THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office opposite Post Office, Lachute. 171f.

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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.
853 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Oct. 6-y1.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
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J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 13, 1y.

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C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 181f.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 316 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 181f.

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

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Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wetherspoon, 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. 14, 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. 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 in readiness, and administered when required.

Business Notices.

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Seaforth Mills, ... Seaforth, Ont.
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THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
361 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.
. 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.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

BEATTIE & BROSTER,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, 182 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 papers 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.

Saturday Night.

Placing the little hats all in a row,
Ready for church on the morrow, you know,
Washing wee faces and little black hats,
Getting them ready and apt to be kissed;
Putting them into clean garments and white—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Sprying out holes in the little worn hose,
Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes;
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin—
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button to make it look right—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all 'round her chair,
Hearing them lisp forth their evening prayer;
Telling them stories of Jesus of old,
Who loved to gather the lambs to His fold;
Watching, they listen with wearyy delight—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep,
After the little ones all are asleep;
Anxious to know if the children are warm,
Tucking the blankets 'round each little form,
Kissing each little face, rosy and bright—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed,
Lowly and meekly she bows down her head,
Praying as only a mother can pray,
"God guide and keep them from going astray!"

BY THE TRENT.

CHATPER XIV.

THE WEDDING CARDS.—CONTINUED.

John left the cottage with some anxious forebodings: James Miller was evidently going the downward way. What could he do for him? How arouse him to a sense of his danger? He had been tolerably steady for the last three years, though he had passed through one serious time of trial. The young woman he had been attached to had married from her place of service, and the hope which poor James had always clung to, that he should one day persuade her to look favourably upon him, was therefore quite gone. Depressed and wretched, he had at one time threatened to commit suicide; then to go back and live at Trentham, which his friend combatted, knowing it would result in his ruin; and he had been intoxicated one whole day, but by a mixture of kindness and entreaty and command—for John Broadbent could at times exert over the young man the power of a strong character over a weak one, and enforce a command without appearing to do so—he had passed through the danger, and forgetting or burying his unfortunate love, had taken furiously to the culture of strawberries.

Every encouragement was given him. Mary Plowden took a sisterly interest in him, and brought him her pictures to criticize or admire; and even painted for him a group of his prize strawberries, arranged on a green plate of their own leaves, though fruit-painting she secretly despised; Mary's ambitious painter soul listening willingly only to the claims of "high art" and landscape. And John Broadbent had endeavoured to interest him in the proceedings of a kind of "labourer's institute" he had established at St. Wilfrid's, where of evenings in a hired room could be had books and newspapers to read, a cup of coffee, and a seat by a good fire, for the small sum of a penny; lectures also being occasionally given by John and other gentlemen, and musical performances by amateurs in the village, for the instruction and amusement of the poor, both men and women. James had at first been tolerably earnest in his attendances, and had even undertaken one of the reading classes for adults that were held in John's kitchen on winter evenings; but in a while he had cooled. One of his pupils had offended him in some way; and he voted the whole affair "slow and seedy," and retired to his garden again in his leisure hours. He seemed to be one of those weak-minded individuals who require every help and encouragement for themselves, but will grant little or none to other people, and the seeds of true philanthropy were not yet sown in his bosom. He was in truth a discouraging pupil, and his master's patience had been frequently tried not a little by him.

Mary Plowden was not at home. "She's gone up the Grove a-painting," said her mother with a curtsey, which she always persisted in bestowing on Broadbent. So John turned his steps towards the river and the town; intending, as he had an hour or two to spare, once more to go in search of the strayed sheep.

He found him sooner than he expected, coming across the meadows with a bundle of leather on one arm; but his step was slow and unwilling, and he did not meet John with his usual smile. He looked confused and ashamed, his eyes were bloodshot, and he appeared as if he had been drinking.

"Well, James, you've chosen a fine day to be out! I was just looking for you, and I'm glad to find you so soon."

James murmured something about "not knowing he was wanted," and said he'd just been to Trentham.

"So I see. Your leather proclaims the fact. I hope you have brought a good order with you. Have you been to see your father?"

James's reply was in the negative, and an angry flush came to his brow. "Why was he asked that question?" he demanded.

