fastens its thread without stopping. It can darn a hole in the neatest and strongest possible manner. Adapted for family work and manufacturing.

C. T. WALES, & CO.,
Agents, St. Andrews.

N. B.—For sale cheap, a first-class "Union" Burglar and Fire-Proof Safe.

C. T. W. & Co.
18w1.

FURS! FURS!

AND WHERE TO GET THEM!

JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,

416 Notre Dame Street, Corner of St. Peter,

Montreal.

THE above name has been identified with the Fur Business since 1835. With such an experience, we feel confident in saying that we can offer the good people of Lachute and surrounding country the best inducements. We sell for cash and have but one price, each article has the price marked on the ticket in plain figures. In adding up the cost, we allow nothing for bad debts which a credit store must. By

IMPORTING AND BUYING
OUR SKINS IN
THE BEST MARKET,

we are enabled to offer Seal Skin and Persian Lamb Caps

at $7.50 and up, Otter Caps at $8.00 $9.00,

and up; also a splendid assortment of ASTRACAN SEAL AND PERSIAN LAMB SACQUES, MANUFACTUERED ON THE PREMISES.

Another thing, all our goods this season are new and fresh. Don't forget the old and reliable name of THOMPSON, when you come to the city for your furs. Furs of all kind repaired and made over at reasonable price.

Oct. 12, 6m3.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO GET

WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED

Noiseless Spring Bed and Moth Proof

MATTRESS.

The Cheapest and Best Sleeping Apparatus of the Age.

WHITESIDE, JORDON & CO.,
66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

1tf

TAYLOR & CO.,

Have Removed to Opposite Allen's Hotel.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of FLOUR in barrels and bags, also CORN-MEAL, OAT-MEAL, FEED, PORK, HAMS, BACON, SALT-BEEF and FISH.

GROCERIES!

Of all descriptions. Tea, Sugar, Cheese, Spices, Coarse and Fine Salt, and every requisite for the family.

SMITH'S COALS AND IRON.

Besides Mr. Taylor's long experience in this business, he has now the advantage from his residence in Montreal of watching the market daily, and being prepared to purchase at the lowest possible prices which cash can procure. Sales are made strictly for cash or merchantable produce; and cash will be paid for good butter and pork in its proper season. Remember the spot, in the WEST END, opposite Allen's Hotel, Lachute.

Sept. 5, 1877. TAYLOR & CO.

D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.,

General Merchant,

Grenville, P. Q.

[illegible]s attention to his new stock of FALL and WINTER dry goods, which is very complete in every department, also choice

[illegible]s and General Groceries, and Provisions, Boots and Shoes Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Lamps and Coal-Oil, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Wall-Paper and Window-Shades, Etc., Etc.

These goods are offered at prices suited to the times for cash or farm produce, for which the highest price will be paid.

Sept. 7, 1877. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

NEW PRICES!

AT

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

GOOD wide Wincies 6c. to 8c.; Black Lusters 10c.; Real Good White Cotton 7½c.; Grey Sheetings, 7c.; Scarlet-Flannels, all wool, 22c.; Fancy Flannels in great variety very low.

DRESS GOODS.

IN GREAT variety at 15c. and upwards. Fine Fall and Winter selections, specially purchased. The ladies are delighted with our all Wool Merinos of every shade at such low prices.

MOURNING GOODS of all kinds at Panic Prices.

Ladies Cloakings, Ulsters, Etc., ready made in latest styles.

TWEEDS!

SPECIALLY purchased. A good, Winter Tweed for 55c. and upwards. Heavy Double Width Over-coatings at $1.00, upwards.

READY MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

The largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES ever offered in the country, at unheard of low prices. *Just think*, Ladies fine prunella at 50c. per pair. Men's coarse and fine boots at similarly low prices.

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds at lowest prices. Teas a speciality. Choice New Season Japans at 30c. to 50c.

HARDWARE,

In full stock, bought from the best houses and at lowest prices.

CUTLERY, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC

W. C. STEWART.

☞N. B. Fine large selection of FURS to arrive soon.

QUESTIONS ASKED. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES,

WHERE IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STORE? AT

F. X. BERTRAND,

West End Lachute, P. Q.

(NEAR OLIVET HALL.)

There you will always find a good and well selected stock of staple [illegible]

NICE [illegible]

at the very lowest price for cash and produce. All kinds of pale wanted. With many thanks for past favors. I remain, yours etc.,

F. X. BERTRAND.

SHAWL FOUND.—On New Year's day a shawl was found on the Bethany road, between Sommerby's and Smith's Hill; the owner can have it, by proving property and paying cost of this advertisement. Apply at WATCHMAN Office.

Trust.

I cannot see, with my small human sight,
Why God should lead this way or that for me;
I only know he saith, "Child, follow me."
But I can trust.

I know not why my path should be at times
So straightly and so strangely barred before;
I only know God could keep wide the door.
But I can trust.

I find no answer often, when beset
With questions fierce and subtle on my way;
And often have but strength to faintly pray.
But I can trust.

I often wonder as, with trembling hand,
I cast the seed along the furrowed ground,
If ripened fruit for God will there be found.
But I can trust.

I cannot know why suddenly the storm
Should rave so fiercely round me in its wrath;
But this I know, God watches all my path;
And I can trust.

I may not draw aside the mystic veil
That hides the unknown future from my sight;
Nor know if for me waits the dark or light;
But I can trust.

I have no power to look across the tide,
To know, while here, the land beyond the river:
But this I know, I shall be God's forever;
So I can trust.

Reversing a Death Sentence.

THE BRAVE MAN WHO TURNED THE TIDE OF BATTLE AT MISSION RIDGE.

EGYPT, Ill., Nov. 22.—To-day I find myself in the southern angle of Illinois, the American Egypt. I find the Egyptians here all came from Tennessee. The women wear sunbonnets in the winter and sit in open rooms, while the men wear butternut jeans, and look like their dried ancestors. I saw a crowd of Egyptians this morning who came over to Tamaroa from the Little Muddy. They were saturated with alcohol and smoked with tobacco till they had the real mummy appearance.

Hieroglyphics are not used in Egypt now. The American Egyptians, as a general thing, cannot write at all. When an Egyptian wants to communicate anything to another Egyptian living at a distance he strides a mule, slides through the swamps, and with certain words which we Americans do not understand, makes the other Egyptian understand what he wants. When they are sober they are harmless, but two drinks of whiskey and a plug of tobacco on an empty stomach will make an Egyptian worse than a Bashi-Bazouk. Yesterday I saw one charged with a full pint of alcohol and two plugs of tobacco, a dose that only the rich Egyptians can indulge in. He was a terror to behold. Phosphoric acid gas poured off of him. He was loaded down with more psychology than George Francis Train. He was the Crushed Tragedian with giant powder.

The steamboat from Hick'ry ba- charged "a regular sidewheeler. "I'm a with rattles all the you," he said, man on the ba- I'm a rattlesnake s- r boy that way up. I'm the worst- you, an' we ha'nt got a bay- can't whip a gunboat. I'm a—

"O, Bill, be still! Don't fight a- more to-day. 'Taint you- t's the whiskey. Come along!" and a nice-looking man took square hold of Bill and held him as if in a vise.

"Lem me go! Lem me claw some- body. Lem - nice-looking man lifted Bill into his wagon and dr- ve off.

But in a moment the -

"Who is that brave farmer who takes such an interest in Bill?" I asked Col. Barber, the Chairman of the Lecture Association.

"Oh, that's Cap Mason. He used to be a hard 'un, but now he's joined the church, an' he's the father of every bad man in this section. They all just love Cap Mason."

"What does Mason do?" I asked.

"He's a farmer, sir—a big farmer over on the Muddy."

"But what does he come over with the Bayou boys for? Why does he care whether they get drunk and fight or whether they keep sober?"

"Well, the Cap used to be a drinker and a fighter himself. He was sentenced to be shot once in the army for fighting. He struck an officer—got on a drunken frolic, and came near killing the Major of the regiment—just as Whiskey Bill wants to kill somebody now."

"How did the Captain escape?" I asked.

"Well," said the Colonel. "Mason, with a dozen fellows from the Little Muddy, enlisted in my regiment. He was a splendid soldier—always ready for battle—one of the best men in the regiment, but he would have his sprees. One day, about three weeks before the battle of Mission Ridge, Mason brought a canteen of whiskey into camp, and, always generous, went to giving it to the boys. This was against orders; so I ordered my Major to arrest him and put him in the guard house. Mason found out that the Major was after him with a squad of men, and, full of devilry, he commenced dodging around behind the tents to keep from being arrested. But pretty quick, in trying to keep away from the men, he ran square against the Major."

"Here, you rascal!" said the Major, seizing him by the coat collar without giving him a chance to explain, "Now, you walk to the guard house! I'll fix you, you scoundrel!"

But in the excitement of the moment Mason drew up his fist and knocked the Major flat, and then he went and gave himself up.

"What was done about it?" I asked.

"Well, Mason was tried before a court martial for striking a superior officer, sentenced to be shot, and the sentence was sent to Gen. Jeff. C. Davis to be approved. And then poor Mason was imprisoned on bread and water with a ball and chain to each foot."

"Did Gen. Davis approve the sentence?"

"Yes, he approved it."

"But how did Mason escape being shot?"

"Well, the next day before the approved sentence arrived came the battle of Mission Ridge, and our regiment was ordered forward. Mason, of course, was in the rear under guard, with a ball chained to his ankles. We heard the rebel cannon in front all the forenoon. We knew there was a big battle on, and we needed all our men. So I rode over to the guard house and told Mason that we would have to leave him behind with his ball and chain till the battle was over.

"Let me go with the boys, Colonel!" pleaded Mason, "I don't want to see the boys in a fight without me."

"But you might escape, Mason. You know there is a sentence hanging over you."

"By heavens, Colonel! you ain't going to let the boys go into this fight without me?" and the tears came to his eyes.

"Got to, Mason," I said. "I can't trust you."

"Then," continued the narrator, "the order came from Gen. Davis for our regiment to move up and charge a rebel redoubt, and the boys dashed forward. It was an awful fight. Twice they enfiladed us, and the rebel bullets mowed down our men by dozens, while the rebel flag still waved on the redoubt."

"Colonel, you must capture that redoubt!" was the order that came from Gen. Davis.

"Our men were now badly tired out, and dead and wounded lay all around us; but I got our men together, and made the final charge. Gods! what a charge! My horse was killed under me. The men went forward in a shower of bullets. I thought they were going straight for that flag; then all at once they wavered. The bullets flew like rain, and the advance men were all shot down. There was no one to lead, and I thought all was lost. Just then I saw a man come rushing up from the rear. He grabbed a dead soldier's repeating rifle and pushed right through dead and dying, reached the head, and pushed up the redoubt. The boys saw him, took courage, and followed. In a moment I saw the brave fellow swing his rifle around him on the top of the redoubt, grasp the flag staff and break it off, while the boys struggled up the side and emptied their guns into the retreating rebels.

"The day was ours! As I came up I shouted:

"'Who took the flag boys?'

"It was Mason!" said the boys, and, looking down, I saw a broken chain and a shackle still on his ankle!"

Then the narrator's voice choked him, and the tears came into his eyes.

"I couldn't help it, Colonel," said Mason. I couldn't see the boys fighting alone; so I got the axe and pounded off the ball and chain, and now, Colonel, I'll go back and put 'em on again."

"'Go back and put 'em on again!" I almost cried. 'No, sir! Mason, I'll put them on myself first.' "Then," said the Colonel, "I reflected that this wasn't military, and I told the brave fellow to stay with two of the boys.

"That night," continu- "I wrote over to Ge- Mason's bravery, how -spure- -bel flag and led the regiment - in fact, saved the battle, and - if he had not approved tory; of death, to send it ged him, -roved. In an - son's sentence with the pa- to the court unapp- -roved bel- a messenger came back his pen The sentence had been ap- the battle, but Gen. Davis too- -ed wrote across the bottom:

"- findings of the court disapprov- "The Thomas Mason, for dis- and Private in capturing a rebel flag, promoted to a Second Lieutenancy.' guished bravery Lieutenancy' then you

"What did Mason say w- -d, told him about his promotion?" I asked.

"Well," said the Colonel, "I read him the death sentence and its approval first. Mason sank down, his face fall on his arm, and I herd a deep groan. Then he said, as his eyes filled with tears:

"'Well, Colonel, it is hard, but I can stand it if any one can.'

"'But here is another clause, Mason,' I said, 'on account of your splendid bravery yesterday you have been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy.'

"'What, me! Colonel, me!'

"'Yes, Lieut, Mason, you!'

"'Thank God!' burst out, and the bravest man in the Northern Army stepped into his tent to send a streak of sunlight to cheer up his broken hearted mother in Egypt."

"And that's the man who just lifted Whiskey Bill into his wagon?"

"Yes, sir, that's the man, and he's brave enough to do anything, from pulling down a rebel flag to leading a drunken comrade out of a saloon."

ELI PERKINS.

Eclipses for the Year 1878.

There will be four eclipses this year, as follows:

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 2. Visible in Australia and at the South Pole.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, Feb. 18. Visible in the United States in the morning; middle, at Boston, 6h. 26m.; at New York, 6h. 10m.; at Washington, 6h. 4m.; at Charleston, 5h. 20m.; at Chicago, 4h. 32m.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 29. Visible throughout the United States as a Partial Eclipse in the afternoon. Except in Alaska, Utah, Texas, and Cuba the Eclipse will be Total. Middle, at Boston, 5h. 55m.; at New York, 5h. 44m.; at Washington, 5h. 32m.; at Charleston, 5h. 18m.; at Chicago, 4h. 50m.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, Aug. 12. Visible when the Moon rises in the evening. Ends: At Boston, 8h. 50m.; at New York, 8h. 38m.; at Washington, 8h. 27m.; at Charleston, 8h. 13m.; at Chicago, 7h. 45m.

PILGRIMS TO MECCA.—One of the most striking results of the war is the decrease of the number of pilgrims to Mecca; from the province of Smyrna alone the average used to be *3,000* annually. With the outbreak of the Servian difficulty the contingent fell to *2,000*, and this year only *800* Hadjis have presented themselves for the journey to the holy places, which every good Mohammedan ought to visit at least once during his lifetime. A similar falling off has been noticed from all the other provinces of the empire, so that the pilgrimage of 1877 is almost exclusively confined to the Mussulmans of India.

RICHARD COBDEN wrote to his brother: "Athens, April, 1837.—I am satisfied that there is nothing now in existence, which for beauty of design, masterly workmanship, and choice of situation, can compare with that spectacle of grandeur and sublimity which Athens presented 2,000 years ago. What a genius and what a taste had that people! And mind, the genius is there still. For the soul of the Greek, like his body of this day, is the model of excellency in humanity. All the lost deeds of ancient times will be again rivalled by the Greeks of a future age. Do not believe the lying and slandering accounts which the dulness of some travellers, the envy of Levant merchants, and the Franks of Constantinople utter against the Greek character. The raw material of all that is noble, brilliant, refined, and glorious is still latent in the character of this people, overlaid, as is natural, with the cunning, falsehood, meanness, and other vices inherent in the spirit of slaves. Do not, however fancy that I am predicting the revival of Greek greatness through the means of the present little trumpery monarchy of that name, which will pass away like other bubbles blown away by our shallow statesmen. All the East will be Greek, and Constantinople, no matter under what nominal sovereignty it may fall, will, by the force of the indomitable genius of the Greeks, become, in fact, the capital of that people."

MR. BRIGHT ON INDIA.—Mr. Bright, speaking at a meeting of the India Association, at Manchester, on Tuesday afternoon, said our power in India had been built up on ambition, crime, and conquest. We so held our power, by a handful of men, that the population had no voice in the Government, and shrunk before the power which had subjected them. They were never consulted upon matters connected with the Government, and their relations to this country were different from those of the governing powers of any civilised and Christian people in the world. He urged that India ought to be devided into four of five presidencies, independent of each other; so that if ever we lost India such a system would prevent anarchy and chaos in the country. He pointed out that a reasonable outlay on canal-making would produce immense advantages to this country, and would be a sort of recompense for the wrong we have done to India in the past.

CREATING OFFICES.—There is a good deal of talk about the creation by the Government of a new and very lucrative office in connection with the postal department in Montreal. There having been a desire manifested on the part of the public to have the facility afforded of purchasing postage stamps in the post-office, the Post master General acceded to the desire expressed, but instead of promoti- me of the - servants department stranger - artment. people

Not a little surpr- been caused at Her- en no notice whate- the - of - folk's marriage - asserted that - cause of - ueen's quasi-dis- - the Duke's union with Lady the re- - latter is a vert. Her pleasure a- - al dislike to Roman Flora is that t- brought up in Majesty has no actu- converts -holics who have bee- -reason Cat- but she dislike- that faith- - hence the real - exceedingly, an- more the weddin- why she resolved to - talking for of which every one has been the last month.

GILT EDGED BUTTER.—This used to be a fancy label for certain butter of excellent quality, but at the Dairyman's convention held in Chicago the week before Christmas, it was clearly shown that no fancy label would now answer for butter, as the "tryer" determined dairy products instead of labels or places where it was made. The name however is one that tickles the ear, and it would be well for all our farmers if they would turn out gilt-edged butter in reality, so they might be able to get a higher price for their produce and feel the gilt-edges in their pockets.

Bonn the Brockville and Ottawa and the Canada Central Railway Companies give notice in the *Officir' Gazette* of an application to Parliament at the next session for an Act granting power to these companies to amalgamate, and also for regulating and limiting their bonded debt, stock, ect. The excess of the specie held on the 8th inst., over the amount required by law to meet Dominion notes was $169,318.35.

Mr Spurgeon said the other day that there were a number of religious people who, like vagrants, seemed inclined to try and get to Heaven by a by-road, and so escape paying the turnpikes, attending sometimes one place and sometimes another, never doing much, and never being asked for much.

Recorder HACKETT the other day in New York, sentenced one unlicensed liquor dealer to thirty days in the penitentiary, and another to sixty, and both were heavily fined in addition. They had previously been fined for similar violations of the Excise law, but had defiantly continued in business.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR SELLER.—A young woman, named Libbey Delone, living in Canning Street, Montreal, was fined $25 and costs by the Recorder for selling liquor without license.

A visitor at Mr. Gladstone's home, Hawarden, saw written on a tree which was marked for felling:—

All the same death—oak, elm and birch;
Down they must come like the Irish Church.

Mary Monica Maxwell Scott, great grand-daughter of Sir Walter, has seceded to the Roman Catholic faith.

IN A FIX.—The following story is related respecting Mr. William Black, the novelist:—He was last summer staying at Oban. One morning, being inclined for a swim, he selected the quietest nook he could find along the coast, and, having laid his clothes carefully under a rock, proceeded to enjoy his sea bath. As luck would have it, a young lady, with one of his own novels in hand, came along that way, and sat herself down by the very side of his garments. Poor Mr. William Black did not know what to do. He made a noise with the water, bobbed up and down, and tried by every molest means in his power to indicate that he was in the vicinity, and not in full dress. He was ashamed to stand up and shout, and hardly ventured indeed to show more than the top of his head. So absorbing, however, was his own story that he could not attract attention. He had never before wished that his literary power was less, but at that time his fondest hope was that he had written at least one dull chapter in his volume. That wish became an inspiration, an ambition, a desire begot in agony, when presently there came along that way a short-sighted sportsman carrying a gun, who, seeing something acting strangely in the water near at hand, thought it must be game of some kind or other, and presented his gun to shoot. Mr. Black could not stand this. Forgetting the lady with one of his own novels in hand, he startled both her and the sportsman as, flinging himself bolt upright, he lifted his arms above his head, and cried with pathetic rapidity, "Pray don't shoot; please don't shoot! I'm a man! I'm a man! I'm a man!" The lady by the seashore took the hint and disappeared.

THE WOMAN'S HOTEL.—It is now given out that Judge Hilton will throw open the Working-women's Hotel, on Fourth Avenue, between Thirty-Second and Thirty-third streets, N. Y., on the 1st of January next. The price for board and room will be between four and five dollars a week. If these prices will pay and leave a surplus, the rates will be reduced. On the other hand, if the expenses average above five dollars a week for each guest, the extra expense will be furnished by the estate. Due attention has been given to the social and literary needs of the guests. A grand parlor, sixteen feet high, and fifty-five by one hundred feet, and several reception-rooms, have been elegantly furnished. The library and reading-room, of the same size as the parlor, has already 2,500 volumes on its shelves, and will be furnished with the best daily journals and periodical literature. Many fine works of art, painting and statuary, will adorn the halls and parlors. The hotel will accomm- 1,000 boarders, but the kitchen - re facilites for cooking for 5- -eople. On the ground floor r- -ty-second street -de is - roo- - by sixty feet. -ere - be sup- -

- MATINE- - in the New - at 8 St. Mark's - day. It was at- -enty-one ladies, who ca- - of the inclemency of the we- -ner, many of them from quite a distance. Miss Corson presided, and instructed with her accustomed grace, intelligence, and clearness, while the *chef de cuisine* prepared and cooked in the presence of the class. The dinner bill of fare of four courses and three entrees was announced in yesterday's Sun. The lesson was two hours and a - -ng. The next lesson in the Ia- -halt - -e is to be given on Saturday dies' cou- - at 1 P. M.

- beginning - Be attentive

PITH- - Don't brag - a promise, to the aged. If you make - -ce for keep it. Church is not the p- -ly display. Hard water becomes - soft by boiling. Do not eat pie with a knife. An untidy person cannot make good butter. Never condemn until both sides of a story are heard. Chairs are made to stand upon four legs not upon two. Tea or coffee should be drank from the cup not from the saucer. If those persons who use hair-oil would sit upright instead of resting their heads against the wall-paper, much mortification and trouble might be spared their friends.

The fern mania is spreading so that one woman in reach of New York has a fern farm, and makes a good income, sending both fresh and pressed ferns by mail. The little baskets of leaves and grasses with a dead butterfly poised on the picture, that ladies like to hang in their private rooms, require both taste and some knowledge of natural history to combine the materials, and their sale is one of the ways by which some reduced in circumstances try to earn a few shillings. It is hard work making a profit, for the fashonable florist expects to buy them for fifty cents a piece or less even though he sells them for $3 in holidays.

The most powerful and influential editor in Paris, Emile de Girardin, of *La France*, has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Since May last, the veteran editor has, with extraordinary ability, pertinacity and courage, waged war against the reactionary policy of MacMahon. His blows, delivered day after day, have been crushing; and neither the Marshal, nor the Ministry, nor the Senate could stand against them. He has carried the day, and he takes his place among the Republican Deputies just as MacMahon adopts a new policy and accepts a Republican Cabinet.

The widow of the late A. T. Stewart, is spending millions in the cause of the Church. Besides the magnificient cathedral she is building, she gives the Bishop of Long Island a cheque for every thing he requires in his Diocese. Her only direction to him is "Do all nobly."

THE

JOB PRINTING

DEPARTMENT

OF

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,

IS FURNISHED WITH THE

Newest Styles of Type,

AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY

DESCRIPTION OF

Job Printing

IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.

RAILROAD,

STEAMBOAT

AND

SHOW WORK

ARE SPECIALITIES.

POSTERS

OF ANY SIZE,

-an and in Colors,

PROGR MMES,

DODGERS, &c.

Books, Magazines,

Pamphlets, Catalogues,

Insurance,

Bank and

Legal Forms,

Circulars,

Bill Heads,

Statements,

Invoices,

Note and

Letter Headings,

Bills of Lading,

Blank Forms,

Receipt Books,

&c. &c. &c.

Parties in want of Printing will consult their own interests by sending to this Office for Estimates.

ORDERS

Of every kind, whether personal or by mail or telegraph, are attended to with PUNCTUALITY, and promptly delivered on completion. Charges moderate.

ADDRESS

WATCHMAN OFFICE,

LACHUTE, P. Q.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Rev. L. O. Armstrong.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church)—Rev. J. Mackie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. Forlong, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, in the Church at 7 p. m.

"BRETHREN" meet in Christie's Hall, at 11 a. m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST.—Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. V. McDowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 2:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. C. Guimet, Priest. Sabbath Services. Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Sidney Bellingham, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs Wm. Black, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and A. Walker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bos, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa.) Robert Gordon, Esq. (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 14th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

On account of the great number of cases yet pending before the Superior Court, there will be an EXTRA term from the 15th to the 20th of November.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17 h, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to the amount of $50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before R. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this Court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court:* T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. *Clerk of the Court:* Mr. G. J. Walker, Lachute.

☞ Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalebury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BROWNSBURG—Is in the township of Chatham, three and one-half miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & O. R. R., distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATHORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Crossing, on the M. O. & W. R. R., about eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CUSHING—Is on the Ottawa river, township of Chatham, about ten miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth, eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LAKEFIELD—Is in the township of Gore ten miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly

LOST RIVER—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

MILLE ISLE—Is in a settlement of the same name, about sixteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

MORIN FLATS—Is in the township of Morin, about twenty-six miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

MUDDY BRANCH—Also called St. Philippe, is in the Parish of St. Philippe, township of Chatham, and near the M. O. & W. R. R., about five miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

SHREWSBURY—Is in the township of Gore, ten miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

STONEFIELD—Is on the Ottawa river, in the township of Chatham, near Stonefield Crossing of the M. O. & W. R. R., eleven miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

ST. ANDREWS—Is on the North River, one mile from the Ottawa. There is extensive water-power and mills here. There are mineral springs at the river Rouge close by. It is about six miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

Should any errors or omissions be discovered in the above list, the correction will be made upon receiving the necessary information. There is no doubt will be a great change in the mail service in this county so soon as the mails are carried by rail. There are several places on the line of railroad, and near it, getting their mail only twice a week at present, but it is to be expected they will have a daily mail before long, which will not only be a benefit to the people, but a source of greater revenue to the Post Office Department as a much larger business will be done

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER—
On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER—
On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 3 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

In MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER—
On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 8 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

☞ Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners who will, however, meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners know when and where to find them in session.

TAKE NOTICE.

SIR:—The commercial crisis, as you can see, becomes every day more troublesome, but fortunately for you that we have found a specific remedy against it—and you will see by the list of our prices that we expose before you—that we really know how to overcome that terrible crisis. We do a cash business, and we buy for cash bankrupt stocks, consequently we sell at *excessively* and *really* low prices—come and see for yourlves.

HOCHELAGA COTTON.

Good Cotton, 33 inches, at 06½ cents. Very good Cotton at 07 cents. Extra quality, 09¼ cents.

WINCEYS.

Good Winey for 07½, 08½, 10½, 13½, and 14½. Worth 10, 14, 16, 18, and 20 cents. Calicos from 04 to 13 cents.

DRESS GOODS.

Reversible dress Goods, 06 cents only.

We have for 06, 08, 10, 12, 15, 17½, 20, 21, and 23 cents the latest colors—such as plum color marine blue, real brown, and volcano colors; all at such a low price that it cannot be believed.

TWEEDS! TWEEDS!!

For 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 46 cents per yard. The best and finest for $1.15. Fine tweed, nicest patern, double fold, all wool, for $2.50.

OVER COATING.

Blue black beaver for 61 cents to $1.74 per yard for the best.

Our department of fashions is the best assorted in the county. The newest style hats and the newest colors for to trim them. Nice velvet hats for girls, 12 cents only, worth 40 cents. Ladies' nice hats, trimmed at Paris, for $1.25 only.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$2.000 worth of Boots and Shoes—the commonest as well as the nicest. Women's coarse boots, 85 cents per pair. Kid booties, buttoned with steel shank, $2.75, worth $3.25 in Montreal. Men's legged boots from $1.00 to $3.00; all of the best leather. Good Congress $1.49.

GROCERIES.

Excellent Japan tea at 30, 35, and 45 cents for the best, worth double. All the Groceries are 20 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. Oils are also excessively reduced in price.

We hope that after having examined this price list that we will have the honor to see you come and purchase from us your Fall and Winter supply of goods.

We remain your obedient,

F. NAUBERT & CO.

St. Philippe, Argenteuil, P. Q. 5yr

Property for Sale!

THAT valuable property just west of the Methodist Parsonage, Lachute, containing an acre of land with good house and outbuildings for sale. For particulars, apply either personally or by letter to

JOSEPH HUSTON, DALESVILLE,
or
JOSEPH STANIFORTH, LACHUTE.

Lachute, Nov. 15, 1877. 11-tf.

WILLIAM SAMUEL

367 Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE FURS!

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of this district to his

SUPERIOR STOCK

COMPRISING

Ladies' Sacques,

CAPS,

MUFFS,

BOAS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

in every description of Fur.

Gentlemens' Coats, Caps and

GAUNTLETTS.

Together with a varied stock of Misses', Boys' and Childrens' Furs.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

367 Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL,

Sept. 28, 1877. 1-1-tf.

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,

Prescot, Ont.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

GRENVILLE, P. Q.

THIS first-class establishment is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. Carriages will be in attendance at the boats and trains.

D. McVICAR,
Proprietor.

Sept. 7, 1877.

NEW TAILOR SHOP!

WILLIAM McNAUGHT, Tailor,

FROM MONTREAL, respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment in the West End, under

Olivet Hall, Lachute, Q.,

and by close attention to business, hopes to secure a share of public patronage. The latest styles of fashion and a good fit, may be relied on at moderate charges.

Please give me a call. Sept. 7, 1877.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878. NO. 20.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published *EVERY FRIDAY MORNING*, at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by KERR, NORRIS & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve-and-a-half cents for each subsequent insertion

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office opposite Post Office, Lachute. 17tf.

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & BEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID BEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 246 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs, OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 176 St. James Street, Montreal.
FRANK J. KELLER. THOMAS P. FORAN.

EUCDE ROY.
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)

DUPUY, TAYLOR and DUFF,
OFFICIAL Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected. etc., etc.
Louis Dupuy, Official Assignee.
John Taylor, } Accountants & Com.
John M. M. Duff, }
253 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
(et. 5-y1.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.
D. MACMASTER. JOHN S. HALL, JR.
J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbott,
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
☞Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.
St. Andrews, P. O., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-tf

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
BOA'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, P. Q.
A. B., will negotiate promptly all monetary and all kinds of business transactions put in his charge.

B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrews from 4th to 15th of every month, and in Lachute, at Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always in readiness, and administered when required.

Business Notices.