"I did not ask it to offend you, my dear fellow! But last time I was at No. 11 your mother told me he had not been well for some days. I was hoping you had been to see him, for you perhaps may not have him long. I thought him a good deal altered when I saw him last. But you visit him every now and then, don't you?"

"No, I don't. And I tell you what it is, Mr. Broadbent"—and James lifted up his head, and raised his voice—"I'm a man now, and I won't be questioned and dogged about as if I was a child. What business have you to come after me in this way?"

John knew that if James had been perfectly sober he would not have used such language to him, or have so misunderstood his motives. He knew also that though he boasted to be a man, he was in many respects but a child, and failed decidedly in one manly attribute—self-government. He replied in a gentle tone—

"Do you ask me what business? The business of a friend who sees you going wrong—of one who sincerely loves you, and would do much to prove it. I can't let my sheep wander away into the wilderness; I *must* seek after you. If you were in the fire, and I came to pluck you out, would you ask me my business? And if not in the fire now, you are very near it—much too near it for safety; and I am bold enough to say to you, 'Keep out of the reach of the flames.' I know your danger; for, as I have told you before, I have been in it myself; and was only rescued from it by the hand of a friend and by God's good providence. Don't you think I should be very wicked if, seeing your peril, I did not endeavour to save you?"

James made no answer to this appeal. He pulled his hat over his eyes, hugged his leather more closely, and walked on in sullen silence.

When John had seen him safely over the ferry, he said, "I'll trouble you no more, Miller. Good bye! I see you're not exactly able to hear me to-day. To-morrow you and I will talk.' And he left him, taking the river-ward way, while James proceeded through the village.

James's thoughts were not very pleasant ones, as he walked on alone, his best friend having left him in sorrow. At first, it is true, he felt glad to be relieved of his presence; but in a minute or two, when a little of his anger was gone, he was ashamed and troubled. He had been drinking hard the previous day and night; but was now tolerably sober, quite sober enough to understand what was said to him, and to know what he was about. But his nerves were irritable and his temper moody—the consequences of his debauch—he muttered to himself, "What r had he to bother me? I hate such ing and spying. Can't a fellow d he likes?" and other similar expres of a state of mind.

[illegible] St. Wilfrid's altogether, and go to live in the town, where he could do more as he liked.

Conscience interposed once or twice, asking him where he would have been by this time, most probably, if this same troublesome friend of his had let him alone. Perhaps in the workhouse, perhaps in a prison for debt, or in a lunatic asylum, or perhaps underneath the damp gray soil. For a drunkard so many places of punishment are open, so many unhappy compulsory homes prepared; and he needs them all at times!

When he reached his lodgings, he did not deign to reply to Mrs. Jones's kind inquiries whether he would have dinner, but went at once up-stairs carrying the bundle of leather with him, at which the good widow was surprised, for he usually left it on his bench. "He's not quite hisself!" she said to herself with a shake of the head, "or he wouldn't be after taking that litther with him." She listened awhile anxiously at the foot of the stairs for any sound that should enlighten her as to his proceedings; but he was still, quite still, and at last she seated herself in the old arm-chair by the fire, and went on with her sewing.

When James reached his room, he first carefully closed the door, and fastened it with the wooden button that did duty for a bolt. Then he looked cautiously around, as though he feared some lookers-on might be seated on its one chair, or reclining on its bed, or hidden in one of its whitewashed corners—rather an unlikely thing in broad daylight, and in a room so bare of drapery or curtains as this. He next put the bundle of leather on the top of the box that contained his clothes, and began to untie and unroll it. From its centre he drew out a something wrapped carefully in paper, and placed it also on the box. Then with his hand upon this last parcel, he once more glanced around and listened. There seemed to be perfect solitude and silence, except that a fly noisily buzzed about the little room, and hit his head insanely against the windowpanes. But the fly was not to be feared, he told no tales but in his own occult language, and his small wings, while they perpetually said, "Listen, listen!" could make no further progress towards a speech in English. Not quite at ease, however, he remembered that the door was old, and that there were cracks in it of various sizes. If any prying eye should now be at one of these cracks! Mrs. Jones's for instance she was suspiciously silent just now: a direful supposition! He rose up from his kneeling posture beside the box, and taking the counterpane from the bed, covered the inside of the door entirely with it, fastening it to the wall by large pins. The cracks were not large, he found on looking, but it was best to be secure.

Again he went to his box, this time with a feeling of thorough safety. He lifted the paper parcel cautiously, and unrolled the paper slowly; but suddenly a shock went through him—a terrible shock; the parcel almost dropped out of his hand, for a voice called him close to his ear, and a touch, soft but frightfully startling, came upon his shoulder. With wide starting eyes, and trembling hands, he turned his head. Psha! The voice he heard so alarmingly close was only the plaintive "mew" of the cat, who had perhaps been hidden under the bed, and now came to let him know of her presence, climbing on the chair close beside him to get upon his shoulder. How could he think her harmless cry to be the voice of a human being? Why did he not recognize it at once? He almost smiled at his own foolishness. The cat is no tell-tale any more than the fly, so he may proceed with his business. He unwrapped the parcel resolutely that had caused him so much trouble. What could it be? Had he discovered in some field or lane a bag of sovereigns that he was now afraid to lose? Had he gained by some mysterious means a wonderful treasure of art, the knowledge of which he was wishful to keep entirely to himself? Was it some love-token? Some gift from a beloved one? Or more likely, some perfection of a shoe, that he was allowed to bring home for careful reverent study; a shoe equal to any St. Crispin could manufacture? No, it was certainly not a shoe, for he had laid away the noisy rustling paper, and lifted the inclosure in his hand, holding it between his eyes and the light. Not a work of art even, not of fine art at least; and surely that ugly glass cylinder was no love-token, no gift a loving woman would bestow on one she cared for! An eager greedy light was in his eyes as he gazed, his lips parted with something like a smile, his hands trembled, but not with fear now, with excitement; he drew a long breath.

And could that ominous-looking bottle with its liquid contents—something stronger than Trent water we fear—touch him with a greater joy than the sight of his friend? Were there no stirrings of remorse within him? Remorse at the deception he was practising—the hopes he was intending to blast—the friend he was ready to grieve and alienate—the soul within him he [illegible] about to ruin! For he stood now [illegible] life or death, fair [illegible] happiness [illegible] misery, [illegible] balance [illegible] coldly [illegible]

[illegible] son, a[illegible] [illegible] pleas[illegible] estial entra[illegible] last warnings [illegible] dark aspect [illegible] speeches, that co[illegible] sult for him, if he lis[illegible] —destruction. Which will he attend to?

He put the bottle once more on the box; he remembered he had better not uncork it at present, but he could not persuade himself to leave it just yet. He stroked puss, who had climbed on his knee, for he was now in a good temper with her and all the world. Had he not brought a treasure home with him? Was he not now a man who could do as he pleased? That bright sheeny liquor—he shook the bottle to see it sparkle in the sunlight—contained joy, contained comfort, contained blessed oblivion of all trouble for him! When he should take it, adieu to thoughts of works, to monotonous shoe stitching and hammering, to thread-waxing, and awl-boring, to long dull hours of labour; for awhile he should be in a bright jubilant state that would refuse to listen to care, he should be too happy to envy the king on his throne! With a sigh, and a trembling hand, he put the bottle in the box, closed the lid, and heard the lock click above it. For the present he must leave it.

At tea-time he went down into the kitchen. The widow spoke to him mildly behind her tea-cups. She had patience with the faults and shortcomings of young men, for her heart was tender to them, remembering her poor William; and, moreover, she had often proved that a "soft answer turneth away wrath," and James's face had been cross-looking enough when he went up-stairs. His ill-temper was gone now, however; his eyes shone brightly, and he laughed more than once or twice over the tea-table. Still he was restless, and complained of headache when he came to sit down to work after tea, and before long retreated to his room, saying he should go soon to bed, as he intended to be at work in his garden very early in the morning.

To be Continued.

The Czar at his Father's Tomb.

COMMEMORATING THE CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDER I.

(From the London Daily News.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—One of the principal reasons which caused the Emperor Alexander to journey with all speed to his capital after the fall of Plevna, was that he might be able to preside in person at the ceremonial commemorating the centenary of the birth of his illusterous ancestor, Alexander I.

Alexander lies burried among the dead of the imperial family in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in the the fortress. Under white marble tombs sleep those whose names in life filled the world. Peter the Great, who evolved Russia from barbarism; Catherine II. Alexander, whose reign saw a conquering hostile army in the Russian capital, and the conquering of the foe who had wrought her this despite; and Nicholas of the iron soul.