A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Glenora Mills ..... Montreal, Que.
Goderich Mills ..... Goderich, Ont.
Seaforth Mills, ... Seaforth, Ont.
Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants, Montreal, Oct. 12, y1

THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLER.
261 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL,
E. COX, Engraver,
On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Oct. 12, y1

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
427 and 429 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

BEATTIE & BROSTER,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, 152 McGill Street, Montreal, 8y1

D. P BEATTIE.
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods, 17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 8y1

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 26y1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N. B.—A working jeweller on the premises. 6y1.

Sickness and It's Remedy.

Our Country's sick and needs a cure,
We'll try the medicine of Free Trade
Prescribed by our M. P., as sure
For skilful treatment, he was made.

Our M. P. in Free Trade, did see
The Country's health for years to come;
His Organ said our M. P. P.,
Was with them all just to a T.

But M. P. P. on Wednesday night,
When to Lachute he came so quick
And made a speech, the first was right,
But near its end they got so sick.

Duty on sugars from the States,
And other things on which we live
Free Protective Tariff rates.
Dominion Government must give.

Quack medicines would never cure
A Country's ills of such a grade,
Protect us—Give us something sure,
And not experiment with Free Trade.

Our M. P. P, prescribed so well,
The people think he has some skill;
And knows, and not afraid to tell
Protection's his favorite pill.

The reporter of the *'Tiser*
Dropped his pen when this he heard,
Looked aghast—then looked the wiser,
And thought he'd publish not a word.

Our M. P. strangely dejected,
With trembling voice rose to reply;
And thought if we were protected
His patient there must surely die.

A vote of thanks he would move, still
To his friends, the honorable speaker,
Protection though was not the pill
To make us strong,—but the weaker.

To which our M. P. P. replies,
The Country's growing worse and worse;
Your cure is bad—it has been tried,
And proved elsewhere a sad, sad curse.

Old England by it suffers great,
Your Country here is nearly dead;
Raise your tariff—protect your state
And place your old friends at the head.

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MINISTER AND THE WINE-CUP.

Time flew on. The Trent flowed on its way, with alternations of flood and fall, very much as it had done for some thousands of years, with a wise admixture of work and play—ever the same river, yet ever renewed from cloud and fountain, lake and stream; carrying on its beneficent mission of draining, and cleansing, and purifying, and, like the life of a good man, softening, and harmonizing, and blessing all around. The great temperance mission[illegible]s John Broadbent called the river [illegible]d of its perpetual sermon, and [illegible]ht and clear among the low lands and green meadow-swathes, reflecting both heaven and earth, but chiefly heaven, as a good man or woman ought to do. The sun brightened it; the moon put silver touches on its sable waves; trees and flowers, beasts and birds, drank and dipped in its shallows; and man waded, and forded, and swam, and fished, and boated in and over its incessantly moving waters, and sometimes drowned in them, his unwilling body carried seawards with the rest of things that the river pushed thither; while the great placid stream sang the same requiem for him as for the grass and pebbles, and gave him the same burial.

During this time, Stephen Morris's visits to St. Wilfrid's had not been frequent. After his last recorded visit he went twice or thrice, and had other walks and sails up and by the Trent; but the zest of the whole was over for him, and gradually he sank back into his old student quiet, his long porings over books, his midnight studies. His church, too, required more of his attention—so he told his friends—his sick, and his poor. He had never been a haunter of the houses of the richer part of his congregation, and he was in reality but ill fitted in some respects for social life. It had been much lamented that the young pastor was so seldom seen out of the pulpit by most of his admirers, and a few had even been offended at his shyness; but time softened the peculiarity to some of them, and they remembered charitably that such sermons as he gave needed quiet of body and mind for preparation and that all desirable qualifications could not meet in one individual. The last pastor had been an adept in the art of "shepherding his flock," visiting, as some thought, "in season and out of season." Visiting was his high gift; he delighted in it, he shone in the warm parlour and drawing-room; but in the pulpit his words were common-place, his thoughts tedious, and he had none of that earnestness of zeal that more than makes amends for want of eloquence. Stephen was the reverse of this; but he did not neglect the poor and dying, and hundreds of sad, trembling hearts were cheered by the prayers and teachings of their young minister, and acknowledged him, if not in words, in thoughts, to be a true bishop of souls.

If we say he was idolized by the greater part of his people, shall we say wrong? We think not, for there are many unconscious idolatries; and not a few pious hearts, who would start back in terror from the word "idolatry" as applied to themselves do commit the sin sometimes in a dim, unthinking way. By some, his every feature and motion, as seen in the pulpit, were inwardly reverenced; and a very high pedestal indeed did they accord him in their hearts' adytum. The very retiredness of his nature helped to keep up this reverential feeling. His soul was to them a strange secret sanctuary, lighted only by rays from the heavenly world. "He was too good for this world" was often said by the poorer and older members; and they shook their heads sorrowfully when they talked of his pale, worn face, and his thin and already slightly stooping form. It was but the student's stoop; but they fancied they saw in it a proof that their beloved young pastor would soon leave them.

His growing popularity had attracted so many strangers to his chapel, and finally so many pew-holders and new members, that a larger place of worship was needed. A site was selected in the most fashionable quarter of the town, and a large handsome chapel erected by subscriptions that flowed in as from a fountain, needing only the labour of gathering. An uncommon enthusiasm influenced all; the chapel was the largest and finest dissenting place of worship in the town, the minister the most popular and beloved. Almost all the pews were at once taken, leaving the deacons still in the pleasing difficulty entailed by a straitened place. They smiled and shook their heads at the same time. Magistrates and dignitaries forsook their accustomed Sunday pews in church or chapel, and flocked to hear the sermons of the Rev. Stephen Morris, the new attractive light of the ministry. Even the neighbouring villages caught the contagion, and carriages, gigs, omnibuses, and light carts frequently filled the stables of the town on the day of rest.

Yet a deep religious humility did not foresake the young man; he was not made vain by his popularity, he remembered that he was only clay in the hands of the great Potter, and that to him no laudation was due in that he had been made a vessel of honour. "Of him to whom much is given, much shall be required," was a saying he never forgot; and at times he was almost overwhelmed, instead of being elated, by his increasing popularity.

Was there no deterioration, then? Was his path indeed that of the just, that shines brighter and brighter unto the perfect day?

It is painful to the [illegible] search for spots in so brilliant [illegible] painful and revolting to see[illegible] find stains upon the otherwise white garments of a saint; very sa[illegible] humiliating to discover any [illegible] growth of vice in the set-apar[illegible] land of a Christian minister's [illegible]

But already the evil [illegible] sown there, and, though hido[illegible] was growing, not with [illegible] fungus rapidity, but slowly, [illegible] meeting with but imperfect food in that quiet heart-garden for its sustenance and development.

What was this fung[illegible] It was not vanity of mental gifts a[illegible]tainments, as we have seen; it was not love of sway, or of money, or [illegible] impure society. What love was it that was beginning to oppose itself to the pure love of God? The lov[illegible] that which comes in the guise of [illegible]ngel, a helper to the satisfactory [illegible]formance of pulpit duties, a revive[illegible]m its exhaustion, a cheerer in m[illegible]s of depression;—comes in the dre[illegible] of food, and is but passion—a carnal, sensuous love, that seemed at first so innocent, so lawful, so necessary. We need scarcely name it; our readers must have seen it exhibited so many times, at the rich man's feast and the poor man's dinner, at the fireside, and the table, and the shop, and abroad in the streets most of all; happy if he or she has not seen it in the chamber of the sick and the dying. This demon with the angel's face has practiced his delusions upon man almost ever since his creation. "The preacher of righteousness," Noah, fell before him, and hundreds of thousands, nay millions, have fallen since; rich have been his harvests, overflowing his garners.—A consumptive patient is frequently not aware of his danger, and thinks lightly of symptoms that make the physician hopeless. A bright eye, a clear transparent complexion, a brilliant colour, do not seem to the ignorant, fatal prognostications, but the reverse. So much added beauty and health of appearance cannot be harmful, he thinks; all must be well with such pleasant outward manifestations. The insidious love for drink attacks its victim much in the same way, and deludes equally. The flow of spirits, the agreeable excitement, temporary improvement of health it may be, and the intellectual activity induced by the first mild use of alcohol, cannot be injurious, must be good. The labourer does more ploughing and digging, the mechanic gets through more work, the artist paints more easily, the author's thoughts flow more genially and brilliantly, the minister's sermon has an added force and glow about it. Dangerous and unholy when the minister seeks other force and glow than that which he may gain by communion with God, or wants other strength to deliver his message than that which the obeying of God's physical laws gives him! It is putting false fire upon the altar.

But the wise physician sees this temporary benefit, and gives its right name—unnatural excitement. He asserts, "This is not health, but disease. Check it in the first stages, or you are lost. Do not laugh at me because I look serious; or, if you will laugh, do it at your peril! I have seen your symptoms too frequently not to know them and their danger."

Stephen Morris had no such physician close at hand. He lived much alone, and his landlady—a kind-hearted, but in many respects an ignorant woman, respectably connected, and what was called "educated," but following old custom and routine, and thoroughly conventional. By her grandfather, grandmother, father and mother, uncles and aunts, sisters and brothers, wine or alcoholic drink had always been considered a necessary of life; and the whole of her respectable acquaintance took it daily, as she did herself whenever she could afford it—therefore it must be good. This was the sole argument which she understood—the argument of precedence and usage. She was called a good motherly woman by her friends; and many of the church, who felt solicitous about the welfare of their much respected, much loved young minister, congratulated themselves and one another that he would be well cared for with so kind and careful a person as Mrs. Sollory. It was with true motherly solicitude that she looked after Mr. Morris's wardrobe, attended to the comfort of his rooms, and saw his food prepared in a wholesome, cleanly manner, and regulated her buyings in to his appetite and state of health.

The same solicitude of hers placed the wine regularly upon the table; "sherry was a good digester," and port also, highly medicinal and useful, "her poor dear Mr. Sollory had always been fond of port;" and such a thin spare habit of body as the minister tolerated required wine to nourish and strengthen it. The small glass of sherry after dinner in a while became two, but Mrs. Sollory only rejoiced. Then supper must be heralded by wine, and what so comforting as a tumbler of hot negus, or better still, rum and water, for a nightcap? Stephen had an attack of illness, and restless wakeful nights succeded; he had refused the rum and water till then, but induced to try it once, found it bring sleep and quiet rest, like a charm, and he took it again and again. Once or twice a gleam of dissatisfaction with the habit crossed his mind, and he refused for some nights the pleasant draught; but Mrs. Sollory became so solicitous for his [illegible]lth, had such a persuasive smile as a [illegible]ured the mixture, and forte[illegible]ch [illegible]om[illegible]use, that [illegible]he [illegible] and set [illegible]tous [illegible] Still he [illegible]fectly [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] stout[illegible] under the regi[illegible] beginning t[illegible] and smiled wh[illegible] in her hearing [illegible] proved looks.

This gradual advance from [illegible] wine for the Sunday's dinner, an[illegible] occasional glass or two in the wee[illegible] wine as the rule after every dinner, and wine or spirits at night, had come on slowly, so slowly, so almost imperceptibly, that Stephen himself was scarcely aware when the change had commenced. He was aware, however, of a very pleasing fact, that after the glass of wine that was now considerately provided for him in the vestry, his sermons had more vigour, his intellect for the time seemed clearer, his imagination took higher flights. Who would dare to tell him wine was injurious when such results followed its use!

He was still unmarried, as we see and this one circumstance gave rise to immense talk and speculation among his congregation. Some thought he would never marry, he was nearly thirty it was said, and never had he been noticed to "pay attentions" to any young lady whatever. But others boldly asserted that from thirty to forty was the golden age for a minister as regarded matrimony. He had studied, had attained a position, obtained a good income, and was therefore then, and then only, prepared for so solemn an undertaking as marriage. Before that period of life it would not have been proper or discreet to take to himself a wife; now, no doubt, he would think of doing so. Let the young ladies beware!

For he was an acknowledged prize in the matrimonial lottery. Chapel-going mothers and fathers thought with a longing sigh how much they should delight to see Sarah or Matilda hanging on that slender student like arm, as the wife of the minister who had gained so notable and honoured a position in the town, or sitting with meek pride, if there be such a paradoxical state of mind, and we believe there is, in the green-curtained ministerial pew, listening to her husband's deep voice as he delivered his soul entrancing sermons; and young women, with hearts newly touched and glowing, responsive to the Saviour's love, let at times their affections wander in a lower channel, and imagined the happiness that would fall to the lot of the one who should be chosen as bride to this holy messenger of God. Even those in a very humble station dared to raise their eyes to the phœnix, and sensible of their own outward or inward attractions, or remembering the caprices of love, revelled occasionally in the heart-beating thought or supposition, "If he should choose *me*!"

But common-sense people, and those who had no eligible daughters or nieces, had long given him to one of the Miss Greshams. The eldest from her age, and because she was the eldest, and of course ought to find a husband, was generally awarded to him. Some said timidly, "Perhaps Miss Jane;" but this was scouted by most. She was too girlish, too unformed—a minister's wife should be a woman of some force of character, with considerable womanly dignity, worthy of being in a while, if God permit, a true mother in Israel. The ex-mayor was a deacon of the church, a man of wealth and influence, and was, it was well known, most kindly affected towards the minister; Mr. Morris had only to ask, and have, should he fortunately fix his eyes upon Miss Gresham. And why did he not?

This question remained unanswered a long time. Mrs. Sollory was privately interrogated on the subject. Did she know! Had she ever seen or heard! What correspondence did Mr. Morris keep? Were there ever notes addressed to him in a lady's handwriting?

To all of which questions Mrs. Sollory said, "No, she knew nothing."

So this delightful mystery remained one still, and every young lady in the chapel might yet indulge her day-dreams, and whisper to herself, with her humbler neighbours, "If he should choose me! who knows!" At length, however, since all suspense, especially on such a subject, must have an end sometime, more definite light arose. Was it, or was it not true, that Mr. Morris had of late visited Swansford at least twice a week? and, suspicious fact, had he not been seen by some very prying eyes indeed, walking by the river banks with Miss Gresham, and with no other friend, male or female, near? A very strong and decided "yes" was given as answer to these questions, by some who "had reason to know," who had had it "from good authority," &c; and very softly and timidly at first it began to be generally talked of among the chapel-frequenters that there certainly was an engagement between Mr. Morris and Miss Gresham. Mrs. Sollory was again called upon; this time she did not say "no," but she was mysterious, and evidently inclined to put the delicate inquirers on a false trail. Miss Gresham[illegible] not at all likely; a young girl [illegible]n! What did people think[illegible] should [illegible]

[illegible] maid, [illegible]ndent [illegible] active [illegible] Bible-[illegible]ionary and other [illegible]ere was no denying [illegible] forty, rather plain-[illegible] a very good woman (her non-ad[illegible] could not refuse her that praise), [illegible] inadmissible as the wife of, in their eyes, their still young and interesting pastor. The gossips retreated, inclined to be offended with Mrs. Sollory.

Triumphantly they returned to the scent; for was it not a perfect truth, a thing that could not be gainsaid, that last Friday, unattended by sister or footman, father or mother, Miss Gresham and Mr. Morris had driven out in the pony carriage, through the village of Raven's-nest, and by Sheepland Park, in sight of Mr. Stevensen, the deacon, and his wife, who met them twice on their route!

And for once gossip was right. The minister was really engaged, and to one of the Miss Greshams; but not to the one that had been given him so certainly. His choice had fallen upon Jane the youngest sister, young as she was—barely eighteen, and Jane, who, to tell the truth, had given her girlish heart away to him some time before, made no opposition to his choice. With a trembling joy she accepted, what she felt to be the great gift of love of a noble and intelligent man, of one whose life was dedicated to that which, in her eyes, was the highest mission that can be bestowed on a human being.

(To be Continued.)

The London (Eng.) *Standard* comments sarcastically on the "young lady of American extraction" who "has been startling the good people of unostentatious Edinburgh by shoeing her riding-horse, after the fashion of a certain too famous Roman Emperor, with shoes of gold." It is not known whether the saddle was covered with "white samite, mystic wonderful," whether the bridle reins were "heavy with garnets and turquoises," whether the horse's forelock hung "over a band of brilliants," or its tail was braided with the finest silk and looped up with diamonds. As for the fair equestrian herself, we conclude that she has rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, and we trust we may all have the pleasure of seeing her at Astley's Amphitheatre before very long. The only wonder is that, with the immense wealth she is reported to have at her disposal, she has not taken up the macadam of High street and paved it with the metal of which her horse's shoes are made. It is only proper that so opulent and splendid a person should not allow the steed that bears her to be shod with steel that is good enough for Kings and Queens and other yet more ordinary mortals; but it strikes one as rather out of keeping with the arrangements made with her farrier, that the ground upon which so precious an animal treads should not be of gold also. It sends quite a shock of disappointment to think that the gold-footed animal should have to tread upon the common ground. Evidently, not Edinburgh, but San Francisco, is the proper home for a beast so sumptuously shod; for there the raw material is found in great abundance; and, probably, the wealthy loafers of California would take the horse's gleaming hoofs as a compliment to their own valuable and successful labours. Of course, he drinks out of a gold bucket, eats his gilded oats out of a golden manger, and is groomed with a golden curry-comb. The stable fork can scarcely be made of anything less precious than silver, and the roller of his night clothing doubtless sparkles with jewels." The article admits that "what is pleasant to the eye should be studied in all things," and that if it once were "well driven into people's minds that to promote usefulness and to diffuse comeliness are two of the main duties of life we should be rid not only of much ugliness, but of all ridiculous extravagance and ostentation; and if a young lady then shod her horse with gold, either the circus or Bedlam would be considered her obvious destination."

Speculation.

It is an old story, but every now and then it receives confirmation, and it will bear repetition.

A man was in the habit of talking over his affairs with his wife—not all the details, perhaps, but any question that involved the loss or gain of money, in which of course, she was interested as well as himself. There were two advantages in this; he had her opinion, which, as she was a woman of sense, had some value. Woman often see more quickly than men, and he had to state his case. Then if there were flaws and he was conscious of doubts, they came out as if trying to make the best of it.

One day he came home with a proposal to invest a little money in some venture which was sure to pay well. It was all clear. To be sure, it was out of his line; his own business was a safe and quite one—but then this was such a chance! and they wanted money—yes, people always want it; there is never a time when we could not use more if we had it.

[illegible] looked at it carefully with [illegible], asked him some questions, and [illegible] said: "It looks well, but for all [illegible] I would not. I have always found [illegible] last speculation is dangerous to the soul."

Never were truer words spoken, and were they printed at the head of every newspaper, as every paper has its motto, and put upon the door-posts—especially in Wall street—some men might be induced to take heed and to flee speculation. Who of us has not seen it? If a man succeeds, he is ruined by prosperity and success if he falls he is ruined.

Every year, as one grows older, one sees the victims multiply. Look over the ghastly list of those you have known who have been ruined for this life, and have dragged down wife and children and friends, and made whole households wretched. Is the time past for patient, quiet industry? It is no new thing. The Saviour asked, "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" For of course gain is the motive. The Proverbs are full of cautions, and the prophets of warnings.

Mothers, tell your sons this. Wives, little as you may have influence, try to persuade your husbands of this. Not all the sudden gains that can be made can be any compensation for the risk. Let us have it in capital letters: SPECULATION IS DANGEROUS TO THE SOUL.—*Agur, in N. Y. Observer.*

BURSTING SHELLS.—The shells fired from heavy, armour-piercing guns have not hitherto been fitted with fuses, the heat generated by the shock of impact against iron plates having been found sufficient to ignite the bursting charge. It has occurred, however, to an officer of the Italian navy, who has devoted much attention to the subject, that it is very probable that in many cases the explosion may not take place until after the shell is broken up, when the effect produced by the bursting charge will be greatly diminished: and, moreover, it is certain that, were a projectile aimed at the armor of a ship to strike some unprotected part of the vessel no explosion at all would take place. In order therefore, to secure the bursting of the shell in every case the Italian officer has invented a percussion fuze, to be fitted, not into the front part of the projectile where it would be broken in striking armour, but into the base of the shell. This fuze would be permanently fitted into the projectile so that no delay could occur when loading the gun, while it is provided with an automatic safety apparatus to obviate any danger of a premature explosion.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.—Isaac Griffin, a colored man, aged about 80 years, and who had been in a very feeble condition for some time past, was found dead on Friday morning in West Feliciana parish, La.; on a hill in the rear of the Levy & Adler property, Coroner Ball held an inquest. The facts showed that Griffin met his death from exposure to the cold while in an extreme state of physical prostration, he having lain upon the ground without cover or shelter during the entire night previous. In short, Isaac Griffin was frozen to death.

A Philadelphia theatre gave away *10,000* loaves of bread on Christmas Day.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AT FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

All classes, irrespective of age and sex, whether in poverty or wealth, have secured in Chester's Cure a panacea against all forms of disease that are so prejudicial to the breating organs. The manner of application and the cure itself are so simple, that a child may take it without fear. When you purchase a box, procure also a funnel, place the herbs on an ordinary plate, apply a match, and holding your face over the funnel, inhale the smoke. After a few times you will find that your complaint is quietly but surely disappearing. The proprietor's letter carrier is laden with testimonials, that come not only from the homes in our fair Dominion, but are dated thousands of miles away in the rocky slopes of British Columbia, the marshes of Florida, and even from the British Isles. The cure cannot be too widely known; like the benign influence of the gospel, it should and will be wafed into the recesses of the forest, and borne into cities on the tongues of emancipated thousands. Tell it to your friends! Talk of it to your neighbors! Proclaim it when you go abroad; it is a discovery that will yet be noticed and sought by the entire world.

Amongst hundreds of certificates, we take the following at random:—

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.
DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure (a cure indeed it has been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years.) Last Winter and Spring, I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with Bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine, and found it always afford me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health.
JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

CALLICOON, DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
W. E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—I have not been able to write for some time, owing to business that has occupied my attention. I have used the remedy you have sent me, with great success. In several recent cases that have come under my notice, and in a neighboring county, I used it, and in three weeks from the time, the party was cured. I saw him a few days ago, and he says there has been no return of the trouble since, now over two months.
Another case, one of some interest, was a young man who had been a keeper in Sing-Sing State Prison. When I saw him, he was suffering from a catarrhal form of Bronchitis. He had doctored much and became disgusted, but while visiting a friend here, I saw him, and indeed him to try the remedy. The first dose relieved him so much that he said, "Doctor, you have touched the spot," and from that day he recovered his former health, and can now do hard work, such as chopping timber, ploughing, &c.
These few cases I mention as they were given up by neighboring physicians as incurable. In mild forms of catarrhal and bronchial troubles, it acts like a charm—at least to my satisfaction.
Enclosed please find $2.20 for two packages of the Remedy. I am paying special attention to these classes of diseases. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,
Yours, etc.,
S. A. KEMP, M. D.

Chester's CURE

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—I come among the many to repeat what, no doubt, you have frequently heard. That is, the curing properties of your Bronchitis Cure. I have a young sister that has had the above complaint since she was nine years old, being now seventeen. My father has had the best doctors in the city of Hamilton, Ont., attending her, and could get nothing to do her any good. I have also sent her different preparations from Chicago while residing there, but they failed with the rest. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the Star of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."
Thinking, dear Sir, that you deserve the thanks of the suffering, I took this mode of expressing mine, as I never felt happier than when I read the above lines from one who has suffered so long.
With respect,
I remain, yours, truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,
26 Notre Dame Street.

LAKESIDE, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—
GENTLEMEN,—You will find enclosed $1.10 for one box of Chester's Cure for Asthma. It is a sovereign remedy for Asthma. I have recommended it to acquaintances who have the disease. Yours truly,
GEO. DALRYMPLE.

KINGSTON, N. B., June 13th, 1877.
DEAR SIR,—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the two that I received. I think another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for another box.
WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHARLS, Jan 29th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, Esq.
DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), I was induced to try your Cure received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy. Yours, truly,
W. Q. MORCOM.

KINGSTON, Kent Co., N. B.
E. CHESTER,
Please forward me an another box of your Cure, for which I enclose you $1.10. I have used all the box I got from you, and feel myself quite a new man. I would strongly recommend all afflicted with the same disease (Asthma and Bronchitis) to try your ever valuable Cure. Yours, &c.,
J. W. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.
E. W. E. CHESTER
DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c,
ED. MOORE,
474 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 31st, 1876.
SIR:—
In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., its use will tend to soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so afflicted.
A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 8th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 329 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.
DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have found one box and one to a friend in Montreal, and before I leave for another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after using it I was able to leave the house, and have been so ever since, and gaining strength. In fact I am quite as well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers, since I have known it, and presume you have numerous orders from all parts of this State. I wish it was more generally known.
Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Supt. Main Life Saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of
A. BENN & CO.,
Lachute.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1878.

THE United States Commissioner of Agriculture says the loss on the wheat crop, last season, was far less than usual, while other crops were generally good. For fruit and apples the season was unfavourable. The products of the dairy were abundant and prices fairly remunerative, the tendency to the enlargement of this industry in the West being manifest in a marked degree.

ACCORDING to a statement made on Tuesday, (8th) by Mr. ANDREW ROBERTSON, the retiring President of the Montreal Board of Trade, the failures during the past three years in Canada have averaged three times as much as they did the three years previous. The averages totals for 1872, 1873 and 1874, having been $8,831,827, as against an average of $26,623,986 for 1875–1876 and 1877, the results of excessive importations over production nd undue credits. He said that he had no doubt that inflation would again come over the country; but it seemed to him that it would be a long time ere the wave would be so high as had been experienced within the last ten years. He concluded an admirable review of the present and prospective situation by giving the following piece of advice—"pay as "you go; live within your means, and, "with hope and trust in the future, "thank God that you are 'not worse "off than you might be."

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

In our edition of the 4th inst., was devoted considerable space to the discussion of the present European outlook, and an endeavour made to show that now was the time for intervention upon the part of the powers, if it were desired to prevent Germany and Russia overrunning Europe, and illustrating the truth of the FIRST NAPOLEON'S prediction, that within a century the continent would be either Republican or Cossack. We have since last writing had occasion to witness a conflict of opinion in the British Cabinet in regard to the Eastern Question, a portion of whom consider that the policy of Great Britain is to let the parties primarily interested settle the matter between themselves, while the rest contend that unless the Powers bear a hand in the way of bringing about a final arrangement that shall be in precise accordance with their views; all the continental contentions in which they have taken part will have counted for nothing. That the situation is considered by the British Government to be an alarming one, will be at once evident, when it is stated in the circulars officially issued to request the presence of supporters of the Government at the opening of Parliament, it is announced that "attention will immediately be called to matters of great "importance." There are parties in England, and there are and have been divisions in their several ranks caused as much by foreign policy as by internal economical arrangements, and, time after time, those whom some have described as Adullamites have come out and given public expression to their individual opinion. It is somewhat out of the ordinary course to see a prominent public man giving forth his views through the columns of a foreign press, but in a letter in the New York *World* Lord DUNRAVEN has just declared his views in regard to the position occupied by England or rather Great Britain at this juncture. In the present case Lord DUNRAVEN, being upon this side of the Atlantic, has adopted, possibly, the best course that he could have taken, to secure an immediate audience, for certain is it that before this the important points of his communication will have been reproduced and commented upon in England. A contemporary writing upon Lord DUNRAVEN'S declarations says—"the fact is Lord DUNRAVEN is "ashamed of his party, but he is too "proud to change his name. That he "is lost to the Liberal party now seems "pretty certain, and that there are not "a few men of influence in the party "who only await the opportunity of "following his example is not at all im"probable; nor is it to be wondered at." As to the position of Great Britain, in which we all take very great interest, Lord DUNRAVEN strongly inveighs against "the folding of the hands to "sleep" which has latterly been indulged in with respect to continental matters, and against the "peace at any price "policy" of a "few men—wise, intelli"gent and very earnest." He shows that to live, a nation must exert itself, for to fall back in the race is to die. In fact Britain "must push her way as she "has hitherto done, or she must cast "off the burden and give up the race." His Lordship in common with those who think with him, believes that if the "peace at any price" policy be continued, it will entail a loss of prestige and the evils consequent upon it; a sense of national disgrace and demoralization; the abandonment of India; a severance of connection with the colonies; the restoration to original proprietors of various pieces of property throughout the world; a fall from the position of a first class power to that of a secondary or rather of a third or fourth rate state, and a total collapse of trade. His Lordship holds that from all these considerations England must advance whatever the cost, and if the protection of her interests, of the maintenance of her commerce,—in which is involved the retention upon British soil or within British colonies of existing populations,—demand defensive or even aggressive warfare, it must be undertaken. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that if Great Britain took a decided stand her *dictum* would be opposed since that several of the Great Powers and some of the minor ones only wait for her to speak the word that shall signal them to co-operate with her in the maintenance of the balance of power and of their own integrity as states of Europe. Do we appreciate as colonists—as British dependents, nay as British subjects—the importance of the cause upon which the British Government shall revolve? We have with pride been accustomed to look forward to the time when we should be helpers of, rather than dependents upon, the Mother Country, and it would seem as if no more fitting time could arise than the present to give utterance to our opinions and to show what we are prepared to do in vindication of the honor of the old flag.

The Dominion Board of Trade.

The Dominion Board of Trade met in the new City Hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday last. There was a large attendance of delegates from all the cities of the Dominion, and also from the United States, the latter were, on motion of Mr. WHITE, of Montreal, admitted to all the privileges of the Dominion Board.

The first subject taken up for discussion was the Inspection Act relating to hides, butter and fish, from the Ottawa and Lewis Boards of Trade. After considerable discussion on the motion, it was finally moved in amendment, the matter referred to a committee, posed of Messrs. MCPHEE, DWYER, ROW and SKEAD to report on.

Mr. CLEMOW (Ottawa) moved a resolution in favor of repealing the Stamp Act. He said, while he and other individual members of the Ottawa Board of Trade were in favor of this duty, the Board felt it was a great inconvenience to trade, and had requested their delegates to move this resolution. After some discussion it was moved, in amendment, by Mr. ROBERTSON, of Montreal, "That the law be so amended as to allow either the maker or the endorser of bills or promissory notes to stamp them, and that in addition to the stamps at present in use, stamped paper be introduced to as large an extent as possible." The amendment was carried by 21 yeas to 11 nays.

Weights and measures was the next subject discussed, and a motion was carried, "That the inspection of weights and measures should only be compulsory when they were to be used in weighing commodities for sale.

Mr. WALKER, of London, moved a resolution expressing the desirability of securing a reciprocity treaty with the United States, on a broad and comprehensive bases, which was carried.