Under the gorgeous roofs of this imperial mausoleum cathedral there gathered this morning to listen to a requiem service all those of the nobles, courtiers, and soldiers of Russia who are not engaged in the campaign. The standards won by Russian prowess in the wars of two centuries hung from the pillars above the veterans who had been instrumental in the capture of some of them. Medals and decorations, rewards of conduct and valor, bedecked almost every breast.

The Emperor entered the cathedral, followed in single file by the male members of the Imperial family now in St. Petresburg, and strode up the aisle with a truly noble port. He wore a splendid Hussar dress, with fur pelisse dangling from his shoulder, and acknowledged with imperial dignity the obeisances paid him by all. The Metropolitan conducted in person the solemn funeral service before the tomb of Alexander, the Emperor standing or kneeling in the open space in front of the Metropolitan with his family, the court, and his officers behind him. The strains of the solemn requiem rose from the serried tiers of the choir. White-bearded priests standing around the tombs of the dead Emperors were visible through the foliage of the grove of exotic shrubs in which the marble monuments were embowered.

As the pealing strains of the anthem wailed through the cathedral the Emperor took from one of his Ministers a commemorative medal struck for the occasion, and, approaching the tomb of Alexander, laid the medal upon it among the floral wreaths and crosses which finshed the pale marble with their color. At this moment all present knelt, with a lighted taper in every hand, and as the requiem hushed there rose the sonorous accents of the Metropolitan pronouncing the benediction. The Emperor visited in succession the tomb of each mem[illegible] of his race, bending and kissing the marble. He lingered a moment over the tomb of his first born; the late [illegible]arewitch, on which laying hands [illegible]e flowers [illegible]petu[illegible] ally fresh; a[illegible] [illegible]itted [illegible] the illust[illegible] [illegible]athedr[illegible]

[illegible] his former creditors. [illegible]ken him by the arm, [illegible]ted with him by the hour, shru[illegible] shoulders and pass on with—cold "h[illegible] do you do?" Every trifle of a bill is hunted up and presented that would not have seen the light for months to come, but for the misfortunes of the debtor. If it is paid, well and good; if not, the scowl of the Sheriff, perhaps, meets him at the corner. A man that has never failed knows but little of human nature.

In prosperity he sails along gently, wafted by favouring smiles and kind words from everybody. He prides himself on his name and spotless character, and makes his boast that he has not an enemy in the world. Alas! the change. He looks at the world in a very different light when reverses come upon him. He hardly knows how to move, or to do this thing or the other; there are spies about him, a writ is ready at his back. To know what kind of stuff the world is made of a person must be unfortunate and stop paying once in his lifetime. If he has kind friends, then they are made manifest. A failure is a moral sieve, it brings out the wheat and shows the chaff. A man thus learns that the words and pretended good will are not and do not constitute real friendship.

EXHAUSTION IN PUBLIC LIFE.—The correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* writes from Washington that Mr. Blain is in bed. Mr. Morton died saying: "I am worn out." Mr. Sumner said just before he died: "Every bone in my body is sore." Mr Stanton died of the nervous strain of official life. Grant cried out, in spite of his splendid health: "My burdens are often greater than I can bear, and I have thought that I should sink under them." Colfax and Wilson, two Vice-Presidents, suffered partial paralysis. Conkling recovered with difficulty, although but forty-seven years old. The Speakership, the only office of importance the Democracy has had, killed Mr. Kerr in a few months. Senator Nye died of paralysis of the brain. Greeley died of work and nervous despair. The following of great men have suffered in even higher proportion—the railroad spirits, contractors, distillers, bankers, etc.