Mr. PATTERSON moved a resolution urging upon the Government the necessity of adopting such measures at the different ports of entry throughout the country as might be necessary to insure uniformity of practice in appraisements. He said there was reason to believe that the system of valuation at different parts varied somewhat, and of course it would be apparent to every one that the difference in valuation resulted in difference of duties imposed.

Mr. GILLESPIE said he had known instances where goods that were subject to duty in the city were entered at small ports free, and others were entered under certain heads which were entered under different heads in the city. Moreover, there was a system of credit to country importers that was not allowed in cities. At the last meeting of this Board a resolution had been passed on this subject, and he would like to know what had been done to lay it before the Government.

The PRESIDENT said the resolution had been laid before the Government, who had appointed one or two additional appraisers to visit the different ports, and he believed there was a great improvement as the result of it.

After considerable discussion it was moved in amendment by Mr. WHITE, and carried unanimously, "That this Board, while expressing satisfaction at the measures already adopted by Government, in acquiescence with the views of this Board, as expressed at former meetings, to secure more strict uniformity in the appraisements of goods at different ports of entry, would urge a continuance of the efforts of the Government in the same direction, the want of uniformity still existing being detrimental to the public revenue, as well as unjust to merchants who are strictly dealt with at the larger ports.

The passing of this resolution ended the first day's proceedings of the Board. In our next we will continue our report, of the doings of this Board which is only second in importance to that of the House of Commons itself.

The Late King of Italy.

After we had gone to press last Thursday evening, we received the news of the death of the King of Italy. VICTOR EMANUEL was born on the 14th March, 1820, and had he lived to the 14th March next, would have been 58 years of age. His son HUMBERT reigns in his stead, assuming the title of HUMBERT I. The following proclamation was issued by him on assuming the Government of Italy.

"Italians, the greatest misfortune has suddenly befallen us. Victor Emmanuel, the founder of the Kingdom of Italy and its unity, has been taken from us. I received his last sigh, which was for the nation, his last wishes, which were for the happiness of his people. His voice, which will always resound in my heart, bids me banish sorrow and indicates my duty at this moment. There is only one consolation possible, namely, to show ourselves worthy of him. I by following in his footsteps and you by remaining devoted to those civic virtues by the aid of which he accomplished the difficult task of rendering Italy great and united. I shall be mindful of his grand example of devotion to the country, love of progress and faith in liberal institutions, and my endeavour will be to deserve the love of my people. Italians, your first King is dead. His successor will prove to you that institutions do not die. Let us unite in this hour of great sorrow, let us strengthen that concord which has always been the salvation of Italy."

Shall We Make War on Canada?

A serious international difficulty is reported from the northwestern border. Major Walsh, an officer of the British police at present occupied in keeping Sitting Bull in order, recently invaded the soil of the United States at the head of a hostile force numbering not less than two and probably not more than six men. By an official report forwarded to Gen. Terry it appears that Major Walsh boldly crossed the boundary line in pursuit of a Nez Perce woman who had been kidnapped by a band of Gros Ventres, rescued the squaw, and carried her back to British territory.

We commend this report to the attention of certain bellicose newspapers which are not so deeply interested in subsidy schemes that they cannot keep a watchful eye upon the national honor. Did the Canadians deliberately plan this invasion with an intent to provoke war? Are the British police unable to keep our Indians in order without sending out armed expeditions to invade our soil and break into the camps of our patriotic red men? Shall we wait for the slow processes of arbitration provided for such cases by our treaties with Great Britain, or shall we arise in our might, and muster an army to avenge the outrage and seize Canada?

In the latter event, the first thing necessary is a subsidy of eighty millions to enable the Pacific Railroad [illegible]

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, January 15.—Professor Bell exhibited the telephone on Monday to Queen Victoria at Osborne, her marine residence. Kate Field sang through the telephone, and Her Majesty expressed great delight.

LONDON, January 15.—The Paris correspondent telegraphs:—At the forthcoming postal congress France will propose international post office orders at one per cent tax, rate of exchange to be adjusted by congress.

FERROL, Spain, January 16.—The Cleopatra obelisk left here this morning; weather fine.

A Capetown despatch says the appearance of the British on the coast has had the effect of somewhat toning down the insurrectionary behaviour of the Galekas. Sir Bartle Frere, the Govenor of Cape Colony, advocates the complete disarmament of the natives.

PARIS, January 15.—The majority of the Senate nominated the Duke de Cazes for the life-seat, vacant by the death of Gen. Baladines.

LONDON, January 15.—The Consett Iron Company, the largest makers of ship plates in the world, have blown out one blast furnace, and notified the men at another furnace that their services will not be required after another fortnight.

LONDON, January 15.—Sir William Stirling Maxwell, the distingnished author, died at Vienna.

ROME, January 15.—Garibaldi has written to King Humbert begging him to follow in his father's footsteps.

ROME, January 15.—The Queen of Portugal, a daughter of Victor Emmanuel, has arrived.

The Pope has ordered the celebration of a solemn funeral service for Victor Emmanuel, in the Basilica of St. John Lateran.

MADRID, January 15.—Congress to-day, by a vote of 300 to 4, approved of Alfonso's marriage.

ALEXANDRIA, January 15.—The average daily mortality from cholera at Mecca to the 31st of December was 60, at Jeddah, 38.

DUBLIN, January 15.—The Home Rule Conference to-day unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of holding an annual conference of members of the Home Rule League Club and members of Parliament. Mr. Biggar supported a resolution that, should intervention in the Eastern war be brought before Parliament, the Irish party should repudiate sympathy with England by quitting the House in a body. Dr. Butt declared that the passing of such a resolution would be a deadly blow to Irish nationality. The resolution was ultimately withdrawn and one by Mr. Parnell substituted, that the conference advise the Home Rule party to consult relative to the Eastern question and adopt a united line of action.

The conference also passed a resolution pledging members to maintain the unity and authority of the party under the leadership of Dr. Butt.

The conference lasted eight hours, and terminated in uproar. Dr. Butt, by appeal, obtained a withdrawl of the amended version of Mr. Biggar's motion, but the motion, which finally passed, was a very slight modification of the amendment. After the motion passed Dr. Butt was voted to the chair and almost forced into it.

Fifty midwives and nurses are on hand as witnesses in the great Antonelli will case, now on at Rome; also several basketsful of documents, love letters, billets doux, and photographs of father and daughter juxtaposed. The case is promising for lawyers and papers.

[illegible] has seven newspapers, and them makes [illegible] advertisers; [illegible] lobby and [illegible] shining [illegible] to H[illegible]

[illegible] called [illegible] gress [illegible] government and [illegible] It also contains so[illegible] statistics, which it [illegible] the existing trans[illegible] with the remaining railroads of the United States, demonstrating thereby the great advantage which these Pacific railroads possess over all others in the principal elements of successful railroads, viz., high tariffs and limited competition.

The total indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the U. S. Government October 31st, 1877, amounted to:—

Principal	$44,953,512	
Interest	28,493,856	
		$73,117,198
Total amount earned by companies in transporting troops, mails, supplies to Oct. 31st	$15,497,393	
Of which United States has paid the companies	4,185,911	
Balance due companies		11,221,411
Total amount due the Government		$61,895,787

The earnings of the Pacific railroads from date of completion to October 31st 1877—an average of eight years—shows in round numbers: Gross earnings $100,000,000; operating expenses, $92,100,000; leaving net earnings, $98,800,000, or a sum exceeding their total government liability, both principal and interest.

Italy's Dead King.

THE PLACE OF HIS BURIAL.—A DEATHBED UTTERANCE ABOUT THE POPE.

ROME, Jan. 11.—King Humbert I has ordered the Italian Court to go into mourning six months. It is said that Humbert, though originally in favor of Turin, is now disposed to agree to Victor Emmanuel's being interred in Rome, but will consult his brothers.

Signor Mancini intends to introduce a bill in Parliament appointing the Pantheon as the future burial place of the Savoy family.

The *Fanfulla* reports that Victor Emmanuel said, on his deathbed: "I have always felt affection and deference toward the person of the Pope. If I have personally displeased him, I am sorry, but in all my acts I have always had the consciousness of having fulfilled my duties as a citizen and Prince, and of never having committed anything contrary to religion."

The suicide from a Hoboken ferryboat of young Pontin on the day he was to be married, was followed yesterday by that of Frank Baylis, a Nyack youth of nineteen, who chose the same boat and nearly the same method. Pontin shot himself and then leaped into the water, while Baylis cut his throat with a razor before going overboard. He had long been despondent, and the belief of his friends is that it was because he had been jilted by the girl he loved. The one youth foolishly killed himself to avoid marriage, the other because he could not marry as he desired.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A little fellow who wore striped stockings was asked why he made harbors poles of his leg. His pert reply was: "Well, aint I a little shaver?"

[illegible] hem to its seat, [illegible] and Brooklyn pas[illegible]selves on the sub[illegible]he wicked, but a [illegible]ne heard from. In [illegible] if protracted much [illegible]regret e[illegible] confirm suspicion that [illegible] preacher's private opinions are of [illegible] are that prudence forbids him to avow, [illegible] surely upon a point of such vital interest [illegible] flock is entitled to frank dealing on the part of the shepherd.

The Berlin Aquarium refused $12,500 for Pouge shortly before his death.

Old and infirm as he is, Pius IX. may outlive the Iron Chancellor yet.

The Czar was at Tutchenitza, when an officer of Uhlans brought the news:—"Plevna is at your majesty's feet;" to which His Majesty is said to have replied: "But the war is not yet over, for all that." The Emperor went to the army, greeted the troops, and kissed Prince Charles, calling him cousin. He then embraced Todleben, the Chief of the Staff, Imeretinsky, and Granetzy, commanding the Second Corps, saying to them. "This is all due to you, above all to thee, Edward Ivanikoff Todleben.

A NOVEL EXHIBIT.—The Upper Canada Bible Society make a display in their store window on Yonge Street of the Bible in twenty-four languages. The languages are viz:—Irish, Chinese, Syro-Chaldaic, Latin, Hebrew, Gaelic, Welsh, Polish, Syriac, Greek (ancient), Greek (modern), Ojibway, Norwegian, Arabic, Dutch, French, Cree, Spanish, Italian, German, English, Portuguese, Swedish, and the "deaf and dumb," if the latter be a language.

A tract of 7,000 acres of land on the line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, about ninety miles west of Richmond, has been purchased by a Roman Catholic emigration society organized in Philadelphia, for the purpose of founding an exclusive Roman Catholic colony. There are thirty-six dwelling houses, two well-appointed mills, and some other buildings on the property.

A LIBERAL YOUTH.—The Rev. D. Macrae has for several years received the sum of $400 annually, from a young man in Newfoundland, as a contribution to the schemes of the Presbyterian Church. The young man is not rich, but desires to increase his gifts to good objects and does not wish his name to be made public.

The Turco-Russian War.

BERLIN, January 15.—Russia has ordered 4 more torpedo boats at Stettin to be completed by the middle of April.

ODESSA, January 15.—The Turks bombarded Odessa, burned ten houses, killed one person and wounded twelve; also bombarded Arapa on the Black Sea; little damage, one person killed. The bombardment of the town while negotiations are pending is said to cause great irritation at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, January 15.—A circular has been issued from the French Embassy to all French Consuls in Great Britain and Ireland, charging them to report exact information concerning popular feeling on the Eastern question and intervention. This confirms the report that France has interrogated Lord Derby concerning England's intentions regarding Egypt.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:—It is reported that the Cabinet on Monday decided that the troopship Jumna, homeward-bound from India with *1,000* men, and Eurphrates, outwards bound with *1,142* men, both reported detained at Malta, should proceed for their respective destinations. This shows more pacific idea prevailing, but the strain between the two sections of the Cabinet is very great. Russia's purposes are distrusted, notwithstanding that the Czar is said to have given further assurance within the past few hours, but serious dangers are looming in another direction. A movement is imminent on the part of Germany to obtain a seaboard under conditions which would seriously affect England. This consideration is having great influence in the Cabinet, on the side of those who advocate England's reserving her strength. Some deeply important information has just reached this country leading to the conviction that a warlike policy on England's part in the East would be the forerunner of more serious complications at home.

Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, of December 20th, thus tells us how he once sojourned in Boston:—"I once nearly starved, owing to my passion for gambling. I was an attaché at Washington, and I was sent by the Minister to look after some 'Irish patriots' at Boston. I took up my residence at a small hotel, and wrote down 'Smith' in the hotel book as my name. In the evening I went to a gambling establishment, where I incontinently lost all the money that I had with me except half-a-dollar. Then I went to bed, satisfied with my prowess. The next morning the bailiffs seized on the hotel for debt, and all the guests were requested to pay their bills, and to take away their luggage. I could not pay mine, for an excellent cause, and so I could not take my luggage to another hotel. All that I could do was to write to Washington for remittances and to wait two days for their arrival. The first day I walked about and spent my half-dollar on food. It was summer so I slept on a bench in the park and in the morning went to the sea to wash myself. I felt exceedingly independent of all the cares and troubles of civilization. But I had nothing with which to buy myself a breakfast. I began to feel exceedingly hungry, and this feeling increased to such an extent towards evening that I entered a restaurant and ordered dinner, without any very clear idea how I was to pay for it except by leaving my coat, and possibly my trousers, in pledge. In Boston the restaurants are in cellars, and there is a bar near the door, where sits the proprietor to receive payment. As I consumed my dinner I observed that all the waiters, who were Irishmen, were staring and pointing at me. A guilty conscience made me presume that this was because I had an impecunious look, and t[illegible]y were discussing whether [illegible]ns would cover my bill. At [illegible] of them approached me and said, [illegible]g your pardon, sir, are you the [illegible]riot, Meagher?' Now this patriot [illegible] a gentleman who had aided Smith [illegible]en in his Irish rising, had been [illegible]to Australia, [illegible] had escaped [illegible]to the United States. It was [illegible]ness to look after 'patriots,' so I put my finger before my lips and said, 'Hush, whilst I cast my eyes to the ceiling, as though I saw a vision of Erin beckoning to me. It was felt at once that I was Meagher. The choicest viands were placed before me, and most excellent wine. When I had done justice to all these good things I approached the bar and asked boldly for my bill. The proprietor, also an Irishman, said, 'From a man who has suffered in the [illegible] cause, like you, I can take no m[illegible]; allow a brother patriot to shake [illegible]m by the hand.' This I allowed, [illegible]rther allowed all the waiters to s[illegible]e hands with me, and stalked forth with the stern resolve but somewhat condescendingly dismal air which I have seen assumed by patriots in exile. Again I slept in the park, again I washed in the sea. Then I went to the post-office, found a letter for me from Washington, with some money in it—and breakfasted."

Countess Esterhazy an American.

The Countess Esterhazy was a Miss Carroll. As the wife of Gen. Charles Griffin, she accompanied that gallant officer to his station in Texas upon the close of the war, and in one short day was made a widow and childless by that terrible scourge, the yellow fever, the nurse of her beautiful boy dying with her charge. The dead were brought home and buried here, with military honors, in the vault of her family, at Oakhill. Crushed by her double bereavement, her family had almost to employ force to prevent her from hiding her sorrows in a cloister. The following June she attended the annual examination exercises at West Point. Her beauty, shrined in the sombre folds of widow's weeds, moved all hearts to pity. One bright day a naughty cadet's eagle eye caught a glimpse of an interesting scene. Quick as thought he brought the range of a camera to bear on an embowered arbor, where the lady lingered to listen to the impassioned vows of an enthralled lover, and the picture, still extant, shows her in quite a different role than that of bereaved widowhood pining for a lonely convent cell.

They wooed, but did not win; perhaps the lady knew too well the glamour of rank to replace a General with a just fledged Lieutenant. She returned to Washington, and duly conquered the handsome Count of the Austrian Legation. The old people of the parent tree were long obdurate; for the Esterhazys, though blue of blood, are lean in pocket, and the only taint of trade they would sanction was to exchange their proud name for heavily-dowered wives. Love laughs at more than locksmiths. Reasonably wealthy, the lady was not a feminine mammon, but a portrait of her splendid beauty, luminous with the Carroll eyes, pleaded so silently, yet so eloquently, that they consented to the union. The Count and lady were married quietly, and in her husband's home she wears proudly one of the oldest titles in Europe.

The great diplomatist, Esterhazy, had an insatiate passion for jewels, particularly diamonds, and died possessing some of the finest. Through reverses the family were compelled to part with them, and they came into the possession, by purchase, of the founder of the New York *Herald*, and upon great occasions they were worn by the mother of the present owner of that paper. We have been told, but cannot vouch for the truth, that during the time of stalwart James's infatuation for Miss May, he bestowed the Eastarhazy's upon that lady, who is fair enough to adorn them. An editor's ransom, in sooth, as they are in these utilitarian times much greater men than kings.—*Detroit Free Press.*

What makes a good editor? asks one of our contemporaries. As almost everybody has a secret conviction that he possesses the talents which are exactly suited to the office the average reader will, in answer to this query, simply rehearse his own qualifications. The journal in question, however, has no sympathy with such egotism. A good editor, a competent newspaper conductor, it thinks, is like a general or a poet—born not made. "Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists and writers have tried, and nearly all have failed. We might say all, for after a display of brilliancy, brief and grand, they died out literally. Their resourses were exhausted. 'I can,' said the late editor of the *Times*, to Moore, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense.' Nearly all successful editors have been men of this description. Campbell, Carlyle, Bulwer Disraeli failed; Barnes, Stirling and Philips succeeded, and Delane and Lowe succeeded. A good editor seldom writes for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters and combines; and to do this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing; to edit a paper another.—*Leader.*

A WORD FOR THE CROW.—The amount of good accomplished by the crow is almost incalculable in the destruction of vermin, such as too often infest vegetation. We know a gentleman in the town of Deerfield who prizes the crow very highly as an exterminator of destructive bugs and insects. It is said of him that a couple of winters ago he used to have the bark of some of the trees on his farm besmeared with lard, because it would not freeze, and the crows would gather there daily and enjoy the collation. This may be a little (l)ard to believe, but is a fact all the same. He treats the crow with all the respect due from one gentleman to another. Be kind to them, for some little triumph may put a crow in your mouth before the day is out.

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental RAILWAY.

(MONTREAL DIVISION.)

General Passenger Time-Table.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
Hochelaga.....Lv	7.00	4.07
Mile End	7.20	4.10
St. Lan ent	7.28	4.15
aRivieres des Prairies	7.33	4.22
St. Martin	7.51	4.31
St. Rose	8.01	4.39
St. Therese	8.11	4.47
St. Augustin	8.38	5.08
St. Scholastique	8.56	5.15
St. Hermas	9.22	5.27
Lachute	9.48	5.44
aMuddy Branch	10.11	5.54
Grenville	10.47	6.15
Calumet.....Ar.	10.55	6.20
Calumet.....Lv.	11.05	6.30
Montebello	11.55	7.30
Papineauville	12.16p M	7.13
aNorth Nation Mills	12.33	7.28
Thurso	1.04	7.48
Buckingham	1.42	8.14
aL'Ange Gardien	2.01	8.35
aEast Templeton	2.28	8.44
Gatineau Point	2.44	8.58
Hull.....Arr.	3.00	9.10

GOING EAST.

STATONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
Hull	6.45	3.30
Gatineau Point	7.01	3.44
aEast Templeton	7.23	3.57
aL'Ange Gardien	7.48	4.15
Buckingham	8.01	4.27
Thurso	8.46	4.54
aNorth Nation Mills	9.14	5.15
Papineauville	9.28	5.30
Montebello	9.52	5.49
Calumet.....Arr.	10.50	6.15
Calumet.....Lv	11.00	6.25
Grenville	11.07	6.30
aMuddy Branch	11.37	6.51
Lachute	11.50	7.00
aSt. Hermas	12.20p M	7.16
St. Schoinstique	12.38	7.28
aSt. Augustin	12.58	7.40
Ste. Therese	1.25	7.56
aSte. Rose	1.56	8.03
aSte. Martin	2.09	8.12
aRivieres des Prairies	2.03	8.20
aSt. Laurent	2.12	8.27
Mile End	2.19	8.34
Hochelaga	2.30	8.40

a Flag Station. Express Trains.

St. Jerome Branch.

HOCHELAGA TO ST. JEROME.

STATIONS.	P.M.
Hochelaga	4.30
Mile End	4.45
St. Laurent	4.51
Riviere des Prairies	5.00
St. Martin	5.10
St. Rose	5.20
St. Therese.....Arr	5.30
St. Therese.....Lv	5.40
St. Janvier	5.56
St. Jerome	6.15

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

STATIONS.	A. M.
St. Jerome	8.00
St. Janvier	8.18
St. Therese.....Arr	8.40
St. Therese.....Lv	8.50
St. Rose	9.00
St. Martin	9.09
Riviere des Prairies	9.20
St. Laurent	9.30
Mile End	9.38
Hochelaga	9.45

All Trains run by Montreal Time. Trains going East take precedence over all others.

DUNCAN MACDONALD, Manager.

1815

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

CASH PRICES.

January 11, 1878.

WHEAT, No. 1, per Minott,	$1 50
CORN, per Minott,	90
BARLEY per Minott	80
MOULIA, per Minott,	60
OATS, per Minott,	40
BUCKWHEAT, per Minott,	75
FLOUR, per hundred,	$2 75
OAT-MEAL, per hundred	2 25
CORN-MEAL, per hundred	1 75
BUCKWHEAT flour, per hun'd	2 25
FEED, per hun'd	$1 00 to 1 25
POT BARLEY	3 00

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Good Double Cutter,

Double Sleigh,

Two Mill Circular Saws,

AND

Shingle Machine,

Oatmeal Seives

and Frames.

Latest improved Oatmeal Machinery put in Lachute Mills. Friends come and see them and try them; also Agent for PRINCE ORGAN.

JAMES FISH.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE undersigned, to meet the necessities of the people in these hard times, is selling off at cost price for cash, or merchantable produce, the whole of his stock—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES.

The tea is of a superior quality and flavor. And many other articles usually kept in a general store. Please call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Opposite Medical Hall.

HENRY CLARKE.

Lachute, Dec. 1, 1877. 14tf

DICK'S

Celebrated

Medicines.

DICK'S

Blood &

Purifier.

Has no equal in putting horses and cattle in FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing preventative of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses, each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNFAILING CURE

for Rheumatism, and will remove Corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER

Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any Kind, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail of

ALFRED BENN & CO.,

Lachute, P. Q.

15m6.

STOP

AND

READ!

THE undersigned, while conveying his thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage awarded to him during the past twenty years, would respectfully announce, that in order that he may be enabled to compete successfully for the trade of the community, he has decided henceforth to do a credit business

Only with those who pay up promptly at the end of the year; to all others he will most decidedly keep his books closed.

Accounts will be made up quarterly and reasonable interest be charged until paid. All accounts must be paid by the FIRST OF JANUARY, EACH YEAR.

To those now indebted to him, he would respectfully place before them the necessity of settling their current and past due accounts before the First of January next, as all accounts then unsettled will be forced, unless by mutual agreement, extension being given

For a Portion Only.

which will have to be closed by note. He will constantly keep on hand a full supply of all articles suited to his trade which he will sell at as reasonable rates as is practicable; and for prompt cash purchases, will be prepared to make a liberal discount. His experience and facilities for buying, giving him an opportunity to defy any to undersell him. To enable he customers who cannot obtain cash, where with to settle their accounts, he will be prepared to take all sorts of

Merchantable Produce

OR STOCK.

1,000 Cords of Hardwood wanted.

Cash paid for hides either at P. LANE'S or TAYLOR & Co's Store. A large consignment of Buffalo Robes for sale at from $4.00 to $6.00 each.

Lachute, Nov. 23, 1877. 12-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

F. NAUBERT.—Muddy Branch.
JOHN CRILLY & Co.—Montreal.
WATCHMAN OFFICE—Paper Bags, Building Felt, Etc., Lachute.
ALEXANDER PAUL.—Brownsburg Store.

LOCAL.

RAILWAY BONUS.—As our local representative, SIDNEY BELLINGHAM, Esq., is now in Quebec attending the Session of the Provincial Parliament, we should be glad if he would give his opinion upon the question of the position of the Municipality of St. Jerusalem D'Argenteuil paying $25,000 to the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. We shall be glad to publish his views upon this very important question, if he will favor us with them for our next issue.

☞ The Dominion Telegraph Company has opened an office in Q. M. O. & O. R. R. office, Lachute, and all messages entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

CHAS. A. GILL, Operator.
Lachute, Jan. 18th, 1878.

DIRECTORY.—We have received from Mr. E. Decrigne a copy of the Directory of St. Scholastique, Lachute, Hull, &c. for 1878. The compilers are Messrs. Watkins & Co., of St. Scholastique, and printed at the office of Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, of Directory fame. It gives a sketch of the early history of the different places enumerated in its pages, which add materially to its value as a book of reference, and should meet with a ready sale.

We are pleased to notice the Dominion Telegraph Company have recently opened an office at the Station here and are prepared to do all ordinary telegraphing business. From our own personal knowledge of the gentlemen at the head of the company and the facilities they possess, we are convinced that their advent among us will be hailed with satisfaction by our town's people who will receive every courtesy and attention. The company's office here is in able hands, and we expect they will receive liberal patronage.

ANNIVERSARY.—Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, Lachute, held its Annual Festival in Olivet Hall, Tuesday evening, January 15, 1878, consisting of a good programme of music, reading, recitations etc., by the Brothers and Sisters and some kind friends from other Divisions, all well performed; and a table plentifully supplied with good things which was heartily passed round to all. Thanks to all performers, and double thanks to our kind Sisters for all the good cakes, tea, coffee, etc., etc.

J. FISH,
W. P., Protem.

LAW EXAMINATAON.—We notice among the successful candidates for the study of Law, the name of Mr. Henry R. Hammond, of Lachute. This reflects credit upon our Lachute College, where he spent a few months preparatory to the ordeal which he has successfully gone through before the Bar of Montreal.

GRENVILLE.—The Canal works have been commenced which will give employment to 600 or 700 men.

Thirty thousand Frenchmen have thus far contributed one franc each for a monument to Thiers.

Municipal Elections.

The municipal elections in the different parishes in this county save one that of the newly erected municipality of Arundel and De Salaberry, which comes off on Monday, the 11th February next, came off on Monday and Tuesday of this week; and we are happy to add passed off peaceably. The following gentlemen were returned for LACHUTE.—Messrs. Meikle Barron and Shepherd.

CHATHAM.—The old council re-elected, viz., Hay, McArthur and Carriere.

ST. ANDREWS.—Messrs. Albright, Fournier and Dr. Labrie. It is said this election will be protested on the grounds that the assessment roll used was that of 1875.

GRENVILLE.—Messrs. Pridham, Wade and Filion were elected.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—We have received the last three numbers of this very popular and instructive publication. Each number is replete with information of the most valuable nature to the artizan and the mechanic. It circulates largely throughout the United States and Canada. It is published by Messrs. Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. Terms $3.20.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—This beautiful publication has just come to hand with its three hundred illustrations and seventy-five pages of reading matter, containing descriptions of thousands of the best flowers and vegetables in the world, and the way to grow them—all for a two cent postage stamp.

THE DOMINION MONTHLY for January just come to hand—is as interesting as ever. It is now in its 22nd volume, which is a proof in itself that it is well sustained or it would not have lived so long. It is a cheap magazine, when the number of pages is taken into consideration, only $2. per annum; or 20 cents single copy.

Is it Reform or Incapacity?

MONTREAL, Jan. 15th, 1878.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Is it *reform* or *incapacity* which caused the Government Insurance Superintendent to visit this city to investigate the standing of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, and report to the Finance Minister at Kingston that the Company was safe when five days after the Insurance Department was notified of the said Company having gone into liquidation? The country having to pay for the services of the Insurance Department, it is but natural they make the above inquiry. If you can answer it satisfactorily you will much oblige yours truly, QUERIST.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court for the County of Argenteuil and District of Terrebone was opened by the Hon. Judge BOURGEOIS in the Court House, Lachute, on Saturday last, and closed on Wednesday of this week. There were a number of cases tried at this Court—one in particular we were unfortunately mixed up with—that of an action for Libel, brought by R. P. Delaronde, Esq., Advocate, St. Andrews, against Mr. A. O. Stephens, of Chatham, for publishing as an Advertisement in the WATCHMAN, a notice accusing the Plaintiff of obtaining a note from the defendant for $50, and cautioning the public from purchasing the note, which was declared to have been obtained "under false pretentions," &c. We were subpœnaed to prove the ownership and publication of the paper in which the Advertisement appeared, and in course of the evidence and pleadings which followed, to our dismay we learned we had been unwittingly led into giving publicity to a false and malicious statement, slandering a professional gentleman of whom we had no previous knowledge. Mr. Stephens gave us to understand that the person he gave the note to had not fulfilled his agreement—that he had received no value for it whatever—that it was illegally gotten from him and that he would not pay it. Believing his statement, and not knowing the party to whom Mr. Stephens gave the note, we consented to publish the Advertisement as an ordinary one, and it appeared as such in our columns. Had we known at the time, that the note was given to a respectable Advocate in part payment for law costs and fees, and that Mr. Stephens at the very time he was having this notice put in the paper held Mr. Delaronde's receipt for the said note, we would have refused to publish it; and we now at the earliest moment make the only reparation within our power, and express our regret at having unwittingly been made the vehicle of slandering Mr. Delaronde, and which we now apologize for, and trust will be satisfactory to him. The Judge, we think, fairly tried the case, and as the Plaintiff laid his damages at a nominal sum, merely to vindicate his character, and did not wish to have the defendent severely punished, the Judge gave judgment in favor of Mr. Delaronde for $99.00 and costs.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Court of Queen's Bench.

Present: His Hon. Mr. Justice JOHNSON.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, Jan. 15, 1878.

At the opening of the Court,

Xavier Dicaire alias Karentatsi was placed at the bar, and the jury, which had been sitting on the case since Wednesday, brought into Court.

In answer to His Honor, they stated that it was impossible for them to agree, one of them saying that they stood five for acquittal.

His Honor then said "Well, then, gentlemen, it is the duty of the Court to discharge you, and it does not thank you for your services."

Mr. Mousseau moved that this trial take place in some district other than that of Terrebonne.

Mr. McLaren expressing some desire to be heard upon the point,

His Honor declined to entertain the application, saying that he would lay the matter before the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, when Mr. McLaren would undoubtedly be heard.

The Court was then closed.

For the Watchman's Military Column.

The balances unclaimed of soldiers deceased or missing from H. M. Army is very large, amounting in some instances to over a £100 0s 0d sterlings. John Green, late School-master Fifth Brigade, Royal Artillery, is entitled to £295 8s 6d sterling. All these sums are payable to the next of kin of the deceased or missing soldiers, and are held for that purpose by the Secretary of War for distribution to those entitled, who forward satisfactory claims for the same. There are, doubtless, many relatives in Canada and the United States who would put in their claims if aware that such balances existed; a list of which appears monthly in the *British Army List*.

On the occasion of the expected visit of the German Guards, the Volunteer Officers and citizens of Montreal intend getting up a dinner and ball—to take place at the Windsor Hotel—Guards of Honor and a Cavalry escort are also to be furnished.

Baker Pascha is now a General and has made a great improvement in the discipline of the Turkish regular and irregular cavalry in accordance with the lately revised system for cavalry movements.

The Sixth Dragoon Guards (the Carabineers) have been furnished with a new pattern sword, with a covered instead of a basket hilt, it has rather a clumsy appearance, but forms a better guard to the hand. One of our Canadian cavalry corps—the Huntingdon Troop—had the same pattern issued when they were first organized.

Cavalry pioneers in active service, are to carry cakes of gun cotton and Blackford's fuzes, specially constructed for destroying and damaging lines of railway.

Thirty infantry regiments of H. M. service have been furnished with the new spiked helmet.

In Montreal the Old City Hall will only be available for the drill of the Volunteer corps once a fortnight and when the concert room is made into a market, there will be no place in the city where drill can be gone through with.—This is not fair treatment to the Volunteers, who are always ready to turn out when required.

It is rumored that Brigade camps will be formed this year in both Provinces.

The Lachute troop of cavalry, now disbanded for some time past, was organized and brought to a high state of discipline by Captain (now Brevet-Colonel) Simpson, late H. M. Royal Artillery—a most active and efficient officer.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

BARTLEY.—L'enquête dans la plainte de Groleau vs Bartley est terminer comme nous l'avons déjà annoncée et les témoignages sont aussi complets qu'il était posible de le désirer.

Bartley est gardé à vue par deux hommes de la police provinciale. Durant l'enquête il est arrivé un incident assez piquant. L'un des policiers, qui ne comprend pas l'anglais se trouvait seul avec le prisonnier; tout à coup celui-ci s'est mis à chanter à haute voix en anglais: *For god's sake dont say any thing against me.*

Ces paroles, que le policier ne comprenait pas, étaient évidement destinées à un témoin confiné dans l'étage au-dessus de la cellule Bartley. A l'enquête on a constaté que ce témoin ne disait pas la vérité; après sa déposition le remord de conscience l'a pris et il a demandé à changer son témoignage, déclarant que s'était la chanson de Bartley qui l'avait fait cacher la vérité.

Une députation de St. Eustache a eu une entrevue avec l'Hon. M. de Boucherville, en cette ville, au sujet du chemin de fer de St. Eustache et Ste. Thérèse. Elle avait pour but de demander au gouvernement d'accorder un subside à l'entreprise. Le premier ministre déclara qu'il voyait ce projet avec plaisir et qu'il serait heureux de voir le florissant village de St. Eustache en communication par chemin de fer avec le reste du pays. Il ajouta qu'il regrettait d'avoir à déclarer que le gouvernement local ne pouvait pour le présent venir en aide à l'entreprise.

NOUVELLE D'ITALIE.

Rome, 9.—Le roi d'Italie est mort à deux heures et demie, après-midi. Il à reçu les consolations de la religion.

La nouvelle de la mort du roi Victor-Emmanuel a sensiblement affecté Sa Sainteté Pie IX.

Le roi a reçu les derniers sacrements quelques instants avant de mourir.

Le prince Humbert a été proclamé roi d'Italie. Il a confirmé les ministres dans la possession de leurs portefeuilles.

Le nouveau roi d'Italie, Humbert I, est âgé de trente-quatre ans. Quoi-qu'il n'eût que quinze ans en 1859, il a pris part, avec son père, à la guerre de l'indépendance italienne. Un peu plus tard, il se montrait avec Garibaldi à Palerme et à Naples, pour contribuer par sa présence au mouvement d'unification de l'Italie. En 1866, il a figuré dans la bataille de Custozza, contre les forces autrichiennes. Il se montrera probablement encore plus révolutionnaire que Victor-Emmanuel, et on lui suppose de grandes sympathies pour l'Allemagne.

Victor-Emmanuel laisse quatre enfants:

Le prince Humbert, maintenant roi d'Italie, né le 14 mars 1844;

Le prince Amédée, duc d'Aoste, né en 1845, roi d'Espagne de Décembre 1870 à Février 1873;

La princesse Clotilde, née en 1843, mariée en 1859 au prince Napoleon.

La princesse [illegible] 18[illegible] et mariée en 1862 à Louis Le Port[illegible]

Un journal anglais annonce [illegible] ment les fiançailles de Lord Roseberry avec Mlle Rothschild, seule héritière du baron Meyer Amchel de Mentmore, M. P. Inutile de dire que la fiancée est peut-être la plus riche personne du monde entier. La colossale fortune qu'elle possède se chiffre par des centaines de millions de piastres. On rapporte qu'elle est très bien connue par la population de l'endroit où elle a fixé sa résidence et qu'elle est aimée de tous par sa simplicité de caractère et sa bonté de cœur. Elle est âgée de 25 ans environ. Lord Roseberry a trente ans environ et est membre de la chambre des Lords. Il est descendant d'une famille écossaise dont le chef fut élevé à la pairie en 1700, ayant été créé baronet en 1651.

On dit que le duc de Montpensier donne à sa fille, la princesse Mercédès, à l'occasion de son mariage avec Alphonse XII, vingt-cinq millions de francs, sans compter les parures en diamants et en brillants.

Des troubles sérieux ont eu lieu jeudi sur la section Davis, du canal Lachine. Un nommé Evangeliste Lemaire fut renvoyé par Farrell, le contre-maitre des travaux, pour avoir négligé de faire son devoir, lorsque Lemaire se tourna vers Farrell et tenta de la frapper avec un large couteau en proférant des menaces terribles. D'autres ouvriers l'en empêchèrent.

Le député grand connétable Contant a opéré hier soir l'arrestation de Lemaire. Le prisonnier a paru devant le magistrat et a plaidé non-coupable à l'accusation d'assaut.

Un neveu assiste à la lecture du testament de son oncle.

"Je lègue au domestique qui m'aura fermé les yeux."

Il y a bien "fermé les yeux?" interrompt le neveu.

Oui.

Alors la donnation est nulle.

Pourquoi donc?

Mon oncle était borgne,

Est-il besoin d'ajouter que la scène se passe en Normandie!

Latest from Scotland.

In the Dundee Churches in Scotland, the Sunday before Christmas 101 couples were proclaimed with a view to marriage.

The Board of Trade at Dundee are to make official inquiries into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the steamer Strathlay, of which a letter in our issue gave some account a few weeks ago.

A Dundee schooner ashore in the Tay, on Sunday morning before Christmas, caused quite a sensation by her high and dry position.

The Tay Bridge was illuments last Saturday night, 23rd ult., for the first time and presented a very fine effect.

A terrible accident occurred in Edinburgh on the 22nd ult., by the falling of a wall. Six persons were killed.

The whole of the weavers at Messrs. Richard & Co's power looms in Montrose have received notice that when their warps are finished their services will be dispensed with.

The consumption of wine in the poor house of Perth, has created quite a stir among the Parochial Board at its half-yearly meeting held last week.

AN OBJECTION TO BUGS.—An action was raised in the Small Debt Court, on Thursday by James Louie, 20 Back Canongate, Edinburgh, against James Wishart, sawmiller, Cupar, concluding for £3 15s as house rent. The defender had refused to enter the house on the ground that it was in a dilapidated condition, and contained bugs. Mr. Mitchell, who appeared for pursuer, stated that defender refused to go into the house because his wife saw a bug behind the shutter. (Laughter). The Sheriff—I cannot hold that if a man finds bugs in a house he is obliged to go into it with his furniture. That has been decided over and over again. Did you see them? Defender—Yes. The Sheriff—How many? Defender—One or two. The Sheriff—When? Defender—At mid-day. The Sheriff—Well, what would it be at midnight! (Great laughter). I hold it quite a relevant defence. The case was adjourned for proof.

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, January 17, 1878.

FLOUR AND FEED—Flour, bags, $3.10 Cornmeal, per 100 lb., $2 to $1.75. Oatmeal, per 100 lb., $2.25. Buckwheat Flour, black, per 100 lb., $2.5; Buckwheat Flour, yellow per 100 lbs., $2.25. Grue, per 100 lb., $1.15. Bran, per 100 lbs., $1.00. Peas, per bushel o 60 lb., 70c. Corn, per bushel of 60 lb., 70c. Oats, per bushel of 40 lb., 35c. Pot Barley per 100 lbs., $3.50.

COARSE SALT—Per bag, 85c.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 12c. to 18c. Eggs, per dozen, 18c. Potatoes, per bushel, 40c. to 45c. Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.75 to $6.00 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 25c. to 40c. each. Sheep pelts, 40c. to 50c. each.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, January 17th, 1878.

The flour market remains dull and inactive. The only transaction reported is 80 brls. Extra Superfine at $3.70, or 10c. below last quotation. Other quotations nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs are arriving more freely but the market is dull at $7.45. The statement of stocks in store this morning shows no change in grain during the past fortnight; the stock of flour is 859 brls less than on the 1st instant and 9 610 brls less than this time last year.

English advices this morning were as follows:—Floating cargoes, wheat rather easier corn, rather easier. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, Wheat very quiet; Corn very quiet. Chicago or Milwaukee wheat off coast, 8s; California do, 8is; Red Winter do, 8s; Corn do, 32s 3d. California wheat on passage, just shipped, 57s 6d; nearly due, 57s. Arrivals off coast, f.o., wheat and corn small. Weather in England warm for time of year. Liverpool wheat, spot, quieter, d; corn quiet.

A private despatch from Liverpool reports the wheat market dull, but not quotably lower. Peas declined 6d per qr.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, January 17, 1878.

A small m[illegible] at to-day and p[illegible] changed. Oats, sold for [illegible] to 70c; Buckwheat, 40c [illegible] 80c. Straw, $5 to $7, wood $[illegible] $1 50 [illegible] ree and 1s [illegible] del[illegible] per 100 [illegible] $5.00.

[illegible] per dozen [illegible] per pound, 18c to 20c. Cheese, per lb, 12c to 14c. Vegetables.—Potatoes, per 6cr, turnips, per bush., 25 to 25c; bushel, 75c to 90c. Miscellaneous.—Honey, per 15c.; Hay, per ton, $13.00 to $16.00.

BROWNSBURG STORE.

THE subscriber having opened the Brownsburg Store, would respectfully solicit a call.

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

ALEXANDER PAUL.
2051.

GREAT MASSACRE
OF
MERCHANDISE
AT
F. NAUBERT,
ST. PHILLIPPE, D'ARGENTEUIL,
(Formerly Muddy Branch.)

EVERYBODY sees that the Commercial crisis is increasing every day, then if we want to sell we must sell very cheap; consequently we have decided to reduce our goods already cheap—then we are in a state to defy all competition, and we can sell under wholesale price, as we buy bankrupt stocks for cash. We often buy job lots that we have, for thirty cents on the dollar, and our motto being "large sales and small profits" you can see that we really sell cheaper than anybody. Our long experience in the business make us feel to-day stronger than ever that we need money and not merchandise; it is for that reason that we again reduce our prices. The public will find great advantage in buying all their things at

F. NAUBERT'S.

Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 8c. to 9½c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 25c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 6c. are certainly not less than 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our [illegible]

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.15. Our Tweed Drummond, at $1.35 are sold everywhere at $1.75. It is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is at

F. NAUBERT'S

that you get the best bargains. Don't forget the road to

MUDDY BRANCH,
at the
Great Massacre of Merchandise,
St. Phillippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 204f

PAPER BAGS
AT
MANUFACTURERS PRICES
Neatly printed and may be had at the
Watchman Office!

MERCHANTS will do well to see these samples before purchasing elsewhere.
ALSO
Twines, Building Felt and Wrapping Paper.
KERR, NORRIS & CO.

GEO. BOND & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

JAMES BARLEY,
CARPENTER and BUILDER,

IS PREPARED to take contracts and execute all kinds of work in his line, upon reasonable terms.
Lachute, P. Q., Sept. 7, 1877.

EAST END
GROCERY!

We Want at Once
1000 Bushels good oats.
1000 Bushels White Beans.
1000 Bushels Corn.
1000 Bushels Peas.
1000 Bushels Black Buckwheat.
1000 Bushels Yellow Buckwheat.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
The best quality of flour.
The best quality and lowest priced teas.
The best quality sugars.
The best quality boots and shoes.
The best quality of every description of family groceries, at the lowest prices in the town.

CALL AND PROVE IT.
Everything Warranted as Represented.
Parcels and heavy goods delivered free.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
W. & R. BANFORD.
Jan. 1878. 191f

THE ACCIDENT
INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to insurance against accidents, and which has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its Policy Holders, and being for

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Alone, is able to transact the business upon the most favorable terms and liberal conditions, as well as upon a secure basis.

BONUS
Every Five Years to Non-Claimants.

PRESIDENT,
Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.
MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
Edward [illegible]owling
INSPECTOR,
Ben M[illegible]

[illegible] COMPANY
W. [illegible], President.
RICHARD WHITE, Vice-President.
J. M. KINGHORN, 2nd Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:
A. Desjardins, M. P. — T. R. Wood, Toronto.
David Sinclair. — Alex Shannon.
J. McGauvran, M. P. P. — James Cordtine.
E. H. Trudel, M. D. — W. W. Trumbull.
Peter McCallum, Cobourg.
CHARLES D. HANSON, Chief Inspector

Head Office: 180 St. James Street.
HENRY LYE, Secretary.
P. C. IRELAND, Agent, Lachute.
Agents throughout the Dominion.

Important Notice
TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

Dynamite,
Blasting Powder,
and Fuse,

Also, a complete assortment of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

For sale by
THOMAS BIRKETT,
6 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.
12-1y

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that according to the terms of the notice published on the 24th of October last, an officer of this Department will be present on the days indicated below at each of the places hereafter mentioned in the

PETITE NATION (E. SECTION,)

agency, to meet settlers in debt to the Crown, squatters or parties occupying public lands without title, and any who have claims to make or cases of dispute to submit to this Department; all of whom are requested to attend at such of the places and times mentioned below as may be most convenient for them, to pay the arrears they owe, and settle and wind up all their affairs in connection with public lands.

This officer will be authorized, in accordance with an Order in Council lately passed, to make a remission of one-fourth or twenty-five per cent of all arrears of interest or rent, the capital of which will be paid at the time with the other three-fourths of such interest or rent; and it is to be hoped that no settler will neglect to take advantage of this remission.

The days fixed for the officer's visit are as follows:

FEBRUARY 13, 13, 14, Crown Land Office, Grenville.
FEBRUARY 15, 16, Post Office, Avoca.
FEBRUARY 18, 19, Post Office, Lakefield.
FEBRUARY, 20, 21, Kelly's House, 1st Range, Harrington.
FEBRUARY 22, 23, Post Office, Arundel.
FEBRUARY 24, Post Office, Desalaberry.
FEBRUARY 25, 26, Terreu's House, Devil's River.

P. GARNEAU,
Com. of Crown Lands.
Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 29th November, 1877. 181f

NOW IS THE TIME
TO GET
WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED
Noiseless Spring Bed and Moth Proof
MATTRESS.
The Cheapest and Best Sleeping Apparatus of the Age.
WHITESIDE, JORDON & CO.,
66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.
1lf

TAYLOR & CO.,
Have Removed to Opposite Allen's Hotel.
They keep constantly on hand a full supply of FLOUR in barrels and bags, also CORN-MEAL, OAT-MEAL, FEED, PORK, HAMS, BACON, SALT-BEEF and FISH.
GROCERIES!
Of all descriptions. Tea, Sugar, Cheese, Spices, Coarse and Fine Salt, and every requisite for the family.
SMITH'S COALS AND IRON.
Besides Mr. Taylor's long experience in this business, he has now the advantage from his residence in Montreal of watching the market daily, and being prepared to purchase at the lowest possible prices which cash can procure. Sales are made strictly for cash or merchantable produce; and cash will be paid for good butter and pork in its proper season. Remember the spot, in the WEST END, opposite Allen's Hotel, Lachute.
Sept. 5, 1877. TAYLOR & CO.

D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.,
General Merchant,
Grenville, P. Q.

INVITES attention to his new stock of FALL and WINTER dry goods, which is very complete in every department, also choice
Teas and General Groceries, and Provisions, Boots and Shoes
Hardware, Crockery and Glassware,
Lamps
and Coal-Oil, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Wall-Paper and Window-Shades, Etc., Etc.

These goods are offered at prices suited to the times for cash or farm produce, for which the highest price will be paid.
Sept. 7, 1877. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
NEW PRICES!
AT
ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

GOOD wide Winceys 6c. to 8c.; Black Lusters 10c.; Real Good White Cotton 7½c.; Grey Sheetings, 7c.; Scarlet Flannels, all wool, 22c.; Fancy Flannels in great variety very low.

DRESS GOODS.

IN GREAT variety at 15c. and upwards. Fine Fall and Winter selections, specially purchased. The ladies are delighted with our all Wool Merinos of every shade at such low prices.

MOURNING GOODS of all kinds at Panic Prices.

Ladies Cloakings, Ulsters, Etc., ready made in latest styles.

TWEEDS!

SPECIALLY purchased. A good, Winter Tweed for 55c. and upwards. Heavy Double Width Over-coatings at $1.00, upwards.

READY MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

The largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES ever offered in the country, at unheard of low prices. *Just think*, Ladies fine prunella at 50c. per pair. Men's coarse and fine boots at similarly low prices.

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds at lowest prices. Teas a speciality. Choice New Season Japans at 30c. to 50c.

HARDWARE,

In full stock, bought from the best houses and at lowest prices.

CUTLERY, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC

W. C. STEWART.

☞ N. B. Fine large selection of FURS to arrive soon.

QUESTIONS ASKED.
WHERE IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STORE
AT
F. X. BERTRAND,
West End Lachute, P. Q.
(NEAR OLIVET HALL)
There you will always find a good and well selected stock of staple

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
NAILS Etc. Etc.

at the very lowest price for cash and produce. All kinds of grain wanted. With many thanks for past favors, I remain, yours, etc.,
F. X. BERTRAND
1431

SEWING MACHINES!
Rare Chance!

OWING to the increasing demand for the "Wanzer" sewing machine, the subscribers are induced to sell off the genuine "Elias Howe Sewing Machines" at greatly reduced prices. The "Wanzer" claims superiority over all Sewing Machines, having been awarded the
GOLD AND INTERNATIONAL MEDALS
at the Centennial Exhibition, 1877. The "Wanzer" machine (having no cogs, cams, or complicated machinery) is noiseless, light-running and easily kept in order. It spools the bobbin without running the machine. Runs backward as well as forward, and fastens its thread without stopping. It can darn a hole in the neatest and strongest possible manner. Adapted for family work and manufacturing.
C. T. WALTZ & CO.,
Agents, St. Andrews.
N. B.—For sale cheap, a first-class "Union" Burglar and Fire-Proof Safe.
C. T. W. & Co.
1631

FOR SALE!

A HOUSE and lot in the village of Lachute, fronting the North River, next to A. BENNET'S store. For particulars, apply to A. GROULX, on the premises.
Lachute, Dec. 10, 1877. 1431

HOLIDAY TREAT!

F. N. Beattie's
FAMILY GROCERY

STILL continues the centre of attraction for all who wish to purchase a cheap and good article.

THE STOCK OF
GROCERIES,
Now on hand is large and varied, and is selling [illegible] as a
Further Reduction in Prices
to counterbalance the scarcity of money.
SUGARS,
TEAS,
SPICES,
CANNED and PRESERVED MEATS,
FRUITS
AND
VEGETABLES,
of the best brands, selling at prices to remunerate the host of purchasers who frequent the
Farmers Exchange.
As a further accommodation for the benefit of my patrons, I offer great bargains in
STONE AND GLASSWARE,
AND
BUFFALO ROBES.
Cash paid for PRODUCE and Received in Exchange for Groceries, Etc.
Dec 14, 1877.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1878.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

In these days of battle, murder, and sudden death, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to turn, for a moment, to the somewhat less exciting topic of the Northwest Passage. Although the discovery of a Northwest Passage has been considered to be perfectly useless, as far as mercantile interests are concerned, it has yet become a point of honor, perhaps pride, to endeavor to penetrate the mystery. Little did JOHN CABOT, as he sailed westward across the Atlantic in 1497, imagine that he had commenced a struggle which would continue up to the present date. The spirit of emulation aroused by this attempt, survived long after the originator of it had slept the sleep of the righteous, or, possibly that of the unrighteous. Other nations began to pique themselves on being able, in some measure, to attain what CABOT had failed to do; although ultimate success had come to be looked at very much in the light that an Irishman regards the possibility of finding a four leaved shamrock, or an ornithologist, the acquisition of some fabulous *rara avis*. This feeling having once taken root, grew with astonishing rapidity. Three years after CABOT's attempt, the brothers CORTEREAL made three voyages in the same direction, reaching as far North as lat. 60 degs. Repeated expeditions were sent out by the English, long after it had been discovered that little practical good could result from such a discovery. It is estimated that about two hundred voyages have been made to attain this end. To a casual observer this number may not be great, but, to all thinking men, it represents a vast outlay of human life, heroic endurance, bravery,—which had to contend with almost supernatural agencies,—patience often fruitless, danger, hunger, cold and starvation.

We remember, during CAPTAIN NARE's expedition, to have heard many a *paterfamilias* dictating the course he should have adopted, and making frivolous objections as to the cost of the expedition. To those who are acquainted with the difficulties of Arctic exploring, it is needless to hint how great must have been their ignorance on the subject. Contrasting the equipment and creature-comforts, etc., provided for CAPTAIN NARE'S expedition, with the scanty provisions and resources of the ancient explorers, it will be seen how much more difficult the task then was, than it now is. In 1576 JAMES FROBISHER made a voyage without any important discovery. In 1585-1588 Captain JOHN DAVIS made several important discoveries, and sailed up the strait which now bears his name. We next come to a long array of well-known names such as HUDSON, BUTTON, BYLOT, BAFFIN, etc. During the year 1619 an attempt was made by JENS MUNK, a Dane, but he failed to achieve any discoveries of importance. Fox and JAMES, in 1631, partially explored Fox's Channel, the Northern outlet of Baffin's Bay. Public interest became excited to such a pitch that the English Government offered a reward of £20,000 to whoever should discover the North-West Passage. The English Admiralty took up the search in 1818, and sent out Captain JOHN ROSS, and Lieutenant PARRY. After sailing up Davis' Strait and ascending Lancaster Sound for thirty miles, Captain Ross returned to England. Lieutenant PARRY, in the following year, discovered the Prince Regent Inlet, and, continuing his Westward course, passes through Barrow Strait. He reached Melville Sound, and, after wintering there, returned to Britain, having advanced 30 degs., of longitude further West than any other explorer. Captain JOHN ROSS was sent out with an expedition in 1829, and, during this voyage, discovered the magnetic pole. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition sailed from England May 19, 1845, and was last seen in Baffin's Bay. A peculiar interest attaches to this unfortunate attempt, not only from the fact of its disastrous termination, but also from the different expeditions sent out in search of SIR JOHN. He is believed to have sailed through Lancaster Sound, ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77 degs N., whence he returned Southwards, crossing Barrow Strait, and sailing down the Franklin Channel. In lat. 70 degs. N., long. 93 degs. 30 min. W., his ships were beset with ice, 12th September 1846, and he died 11th June 1847. The survivors abandoning the vessels twenty miles south of this point, perished in an attempt to reach the American mainland. Many expeditions have been sent out to search for the missing voyagers. COLLINSON and MCCLURE sailed in January, 1850, and reached Behring's Strait in August of the same year. Sailing Eastward the following spring, MCCLURE's ship became fixed in the ice, about sixty miles from Barrow Strait, and the crew were picked up by SIR EDWARD BELCHER, who had been sent out to their assistance. MCCLURE was the only commander who had ever penetrated from Behring's Strait to Baffin's Bay. The whole region to the north of the American mainland, as far as lat. 77 degs. N., and long. 106 degs. W., has been thoroughly explored by the various expeditions sent out in search of FRANKLIN, and different channels of communication have been discovered, which are all useless in a mercantile point of view.

Next summer, the Swedish Professor NORDENSKIOLD, will attempt to seek a practicable North-East passage to the Pacific, starting from Guttenburg, then following the coast of Norway around North Cape, passing across the mouth of the White Sea, and beyond North-East Cape to Behring's Straits. An Englishman named WIGGINS has, however, in some measure, anticipated this by reaching St. Petersburg in a schooner from the months of the Yenisei and Obi rivers. The enterprising and enthusiastic WIGGINS is also confident that the true route to the North Pole is north of Asia. Human imagination, however, recoils from the possibility of the heroic WIGGINS completing the work commenced by CABOT, and in the pursuit of which the noble FRANKLIN gave up his life. Still, however, he might succeed, which would only be illustrating, in another field, the verity of the old saying, "tall oaks from little acorns grow."

CARD OF THANKS.—Ven. Archdeacon Lonsdell begs to return thanks to those kind members of the congregation whose New Year's presents have been received by the hand of Mr. Church-warden Albright.

Rectory, St. Andrews,
January 7th, 1878.

LITTLE FOLKS' COLUMN.

Little Gleaners.

M. R. D. D.

Did you ever watch the gleaners,
Gathering up the heads of grain
That has fallen by the wayside,
Or were scattered on the plain?
Here a little, there a little,
And they save them every one;
Often gathering many armfuls
Ere the harvest day is done.

Watch not idly through the morning,
In the harvest field of life,
While the laborers bear the burden
Of the toiling and the strife;
But look closely by your pathway,
For they're scattered at your feet;
Little chances you may gather,
Richer than the golden wheat.

Here a chance to speak a kind word,
There a chance some good to do;
When you're tempted to a falsehood,
Then's the time for being true.
Here a chance for self-denial,
There a chance to love a foe.
Gather up the little gleaners,
And improve them as you go.

A Kind Deed Rewarded.

M. R. D. D.

He had been telling how kindly deeds often returned with blessings to those who had sent them forth, and told the following story by way of illustration:

A little boy about going on a sea voyage, desired to take his pet kitten with him. At first his parents refused, but when they saw hhw much it would please him, they finally consented. So the kitten went to sea with her young master, The ship sailed out grandly, but was wrecked off the coast of the Azore Islands. The life boats were put out, and the men were going to help the boy into a boat, when, quick as a flash, he thought of his kitten down in the cabin. He could not leave kitty to be drowned, and away he went to bring her. But before he returned, the boat was filled and gone. There was only one more boat, but in that they made room for the kind boy and the kitten.

But a life boat was not safe by that rocky shore, and all were lost except that last boat. And I am quite sure the boy, after that, must have thought more than ever of his kitten; for if he had left her in the cabin to drown, and had gone in the other boat, he too would have been drowned. In trying to save his kitten, he himself had been saved. This story reminds me of the rhyme,—

"Kind words and deeds are little seeds,
That every one may sow,
And always bring some rich blessing
Wherever they may grow."

A Kentucky preacher rose to speak, and opened the Bible. The first verse that met his eye happened to be, "The voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land." "Brethering," said he, "at first sight one would not think there was much in this tex'; but, on a little consideration, you will see there's a great deal in it. Now, you all know what a turtle is. If you've been along by a pond, you have seen them on a log sunning themselves. Now, it is said, 'The voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land.' But the turtle hasn't any voice, that anybody ever heard; so it must be the noise he makes in plunging off the log into the water. Hence, we conclude that immersion is meant, and that immersion will become universal.'

It is said that the sale of pews in Beecher's Church which took place on Tuesday night realized only $36,004, as against $47,396, the previous year.

[*Special to* THE WATCHMAN.]

FROM THE WEST.

The season in Western Ontario has been the mildest on record. This, Jan. 5th, being the first snow and the first gingle of the sleigh bell. Christmas and New Year as mild as an October day, and flowers in bloom in the gardens, while the robins and the canaries, as if to endorse Vennor's prediction of fifty years mild temperature and consequent change of seasons, have favored us with their wonted spring music and serenaded many of their old friends, especially such of them as did not keep too many cats. The crops have been abundant the last season, save apples which were a failure, and yet owing to the failure of 1876 the country has not fully recovered from the financial pressure; it will require another favorable season to wipe out old debts and liquidate outlying ob ligations. This applies to all classes, farmers, the backbone of the country, as well as traders and merchants.

Politics are rather at a stand still just now, each party preparing for a conflict which must come ere long and decide the political fate of the country for another term of Parliamentary life. The Grits who thanked God they were not as corrupt as these poor Tories,—"come along John there is plenty of money let us put down corruption,"—are beginning to quake as the hour of dissolution approaches. Verily as the hour for meeting Parliament approaches so many of them having violated the Independence of Parliament Act, they are shedding a few crockadile tears and asking their constituents to re-elect them. Such is their method of elevating the standard! Go on, gentlemen, the higher your elevation the greater will be your fall when the day of judgment comes, and when before the Dominion Tribunal of public opinion your actions will be weighed in the balances and found wanting. It will require all the big thunder of the *Globe* newspaper—and all the "come down handsomely" of a *Big Push Pairty*—to stave off their doom when an indignant free people rise in their might to assert their liberty at the Polls, and consign to the obscurity they have merited, a corrupt and extravagent Government,—a Government that has violated every pledge, cut loose every plank of the boasted constitution or platform of the Great Reform Party! Doubled the expenses of Government, created offices for all their *poor* friends who were laid at their gate, whose only claim was that they shouted "down with the Tories and corruption!" "A Big Push" and "Elevate the Standard!" The country here, if one is not mistaken in the signs of the times, is only waiting the opportunity of writing as the doom of the Grits—"Thy ...gdom is divided and ...en to anoth... We have ... al activity of the fes... ...icipal Elections ...ot ...table or competent ... as good ... your progr... railroad conn... great capitals ...ttawa. We may not s... others will see the day when unite... by railroad bands from Montreal to O...awa, and from Quebec to Toronto, there will be a still stronger bond of union with England as its great heart centre, in its every pulsation, sending out to all its colonial ramifications, its blood and its language, its wealth and its commerce encirling half the globe over which her drum shall beat and on whose waters her flag shall float, emblem of the great *Magna Charta* of British Freedom, to the Australasian, the Hotentot and the native red man of the far west—when statesmen, not political hypocrites, shall rule at Ottawa; "men who shall know what Israel ought to do!" I conclude for the present with kind regards to all my old friends and acquaintances.