BANQUET TO STANLEY IN PARIS.—The Geographical Society's banquet in honor of Mr. Henry M. Stanley, at the Hotel Louvre, Saturday night, was a magnificent affair; 270 guests were present, including the leading members of the Society, Mr. James Gordon Bennett and other representatives of the New York *Herald*, London *Daily Telegraph* and Paris newspapers, and the representative of President McMahon. Vice-Admiral de la Ronciere le Noury presided. In reply to the toast, Mr. Stanley said he attributed the chief glory of his explorations to Mr. Bennett, who conceived the plan and furnished the means for executing the explorations. He proposed that the River Congo bear the name of Livingston. M. Foucher Cariel offered a toast to the *Herald* and *Telegraph*, the organizers of the expedition. Messrs. Ryan, Campbell and Clark, their representatives in Paris, replied, saying Mr. Stanley discovered the sources of the Congo, but Mr. Bennett discovered Mr. Stanley. The Minister of Public Instruction entered the room and handed to Mr. Stanley the decoration of the Academical Palm. The President announced that the Geographical Society had awarded its gold medal to Mr. Stanley, who was overwhelmed with congratulations.

THE WAY in which the celebrated explorer of ancient Egypt, M. Mariette, first became known to the Khedive is described by M. de Lesseps. Some learned royal personage was to visit the Khedive, and, in some perplexity, he asked M. de Lesseps whom he should appoint as guide to his royal personage. "I have the man you want," said De Lesseps, "a professor, M. Mariette by name, who has a mania for exploring and is well versed in Egyptian antiquities. Give him *carte blanche*. He will discover a monument for you; then let it be concealed, and arrange so that your guest shall find it himself. He will be charmed at making such a discovery." The idea of the French engineer was carried out. The monument was found, carefully concealed, and duly discovered by the Khedive's visitor. Since that time Professor Mariette has been free to carry on his explorations in any part of Egypt.

Sir A. Brewster.—An interesting sketch of Sir Alexander Brewster, who from being a poor Scotchlefe had by patient industry and persistent effort, advanced himself until he became first a member of the English Bar, and then a member of the House of Commons, and then being recognized by royalty was appointed English Ambassador to the French Court. In writing back to his friends who had congratulated him on his well-merited distinction, he said the secret of my success is found in the proverb of the wise man, "Seest though a man diligent in business he will stand before Kings." The Scottish character has sometimes been charged with a want of capacity either to make or appreciate wit; but Sir Alexander Brewster on one occasion gave utterance to one of the most splendid pieces of wit on record. The occasion was at a banquet given in Vienna in honor of the conclusion of negotiations for peace between two of the European countries. The French and Spanish Ambassadors having a grude against Brewster devised a plan for his humiliation. When the cloth was removed and toasts became the order of the evening, the French Ambassador arose, and concluded a brilliant speech by saying: "I propose the health of the Sun, that great luminary of day, by which I mean the King of France." The Spanish Ambassador immediately followed, proposing the health of the Moon, the second great luminary, by which, said he, I mean the Queen of Spain. They felt they had cornered the Scotchman, but no sooner had the applause ceased than with a complacent smile Brewster arose and said, I propose the health of Joshua, the son of Nun, who commanded both the Sun and Moon to stand still.

Dean Stanley has been telling a story of his own boyhood and Gladstone's: "There is a small school near Liverpoool," he said, "in which Mr. Gladstone was brought up before he went to Eton. A few years afterwards, another little boy whose name I will not mention, but who subsequently went, when a young man, to see its master, and in the course of conversation with that master, he said to him, 'There is one thing in which I have not in the slightest degree improved since I quitted your establishment, and that is casting up figures.' 'Well,' the old master replied; 'nobody could have been more inapt than you were at school with your arithmetic, but I will tell you a very curious circumstance: Mr. Gladstone, when he was here, was just as bad at casting up figures as you were and are; but you now see what he has become.' When it was that the right honorable gentleman was enabled to master his former incapacity and to become the great arithmetician which we all know he is, I am not aware; but the change did take place, and I have found in it a striking example and a cheering encouragement to those who are dull in youth not to despair."

The Queen's Residence on the Isle of Wight is distinguished by the production of fine effects through simple means. The garden borders, apparently of stone, are really of painted wood; the carved flowers and foliage are of sea shells fastened to the wall with glue, and washed with stone coloured cement; the ebony work is made of polished coal, and the striking effect of the great orange trees of Versailles is reproduced by growing Portuguese laurels in large tubs which are never moved. Many of the large trees were planted by Prince Albert, especially the American evergreens, and there is an arboretum composed of trees set by members of the royal family and their guests. The styles of bedding plants are new every season like ladies' bonnets. Some of the beds were arranged as playing cards, outlined with a dark-colored plant, and fitted in with light or golden color.—*Gardener's Monthly*

Beautiful Spring.—A gentleman in England writing to a friend in this city says: —"The woodbanks and sheltered hedgerows around Keston, Holowod, and Shevening Park, Kent, present the aspect of spring. Primroses glitter on the ground in full blossom, violets cover the banks, and honeysuckle and wild flowers cheer the hedges. The heather is in bloom, and the yellow flowers on the furze make a striking feature. The holly is loaded with berries, and the thrushes and other birds sing as merrily as in the spring."