G. K.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath January 20th, 1878.

THE COVENANT RENEWED.—2 Chronicles, xv 8-15.

Renewed the altar of the Lord—that is, he dedicated it afresh, or perhaps enlarged it, that more sacrifices might be offered on it than ever before. Asa had for fifteen years been zealously at work in restoring the worship of the true God. It is said of him that he took courage—courage is always necessary in doing right. He destroyed the abominable idols out of the land of Judah and Benjamin. He got many out of the different tribes of Israel, to join him in the true worship of God, particularly out of Simeon, Ephraim, and Manasseh, who were tired of the idolatry [of Jeroboam and who were glad to again enter into spiritual worship. They entered into a covenant which consisted of two parts: 1. To seek the Lord God of their fathers with all their heart, and soul. 2. Whosoever would not worship the true God, and serve him alone, whether man or woman, should be put to death. This proved the courage of Asa and his determination to have idolatry entirely rooted out. That this covenant might be properly binding, they confirmed it with an oath amid shoutings and with trumpets and cornets. This being a work of the heart and sincerely entered into, God accepted them, and their services and gave them rest round about.

There is a great outcry in England about the adulteration of silks. Not only are silk manufacturers charged with having intended and carried to great perfection a method of mixing gelatinous and weight-giving substances with the dye, but the presence of jute is often more than suspected. Manufacturers and dealers do not deny, in their letters to the newspapers, these imputations, but endeavour to shift the blame from shoulder to shoulder. It is very often so difficult to tell an adulterated silk that even experts are fooled.

The Queen.

THEODORE MARTIN'S THIRD VOLUME OF THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The *London* correspondent of the New York *World* sends the following sketch of the third volume of Mr Theodore Martin's life of the Prince Consort:—

We quote a passage or two from Prince Albert's letters to her at a time when he was on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon:—

"[5th September; 1854.] Before I go to bed I must wish you good night upon paper, even though the wish may be rather late in reaching your dear hands. The Emperor thaws more and more. This evening after dinner I withdrew with him to his sitting-room for half an hour before rejoining his guests, in order that he might smoke his cigarette, in which occupation, to his amazement, I could not keep him company. He told me one of the deepest impressions ever made upon him was when, after having gone from France to Rio Janeiro, and thence to the United States, and been recalled to Europe by the rumours of his mother's serious illness, he arrived in London shortly after King William's death, and saw you, at the age of eighteen, going to open Parliament for the first time.

"[6th September.] 6 o'clock. Good morning! Though my bed was too short, the counterpane too heavy, the pillows of feathers, and the heat frightful, I have slept pretty well, and am already booted and spurred. The heat in the dining-room yesterday was terrible.

"I send two of the new gold five-franc pieces which the Emperor gave me, one for yourself and one for the numismatical department of the children's museum.

"I have this moment (2 p. m.) received your letter of yesterday. Hearty thanks for it and all the words of love."

In fact, the Queen and Prince both felt keenly the criticisms made by the press, and the Prince on several occasions wrote to Baron Stockmar with great indignation and contempt of the course pursued by the *Times*, especially in reference to Germany. When the Prince Frederick William of Prussia was to marry the Princess Royal of England the *Times* published an insulting article about Prussia which seems to have greatly annoyed the Prince. "The *Times*," he writes, "has fired off an article that is at once truly *scandalous* in itself and *degrading* to the country, with a view to provoke hostile public opinion, but happily it has excited universal disgust, by its extravagance and discourtesy." A little later the Prince writes: "In the matrimonial affair nothing new has happened. I am giving Vicky (the Princess Royal) every evening an hour for conversation, in which our chief topic is history. She knows a great deal. I also give her subjects, which she works off for me. Her intellect is quick and thoroughly sound in its operations."

In 1855 the Emperor Napoleon visited the Queen, and her opinion of him is thus described by herself:—

"I have since talked frequently with Al... ben... who is nat...ally much calmer, ...particularly much ...s taken by ... less under *personal* influence ... quite admits that it is extr... ... attached one ... me lives w... ...ately.

... and mon... kind attention towar... us, never ...ord or doing a thing which could ... or embarras me. I know few ...on I have felt involuntarily more ...o confide in and speak unreservedly ...ould not fear saying anything to ... felt—I do not know how to express it—*ease* with him. His society is particularly agreeable and pleasant; there is something fascinating, melancholy and engaging which draws you to him, in spite of any *precaution* you may have against him, and certainly without the assistance of any outward advantages of his appearance, though I like his face. He undoubtedly has a most extraordinary power of attracting people to him. The children are very fond of him; to them also his kindness was very great, but at the same time most judicious."

The Emperor and Empress were deeply moved when they bade farewell to the Queen, and the biographer says:—"The sadness might almost be said to be prophetic of the changed circumstances under which first the Empress and some time later the Emperor, after he left Wilhelmshohe, discrowned and bankrupt in fortune, were to see their royal host, herself a widowed queen, again on the same spot."

Here is an extract from Victoria's letters from Paris in 1855:—

"Into the side chapel the Emperor led me, and there I stood, at the arm of Napoleon III., his nephew, before the coffin of England's bitterest foe; I, the granddaughter of that King who hated him most and who most vigorously opposed him, and this very nephew, who bears his name, being my nearest and dearest allay! The organ of the church was playing 'God save the Queen' at the time, and this solemn scene took place by torchlight, and during a thunderstorm. Strange and wonderful indeed. It seems as if in this tribute of respect to a departed and dead foe, old enmities and rivalries were wiped out, and the seal of heaven placed upon that bond of unity which is now happily established between two great and powerful nations. May heaven bless and prosper it."

Here, for the present at least, I must lay down a volume which no one can read without an increased respect for the Queen, whether as sovereign, wife, or mother.

DRYDEN was once spending the evening with a party of brilliant noblemen, when it was suggested that they should all write some piece of poetry or prose and place it under the candlestick, the office of judge of their merits being assigned to the poet. The man who finished first, but seemed perfectly satisfied with his performance, was Lord Dorset. When Dryden began to read he seemed much pleased and amused with several of the pieces submitted, but at length reached one which evidently gave him extraordinary satisfaction. Presently he said that, while he had before him an abundance of good things, the palm must be unhesitatingly assigned to Lord Dorset, whose composition both in style and subject, revealed not only the essence, but the quintessence of excellent language, brief as it was. It ran: "I promise to pay John Dryden, Esq, or order, on demand, the sum of five hundred pounds. Dorset." The company all concurred in the poet's decision.

Agricultural.

A PROFITABLE COW.—In 1871 I purchased a Short-Horn cow, then three years old, having just dropped her first calf. She raised another very fine calf in 1872, which I sold as a steer at two years for $77.50. She dropped a heifer calf Oct. 10th, 1873 (name Lily); she dropped twins in August, 1874 (names Bull and Twin); she dropped a heifer calf Aug. 3rd, 1875, (Fannie Moore), another July 1st, 1876 (Isabella); and another June 23rd, 1877 (Lady Osburn), Sept. 10th, 1877, I weighed the old cow and her offspring since October, 1873, and found their weights as follow: Old cow Flora, 1460 pounds; Bull sold when a calf and badly treated, 1078; Twin, 1460; Fannie Moore, 1432; Isabella, 860, and Lady Osburn, 308 pounds; total, 8098 pounds.

I began to show the old cow with her calves in September, 1874, with the following results:

No. Fairs shown.	*No. Prems. taken.*
Old cow Flora,....3	3 first
Lily,.....6	4 do. 2 second
Twin,.....3	2 do. 1 do.
Bull,.....2	2 do.
Fannie Moore,....3	3 do.
Isabella,.....4	4 do.
Lady Osburn,....2	2 do.

In addition to this she has given a large quantity of milk, and will drop another calf in April next. She now looks as well as e, or she did.

FARMER'S CREED.—

"Let this be held the farmer's creed;
For stock seek out the choicest breed;
In peace and plenty let them feed.
Your land sow with the best of seed
Let it not dung nor dressing need;
Inclose, plow, reap, with care and speed
And you will soon be rich indeed."

PRODUCE OF FARMS.—Mr. Hoyt of Deerfield, Mass., in 1833 took the following from 3½ acres of land:

Hay, 3½ tons.	Potatoes, 117 bushels.
Wheat, 11 bushels	Apples, 60 bushels.
Clover, 1 ton.	Pumpkins, 1 cartload.
Corn, 120 bushels.	Corn-fodder, Straw, etc

David Wedgewood of Greenland, N. Y., gathered in the fall of 1842, the following products from 1¾ acres of land:

274 bushels Potatoes.	8½ bushels Corn.
19 bushels Apples.	5½ bushels Beans.
13 bushels Green Peas.	5 bushels Currants.
4 bushels Red Cherries.	4 bushels Peaches.

Jonathan Jenkins of Kent, Del., took from 38 acres in 1837, the following products:

250 bushels Oats.	15 tons Wheat and Oat Straw
150 bush. Winter Wheat.	140 bushs potatoes.
46 bushels Spring Wheat.	15 bushels Sweet Potatoes
325 bushels Field Corn	40 bushels Turnips.
35 tons Clover Hay.	Pasture for 4 cows.

SCALY LEGS IN FOWLS.—Insert a feather in the spout of the coal-oil can so that too large a stream will not run out; get some one to hold the fowls by the wings; take hold of a toe, of one foot at a time, and pour a fine stream from the hock joint to the end of each toe, taking care that all parts of the ... are wet with it. One application a year is enough it done to all, and at the time when they need it, say during January or February. The scaly appearance is caused by an insect, which the oil most effectually kills, and leaves the legs clean and bright looking. This ...swer ev... in the legs are their ... England ne, wh... is free ... the case when neglected.

FARMING FOR PROFIT.—Not for large crops, nor for notable appearances, but to support the family and accumulate a surplus for old age. Let the premium idea of crops disappear then, and destroy much of the romance which comes from literary agriculture; the true premium crop is the profitable one; the true romance is the comforts which attend prosperous results.

FATAL DISEASE IN FOWLS.—Some three or four years ago, my fowls were attacked with a singularly fatal disease. Their heads would swell and eyes run, attended with almost perfect blindness, and death would soon ensue. After trying almost every remedy ever heard of, and after losing about one-half my fowls, I was induced to try feeding onions, chopped fine, mixed with meal, after doing which the disease soon entirely disappeared. Since, I have occasionally fed onions to my fowls, and nothing in the shape of disease has appeared among them. The experiment is not a dangerous or an expensive one.

CHINA.

CHOLERA RAVAGES.—Asiatic cholera has entirely ceased. It first appeared in Yokohama in September. Half those attacked died. During two months *1,100* perished in Nagasaki and vicinity, about the same number in Osaki and Kiote, and almost *1,000* in Yokohama and vicinity. In the district of Tokio, where the United States legation is situated, there were but six deaths, attributable in great part to prompt organization of a Board of Health. By the immediate use of carbolic acid, the application of careful regimen, and cleanliness the plague was promptly checked in an Asiatic city of a million souls. An American citizen, Mr. Perry, and one of his children died of the disease.

NO UNDERCLOTHES.—A lady recently received a dress from Worth. She could not get in it. She telegraphed the autocrat to that effect. He answered: "Perhaps you attempted to put it on over other clothing. This cannot be permitted. I will send by steamer buckskin tights which is the only garment worn with dresses made according to the dictates of fashion." Alas! this is what we have come to. Tights and a piece of muslin basted in the train of the dress.

SAUSAGE RECEIPT.—To forty pounds of meat add one pound of salt, three ounces of pepper, and one half pint of sage.

Marlboro, Mass., boasts a man who has originated fifteen newspapers, all but one of which are now published.

Cardinal Manning is too ill to go on to Rome, and when well enough to leave Paris, was to return to London.

Canada buys more American organs than any other country, and England and Scotland take nearly all our oil cake.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Rev. L. O. Armstrong.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church.)—Rev. J. Mackie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. Forlong, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, in the Church at 7 p. m.

"BRETHREN" meet in Christie's Hall, at 11 a. m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST.—Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. V. McDowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 2:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road.—Rev. C. Quimet, Priest. Sabbath Services.—Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Sidney Bellingham, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs Wm. Black, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and A. Walker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Gens.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 14th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same months.

On account of the great number of cases yet pending before the Superior Court, there will be a EXTRA term from the 15th to the 20th of November.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 28th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th; *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before B. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this Court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court:* T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. *Clerk of the Court:* Mr. G. J. Walker, Lachute.

☞ Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalebury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BROWNSBURG—Is in the township of Chatham, three and one-half miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the *O. & G. R. R.*, distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATBORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Crossing, on the M. O. & W. R. R., about eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CUSHING—Is on the Ottawa river, township of Chatham, about ten miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth, eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LAKEFIELD—Is in the township of Gore ten miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly

LOST RIVER—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

MILLE ISLE—Is in a settlement of the same name, about sixteen miles from Lachute Mail bi-weekly.

MORIN FLATS—Is in the township of Morin about twenty-six miles from Lachute Mail tri-weekly.

MUDDY-BRANCH—Also called St. Philippe, is in the Parish of St. Philippe, township of Chatham, and near the M. O. & W. R. R., about five miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

SHREWSBURY—Is in the township of Gore, ten miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

STONEFIELD—Is on the Ottawa river, in the township of Chatham, near Stonefield Crossing of the M. O. & W. R. R., eleven miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

ST. ANDREWS—Is on the North River, one mile from the Ottawa. There is extensive water-power and mills here. There are mineral springs at the river Rouge close by. It is about six miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

Should any errors or omissions be discovered in the above list, the correction will be made upon receiving the necessary information. There no doubt will be a great change in the mail service in this county so soon as the mails are carried by rail. There are several places on the line of railroad, and near it, getting their mail only twice a week at present, but it is to be expected they will have a daily mail before long which will not only be a benefit to the people, but a source of greater revenue to the Post Office Department as a much larger business will be done

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners who will, however, meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners now when and where to find them in session.

TAKE NOTICE.

SIR:—The commercial crisis, as you can see, becomes every day more troublesome, but fortunately for you that we have found a specific remedy against it—and you will see by the list of our prices that we expose before you—that we really know how to overcome that terrible crisis. We do a cash business, and we buy for cash bankrupt stocks, consequently we sell at *excessively* and *really* low prices—come and see for yourlves.

HOCHELAGA COTTON.

Good Cotton, 31 inches, at 06½ cents. Very good Cotton at 07 cents. Extra quality, 08 cents.

WINCEYS.

Good Wincy for 07½, 08½, 10½, 13½, and 14½. Worth 10, 14, 16, 18, and 20 cents. Calicos from 04 to 12 cents.

DRESS GOODS.

Reversible dress Goods, 06 cents only.

We have for 05, 08, 10, 13, 15, 17½, 20, 21, and 23 cents the latest colors—such as plum color marine blue, seal brown, and volcano colors all at such a low price that it cannot be believed.

TWEEDS! TWEEDS!!

For 15, 20, 23, 30, 35, 40, and 45 cents per yard. The best and finest for $1.15. Fine tweed, nicest patern, double fold, all wool, for $2.50.

OVER COATING.

Blue black beaver for 61 cents to $1.74 per yard for the best.

Our department of fashions is the best assorted in the county. The newest style hats and the newest colors for to trim them. Nice velvet hats for girls, 12 cents only, worth 40 cents. Ladies' nice hats, trimmed at Paris, for $1.25 only.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$2,000 worth of Boots and Shoes—the commonest as well as the nicest. Women's coarse boots, 85 cents per pair. Kid boots, buttoned with steel shank, $2.75, worth $3.25 in Montreal. Men's legged boots from $1.00 to $3.00; all of the best leather. Good Congress $1.49.

GROCERIES.

Excellent Japan tea at 30, 35, and 45 cents for the best, worth double. All the Groceries are 20 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

We are also excessively reduced in price.

We hope that after having examined this price list, that we will have the honor to see you come and purchase from us your Fall and Winter supply of goods.

We remain your obedient,

F. NAUBERT & CO.

St. Philippe, Argenteuil, P. Q. 3y1

WILLIAM SAMUEL

367 Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE FURS!

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of this district to his

SUPERIOR STOCK

COMPRISING

Ladies' Sacques,
CAPS,
MUFFS,
BOAS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

in every description of Fur.

Gentlemens' Coats, Caps and GAUNTLETTS.

Together with a varied stock of Misses' Boys' and Childrens' Furs.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

367 Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL.

Sept 28, 1877. 1-1-tf.

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints.

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed. For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,

Prescot, Ont.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

GRENVILLE, P. Q.

THIS first-class establishment is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. Carriages will be in attendance at the boats and trains.

Sept. 7, 1877. D. McVICAR, Proprietor.

NEW TAILOR SHOP!

WILLIAM McNAUGHT, Tailor,

FROM MONTREAL, respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment in the West End, under

Olivet Hall, Lachute, Q.,

and by close attention to business, hopes to secure a share of public patronage. The latest styles of fashion and a good fit may be relied on at moderate charges.

Please give me a call. Sept. 7, 1877.

Property for Sale!

THAT valuable property just west of the Methodist Parsonage, Lachute, containing an acre of land with good house and outbuildings for sale. For particulars, apply either personally or by letter to

JOSEPH HUSTON, Dalesville,
Lachute, Nov. 15, 1877. 11-tf.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1878. NO. 21.

THE WATCHMAN AND Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published *EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,* at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by **KERR, NORRIS & Co.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve-and a-half cents for each subsequent insertion

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office opposite Post Office, Lachute. 17tf.

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs, OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.
FRANK J. KELLER. THOMAS P. FORAN.

EUCDE ROY.
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)

DUPUY, TAYLOR and DUFF,
OFFICIAL Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
Louis Dupuy, Official Assignee.
John Taylor, John M. M. Duff, } Accountants & Com.
353 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Oct. 5-y1.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.
D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, JR.
J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbott,
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
☞ Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits. Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.
St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-tf

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
BOA'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, ___ P. Q.
A. B., will negotiate promptly all monetary and all kinds of business transactions put in his charge.

B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrews from 4th to 15th of every month, and in Lachute, at Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always a readiness, and administered when required.

Business Notices.

A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Glenora Mills ..... Montreal, Que.
Goderich Mills ..... Goderich, Ont.
Seaforth Mills, ... Seaforth, Ont.
Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants, Montreal, Oct. 12, y1

THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLER.
361 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL,
E. COX, Engraver, On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Oct. 12, y1

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
427 and 429 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

BEATTIE & BROSTER,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, 152 McGill Street, Montreal. 8y1

D. P. BEATTIE.
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods, 17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 8y1

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
380 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N. B.—A working jeweller on the premises. 6y1.

For THE WATCHMAN.

My Father's Grave.

The night is dark and still father,
And every thing around,
Is silent as you are to-night
For there is not a sound.
But you know I like the darkness,
The darkness is the best,
For none can see me kneeling here
Nor leaning on your breast.

'Tis twenty years since last we met
For days I cannot tell,
The night was every bit as drear
For I remember well.
I often used to come, you know,
And sit and talk to you,
And tell you all my little cares,
And ask you what to do.

But fate has cast my lot, father,
Far o'er the ocean wave,
Or else I'd often as a child,
Be kneeling by your grave,
For nothing makes me more the man,
'Tis more than worlds to me,
To have you in my mind to mould
And shape my life by thee.

You were so fearless and so bold,
So firm, calm and still,
Your heart was one that knew no fear,
Your will an iron will.
But tell me how it was, father,
You weaker were than I?
For what your guiless child would ask
You never could deny.

You could oppose the race of man,
And scorn a world of foes;
But me you never could refuse,
You never could oppose.
'Twas love that bent your iron will
And touched your heart of steel;
For hearts that never knew of fear,
By love are made to feel.

But now I must be off, father,
Perhaps to come no more.
Could I but part you with a kiss,
As oft I did of yore.
'Tis hard to leave you here alone,
I fain would ever stay,
But, father, I shall come again,
And never go away.

For when my days are done, father,
I know they'll think it right,
To lay us resting side by side,
So now I'm off. Good night.
We oft have sung of mother's dear,
And oft intend to yet,
But as we sing, a father's love,
We never should forget.

LAKEFIELD, JAN. 16, 1878.

BY THE TRENT.

CHATPER XIV.

THE WEDDING CARDS.

Clara Broadbent was picking gooseberries in the kitchen. It was a warm July morning, the windows were open, and the bees' hum among the flowers could be heard very plainly, for she was silently engaged about her work, seated placidly in her print morning-dress and white apron near the dresser. Rather further away, than the hum of the bees another hum was distinguishable. It was John's voice singing low, as he propped dahlias, or transplanted annuals. His thoughts were otherwhere than among his flowers, she knew, by the sound of his undersong, and she wondered whether Mary ...'s last picture, or James ...'s dignagial ... rawberr... were the subject of his thoughts, or whether it was something less agreeable than these, which she half feared from the tone.

A knock at the door startled her and a letter. The postman was late this morning, and the rather dainty-looking letter he left behind was addressed to Mr. J. Broadbent. It lay on the table therefore, till John entered, which he was not long in doing. "A letter! Ah, I thought I saw the postman go by!" and he proceeded to open it, but not very quickly. No closely written sheet of paper was within, but in its stead another envelope and two enamelled cards. On one was engraved a well-known name, the "*Rev. Stephen Morris.*" On the other and larger one, an entirely unknown one, "*Mrs. Morris.*" They were tied together, after the fashion of those days, with a bow of white satin ribbon. "Wedding cards! do you see, Clara?" he asked, as he held them towards his sister. Clara lifted her eyes from her gooseberries. "A wedding!" she exclaimed with some surprise. "Whose cards are they?" "Read." She read slowly and quietly.

"I am very glad!" was her remark, with bright cheerful smile. "I suppose it is to Miss Gresham."

"I suppose so. Morris has been very sly too! How quietly he has kept it all!"

"People don't generally talk very loudly of their own marriage before the event."

"No; but in this case! However, I have no right to complain. Only I had fancied he would have brought us his intended bride, and made us acquainted with her a little. Now, I suppose, we shall just be expected to call when they return from the wedding journey, as any other strangers would. It is very strange!"

To Clara it was not quite so strange as to John. Ever since that day on the island Stephen had been reserved to her. He had asked for friendship, and she had gladly granted his wish; and yet a gradual coolness had arisen between them. She thought it his fault, for she had tried to be in all things the same as before; perhaps she had not succeeded well in her attempts; perhaps he had not properly understood her and them; perhaps—perhaps, she could not tell how it was! If it were indeed her fault, she was exceedingly sorry! During the last year or so John and she had been frequently away from St. Wilfrid's, at London on business, and elsewhere, and consequently they had not seen so much of Trentham friends. They had only recently returned from one of these journeys; but Stephen Morris was quite aware they had returned, John having called upon him more than once, but not a word had been said about an intended marriage.

John seated himself near Clara, and looked thoughtfully out of the window for a minute or two. Then he said, "I knew of this last night when I was in the town. I heard of it quite by accident in a shop, but did not tell you, dear, just at first. I thought with me you would feel the coolness a little, and, somehow or other, I didn't like to talk about it. There was an unfriendliness in it, to leave us in the dark so entirely. Don't you think so?"

"Perhaps so," replied Clara. "But on the other hand you must remember how shy Mr. Morris is on personal matters, and I do not believe he meant it unfriendly."

"Well, dear, you shall hold your belief, and I will try and have the same. But, I saw him only last Thursday, and he said not a word! In his place I could not have kept such a secret from a friend."

"It might be the lady's wish."

John laughed. "You're quite a pleader for him, and he doesn't deserve it. I thought once, Clara, he loved *you.*"

"Did you?" And Clara went on dilligently with her gooseberries.

"He had not sufficient good sense, however, for that! That was a long time ago, however, so long that I had almost forgotten it, till this brought it to my memory."

"Miss Gresham is a very lovely amiable girl, I suppose, and very well connected. Indeed, John, I think you ought to be rejoicing for his sake! What could he have done better?"

"Nothing, I daresay; for, Clara, I should not have thought it better if he had carried you away, or so well! I am too selfish a brother for that. It is most fortunate he has not thought of it! I will rejoice, therefore, and put away my grumbling. And it is high time I left you to your puddings and pies, and finish my dahlias. Adieu, then, fair lady!" And he strode out of the kitchen.

Once more out among his flowers the slight ruffle in his temper was soon smoothed down, and the accustomed cherry light returned to his eyes. Clouds never stayed long in his sun-loving sky, and once again he sang among the bees, outrivalling their "breezy bass;" himself the most industrious, jolliest bee among ... all, as he was so decidedly the large ...

When he had finished his gard... he put on his hat, and walked to ... ezer Plowden's, to see Mary.

As h... passed ... Jones's ... widow ... s la ... ...t son ... ...er eyes, wi... ed away ... seeing John. "Mr. Broadbent, sir, would you mind stepping in a minute?"

"Certainly not, Mrs. Jones." And John entered her low room, where he generally at this time of day saw James Miller at his bench, busy at work. But he was not there now.

"Where's Miller?" he asked.

"That's just what it is, Mr. Broadbent, sir! I called you in to tell you he's not been here since yesterday morning."

"Did he tell you he was going to stay away?"

"No sir, or I shouldn't ha' minded so much. He just started off after breakfast yester morn without a word, as he does sometimes when he goes to fetch work, an' I thought sure he'd be home by dinner. An' I'd his bit o' bacon just ready to frizzle, an' his 'taturs boiled at about the usil time, but he never came. I got quite wonderin' by night, an' sat up till after midnight, but he ne'er came."

"Has he ever been away all night before."

"Well, sir"—and here Mrs. Jones hesitated, and lowered her voice, as if afraid of listeners—"I don't like to tell tales of nobody. But the truth's the truth, an' perhaps you ought to be knowin'. He hasn't been ne'er so reg'lar lately, as he'd used."

"I was afraid not, from several things I have noticed about him. Poor lad! He's tried hard sometimes, but he can't forget old habits. I wish I could get him to sign the pledge."

"There's where it is, sir! He's so conceited like, he thinks he's no need to sign, an' that he can allers do as he wants to do when he's at home. No ale nor bacca never comes across my doorstep, I wouldn't fetch it to him on no account whatsumever, an' to give him his due, he never asks me to. He's very good at home. I've no fault to find with him, but now, when he gets out i' the town, he can't stand again it, as he'd used. If he would but sign the pledge, he'd surely never be tempted no more."

"I can't say he would never be tempted, Mrs. Jones! But it would be a great help to him to remember a solemn promise he had made in black and white. Even then he might fall, but I would hope he would not, I trust he would not! But have you no idea where he is?"

"He's i' Trentham, I expect, somewhere, but where I dunnot know, an' I can't be certain of that. Perhaps you could find him, sir!"

"Does he never talk to you of who he sees in Trentham?"

"Not he! He's close enough about his company. Won't you sit down a bit, sir?"

"No, thank you. And he works as much as usual?"

"I can't say as he does, sir. He's be'n, as I say, unregular for some time. He hasn't paid me his last half year for the garding; but then, I'm not complainin' of him, I can wait a bit."

(To be Continued.)

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

SECOND DAY.

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.

The PRESIDENT took the Chair at 10 a. m.

Mr. SPRATT, Chairman of the committee to whom the question of the inspection of hides and butter was referred, presented their report. It was in effect a recommendation that the Government be asked to give to municipalities the power to appoint examiners for the purpose of the inspection of butter, and that when so appointed, the inspection of butter within each municipality may be made compulsory. The committee did not report on the compulsory inspection of hides.

Mr. WHITE considered that this recommendation was impracticable, as there would be a clash between the local and the Federal authorites. It seemed to him that while a recommendation should be adopted, it should be one that would be uniform throughout the Dominion, otherwise the evil would only be multiplied; there would be an impression that butter was inspected, and purchasers would be deceived.

Mr. NOXON said it was the opinion of the Committee that the matter was one of local rather than of national interest, and it would be better to leave it to municipalities. He believed they could not improve the present law, and it would be better to let the trade regulate itself. The report was adopted.

RECIPROCITY.

The PRESIDENT then introduced Mr. BATES, of Boston, as another of the delegates from the National Board of Trade who had just arrived. He addressed the Board on the question of Reciprocity, his remarks being warmly in favor of a new treaty.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Mr. MCKENZIE, from the Hamilton Board of Trade, submitted the following resolution: That while, in the estimation of this Board, the present tariff of 17½ per cent is fair and reasonable, in the event of its being found necessary to increase the duties of for... purposes, this Board would re... ...lly req... ...t the Government ... ...dustrial de...lopme... ...y readj... ...ved it ... ...to enc... ...this Domin... ...the motion. ...was no doubt ...the basis of ...Canada and the West ...tariff that would en... ...portation and refining ...the Maritime Provinces ...would be of t... ...utmost importance to the Dominion.

Mr. FRASER read a resolution passed by the Manufacturers's Association of Ontario, condemnatory of the policy of the Government as regards their policy on the tea and sugar trade, to show what was the opinion of the manufacturers on this question. They believed, if the sugar trade was encouraged, it would greatly improve the facilities for getting Canadian manufacturers into the West Indies. It was quite evident that Canadians need never expect the West Indies to buy our manufactures when the Canadians refuse to take their sugars, and it would be far better if, instead of sending over millions of dollars of cash to the United States for refined sugars, we sent our fish, flour, lumber and manufactures to the West Indies, and brought sugar and molasses back in return.

Mr. BATES (Boston), being asked to address the Board on the subject, said—If this resolution had been passed 12 months ago, and acted upon, it would have saved sugar dealers in the United States enormous loss. The bounties had been found a gun which kicked at both ends. They had stimulated the production to such an extent that last May and June their markets were glutted, prices entailing great loss.

Mr. DEVEBER (St. John) moved in amendment, "That it is the opinion of this Board that the Government should be memorialized to revise the sugar duties, by decreasing the duties of lower grades, in order at once to advance the interests of the consumer and refiner." He thought this amendment, if adopted, would answer all purposes.

Mr. ELDER seconded the motion.

After some further discussion on the question; it was moved in amendment to the amendment by Mr. MORRISON, Toronto, "That while this Board are of opinion that the Government should give their best attention to the sugar refining interest of this Dominion, they are, nevertheless, of opinion that the present tariff with reference to sugar is the fairest we ever had." He pointed to the various changes in the duties of sugar in the past as proof that none had proved so satisfactory as the last, and he believed the Government should let well enough alone. The importers in the West did not want to see monopolies established in Halifax or Montreal.

A spirited discussion took place on this amendment, but it was rejected by a vote of 25 nays, to 7 yeas.

Mr. PATTERSON (Toronto) moved the reference of the question to a committee of nine, to report upon it to-morrow.

Carried.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

INSPECTION OF FISH.

Mr. DEMERS moved for a committee to report on the question of the compulsory inspection on fish. Carried.

EXCISE DUTY ON MALT.

Mr. MCKENZIE brought up the question of removing the excise duty on malt, and placing it upon wine and beer. He said he had been asked by a master to bring this before the Board. Previous to 1869 there was no tax on manufactured malt, but in consequence of difficulties in levying duties on ale and beer, the system in force in the mother country was adopted. The consequence was that the brewers had to pay duty on malt before it was made into beer, while distillers were not required to pay duty on spirit until it was brought into market. This necessitated the payment of duty on beer in advance, and the brewers wished to be placed in the same position as the distillers. If these changes are effected it would enormously increase the malting business, and instead of shipping our grain to the United States it would be manufactured at home and then exported. Previous to 1869 the duty on beer was rated per gallon, and the brewer's statement under oath of the quantity made was accepted, and duty paid on that amount. This mode of collecting the revenue was found to be unsatisfactory, and in that year an Act was passed adopting, as near as may be, the English law, which taxes malt instead of beer—a law perhaps well suited to the English trade, where the malt is all consumed in the country, and where malting and brewing may be called one interest, but which is being found unsatisfactory to the Canadian trade, where malting and brewing are separate businesses, and where a large and important interest is growing up in the manufacture and export of malt, which, but for the hindrances and extra labor and annoyances of the excise law, would soon become of great importance. It is estimated that the barley crops of Canada amounts to ten millions of bushels annually, of which only a little over one million is consumed in the country, the balance being exported, chiefly as barley, which, if made into malt, would require, in addition to all the malt houses now in the country, at least 80, with a ... capacity of 100,000 bushels ...g no less than $25,000 each, ...m of $2,000,000, and add... ...value of the crop, as the cost ...nufacturing, the sum of $800,000 to $1,000,000; but so long as the malster has to pay a license, and has to give twenty-four hours' notice to an officer to be present to put it in the steep; to gauge it when it is ready to be taken out; to gauge it next day in the couch; to be present and gauge it before it goes on the kiln; to be present and gauge and weigh it when taken off the kiln,—capitalists will pause before subjecting themselves to such delay and annoyances. Each of the notices and transactions has to be entered in a book, with the date and hour of the day at which they take place, and lately it is required that the barley must be weighed as well as gauged, when going into the steep, which not only takes time and labor, but requires almost one-sixth of the room of the storehouse. For every kiln of malt put into store also, a warehouse bond has to be given, and for every shipment a bond has to be given for double the amount of the duty. For instance, on five cars shipped, a bond has to be given for $4,800, with another name as surety. So long as this state of things exists, it will be up-hill work to complete with the American malster, who is as free from excise regulations as the miller who makes wheat into flour. It is not asked to interfere in any way with the revenue, but to relieve the manufacturer of malt from the excise law, and put the duty on beer, giving the brewer the same privilege as the distiller of holding his beer in bond until it is required for consumption. He moved a resolution to bring the matter before the Minister of Inland Revenue with a view of removing the grievances complained of.

Mr. GROAT, in seconding the resolution, said that the proposed change would not only stimulate home manufactures, but reduce the cost of collecting excise. He referred to the difficulties under which the malting business was carried on, no less than five measurements and two weighings being required, necessitating the presence and occupying the whole time of an inspector in each malt house in the country. In England the tax was put upon the malt because the barley was imported and all the malt was used at home; in this country a great deal of more grain was malted than was used in the country. By changing the tax to ale and beer, the cost of collecting it would be greatly decreased, while the malting business would undoubtedly be doubled or trebled.

The resolution was adopted.

PERCENTAGE ON CASH INVOICES.

Mr. MCMASTER, from the Toronto Board moved, "That the Government be recommended to abolish the 2½ per cent. which was added on cash invoices, or an invoice on which the terms were not specified."

Mr. ROBERTSON referred Mr. MCMASTER to the following circular, which covered the whole of the ground of complaint, and he though the Government deserved the thanks of this Board for their action:—

[Circular No. 208.]

Customs Department, Ottawa,
January 4, 1878.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Customs to call your special attention to the

Continued on last page.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AT FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

All classes, irrespective of age and sex, whether in poverty or wealth, have secured in Chester's Cure a panacea against all forms of disease that are so prejudicial to the breating organs. The manner of application and the cure itself are so simple, that a child may take it without fear. When you purchase a box, procure also a funnel, place the herbs on an ordinary plate, apply a match, and holding your face over the funnel, inhale the smoke. After a few times you will find that your complaint is quietly but surely disappearing. The proprietor's letter carrier is laden with testimonials, that come not only from the homes in our fair Dominion, but are dated thousands of miles away in the rocky slopes of British Columbia, the marshes of Florida, and even from the British Isles. The cure cannot be too widely known; like the benign influence of the gospel, it should and will be wafed into the recesses of the forest, and borne into cities on the tongues of emancipated thousands. Tell it to your friends! Talk of it to your neighbors! Proclaim it when you go abroad; it is a discovery that will yet be noticed and sought by the entire world.

Amongst hundreds of certificates, we take the following at random:—

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure (a cure indeed it has been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years.) Last Winter and Spring, I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with Bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine, and found it always afford me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health.

JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

CALLICOON, DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I have not been able to write for some time, owing to business that has occupied my attention. I have used the remedy you have sent me, with great success, in several recent cases that have come under my notice, and in a neighboring county, I used it, and in three weeks from the time, the party was cured. I saw him a few days ago, and he says there has been no return of the trouble since, now over two months.

Another case, one of some interest, was a young man who had been a keeper in Singing State Prison. When I saw him, he was suffering from a catarrhal form of Bronchitis. He had doctored much and became disgusted, but while visiting a friend here, I saw him, and induced him to try the remedy. The first dose relieved him so much that he said, "Doctor, you have touched the spot," and from that day he recovered his former health, and can now do hard work, such as chopping timber, ploughing, &c.

These few cases I mention as they were given up by neighboring physicians as incurable. In mild forms of catarrhal and bronchial troubles, it acts like a charm—at least to my satisfaction.

Enclosed please find $120 for two packages of the Remedy. I am paying special attention to these classes of diseases. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, etc.,
S. A. KEMP, M. D.

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

DEAR SIR,—I come among the many to repeat what, no doubt, you have frequently heard. That is, the curing properties of your Bronchitis Cure. I have a young sister that has had the above complaint since she was nine years old, being now seventeen. My father has had the best doctors in the city of Hamilton, Ont., attending her, and could get nothing to do her any good. I have also sent her different preparations from Chicago while residing there, but they failed with the rest. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."

Thinking, dear sir, that you deserve the thanks of the suffering, I took this mode of expressing mine, as I never felt happier than when I read the above lines from one who has suffered so long.

With respect,
I remain, yours, truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK.
21 Notre Dame Street.

LAKESIDE, ONT., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—

GENTLEMEN,—You will find enclosed $1 19 for one box of Chester's Cure for Asthma. It is a sovereign remedy for Asthma. I have recommended it to acquaintances who have the disease. Yours truly,

GEO. DALRYMPLE.

KINGSTON, N. B., June 13th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the two that I received. I think another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for another box.

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHARLS, Jan 29th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), it was induced to try your Cure, received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy. Yours, truly,

W. Q. MORCOM.

KINGSTON, KENT Co., N. B.

E. CHESTER,

Please forward me an another box of your Cure for which I enclose you $1 10. I have used all the box I got from you, and feel myself quite a new man. I would strongly recommend all afflicted with the same disease (Asthma and Bronchitis) to try your ever valuable Cure. Yours, &c.,

J. W. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

E. W. E. CHESTER.

DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.

Yours, &c,
ED. MOOR,
471 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 31st, 1876.

SIR:—

In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., its use will tend to soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so afflicted.

A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 8th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, ESQ., 369 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I have used another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after its use I was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, and gaining strength. To-day I am quite as well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and presume you have received orders from all parts of this State. I wish it was more generally known.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Supt. Ninth Life-saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.,
Lachute.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1878.

We extract the following paragraph from the official *Gazette* of Saturday last:—"At the annual general meeting of the National Artillery Association, held in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal United Service Institution in London, on 19th June last, it was unanimously resolved that—as an expression of the cordial feeling entertained by its members towards the Dominion of Canada Artillery Association, the President, the Vice-President, and the President of the Council be elected ex-officio members of the Council of the National Artillery Association. The association entertains the hope that, at no distant day, a Canadian detachment may enter for the prizes at Shoeburyness."

DEFEAT OF MR. VAIL IN DIGBY.

The reaction in Nova Scotia is truly wonderful. The MINISTER OF MILITIA, who it was generally believed would be reelected by a large majority, has met with a most crushing defeat, Mr. WADE, his opponent, beating him by a majority of 548! It is said Mr. JONES will take Mr. VAIL's seat in the Cabinet, and run his election as Minister of Militia, he having left Halifax for Ottawa by a special train at 5 a. m. on Sunday. But after he had actually started for Ottawa, a telegram was sent after him from the PREMIER ordering him back to Halifax, as the GOVERNOR GENERAL was out of the Dominion and no Administrator of the Government had been appointed in his absence. To meet the case, however, the Commander of the Forces, who resides at Halifax, was sworn in Administrator, who in his turn swore in Mr. JONES as Minister of Militia. He, nevertheless, with all the prestige of office, it is currently believed, will meet with the same fate in Halifax as his confrier did in Digby. The handwriting on the wall is becoming more and more legible at each succeeding election. The MACKENZIE Government is doomed—the next general election will wipe them out altogether. No set of men took office with fairer prospects for a long life than the present Ministry did—they had an overwhelming majority in the Commons at their back—but their recklessness and incompetancy soon began to manifest itself, and the country became uneasy and dissatisfied, and the growling of the coming storm began to be heard in all parts of the Dominion. As the time approaches for another general election, these mutterings are becoming more distinct, and will burst like an avalanche on their devoted heads and sweep them unrelentingly from place and power. It is very doubtful indeed if they will worm through the coming session. Conservatives of Argenteuil organize! and at once prepare for the conflict—form yourselves into companies and battalions, under the leadership of experienced commanders, and march in a solid phalanx to the battle and victory will crown your efforts.

THE DIGBY ELECTION.

It will, we think, be scarcely denied that the result of the Digby election is ominous for the party at present in power at Ottawa. The defeat of one Minister after another must be taken as meaning something, and especially since the last of those defeats has occurred in a province which Ministers have repeatedly declared was in accord with their policy in general, and their fiscal policy in particular. That Mr. VAIL should have been defeated, backed as he was by all the influence which an unscrupulous Ministry could bring to bear in his behalf, was remarkable; and if we reason from analogies, which time after time the Grit party were accustomed to invoke, we can come to no other conclusion than it forebodes the utter defeat, horse, foot and artillery of those who, when they were called to power, promised themselves a long tenure of office which they might have had, if they had only known how to behave themselves. Mr. LAURIER after undergoing, defeat, did, it is true, secure a seat in the city of Quebec, but the effect of the Drummond and Arthabaska defeat is none the less disastrous followed, as it has been, by the total discomfiture of the ex-officio fighting man of the Government, its Minister of Militia. A new Minister, Mr. JONES, of Halifax, has already been sworn in, and Mr. VAIL manifestly not being as important a man as Mr. LAURIER, must content himself with remaining out in the cold. As for Mr. JONES, good as his chances may be, they, to all appearances, appear to be but slim; there is but little for him than the prospect of even a [illegible] than that which has come over his predecessor.

PROSPECTIVE CHANGES.

It is reported that Mr. ANGLIN, has declined to again be put in nomination for the position of First Commoner of Canada, having come to the conclusion that the office which he has until lately held was incompatible with the position that he occupied as the representative Irishman, of the Dominion. It is stated that he will no longer permit the Member for Montreal Centre to usurp upon the floor of the House the position to which he was in reality entitled.

Moreover, it is announced to be the intention to press strongly the claims of the Irish Catholics to one seat in the Cabinet, and that Mr. ANGLIN is the one in whom the greatest amount of sympathy centres. For the Speakership, Mr. HOLTON is reported to be the coming man; that he will accept the nomination, and out of deference to his party will make the sacrifice which they demand at his hands—and all who know the member for Chateauguay will at once preceive how great that sacrifice must be. Forced to give way when it was a question of an English Protestant from the Province of Quebec in the Councils of the Dominion, he took a back seat to gratify Mr. HUNTINGTON; subsequently compelled to forego all claim to the Speakership for which he had higher claims and gratifications than any other man, he now becomes the *dernier resort* of a *moribund* minority. We use the honorable gentleman's own words. Undoubtedly he will fill the office with dignity and skill if he be elected; and we question whether any opposition will be made to his appointment.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[REPORTED FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

QUEBEC, January 21, 1878.

Work in the Provincial Legislature was resumed on Thursday last. The holidays were over, the Municipal Elections throughout the Province, which were the reason for the long recess, were concluded; nothing, therefore, but private affairs on the part of the few can now delay the business of the House. The orders of the day for Thursday contained a fair amount of business, the majority, however being in the name of Mr. MATTHIEU, Member for Sorel, who was absent and who will not be here till to-morrow or Wednesday.

The first business of the day was the presentation of private bills [illegible] those from charitable and religio[illegible] praying that the usual gr[illegible] them by Government be [illegible] Some of the petitioners [illegible] for an increase, owing to the increased destitution now existing; but Governments are affected by the hard times the same as individuals, and the Quebec Government is no exception to the rule, therefore but few if any will get more than they received last year. Hon. Mr. CHURCH has given notice that on Wednesday next, he would move the House into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the supplies to be granted and the ways and means of procuring them. The opposition on hearing these notices of motion ironically cheered them. The Attorney-General brought down the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and Hon. GARVEAN that of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. These are the last of the Reports, those of the Treasurer, viz: the Public Accounts and of the Superintendent of Education having been brought down at the opening of the session. A large number of bills have been introduced by private members, Mr. WURTELE, member for Yamaska again heading the list, no less than eleven of those introduced bearing his name. One bill he has introduced to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings in cities and towns is likely to provoke discussion, as it not only refers to wooden buildings, but also to shingle roof and walls.

Mr. BELLINGHAM, who was absent last session, is present and appears determined to make up for lost time by worrying the Government and the House with a series of notions on Financial matters, but so far his efforts have met with utter failure. He propounded a theory of his own, regarding the way in which the Government ought to have raised that half-a million in England instead of borrowing it from the Bank of Montreal, but the Treasurer proved his theory to be impossible, and Mr. BELLINGHAM was silenced. On Thursday he made a motion on the same question, which is to the following effect:—"That inasmuch as all money hitherto borrowed on the credit of this Province in Great Britain or elsewhere in the shape of bonds or debentures, constitutes a first mortgage on the lands and estates of owners of immoveable property within said Province; and inasmuch as such immoveable property became mortgaged and liable to repay capital and interest of all bonds or debentures heretofore sold and negotiated as Provincial loans issued on the credit of said Province; and inasmuch as great numbers of real estate owners within said Province have not been sufficiently aware of the fact that all bonds or debentures issued on the credit of said Province, constitute a first mortgage on their lands and estate; and inasmuch as the said owners of real estate within the limits of said Province have not hitherto been consulted or had any opportunity of expressing the approval or disapproval of the loans heretofore issued on the credit of said Province. Therefore, it is resolved, that from this day forth no loans shall be created and no bonds or debentures issued on the credit of said Province in virtue of such fresh loan and no further Provincial debt created, until the assent of the majority of the municipal electors of this Province, shall have first been obtained, and such electors shall alone be entitled to vote who own real estate on which all taxes have been previously paid."

This motion was dropped after some discussion, in the course of which the Treasurer completely upset all Mr. BELLINGHAM's arguments in support of it; and Mr. JOLY, while appreciating the motive of the Member for Argenteuil, requested him not to press for a division, as there were many members on his side of the House besides himself who could not vote for it.

On Friday a short discussion arose on a Bill to amend the Joint Stock Companies Act in course of which Mr. OGILVIE, member for Montreal West, stated that those so called Joint Stock Companies that had recently failed had, to use the mildest term allowed in Parliament, been most grossly mismanaged. The other business was principally routine consisting of the introduction of Petitions and Bills, one of the latter by Mr. TURCOTTE, Member for Three Rivers, provides that half the wages of labourers shall be exempt from seizure and that the word labourer shall apply to persons working by the day and paid by the day week or month.

To-day the Special Committee appointed to strike Standing Committees reported favourably after which a number of private Bills were introduced; among them two by Hon. Mr. ANGERS, one to provide for the issue of the writ of injunction in certain cases and to regulate the procedure, and another to further amend the law respecting the constitution of the Superior Court. He explained that instead of appointing an extra Judge to fill the vacancy at Gaspe it was thought better to unite that District to Bonaventure.

DUHAMEL.—Asked how long the Government propose reserving the phosphate lands between the Rivers Labarre and Gatineau: and whether they intend having a geological survey of the county of Ottawa, and to bring in a measure during this session to secure to the Province its fair share of the revenue from these important mines. Under consideration of the Government.

KRISS KRINGLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to THE WATCHMAN. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessary for publication.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—I desire to call your attention to the graphic description of the country along the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., given by a "Reporter of the Montreal Daily *Witness*" of last Saturday's issue, and reproduced on Monday; indulging in [illegible]'s geographical [illegible] by a[illegible] the Ottaw[illegible] all the way [illegible]y in t[illegible] down at [illegible] the river, an[illegible] Station, whic[illegible] shanty, with [illegible] wiches cut su[illegible] price of ten cents ch[illegible] a rental of two thou[illegible] year in James street. (If his [illegible] bears a proportion to his ignor[illegible], he has certainly reason to com[illegible]in.) I have had many years experience in railway travel on this Continent, and agree with C. J. Brydges, the great Railway King, pronouncing the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., one of the best conducted roads on the Continent; stations, cars, etc., of finest description, and the SHANTY above referred to, by this gormandized Reporter, furnished in modern style not surpassed by the favorite Café in his city, considering the space occupied, and served in a satisfactory manner by obliging attendants surrounded by cleanliness; in fact, everything an ordinary traveller would be satisfied with. Then he launches out with the half *"civilized condition of the country people"* as if they never seen a railway before; adding insult to injury, saying there was not a respectable farm house or barn to be seen along the road; very creditable indeed to our respectable farmers, who, sitting at their ease by their own fireside, reading such a description of the product of their honest labor by such a Wolverine, as they term him, running through the country with the Board of Trade or anybody of respectable people, he can, by dint of check, squeeze himself in with; but he may consider himself a lucky man he was not known, or he might have been decapitated and sent down where he should have remained, a printer's devil.

A RESIDENT OF THE COUNTY.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In your issue of the 18th inst., I find the following words:

RAILWAY BONUS.—As our local representative, SIDNEY BELLINGHAM, Esq., is now in Quebec attending the session of the Provincial Parliament, we should be glad if he would give his opinion upon the question of the position of the Municipality of St. Jerusalem D'Argenteuil paying $25,000 to the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. We shall be glad to publish his views upon this very important question, if he will favor us with them for our next issue.

The position of the Municipality is clear and distinct. It subscribed a bonus of $25,000 to a railway then known as the Northern Colonization, which the Government subsequently absorbed and incorporated in their scheme of a Provincial Railway extending from Quebec to Ottawa.

The first question that presents itself, is whether the Municipal By-Law granting said bonus contains any flaw, similar to that alledged to have been discovered in the village of St. Jerome By Law, whereby that Municipality escapes liability for the bonus which it granted on the completion of a branch line being constructed from St Therese to St. Jerome.

The St. Jerome carries a much stronger one than yours, because this branch line from St. Therese to St. Jerome was a costly work, and is not likely to pay for the fuel and oil used, whereas Lachute, instead of involving the Railway Company in extra cost, can assert that the Company saved many thousand dollars by selecting the present route.

If the Lachute By-Law be free from flaws, then the legal obligation to pay can be enforced, but on equitable grounds, I think the electors are fairly entitled to approach the Government, say—We subscribed to build the Northern Colonization when it was a private enterprise, but it has ceased to be a private enterprise—it is no longer a Railway between Hochelaga and Hull, but a vast Provincial work, extending from Quebec to Aylmer with proposed prolongations, and we the inhabitants of Lachute, meet in comm[illegible]n with the other inhabitants of this Province bear our share of the taxation present and prospective to defray the cost of this purely Provincial investment.

Your ob't serv't,
SYDNEY BELLINGHAM.

Quebec, Jan. 21, 1878.

Floriculture and Horticulture.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In looking over your last paper I notice that Vick's floral guide can be had by any one sending a two cent postage stamp to ———; well, you do not say where, but I presume to the WATCHMAN office; so I send for one as I am interested in the cultivation of flowers, and if I knew where to get a Horticultural guide, I would also have one of them. I often wonder why there is not a Horticultural Society in this county. These societies have done much to promote a better knowledge on the subject of gardening. We cannot expect here the Italian gardens with their splendid terraces, vases and statues; the old French gardens of Le Notre, with their long straight walks, clipt hedges, formal parterres and fountains; nor even the English gardens with their elegant blending of natural with artificial beauty and so on, but we may have in our county of Argenteuil gardens filled with vegetables for the kitchen, flowers to charm the eye, and fruits of various kinds to satisfy the taste. For one, I should be pleased if, in your valuable paper, you would devote some space to the Horticultural interests of the people as well as the Agricultural hints which you give every week,

Yours truly, FLORA.

Argenteuil, Jan. 22, 1878.

Mr. Bellingham and Dr. Christie on Protection.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I see that Mr. Bellingham has come straight out on the question of Protection. If he had been in the House of Commons he would never have allowed the Sugar and Tea trade of the Dominion to dwindle down. He would have insisted upon a retaliatory tariff and so promoted the i[illegible]dustries of [illegible]ountry. Dr. Christie on the [illegible]d, would suffer the [illegible]ea an[illegible] and [illegible]ery manu[illegible] down a[illegible] [illegible]rench [illegible]

[illegible] endorse the sen[illegible]ents of Mr. [illegible]ell [illegible]an, because th[illegible] country had [illegible]ches [illegible] Tea and Sugar [illegible]nder the Mc-Ken[illegible] Government than ever before. Will [illegible]e country believe this? Never. Experience proves the contrary. Such statements indicate what Mr. Bellingham said—"There was nothing like statesmanship." Mr. Bellingham has cleared away, by his speech at Lachute, the frequent imputations of Free Trade which have been made against him, as gathered from his letters written from the old country. A few days stay in this country would convince any politician (unless so strongly wedded to party as to be unmoved by any circumstance) that a protective tariff was indispensable to our life and progress as a young country.

Yours truly,
INDEPENDENT.

Lachute, Jan. 23, 1878.

FROM GRENVILLE.

[*Special to* THE WATCHMAN.]

GRENVILLE, Jan. 21, 1878.

The Councilors elected for the village of Grenville are Mr. A. Pridham and Mr. John Wade. Two were all that were required at this time for the corporation.

For the Township Municipality there being three required, there were quite a number proposed, but none seconded. However, the following are supposed to be the three elected: Joseph McNeal, Frank Rongy and Frank Kelly, the last named binding himself to do all in his capacity as Councilor to have the Duncan Act repealed in the County. However it is likely it will be left to men holding superior positions than that of Councilor merely. He also spoke very strongly in favor of home grown Canadian tobacco, on which there is a fine for any one found selling it.

Work on the Canal is going on strong at present, there being many men employed. It will do great good to this County at large, giving employment to so many who needed it.

The Grenville people are highly pleased with Mr. Bellingham's speech at Lachute, more especially that part of it wherein he expressed himself in favor of protection to home manufacturers. MURPHY THE TRAPPER.

FROM THE GORE.

The election of Councilors for this municipality took place at Lakefield, on Monday, 14th inst., and resulted in the election of Mr. Wm. John Christie, Mr. Thomas McNeil, and Mr. James Boyd. The Council is now composed of Messrs. Wm. John Christie, Thomas McNeil, Wm. Strong, George Sheritt, James Boyd, Frederick Rogers, and John Chambers. The Council met on Monday the 21st inst., and elected Lieut. John Chambers, Postmaster of Shrewsbury, as their Mayor.—COM. [We congratulate the Council on their choice, Lieut. Chambers being fully competent for the position.—E. W.]

LATEST NEWS.

Stanley arrived in London on the 22nd.

The caisson containing Cleopatra's Needle reached Gravesend in safety on the 21st.

The Allan mail steamship Scandinavian reached Halifax at 8 p. m., on the 22nd, after a rough voyage.

The report is confirmed that Suleiman Pasha had arrived at Dramar with the bulk of his army.

The Whole of Kashgar is now in the hands of the Chinese; the Emire has applied to Russia for aid.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin called on the President of the United States on Tuesday.

The American ship Baring Bros. collied in the English channel yesterday with the steamer Ponce, sinking the latter vessel.

Hanlon, of Toronto, has challenged Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, Pa., to row for $1,000 and the championship of America.

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford has accepted the position of first assistant at the St. James' Cathedral in Toronto.

The difficulty between the Argentine Republic and Chili in respect to the Patigonian frontier, is to be submitted to arbitration.

Bismark's health is improving sufficiently to warrant the expectation of his being able to be present at the opening of Parliament.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in South Africa, the British Government intend sending out there another regiment.

The sugar crop in Cuba, it is stated, will exceed that of last year both in quantity and quality, notwithstanding recent heavy rains.

The Northumberland miners on strike have decided to appoint a committee to confer with the masters on the subject of a compromise.

Adrianople is now is possession of the Russian forces, the Turkish garrison having evacuated the place, and retired towards Constantinople.

A Capetown despatch brings word of a general rising among the Gaikas. The British troops were victorious in an engagement which took place at Khouga.

Russia, it is said, will demand very heavy indemnity from Turkey, and the occupation of a province till the full amount of the indemnity is paid. The armistice, it is hoped, will be signed to-day.

Members of the Right in the French Chamber of Deputies have under consideration their resignation in a body, on account of the arbitrary annulment of the elections of members of their party.

A stormy meeting took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd, on a motion by a member of the right, to make a two-thirds majority requisite to the annulment of an election.

The Sultan and the Turkish Government are to leave Constantinople as soon as the Russians approach within 25 miles of the Capital, where all available troops are being concentrated as rapidly as posible.

Thomas Lord, the New York millionaire, who recently married Mrs. Hicks, is to appear for examination before the Lunacy Commissioners on the 2nd proximo, on a summons obtained by his children.

A Berlin correspondent says the Russians will advance on Constantinople if the terms of peace are not accepted immediately. An unconfirmed rumor states that a two months' armistice has been concluded.

There is a panic in Constantinople, and the desire of the Turkish peace plenipotentiaries seems to be to make such terms, at once, [illegible] shall stay the Russian advance on [illegible]al.

[illegible] marriage of King Alfonso of Spain [illegible] place on the 23rd. Queen Victoria [illegible] the Princess Mercedes an authograph [illegible] and a bracelet, and the Prince of [illegible] sent the F[illegible] an Ins[illegible] [illegible] guns in the [illegible] [illegible] en attend[illegible] [illegible] nounced [illegible] [illegible]s of the Europ[illegible] upon [illegible] Eastern question, as [illegible] Russia has made known her terms of peace, and that the Queen has personally interceded with the Czar in behalf of Turkey.

Lord Salisbury's speech on the address to the Queen's speech, is said to have been taken by the Russian Government as a serious menance, where he says the tide of war was approaching a point where if necessary, it threatening to touch British interests, it must be stopped.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone has completed his 68th year.

During the year 1876 9,858,565 oysters were consumed in Paris.

Three cases of death from excessive drinking occurred last week in Dublin.

There are in Sheffield over 200 angling clubs, comprising more than 8000 members.

Madrid is angry because Queen Isabella has dined with Don Carlos and two Carlist Generals.

By the laws of Ohio no marriage between a white man and a black woman, or *vice versa*, was up to a few days ago allowed. Judge Tilden has, however, now decided that such a law is in force no longer.

The Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union are offering a prize of £100 for the best, and a prize of £50 for the second best, temperance tale illasterative of and adapted to promote total abstinence among the young.

A memorial expressing a hope that the Government will not allow another session to pass without a settlement of the Sunday closing question being arrived at has been signed by more than half of the Irish representatives.

The character of "Capital" was assumed by the wife of a prominent New York banker at a recent fancy ball. Her skirt was covered with $500 United States Treasury notes, and her bodice and sleeves were $1000 bonds. She is said to have been worth about $300,000 as she stood.

A paper chimney, fifty feet in height, has been constructed for a factory at Breslau, Long Island. It is rendered fireproof and impervious to water by a chemical operation. It works satisfactorily.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The funeral of Victor Emmanuel to-day was very impressive. The procession was an hour and a half passing a given point.

DUBLIN, January 20.—The funeral of the Fenian McCarthy took place to-day. It is estimated that 60,000 followed the remains. Forty bands were in the procession, which was the largest seen since the funeral of O'Connell.

A young gentleman of Prairie Grove Texas, proposed to his lady love, but was gently refused. He went a second and a third time with the same result. But at length he rode over one evening and told her that he would neither eat, sleep, nor speak until she consented to become his bride. She invited him to dinner; he shook his head. She talked on; he merely looked dejected. Then she requested him to take supper; a negative shake of the head was the reply. She played, sang and chatted until bedtime, when a servant showed him a room; a negative shake. She tripped away to her chamber; he sat determined still. About 12 o'clock she came back and said, "I don't wish to cause the death of a good officer, so I will marry you." The released one rose, and with much earnestness said, "My dear, have you any cold victuals on hand."

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, January 20.—To-day, shortly after 12 o'clock, fire was discovered in the messengers' room under the post office in the House of Commons. The brigade was called out, and succeeded in quelling the flames before much damage was done. A number of blue books were destroyed. The loss will probably not be much over $500.

The defeat of Mr. Vail in Digby has caused great uneasiness in the Grit ranks here. The Ministers held a meeting to-night. It is reported that Blake's resignation has been in the hands of the Premier over a week, and is held over pending the result of the Nova Scotia elections.

Col. Coffin, who has been ill for some time past now lies in a very critical condition. Small hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The circulation and specie report shews that the amount of specie held in the different cities is $3,168,063.51, being $88,118.01 in excess of the amount required to be held by law. The notes in circulation amount to $11,559,891.96.

Scottish Marriage Items.

REPORTED BREACH OF PROMISE BY A LADY.—We hear that what has been current gossip in the West End circles of Greenock for some time past is likely to culminate in the Court of Session, Edinburgh. It appears that a well-known local young gentleman, whom we shall not name, had wooed and won the heart and hand of a West End young lady, who shall also be nameless. All for a time went merry as a marriage bell—in fact, everything pointed to the immediate probability of there being marriage bells about the middle of January. But quite recently the lady, it is said, took the rue, and refused point blank to be married, all because "she didn't like it." Believing that the fickle and faithless lady would think better of it, the youth—upon the suggestion of a limb of the law—had the "cries" put in, and meantime tried, with the assistance of the young person's minister and his own lawyer, to carry off his prize by an earnest exercise of persuasive powers. But all in vain. The lady, notwithstanding the fact that a house had been taken and furnished for her, and that, in fact, every arrangement had been made for her "down-setting," adhered to her determination not to marry. As matters now stand, if the case is not settled privately by the lawyers, in a few days it will come up for disposal in the Court of Session. The young gentleman, who is said to be feeling keenly his position and the alleged cruel treatment which he has received, claims as solatium the not unhandsome sum of £4000 sterling.—*Dundee Journal.*

AN IRREGULAR MARRIAGE.—The parties who contract irregular marriages, and appear before the Sheriff to have them confirmed, are generally young persons. The practice, however, is not altogether confined to young couples, as was shown by the appearance of an aged man and woman before Sheriff Cheyne yesterday on an application to get their irregular mrrriage judicially confirmed. The man was evidently on the shady side of sixty, and his spouse did not appear to be his junior by many years. They were accompanied by two females, who deposed that they had known both parties to have resided in Scotland for three weeks prior to Hogmanay, on which day the irregular marriage was contracted. After their depositions the marriage was confirmed by the Sheriff, and the parties left the Court, the whole proceedings occupying only a minute or two.

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental
RAILWAY.
(MONTREAL DIVISION.)

General Passenger Time-Table.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
Hochelaga.....Lv	7.00	4.07
Mile End	7.20	4.10
aSt. Lan ent	7.28	4.15
aRivieres des Prairies	7.33	4.22
aSt Martin	7.50	4.31
aSt. Rose	8.01	4.30
St. Therese	8.11	4.47
aSt. Augustin	8.38	5 13
St. Scholastique	8.58	5 15
aSt. Hermas	9.22	5.27
Lachute	9.40	5.44
aMuddy Branch	10.11	5.54
Grenville	10.47	6.15
Calumet.....Ar.	10.55	6.22
Calumet.....Lv.	11.05	6.30
Montebello		7.30
Papineauville	12.16p M.	7.13
aNorth Nation Mills	12.33	7.28
Thurso	1 04	7.48
Buckingham	1.42	8.14
aL'Ange Gardien	2.01	8.29
aEast Templeton	2.20	8.44
Gatineau Point	2.44	8.58
Hull.....Arr.	3.00	9.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M
Hull	6.45	3.31
Gatineau Point	7.04	3.51
aEast Templeton	7.23	3.57
aL'Ange Gardien	7.46	4.15
Buckingham	8.06	4.27
Thurso	8.46	4.54
aNorth Nation Mills	9.14	5.15
Papineauville	9.36	5.30
Montebello	9.52	5.40
Calumet.....Arr	10.50	6.15
Calumet.....Lv	11.00	6.25
Grenville	11.07	6.30
aMuddy Branch	11.27	6.51
Lachute	11.50	7.00
aSt. Hermas	12.20p M	7.16
St. Schoinstique	12.38	7.28
aSt. Augustin	12.58	7.40
Ste. Therese	1.35	7.56
aSte. Rose	1.38	8.03
aSte. Martin	1.49	8.12
aRiviere des Prairies	2.03	8.20
aSt. Laurent	2.12	8.27
Mile End	2.19	8.32
Hochelaga	2.30	8.40

a Flag Stations, Express Trains.

St. Jerome Branch.

HOCHELAGA TO ST. JEROME.

STATIONS.	P.M.
Hochelaga	4.30
Mile End	4.45
St. Laurent	4.51
Riviere des Prairies	5 00
St. Martin	5.10
St. Rose	5.20
St. Therese.....Arr	5.30
St. Therese.....Lv	5.40
St. Janvier	5.56
St. Jerome.....Arr	6.15

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

STATIONS.	A. M.
St. Jerome	8.00
St. Janvier	8.16
St. Therese.....Arr	8.40
St. Therese.....Lv	8.50
St. Rose	9.00
St. Martin	9.09
Riviere des Prairies	9.20
St. Laurent	9.30
Mile End	9.36
Hochelaga	9.45

All Trains run by Montreal Time. Trains going East take precedence over all others.

DUNCAN MACDONALD, Manager.

1841

LACHUTE
GRIST MILLS.
CASH PRICES.
January 11, 1878.

WHEAT, No. 1, per Minott,	$1 60
CORN, per Minott,	90
BARLEY per Minott	80
MOULIA, per Minott,	50
OATS, per Minott,	40
BUCKWHEAT, per Minott,	75
FLOUR, per hundred,	$2 75
OAT-MEAL, per hundred	2 25
CORN-MEAL, per hundred	1 75
BUCKWHEAT flour, per hun'd	2 25
FEED, per hun'd	$1 00 to 1 25
POT BARLEY	3 00

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Good Double Cutter,
Double Sleigh,
Two Mill Circular Saws,
AND
Shingle Machine,
Oatmeal Seives
and Frames.

Latest improved Oatmeal Machinery put in Lachute Mills. Friends come and see them and try them; also Agent for PRINCE ORGAN.
JAMES FISH.

GREAT BARGAINS.
SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE undersigned, to meet the necessities of the people in these hard times, is selling off at cost price for cash, or merchantable produce, the whole of his stock—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES.

The tea is of a superior quality and flavor. And many other articles usually kept in a general store. Please call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Opposite Medical Hall.
HENRY CLARKE.
Lachute, Dec. 1, 1877. 18tf

DICK'S
Celebrated
Medicines.
DICK'S
Blood
Purifier,

Has no equal in putting horses and cattle in
FIRST-RATE CONDITION.
It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, immparting
NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.
Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value
A HUNDRED PER CENT.
It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also
AN UNFAILING CURE
for Rheumatism, and will remove Corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER
Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST
Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail of

ALFRED BENN & CO.,
Lachute, P. Q,
15m6.

STOP
AND
READ!

THE undersigned while conveying his thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage awarded to him during the past twenty years; would respectfully announce, that in order that he may be enabled to compete successfully for the trade of the community, he has decided henceforth to do a credit business

Only with those who pay up promptly at the end of the year; to all others he will most decidedly keep his books closed.

Accounts will be made up quarterly and reasonable interest be charged until paid. All accounts must be paid by the FIRST OF JANUARY, EACH YEAR.

To those now indebted to him, he would respectfully place before them the necessity of settling their current and past due accounts before the First of January next, as all accounts then unsettled will be forced, unless by mutual agreement, extension being given

For a Portion Only.

which will have to be closed by note. He will constantly keep on hand a full supply of all articles suited to his trade which he will sell at as reasonable rates as is practicable; and for prompt cash purchases, will be prepared to make a liberal discount. His experience and facilities for buying, giving him an opportunity to defy any to undersell him. To enable his customers who cannot obtain cash, wherewith to settle their accounts, he will be prepared to take all sorts of

Merchantable Produce
OR STOCK.

1,000 Cords of Hardwood wanted.
Cash paid for hides either at P. LANE'S or TAYLOR & Co's Store. A large consignment of Buffalo Robes for sale at from $1.00 to $6.00 each.

Lachute, Nov. 23, 1877. 12tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R.—Leasing of the Road.
ORANGEMEN ATTENTION.—Isaac Jekill.

LOCAL.

☞ The Dominion Telegraph Company has opened an office in Q. M. O. & O. R. R. office, Lachute, and all messages entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

CHAS. A. GILL, Operator.
Lachute, Jan. 18th, 1878.

INSURANCE APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. HENRY WILLIAM PETRE, of Springfield Place, Essex, next brother to Lord PETRE, the head of a very influential and old Catholic family, has been appointed a Director of the *Reliance Life Insurance Society* of London, England, of which Mr. F. C. IRELAND is the Montreal City Manager.

THAT WRECK.—Concerning the letter which appeared in our columns a short time ago upon the wreck of the *Strathtay*, we clip the following from the Dundee *People's Journal*:—"The *Strathtay*, which was wrecked on Miquelon Island, Newfoundland, has been sold for £205, including hull, machinery, &c. She will be a total wreck on the occurrence of the next westerly gale. 2,700 barrels of flour have been saved. 1,000 tons of grain in bulk (under water) were sold for £50."

CALUMET.—A Restaurant has been opened by Mr. ORELLEY, under the permission of Mr. Duncan McDonald, who seems to study the wants of the travelling public and do all in his power to make people comfortable. Trains having to cross at this place are some time detained, and passengers will find it very convenient to be able to get refreshments while waiting. In the original plans of the Road there was laid out a refreshment station at Calumet, and although the idea was given up for some time, and no building prepared for it; yet now it is open, and it is expected that early next spring a suitable building will be erected. We are pleased to learn that the Restaurant is to be conducted strictly on Temperance principles.

MILITARY.—The item in our military column last week contained a most deserving compliment to Colonel JOHN SIMPSON, which we again produce at the request of his admirers, who are desirous of sending copies to their old comrades in arms who served under the gallant Colonel during the Fenian raids.—"The Lachute troop of cavalry, now disbanded for some time past, was organized and brought to a high state of discipline by Captain (now Brevet-Col.) Simpson, late H. M. Royal Artillery—a most active and efficient officer."

THERE was no *one-barrel* bonfire demonstration in Lachute on the arrival of the new here of the defeat of the Minister of Militia by Mr. Wade, the Conservative candidate, for Digby, N.S.

WE have to thank our local Member, S. Bellingham, Esq., for Parliamentary papers, and for having our Journal placed on the Record List.

EDUCATION.—The scholars who passed first in the Inspector's recent examinations are as follows: Dalesville, Jan. 12, Chs. C. McArthur; Wentworth, (i.) Jan. 14, Eld. Cleary; Chatham, (ii. 3.) Jan. 15, Sarah Mason; Brownsburg, Jan. 16, Wm. Pratt; Front Chatham, (ii. 4.) Jan. 17, Jas. Kennedy; Wentworth, (4.) (beyond the Lost River) Jan. 18, Alex. Millan. Prizes for regularity of attendance (the best given) were awarded to Geo. Campbell, Marg. Gauld, Thos. Tomalty, Wm. Burke and Lizzie Morrison.—COM.

ERRATUM.—Our military correspondent calls our attention to an error in the second paragraph of his communication, which we reproduce in a corrected form, it is as follows:—"On the occasion of the expected visit of the GOVERNOR GENERAL, the Volunteer Officers and citizens of Montreal intend getting up a dinner and ball—to take place at the Windsor Hotel. Guards of Honor and a Cavalry escort are also to be furnished."

MONTREAL AND CARILLON NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual general meeting of this Company took place at Rigaud, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. A large number of Shareholders from this and the surrounding counties were present. W. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair, addressed the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Directors in presenting the general report of this Company, beg leave to say, that in common with nearly all other companies doing business on the river, it is apparent from the continued depression of trade that a large dividend cannot be shown, still it is a matter of congratulation that the two seasons just completed have been successfully carried out and your steamer "Manitoba" can still offer you the benefit derived by cheap fares, and has more than compensated the greater portion of the shareholders, than what a large dividend would. However it is to be regretted that this steamer has not been thoroughly supported, in that a few of the business portion of the Shareholders, through inducements held out to them of lower tariffs, have given their traffic to other forwarders; still the business of this Company is now on a sound basis, and it lies with the trading and farming community to invest in stock in this Company. The results will amply repay them. The balance sheet and statement to Dec. 31, 1877, are herewith submitted. Signed, WILLIAM BROWN, President.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for ensuing year: W. Brown, Point Fortune; Andrew McConnell, Chatham; John Kelly, Carillon; Z. Raymond, St. Placide; G. R. Locker, Montreal; C. Pegnam, Montreal; R. Harwood, M.P., Vaudreuil; S. Labrosse, St. Eugene; and Nelson Burwash, East Hawkesbury. After a vote of thanks, tendered the President, the meeting adjourned.—COM.

A New York painter named Dexter has adopted a novel methcd of lecturing the public. He employs an old man to perambulate Broadway with his clothes covered with inscriptions like this: "Shame on you men to encourage poor women to sweep our dirty streets with their dresses, while multitudes of deserving poor are starving." Mr. Dexter claims to be conscientious and actuated by a sincere desire for reform.

LEGISLATURE OF QUEBEC.

Legislature Assembly.

THIRD SESSION—THIRD PARLIAMENT.

QUEBEC, January 17.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

The SPEAKER presented a number of statements from charitable institutions.

SUPPLY.

The Hon. TREASURER gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move the House into committees of supply and of ways and means.

The Hon. TREASURER, in answer to Mr. JOLY, said he hoped to bring down the statement of accounts of the Province up to the 17th of December to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS moved the appointment of a library committee.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS presented the report of the Commissioner of Public Works, and Hon. Mr. GARNEAU, that of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Ordered to be printed.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORIZATION OF PROVINCIAL LOANS.

Mr. BELLINGHAM moved, that inas much as all moneys hitherto borrowed on the credit of this Province in Great Britain or elsewhere, in shape of bonds or debentures, constitutes a first mortgage on lands and estates of owners of immovable property within said Province; and inasmuch as such immoveable property became mortgaged and liable to repay capital and interest of all bonds or debentures heretofore sold and negotiated as provincial loans issued on the credit of said Province; and inasmuch as great numbers of real estate owners within said Province have not been sufficiently aware of the fact that all bonds or debentures issued on credit of said Province constitute a first mortgage on their lands and estate; and inasmuch as the said owners of real estate within the limits of said Province have not hitherto been consulted or had any opportunity of expressing their approval or disapproval of the loans heretofore issued on the credit of the Province; therefore, it is resolved, that from this day forth no loan shall be created and no bonds or debentures issued on the credit of said Province, in virtue of such fresh loan, and no further provincial debt created until the assent of the majority of the municipal electors of this Province shall have first been obtained, and such electors shall alone be entitled to vote who own real estate on which all taxes have previously been paid. He claimed that the Province was now liable for a debt of upwards of eleven millions, and as, in municipalities, all loans were submitted to the ratepayers, he considered they should have the same right for Provincial loans.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH congratulated the member for Argenteuil on the manner in which he had made his motion, but he was afraid his (Mr. BELLINGHAM'S) information on the subject was rather limited. He had complained that the debt *per capita* was larger than any other colony, whereas in New Zealand the debt was nearly $200 per head, while here it was barely $8 per head, and there was scarcely a colony in Australia but where the debt was larger *per capita* than in Quebec.

Mr. BELLINGHAM—What are their revenues?

Hon. Mr. CHURCH said he would discuss that with the hon. gentleman, and then pointed out that, when the large amount the Province of Quebec paid towards the Dominion Government was taken into consideration, the revenue would compare very favourably with those of the colonies he had mentioned. As to the exorbitant taxation his honorable friend had complained of, it was true they had increased the license for retailing spirits, the effect of which was to add about one-tenth to the price of a glass, or to add an extra quantity of water to the beer; again, they had imposed a tax on insurance policies, and also a small one on real estate. He denied the proposition of the member for Argentuil, the provincial debt was a mortgage on every house and home in the province; every man woman and child in the province was bound to see it paid but his honorable friend's proposition that it was a mortgage was incorrect. He thought his honorable friend's motion was unadvisable, and should not be allowed to pass.

Mr. BELLINGHAM thought his motion was entitled to futher discussion.

Mr. OGILVIE thought the less time spent over such motions the better. The quicker the work of the session was got through the more they could do. He deprecated further discussion on the question, which he thought would be of little profit.

Mr. JOLY was surprised to hear such a statement as the last speaker had made, especially as he found the motion was the last on the order of the day. He could not vote for the motion, but could understand and appreciate the motive that had incited the member for Argenteuil to make it.

After some further discussian the motion was withdrawn.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

QUEBEC, January 18.

The House met at 3 p.m.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A discussion took place concerning the nature of the joint stock companies bill.

Mr. BACHAND explained that the clause requiring the subscription of half the capital stock before applying for letters-patent was objectionable. He considered the objection would be removed by permitting the petitioners to associate others with themselves in the subscription of the requisite capital before the issue of letters-patent.

Mr. Wurtele expressed fear that the measure might open the door to the formation of bogus companies.

Hon. Mr. Angers thought that if companies required special privileges they should apply to the Legislature specially therefor.

Mr. Ogilvie agreed with that, opinion and at the same time he thought the provision requiring 10 per cent. of the capital to be paid was sufficient protection for the public. The present tendency with insurance and other companies was as much as possible to reduce their nominal capital and increase the amount paid up.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH spoke fully as to the importance of legislation on the subject of joint stock companies, specially after the late disastrous season. He promised to watch the bill very carefully when it came before committee of the whole, and if it did not meet with his views he would oppose it.

Mr. OGILVIE said most of the concerns under name of joint stock companies which had come to grief had, to use the mildest terms, been most grossly mismanaged.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

Hon. Mr. ANGERS, in reply to Mr. MARCHAND, said the documents and returns respecting work done on the Q. M. O. & O. Railroad were in the printer's hands, and would be brought down by Tuesday or Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU brought down a number of returns to addresses.

THE BUDGET.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH stated that he could not say the exact date on which he would bring down his budget speech, but hoped shortly to do so.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH, in reply to remarks of Mr. MARCHAND, claimed that he had shown every disposition to treat the House fairly; he had brought down the public accounts at the opening of the session, and was doing his utmost to bring down the budget speech as soon as possible, and had no doubt, when his Hon. friend heard the policy contained therein, he would be perfectly satisfied.

The House adjourned at 4.15 till Monday afternoon.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

MEURTRE À STE ANNE DE LA PÉRADE.—Joseph Charest, de la paroisse de Ste. Anne de la Pérade a été convaincu, à une enquête du coroner, du meurtre de Aubert Charest, son père, un vieillard âgé de soixant-dix-huit ans. On rapporte que, depuis longtemps, l'accusé maltraitait son père et manifestait l'intention de mettre fin à ses jours. Dans la nuit du jour des Rois, il l'aurait battu au point de lui casser une jambe et le lendemain, il essayait de le placer chez d'autres de ses parents et le traînait d'un endroit à l'autre l'espace de trois heures de temps par un froid des plus piquants. Le vieillard, qui était mal vêtu, souffrait autant du froid que de sa facture. Les parents chez qui le nommé Charest a ainsi conduit son père ignoraient l'état de ce dernier et refusaient de le recevoir dans leur maison. Il est arrivé que le père Charest a été ainsi ramené par son fils à sa demeure et qu'il est mort des suites de sa fractur[illegible] et des mauvais traitements qu'il avait reçus. Joseph Charest est fils unique et bossu. Jamais enfant n'a été trait[illegible] avec plus d'affection par son père [illegible] a payé d'ingratitude et de cruauté [illegible] en [illegible]

[illegible]artford, Conn., [illegible]—Un accident est arrivé à Tarrifville, sur le pont de fer traversant la rivière Farmington.

Le train était en destination de Millerton et portait des passagers pour toutes les stations entre cette ville et l'endroit de l'accident, qui voulaient assister aux assemblées de Moody et de Sankey.

Deux engins, un char à bagage et deux chars de passagers tombèrent dans le goufire, l'engin touchant la grève et trois chars brisant la glace à trois pieds d'eau, et un char restant sur le bout du pont.

On a retiré sept cadavre à 8 hrs. a.m., et on croit qu'il y en a d'autres dans les débris.

On remarqua parmi les morts, Madame Ben. Corman, Mlle Minnie Aller, deux demoiselles McCarger, toute de Winstead; une femme et deux hommes qu'on ne peut identifier furent aussi trouvés. Mlle Janet Warner de Canaan et M. Whiting de Winstead, manquent, et sont peut-être parmi les morts qu'on ne peut identifier. Il est presque certain que d'autres corps n'ont pas été retrouvés. Les plus blessés furent le Rév. M. W. H. Thomas, ministre méthodiste de Winstead, qui eut les deux jambe broyées et le côté fracturé; les ingénieurs Francy et Hatch, le dernier probablement blessé mortellement.

On compte en tout quarante blessés.

VÉTÉRANS.—On nous apprend que sept des hommes les plus âgés du pays demeurent dans le le voisinage de Ste. Scholastique. Tout sont canadiens-français et fermiers, et leurs âges ne peuvent manquer d'exciter la surprise universelle. Charles Touchette est âgé de 87 ans; Joseph Laporte, 86; Joseph Vermette, 83; Joseph Davis, 80; Augustin Poudrette, 91; Paul Léonard, âge étonnant de 107 ans. Son fils, P. Léonard, a 85 ans, et le père et le fils demeurent dans la même maison. Tous ces vieillards sont des pensionnaires du gouvernement pour services rendus au pays durant la guerre de 1812, et. on peut prouver l'âge de M. Léonard, sr., d'une manière très satisfaisante. On raconte une histoire très amusante concernant ce monsieur et son fils. Il paraît qu'un citoyen de cette ville se trouvait à leur résidence lorsqu'un voisin vint leur demander de lui prêter un cheval. Paul, âgé de 85 ans, hésita, puis dit: "Je vais aller demander à papa." Ce dernier, en effet, donne les ordres nécessaires pour la gestion des affaires et son fils s'empresse toujours d'obéir. Tous jouissent d'une excellente santé et paraissent disposés à vivre encore plusieurs années.

L'OUVRAGE A NEW-YORK.—Un grand nombre d'ouvriers sans ouvrage se sont dirigés vendredi processionnellement vers le bureau du maire. Quelques délégués ont été admis auprès du maire; ils lui ont demandé de l'ouvrage ou du pain, en disant que l'on pouvait les occuper aux travaux des rues ou à quelque autres entreprise publique. Le maire a parlé à la foule pour lui dire qu'il n'avait pas le pouvoir de prendre une telle détermination; il a conseillé de s'adresser en cas d'urgence aux diverses associations de bien-faisance. Ce discours a été écouté dans un morne silence, puis les ouvriers se sont dirigés, au nombre de plusieurs milliers, vers le nouveau City Hall, ou des agitateurs, tels que Kearney, Wellock et autres, ont dit aux ouvriers qu'à défaut d'autres ressources ils devaient recourir à la force pour se procurer des moyens d'existence.

INCENDIE ET PERTE DE VIE.—C'est avec regret que nous apprenons le triste et douloureux accident qui vient de frapper la famille de M. Louis Rosa, de Ste. Croix. Voici les détails que nous donnent la dépêche suivante, à la date d'hier, de Ste. Croix.

"Un triste accident est arrivé ici hier matin (Dimanche) vers cinq heures. Madame Rosa se rendit à la grange avec une lumière; quelques minutes après on s'aperçut que la bâtisse était en feu. M. Rosa et ses voisins s'élancèrent aussitôt vers le théâtre de l'incendie, au secours de la malheureuse, mais il était trop tard; il fut impossible de s'introduire dans la grange. Cette infortunée trouva la mort au milieu des flammes. Une enquête a été tenue par le député coroner, dimanche soir, et le verdict a été de.—*Mort accidentelle*

Commercial.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, January 24, 1878.

FLOUR AND FEED—Flour, bags, $3.10 Cornmeal, per 100 lb., $1.60 to $1.75. Oatmeal, per 100 lb., $2.25. Buckwheat Flour, black, per 100 lb., $2.50; Buckwheat Flour, yellow per 100 lbs., $2.25. Grue, per 100 lb., $1.15. Bran, per 100 lb., $1.00. Peas, per bushel o. 60 lb., 70c. Corn, per bushel of 60 lb., 70c. Oats, per bushel of 40 lb., 35c. Pot Barley per 100 lbs., $3.50.

COARSE SALT—Per bag, 85c.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 12c. to 18c. Eggs, per dozen, 18c. Potatoes, per bushel, 40c. to 45c. Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.75 to $6.00 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 25c. to 40c. each. Sheep pelts, 40c. to 50c. each.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, January 24th, 1878.

There was rather small attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, caused by the state of the ice preventing teams from the south side of the St. Lawrence. Market gardeners were quite numerous and all kinds of roots and vegetables were abundantly supplied, at declining prices.

GRAIN.—There was a fair amount of oats offered, which met with a good demand at former prices; other kinds of grain were scarce, but there is very little demand for them. Oats, 70c to 80c per bag; peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; buckwheat, 55c do; Indian corn, 70 do; beans, $1.25 to $1.50 do.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.—There is no change in the retail price of flour, meal and feed. Flour is $3.90 per 100 lbs; Oatmeal and Buckwheat Flour, $2.50 do; Indian Meal, $1.50 do; Moullie, $1.30 do; Grue, $1.10 do; Bran, $1 do; Pot Barley, $2.50 do.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—There was a plentiful supply of tub butter, although not much of it was brought by farmers. There was also really good tub butter offered. The price is from 15c to 18c per lb; print butter, 20c to 22c do; frozen milk, 2c do; frozen cream, 12c to 15c do.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, January 24, 1878.

The markets to-day were pretty well attended, but sales were slow and prices unchanged. Oats, $1[illegible] Buckwheat, [illegible]; Peas, [illegible]; Cowhi[illegible] $3.50 [illegible] 10c to 12c; in good demand. Beef per 100 lbs. $5.0[illegible] $1[illegible]

[illegible]—Chick[illegible]

VEGETABLES.—[illegible]es, per bushel, turnips, per b[illegible] 20c to 25c; onions, bushel, 90c to $1.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[illegible]ey, per lb., 13c. 14c.; Hay, per ton, $[illegible] to $14.00.

Loyal Orange Association Notice.

THE Annual County Grange Meeting will be held (D. V.) at Bro. JOHN CHAMBER'S, Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, the 26 FOURTH day of FEBRUARY at one o'clock p. m., SHARP. A full meeting is expected.

ISAAC JEKILL,
COUNTY MASTER.
21w2

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway.

LEASING of the ROAD.

THE Government of the Province of Quebec invite proposals for the leasing and working, for a term of years, of the Railway now approaching completion, between Quebec and Montreal, and between Montreal and Aylmer, with their Branches,—also of the extension of the last named Division to "Portage du Fort," when completed and connected with the Canada Central Railway.

The lengths of the several Lines are as follows:—

	Miles	Ft.	Miles	Ft.
Quebec to Montreal	161	2208		
Piles Branch	26	4339		
			188	1865
Montreal to Aylmer	125	478		
St. Jerome Branch	13	1160		
			138	1638
Aylmer to "Portage du Fort,"			50	
Forming a whole length of about			376	3503

The lines will be leased as a whole to one Party or Company, or else in two Divisions,—with Montreal as the dividing point,—to two distinct parties or Companies, as may seem best to the Government, when proposals shall have been received.

On and after the 20th December instant, printed Specifications of the general conditions on which it is intended to lease said Railway Lines, can be had at the office of the Commissioners, in Quebec, No. 77, Dalhousie street, and in Montreal, No. 16, St. James street, where also Maps and profiles of the several Lines may be examined.

Sealed proposals, endorsed: "Proposals for Government Railways," will be received until and including the first of February next, and are to be addressed to "The Quebec Railway Commissioners, Quebec."

The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting the whole of the Proposals that may be received, should none of them prove acceptable.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of the Province of Quebec.
Quebec, 20th December, 1877. 21w2
No reproduction unless by special written order.

PAPER BAGS

AT

MANUFACTURERS PRICES

Neatly printed and may be had at the

Watchman Office!

MERCHANTS will do well to see these samples before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO

Twines, Building Felt and Wrapping Paper.

KERR, NORRIS & CO.

GEO. BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers, Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

BROWNSBURG STORE.

THE subscriber having opened the Brownsburg Store, would respectfully solicit a call.

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

ALEXANDER PAUL.
20y1.

JAMES BARLEY,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

IS PREPARED to take contracts and execute all kinds of work in his line, upon reasonable terms.

Lachute, P. Q., Sept. 7, 1877.

GREAT MASSACRE

OF

MERCHANDISE

AT

F. NAUBERT,

ST. PHILLIPPE, D' ARGENTEUIL,

(Formerly Muddy Branch.)

EVERYBODY sees that the Commercial crisis is increasing every day, then if we want to sell we must sell very cheap; consequently we have decided to reduce our goods already cheap—then we are in a state to defy all competition, and we can sell under wholesale price, as we buy bankrupt stocks for cash. We often buy job lots that we have, for thirty cents on the dollar, and our motto being "large sales and small profits" you can see that we really sell cheaper than anybody. Our long experience in the business make us feel to-day stronger than ever that we need money and not merchandise; it is for that reason that we again reduce our prices. The public will find great advantage in buying all their things at

F. NAUBERT'S.

Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 3c. to 9½c. per yard, Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 6c. are certainly not less than 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool for 28c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.15. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.30, are sold everywhere at $1.75. It is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is at

F. NAUBERT'S

that you get the best bargains. Don't forget the road to

MUDDY BRANCH,
at the
Great Massacre of Merchandise.

St. Phillippe, Jan. 15, 1878. 20tf

EAST END

GROCERY!

We W[illegible]
Bushels [illegible] Buckwheat.
100 bushels Y[illegible] Buckwheat.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

The best quality of flour.
The best quality and low[illegible] priced teas.
The best quality sugars.
The best quality boots and shoes.
The best quality of every description Of family groceries, at the lowest prices in The town.

CALL AND PROVE IT.

Everything Warranted as Represented.

Parcels and heavy goods delivered free.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

W. & R. BANFORD.
Jan. 1878. 19tf

Important Notice

TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

Dynamite, Blasting Powder, and Fuse,

Also, a complete assortment of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

For sale by

THOMAS BIRKETT,
67 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.
12-1y

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that according to the terms of the notice published on the 20th of October last, an officer of this Department will be present on the days indicated below at each of the places hereafter mentioned in the

PETITE NATION (E. SECTION.)

agency, to meet settlers in debt to the Crown, squatters or parties occupying public lands without title, and any who have claims to make or cases of dispute to submit to this Department; all of whom are requested to attend at such of the places and times mentioned below as may be most convenient for them, to pay the arrears they owe, and settle and wind up all their affairs in connection with public lands.

This officer will be authorized, in accordance with an Order in Council lately passed, to make a remission of one-fourth or twenty-five per cent of all arrears of interest or rent, the capital of which will be paid at the time with the other three-fourths of such interest or rent; and it is to be hoped that no settler will neglect to take advantage of this remission.

The days fixed for the officer's visit are as follows:

FEBRUARY 13, 13, 14, Crown Land Office, Grenville.

FEBRUARY 15, 16, Post Office, Avoca.

FEBRUARY 18, 19, Post Office, Lakefield.

FEBRUARY, 20, 21, Kelly's House, 1st Range, Harrington.

FEBRUARY 22, 23, Post Office, Arundel.

FEBRUARY 24, Post Office, Desalabery.

FEBRUARY 25, 26, Terren's House, Devil's River.

P. GARNEAU,
Com. of Crown Lands.
Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 29 November, 1877. 14tf

NOW IS THE TIME

TO GET

WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED

Noiseless Spring Bed and Moth Proof

MATTRESS.

The Cheapest and Best Sleeping Apparatus of the Age.

WHITESIDE, JORDON & CO.,
66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.
1tf

TAYLOR & CO.,

Have Removed to Opposite Allen's Hotel

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of FLOUR in barrels and bags, also CORN-MEAL, OAT-MEAL, FEED, PORK, HAMS, BACON, SALT-BEEF and FISH.

GROCERIES!

Of all descriptions. Tea, Sugar, Cheese, Spices, Coarse and Fine Salt, and every requisite for the family.

SMITH'S COALS AND IRON.

Besides Mr. Taylor's long experience in this business, he has now the advantage from his residence in Montreal of watching the market daily, and being prepared to purchase at the lowest possible prices which cash can procure. Sales are made strictly for cash or merchantable produce; and cash will be paid for good butter and pork in its proper season. Remember the spot, in the WEST END, opposite Allen's Hotel, Lachute.

Sept. 5, 1877. TAYLOR & CO.

D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.,

General Merchant,

Grenville, P. Q.

INVITES attention to his new stock of FALL and WINTER dry goods, which is very complete in every department, also choice

Teas and General Groceries, and Provisions, Boots and Shoes Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Lamps and Coal-Oil, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Wall-Paper and Window-Shades, Etc., Etc.

These goods are offered at prices suited to the times for cash or farm produce, for which the highest price will be paid.

Sept. 7, 1877. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

NEW PRICES!

AT

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

GOOD wide Wincies 6c. to 8c.; Black Lusters 10c.; Real Good White Cotton 7c.; Grey Sheetings, 7c.; Scarlet Flannels, all wool, 22c.; Fancy Flannels in great variety very low.

DRESS GOODS.

IN GREAT variety at 15c. and upwards. Fine Fall and Winter selections, specially purchased. The ladies are delighted with our all Wool Merinos of every shade at such low prices.

MOURNING GOODS of all kinds at Panic Prices.

Ladies Cloakings, Ulsters, Etc., ready made in latest styles.

TWEEDS!

SPECIALLY purchased. A good, Winter Tweed for 55c. and upwards. Heavy Double Width Over-coatings at $1.00, upwards.

READY MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

The largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES ever offered in the country, at unheard of low prices. *Just think*, Ladies fine prunella at 50c. per pair. Men's coarse and fine boots at similarly low prices.

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds at lowest prices. Teas a speciality. Choice New Season Japans at 30c. to 50c.

HARDWARE,

In full stock, bought from the best houses and at lowest prices.

CUTLERY, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC

W. C. STEWART.

☞ N. B. Fine large selection of FURS to arrive soon.

QUESTIONS ASKED.

WHERE IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STORE?

AT

F. X. BERTRAND,

West End Lachute, P. Q.

(NEAR OLIVET HALL.)

There you will always find a good and well selected stock of staple

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
NAILS Etc., Etc.

at the very lowest price for cash and produce. All kinds of grain wanted. With many thanks for past favors, I remain, yours, etc.,

F. X. BERTRAND.
14tf

SEWING MACHINES!

Rare Chance!

OWING to the increasing demand for the "Wanzer F," sewing machine, the subscribers are induced to sell off the genuine "Elias Howe Sewing Machines" at greatly reduced prices. The "Wanzer F" claims superiority over all sewing Machines, having been awarded the

GOLD AND INTERNATIONAL MEDALS

at the Centennial Exhibition, 1877. The "F" machine (having no cogs, cams, or complicated machinery) is noiseless, light-running and easily kept in order. It spools the bobbin without ruining the machine. Runs backward as well as forward, and fastens its thread without stopping. It can darn a hole in the neatest and strongest possible manner. Adapted for family work and manufacturing.

C. T. WALES & CO.,
Agents, St. Andrews.

N.B.—For sale cheap, a first-class "Union" Burglar and Fire-Proof Safe.

C. T. W. & Co.
19w1.

FOR SALE!

A HOUSE and lot in the village of Lochaber, fronting the North River, next to A. BENNS store. For particulars, apply to A. GIROUX, on the premises.

Lachute, Dec. 10, 1877. 13tf

HOLIDAY TREAT!

F. N. Beattie's

FAMILY GROCERY

STILL continues the centre of attraction for all who wish to purchase a cheap and good article.

THE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Now on hand is large and varied, and is selling at a

Further Reduction in Prices

to counterbalance the scarcity of money.

SUGARS,
TEAS,
SPICES,
CANNED and PRESERVED MEATS.

FRUITS!

AND

VEGETABLES,

of the best brands, selling at prices to remunerate the host of purchasers who frequent the

Farmers Exchange.

As a further accommodation for the benefit of my patrons, I offer great bargains in

STONE AND GLASSWARE,

AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

Cash paid for PRODUCE. Produce received in Exchange for Groceries, Etc.

Dec. 14, 13-1y.

Continued from first page.

subject of discounts on invoices, and the proper means of treating invoices reduced to cash values, and in doing so have to remind you that the law specifies that the fair market value for duty of goods imported into Canada shall be the fair market value of such goods in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptation of the term, at the usual and ordinary credit, and not the cash value of such goods. In order to the equitable administration of this law, I have to instruct you as follows:—

1. Whenever a discount appears on the face of an invoice which is clearly intended as a discount for cash, such discount must not be allowed, but be included in the value for duty.

2. All discounts of 5 p. c. and under are, as a general rule, purely discounts for cash, but this rule is not without exceptions, especially in importations of hardware, and in every doubtful case you should carefully use every means in your power to enable you to decide the point correctly.

3. When an invoice is presented for invoice without discount on its face, you are to accept the duty on the same, and not to add an arbitrary percentage thereon, unless you have reason to think the value of the merchandize mentioned in the said invoice has been reduced for the purpose of undervaluation, to make it less than the fair market value in the country from which imported. In such cases you are to submit the goods in question to the test of regular appraisement, according to the provisions of sections 44 to 48 inclusive of the Customs Act.

(Signed,) J. J. JOHNSON.

This circular having been read, the subject was dropped.

DUTY ON PORK BARRELS.

Hon. J. SKEAD, from the Ottawa Board, moved a resolution asking a repeal of the Customs duty of 17½ per cent on pork barrels and all packages containing meats. He said he knew this looked like a free trade resolution, but it was in the interest of the lumbermen, the fishermen and the shipping of the Dominion.

Mr. DARLING said pork barrels, like all other packages that went with the goods they covered, were subject to duty, and the duty could not be repealed on pork barrels without applying the same rule to other packages of a similar nature.

Mr. PATTERSON and Mr. MORRISON also opposed the resolution on the same grounds.

Mr. EVERETT contended that pork barrels should be subject to duty more than other packages, because they were an article of value after the pork was taken out of them.

Mr. WALKER thought it singular that the Ottawa Board of Trade, who were so strongly protectionist, should ask for the repeal of the duty, without regard to the interest of the coopers.

Mr. DOBELL said he was prompted to second the motion from the fact that he believed it to be a tax upon the lumber trade and shipping. In their cases the barrels were of no value after the pork was taken out of them, but were left in the woods or thrown overboard.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD complained that the tax was out of proportion to the value of the barrels.

The resolution was then put and lost; yeas 7, nays 26.

RECIPROCAL USE OF CANALS AND RIVERS.

Mr. M. K. DICKINSON moved, seconded by Mr. DOBELL, "That this Board regrets that it has again to draw attention to the serious injustice that is done to the inland carrying trade of the Dominion on account of the privileges enjoyed by the United States vessels in our canals and rivers, which, to an important extent are denied us in theirs, the remedy for which grievances appears to be provided in Art. 27 of the Washington Treaty; that compliance therewith on the part of the United States should receive both early and earnest attention at the hands of the Government." He gave a concise history of the forwarding trade between Ottawa and Albany and Whitehall, in which he had been himself largely interested for many years, and showed the disasterous effect which the present policy had on Ottawa forwarders. While American vessel-owners were allowed to load in the coal regions of the Hudson, and come through to Ottawa, where they unloaded and took on a return cargo of lumber, Canadian vessels were not allowed the use of the American canals, and had to return light. The consequence was that Canadian forwarders could not compete for the carrying trade in lumber between this city and the United States.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH AND COLONIAL BOARDS OF TRADE.

Mr. DOBELL moved a resolution in effect, "That it is desirable that this Board should communicate with the Associated Chambers of Commerce in England, with the view of obtaining their assistance in the organization of a confederation of representatives from the Board of Trade of the dependencies of Great Britain, to meet in London once a year, or as often as may be considered desirable, with the object of drawing closer the trade relations between the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire." He felt that such meetings would be of the utmost importance, not only to Canada, but to other Colonies of the Empire.

Mr. ELDER supported the motion. He believed, whether they had respect for the information which the Canadians might receive from England or England might receive from Canadians, very great advantages might be derived from such association. Then there was the political effect to be considered. There were three prospects for the future of Canada: either we must go on as we are, as a dependency of the British Crown; or we must become more closely connected; or else we would have to become an independent state. This latter contingency he hoped would never occur, as it would be the first step towards sinking our nationality and becoming annexed to the United States.

After some debate the motion was carried.

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS.

Mr. ELDER moved, seconded by Mr. DOBELL, "That the good offices of the Dominion Government be asked with the view to procure, through the assistance of the British Government, the registeration in France of Canadian-built vessels, on terms of equality with those of Great Britain." We were endeavoring to secure the same privileges as Great Britain by admitting light French wines into this country. The ships we wanted to sell, France wanted to buy, but we were met with a heavy duty, which had almost destroyed a once flourishing trade.

The Board adjourned at 5.30.

THIRD DAY.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at 10 a. m.

FISH INSPECTION.

Mr. DEMERS presented the report of the committee to whom was referred the question of the inspection of fish. It was in effect a recommendation that deputy inspectors of fish should be appointed along the coast at Labrador, Anticosti, Gaspe, Cape Cod, Perce and Newport, under the controul of the inspector at Quebec; that the classification of codfish should be as follows:—Fish from 16 inches upwards to be branded as No. 1 fish; from 10 to 16 inches should be branded as No. 1 small; from 10 inches downwards No. 2, and that the law to the effect that herrings packed and inspected in Newfoundland, and imported into Canada, shall be marked or branded "Newfoundland," without further inspection, be repealed.

Mr. BRYMNER objected to the inspection applying to any kind of herring from Newfoundland coming to Nova Scotia, as it was generally cheap fish for exportation to Porto Rica, and if the cost of inspection had to be added, it would kill that trade. He would move in amendment to the report, "That herrings imported into Canada from Newfoundland, for consumption within the Dominion, shall be subject to inspection."

The report was referred back to the committee for amendment so as to apply the inspection only to herrings imported for consumption in Canada, and as so amended it was adopted.

SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the committee to whom the question of sugar duties was referred, reported in favor of the adoption of countervailing duties, and the reduction of the duties on raw sugars, as the best means of establishing sugar refining as an industry in this country, and developing the trade between Canada and the West Indies. The committee were unanimously of opinion that the trade between those countries cannot be maintained without the establishment of sugar refining in Canada. The reduction of duty on raw sugars would give the poorer classes a cheap but strong sugar, and increase its use and consumption in this country.

The report was adopted.—Yeas 28, nays 5.

TELEGRAPHS.

Quite a discussion arose on the question of telegraphic monopoly and its determent to the public interests. The Montreal Telegraph Company had, by special contracts made with Railway Companies, obtained the control of these roads, to the exclusion of other telegraph companies, very much, it was contended, to the injury of the public.

Mr. MCKENZIE moved a resolution in effect to give any duly incorporated telegraph company the right to lay their wires along any railway track in the Dominion, on payment of fair compensation for such privilege.

Mr. WHITE said his whole sympathies were with the Dominion Telegraph Company, but he could not ignore the fact that the Montreal Telegraph Company had vested rights.

Mr. WALKER, in seconding the motion, said private contracts had to be respected as a matter of course, but the Government should be called upon to terminate a monopoly of the right of way over government railways.

Mr. WOODS thought that it would be a very bad precedent for this Board to do anything to interfere with vested rights, and he would move in amendment, "That in the opinion of this Board all government railways should be free and on an equal basis to all telegraphic companies, for the construction and maintenance of their lines."

Mr. CLEMOW said, in the case of the Intercolonial, the Government invited proposals from both companies, and that of the Montreal being regarded as the better, was adopted. He could not support a proposition to interfere with vested rights, though he was in favor of the Government assuming control of telegraph lines in connection with the Post Office Department.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved an amendment to the amendment to the effect, "That, in the opinion of the Board, the Government should afford the amplest facilities to give right of way to telegraph companies on all government railways for their lines on equal terms, provided that, where special contracts have been made, some compensation should be given to any company that had incurred expenditure under such contracts."

This amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was carried unanimously.

WRECKING.

The committee appointed to confer with Captain Dodd on the subject of wrecking, with a view to saving life and property, reported a recommendation that the Government be requested to take the matter into consideration at an early date.

GULF TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

Mr. WOODS moved a resolution, asking the Government to undertake the establishment of telegraphic communications from the mainland to the Island of Anticosti, and thence to some points in the Straits of Belleisle, if the finances would not permit the extension of the system as recommended last year.

The motion was carried.

WINTER PORT OF THE DOMINION.

Mr. SPRATT, from the Toronto Corn Exchange, moved a resolution to the effect, that in the opinion of this Board, every effort should be made to make Halifax the winter port of the Dominion, provided that no injury be inflicted on existing commercial interests.

Mr. DWYRE assured the Board that the Intercolonial Railway was admirably managed, and the route to Halifax by that line afforded as great facilities for the rapid and safe shipment of western produce as any other line. He believed, as far as snow was concerned, it was less troubled by snow than the Vermont lines, and as a passenger and freight route, he considered it ahead of all other lines. The trade with the Upper Provinces in dry goods, hardware, machinery, grain, flour and other products was increasing enormously, and it was calculated that within the last twelve months $17,000,000 worth of the products of Ontario and Quebec had passed down to the Maritime Provinces over the Intercolonial.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the best way to establish Halifax as a winter port was for each firm who had goods to export, to send them down to Halifax *via* the Intercolonial, as his firm did, instead of sending by Boston or New York (applause).

After some debate, the motion was carried, and the Board adjourned for recess.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

After recess the first business proceeded with was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. GILLESPIE suggested that it would be far better if the practice of electing a new President annually were done away with, and they should elect a competent man, and keep him there until circumstances should render a change necessary. He closed by nominating Mr. BROWN for reelection.

Mr. BROWN declined the nomination, and Mr. JOSEPH, of Quebec, who had been nominated previously was elected President for the ensuing year by acclamation.

Mr. BROWN, in announcing the election, complimented the Board on their decision, and said he considered Mr. JOSEPH would be the right man in the right place.

The following Vice-Presidents were elected:—

Ontario—Mr. McMaster.
Quebec—Mr. Kerry.
Nova Scotia.—Mr. Brymner.
New Brunswick.—Mr. DeVerber.
Executive Council.—The following gentlemen were elected as the Executive Council for the ensuring year:—Mr. Noxon, Ingersol; Major Walker, London; Mr. Sanford, Hamilton; Mr. White, Montreal; Mr. Woods, Quebec; Mr. Darling, Moutreal; Mr. Dobell, Quebec; Mr. Robertson, Montreal.

THE COAL INTEREST.

The following resolution from the Cape Breton Board of Trade was then taken up for discussion:—

"Whereas, according to the most reliable evidence, Canada is a vast coal depository, and of [illegible] manufacturing [illegible] whereas the [illegible] now [illegible] Dominion [illegible] whereas a [illegible] vested in [illegible] and as the [illegible] through the [illegible] American coal to [illegible] free, while our coal [illegible] ing the American [illegible] and what [illegible] decline of the coal [illegible] would destroy [illegible] important home industry, deprive the Dominion of a hitherto [illegible] native domestic trade and injure an extensive branch of our foreign commerce, in which our shipping and seamen might otherwise be profitably employed, therefore, resolved,—That this Board recommend such a change in the tariff as may be found necessary to encourage the coal mining industry of the country, and it is further resolved that this Board, in consideration of the vast importance of the coal industry to the commercial and maritime interests of the Dominion, would request that a duty be placed on all foreign coal entering the Dominion, equal to the duty now imposed on our coal entering the United States."

Considerable debate followed, for and against imposing a duty on coal, but the motion was finally nigatives. Nays 17, yeas 14.

The Board adjourned at 5 p. m.

FOURTH DAY.

OTTAWA, January 18.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at 10 a. m.

THE INSOLVENCY LAW.

Mr. DARLING, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of the repeal of the Insolvency law, reported a recommendation that the matter should be discussed before the Board.

Mr. CLEMOW said he had on previous occasions advocated the repeal of the Insolvency Law, and he had seen nothing since then to change his mind on the subject. The present Act, if it was continued, should be amended. In Ontario, for instance, a debtor could give a chattel mortgage on his stock, not only on the stock on hand, but on stocks in the future, so as to evade paying his creditors. He considered a remedy in this matter was necessary, so that such mortgages could not be effected without it being known to the creditors, who could govern themselves in their dealings accordingly. He believed that insolvents obtained their discharge so easily under the Act, that after they had gone through the Insolvent Court a couple of times, they became hardened. In many cases discharges were granted without the consent of the necessary number and amount of the creditors. He moved for the repeal of the Act, seconded by Hon. Mr. SKEAD.

Mr. GREEN believed that the Insolvent law was simply demoralizing the commercial morality of the country, as traders knowing how easy it was to get rid of their responsibilities, incurred by them without fearing the consequence. He moved in amendment for the repeal of the Insolvent Act provided that, before it takes effect, an Act be passed to prevent the revival of preferential assignments and chattel mortgages.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that at a meeting of the dry goods merchants lately held in Montreal, to take into consideration the question of shortening credits the question of the abolition of the Insolvency Law came up, and 5 voted for it and 15 against. It might suit the merchants of Ontario to have the law repealed, but the Montreal merchants did not care to go back to the old days of grab. They had found that of $25,000,000 of failures under the Insolvent Act, the estates averaged 22½c on the dollar, which was more than insolvent estates had ever averaged under the old system.

Mr. DEVEBER moved, in amendment to the amendment, to refer the whole question to a committee composed of Messrs. ROBERTTON, PATTERSON, DARLING, KERRY and GREENE, all of Montreal, to report such amendments to the Act as were necessary, and report the same to the next annual meeting of this Board.

Mr. MCMASTER supported this amendment, as he considered that there port of the committee could be distributed among the members in good time to have it thoroughly understood before the next annual meeting.

The amendment to the amendment was put and carried. Yeas 25, nays 7.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

Mr. DOBSON moved for a committee composed of Messrs. White, DeVeber and himself, to report on the following resolution from the Cape Breton Board of Trade at the next annual meeting:

"Resolved, That the Dominion Board of Trade, through its Executive Council, respectfully memorialize the Government as to the immediate establishment of such telegraphic facilities as may tend to the convenience of commerce and the protection of our maritime interests."—Carried.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATES

At this point the President announced that the American delegates were about to leave by the next train.

Mr. NOXON moved a vote of thanks to the delegates from the National Board for their attendance, and the friendly manner in which they had expressed themselves on trade matters of international interest.

It was carried with loud applause.

Mr. FRAILEY, President of the National Board, in reply referred to the extreme pleasure which his visit afforded him. He complimented the Dominion Board on the intelligence of their members and the able manner in which trade questions had been discussed at their meetings. Everything he had seen reminded him pleasantly of home, and he hoped the friendly feelings which such meetings engendered would be strengthened, and perpetuated. He hoped in the early future to see again a very large gathering of the two Boards, as had occurred a few years ago, in the city of Detroit. (Applause.)

Three hearty cheers were then given for the American delegates. Mr. Frayley proposed three cheers for the Dominion of Canada, and three more for Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, who rules it, all of which were heartily given.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. WHITE moved, in effect, That the Dominion [illegible] throughout the [illegible] Council, [illegible] that the [illegible] Department [illegible]

INDIA AND SOUTH AMERICAN [illegible]

Mr. DONSON moved, "That whereas [illegible] surplus minerals, fishery, manufacturing and agricultural productions of the Dominion are likely to be far in excess of the home capacity to consume, and whereas it is a common policy of nations and countries to provide abroad a market of demand for all surplus commodities, and whereas the geographical position of our maritime seaboard possesses peculiar advantages for an extensive West India and South American trade, and whereas the West Indies and Brazils are large consumers of products that are indigenous to Canada, and we import largely through a foreign channel the products of the tropics, therefore resolved, That the Council of the Dominion Board of Trade be respectfully requested to employ their best influence and efforts to impress upon the Government the importance of such modifications of the treaty relations and readjustment of tariffs as will secure a reciprocal commerce between the Dominion and the tropical and South American countries." Carried

LINE OF STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. SANFORD moved a resolution urging upon the Government the advisability of adopting such measures as will establish a semi-annual line of vessels between Montreal and the Australian countries.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD seconded the motion. He said he was in favor of granting a bonus from the Government to establish such a line of communication, as in this way it would open a new market for Canadian manufacturers and produce.

The motion was carried on a vote of 16 to 12.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Mr. FRASER moved a resolution to the effect, "That the Council of the Board be requested to draw the attention of the Dominion Government to the importance of fostering the iron interest." He considered that if the production of iron was developed and fostered, it would stimulate other industries, and furnish employment to our population, instead of compelling them to drift off to the United States.

Mr. COWAN (Oshawa) seconded the motion, as he considered the country could not prosper unless everything was done to encourage industries that would furnish the surplus population with constant and profitable employment.

After some debate the matter was referred to a committee, to report thereon.

The usual vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation, for the use of the City Hall; to the railway companies who had carried the delegates at reduced rates, and to Mr. ADAM BROWN, for his courtesy as President of the Board during his term, were passed unanimously, after which the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Ten thousand lambs have been bought up in Lanark in the past three months for the American market.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath January 27th, 1878.

JEHOSHAPHAT'S PROSPERITY.—2 Chronicles xvii 1-10.

After the forty-one years' reign of Asa, Jehoshaphat his son, commenced to reign over Judah and strengthened himself against Israel. Ahab was now king of Israel and his wicked doings are chronicled in other places of holy writ. Jehoshaphat was a good king, and the Lord was with him and prospered him. The people brought him presents and he had riches in abundance. These did not elevate him to forget his God as is frequently the case, but he continued to destroy the groves and shrines in high places and to teach the people out of the law of God. The Priests and Levites all seemed to join Jehoshaphat in this good work.

UNITED STATES.

There is always a grand public reception at the White House on New Year's day, and the last one saw a perfect jam of people there, it being the first great public entertainment the present occupants of the Executive Mansion had given. We'll never tell you again that Mrs. Hayes wears nothing but black silk, for within as many weeks she has appeared in public in three different dresses, all rich and costly—though not elaborate—and none of them black. Her New Year's receiving costume was of two shades of chocolate silk and satin set off with knots of blue and finished with rare lace. Her hair (always worn in the same style) was ornamented only with an old-fashioned shell comb and a bunch of natural flowers. Of the ladies assisting the mistress of the White House Miss Platt and Miss Mitchell, nieces of the President, were the principals. Miss Platt wore a pale, salmon-pink silk, elaborately trimmed with fringe, and Miss Mitchell a dress of blue sick and satin. Among the other handsome toilets observed were the following: Madame Mantilla (wife of the Spanish Minister) wore black velvet embroidered with silk floss in flowers of natural color, long train, front breadth trimmed with blue satin plaitings and point lace, solitaire diamond ear-rings, and emerald and diamond brooch pendant. Madame Freyre (wife of the Peruvian Minister) in velvet robe and hat of London smoke color; Miss Evarts in light blue silk; and the Countess Lowenhaupt in wine coloured silk and velvet with necklace of Roman gold. I might mention scores of other elegant costumes worn on the same day but space forbids, and it suffices to say that everybody was well pleased with the day, with themselves and with each other.

BRONZE-STEEL FOR GUNS.—The adoption of bronze-steel, prepared by the now well known Uchatius method, as the material for the manufacture both of [illegible] satisfactory results that experiments are now being made with rifles constructed of a similar compound. A carbine, with the barrel of bronze-steel and rifled on the Werndl system, has been manufactured by an armourer, and has been tried with exceedingly satisfactory results in the presence of a military committee. Three hundred rounds were in the first place fired from the bronze-steel carbine, without the slightest deterioration of the weapon becoming perceptible, and without any of the interior dimensions being in any way altered. Five hundred more rounds were then immediately fired from the same carbine, the barrel being cleaned and examined after every 25 rounds. Ten split or torn cartridges were fired during the 500 rounds, but the bore of the carbine was not damaged in any appreciable degree. The edges of the grooves remained sharp and clean, proving that the metal possesses the necessary hardness, while the whole of the interior of the bore remained free from lead and could be readily cleaned. The practice made was as accurate as that obtainable with an ordinary Werndl carbine. The committee which superintended the trials reported that apparently bronze-steel may be profitably employed for the construction of rifles, the only drawback being that with the metal prepared as at present the weight of the arm is increased by about one-eighth.

Nearly 105 tons of Haddock were caught in the neighborhood of the Orkneys last week being the largest catch for many years.

At dinner parties in the country in England it is usual when the host has a very large establishment, for guests to bring a footman with them, who waits at the table. An Anglo-Indian writes to a London paper to ask why people in moderate circumstances, when they dine with a friend, don't send their waitress (if it be no great distance) to assist instead of calling in the housemaid who can't wait. In India each guest brings his own servants.

The expenses of Stanley's great African journeys, just concluded, have been about $115,000, borne equally by the New York *Herald* and London *Telegraph*—more than any previous African expedition, private or governmental, and giving, for that matter, more complete and important results than any other.

ROME, January 20.—The solemnity of the King's taking the oath occurred to-day. The King, in his speech, thoroughly upholds Italian unity, and says he will conform to measures inaugurated by his father. Amnesty will be granted to political offenders.

Agents of the Russian and Turkish Governments met by chance in the Bridgeport Steel Works the other day, whither they had gone to contract for bayonets. One ordered 300,000 and the other 600,000.

Mr. Edward Kimball continues to assist congregations in New York to get up subscriptions and pay off the debts. He helped to raise more than $160,000 for Rev. Dr. Tyng's church.

There is a rumour that Dean Stanley is working on an ecclesiastical novel, which will bring into prominance some of the leading events in the Dean's personal history.

A confidential clerk of the Rothchild's in Paris, lately absconded, after robbing his employer's of over $360,000—four hour's profits.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. by Rev. L. O. Armstrong.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church.)—Rev. J. Mackie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. Forlong, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, in the Church at 7 p. m.

"BRETHREN" meet in Christie's Hall, at 11 a. m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST.—Rev. D. Winter, Minister, and Rev. J. V. McDowell, Assistant. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. O. Quinet, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Sidney Bellingham, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs Wm. Black, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Pallister, and A. Walker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Pallister, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Ross, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Gence,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 14th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 26th of the same month.

On account of the great number of cases yet pending before the Superior Court, there will be an EXTRA term from the 15th to the 20th of November.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court*: Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Mr. David Raitt, Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before B. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court*: There shall be six terms of this Court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court*: T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff*: Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. *Clerk of the Court*: Mr. G. J. Walker, Lachute.

☞ Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 15th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalebury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BROWNSBURG—Is in the township of Chatham, three and one-half miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute, bi-weekly.

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & O. R. R. distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATBORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Crossing, on the M. O. & W. R. R., about eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CUSHING—Is on the Ottawa river, township of Chatham, about ten miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth, eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

GINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about five miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LAKEFIELD—Is in the township of Gore ten miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly

LOST RIVER—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

MILLE ISLE—Is in a settlement of the same name, about sixteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

MORIN FLATS—Is in the township of Morin, about twenty-six miles from Lachute Mail tri-weekly.

MUDDY-BRANCH—Also called St. Philippe, is in the Parish of St. Philippe, township of Chatham, and near the M. O. & W. R. R., about five miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

SHREWSBURY—Is in the township of Gore, ten miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

STONEFIELD—Is on the Ottawa river, in the township of Chatham, near Stonefield Crossing of the M. O. & W. R. R., eleven miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

ST. ANDREWS—Is on the North River, one mile from the Ottawa. There is extensive water-power and mills here. There are mineral springs at the river Rouge close by. It is about six miles from Lachute. Mail daily.

Should any errors or omissions be discovered in the above list, the correction will be made upon receiving the necessary information. There no doubt will be a great change in the mail service in this county so soon as the mails are carried by rail. There are several places on the line of railroad, and near it, getting their mail only twice a week at present, but it is to be expected they will have a daily mail before long which will not only be a benefit to the people, but a source of greater revenue to the Post Office Department as a much larger business will be done

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 8 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundo meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 9 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 3 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners who will, however, meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners now when and where to find them in session.

THE ACCIDENT

INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to insurance against accidents, and which has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its Policy Holders, and being for

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Alone, is able to transact the business upon the most favorable terms and liberal conditions, as well as upon a secure basis.

BONUS

Every Five Years to Non-Claimants.

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MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
Edward Rawlings.

INSPECTOR,
Ben MacDonald.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute.
12-y1

THE NATIONAL

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WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of this district to his

SUPERIOR STOCK

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Ladies' Sacques,
CAPS,
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in every description of Fur.

Gentlemens' Coats, Caps and GAUNTLETTS.

Together with a varied stock of Misses' Boys' and Childrens' Furs.

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Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has estaplished its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,
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Complaints, Pains in
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Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
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Phthisic, Coughs,
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The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

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THIS first-class establishment is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. Carriages will be in attendance at the boats and trains.

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