Dr. Cornelius Fox writes in the *Sanitary Record*:—"There can be no question in the mind of any one who has taken an interest in sanitary subjects but that scarlet fever poison is disseminated by letters, for proofs of this accident have been repeatedly afforded. The outbreak of this disease in a village post office has presented itself to my notice on two occasions, and in both cases the disease has spread."

At A Special Meeting of London laborers held a short time ago in Westminster Abbey, Dean Stanley remarked that the higher a man's education the more it made him feel the value of genuine work. A studious shoemaker once told him that there was nothing he enjoyed more after reading, than making a good shoe. This is the true result of higher education.



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 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 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 8th, 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 $1.20 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.

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 got 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 service. 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 benefits 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), I was induced to try your Cure received with the assurance that it would prove a success 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 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.

W. E. CHESTER

DEAR SIR.—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall be without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c.,
ED. MOHR,
474 West 22nd street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 31st, 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 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 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 256 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 so far I have used another I am satisfied 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 cough, but three days after the 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. Were 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, FEB. 1, 1878.

BRITAIN'S WAR POLICY.—Recently Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, more familiarly known under his *soubriquet* of "Historicus," delivered an exhaustive speech before the Liberal Club at Oxford, on "Britain's War Policy," in which he deprecated hostilities between Great Britain and Russia, and strongly advocated a policy of peace.

UNPRECEDENTED.—When the Speaker met the House of Commons in England, on the opening of Parliament, not a single new member had to be introduced to him, for not an election had occurred during the recess; an event unprecedented in Parliamentary annals. The above is from the Dundee *Journal*, and we regret to say the same cannot be said for Canada, where the *pure* have done so much to "elevate the standard."

RECENTLY a deputation of Montreal working men waited upon the PREMIER at Ottawa. The next day the Grit organs, not only of the Capital but elsewhere, announced that Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE had assisted the Montreal workingmen's deputation with money to take them home. It was scarcely necessary that this should have been heralded, as it was, since that many other persons would have acted just as liberally. Besides we are told "not to let the right hand know what the left hand doeth." But election times are ahead.

LIEUT.-COL. COFFIN, whose death took place on Monday at Ottawa, was Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty lands. He has for a long time been in the public service, entering as assistant Civil Secretary for Lower Canada in 1838. For a number of years he was a joint Sheriff of Montreal, and was appointed to his last office in 1856. He was a Special Government Commissioner on many occasions. He was long in the volunteer force, and was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, for raising the Montreal Field Battery in 1855. In 1872 he declined the Lieut.-Governorship of Manitoba and the North West territories. He was the author of several works which were published in Montreal, and was a Governor of McGill College. Born in 1808, he was about seventy years of age at the time of his death.

IT is seldom the case that those who are unsuccessful, whether politically or commercially, become lionized; for the public are generally only too ready to give a stumbling man a kick that makes it impossible for him not to fall. The Hon. Mr. VAIL must have certainly felt how unceremoniously he was treated after his recent defeat, his leader and colleagues instead of taking him by the hand and giving him a seat, almost in spite of the electors, as they did with Mr. LAURIER, having quietly replaced him by Mr. JONES and left him to shift for himself. But it must not, we suppose, be forgotten that the new Minister of the Interior is the hope of the party in the Province of Quebec, whilst it is manifest that they look upon Mr. VAIL as somewhat *passe* and have no pity for the sorrows of a poor old man. It may be however that we have no opportunity of knowing, not being in the ring, that Mr. VAIL is to be retired on the Lieut. Governorship of his province which rumour reports him as expecting. We notice however that in view of the summary treatment which he received at the hands of a Ministry for which he has sacrificed so much, Mr. VAIL has recently been dined and wined by the people of Digby—a proceeding which is quite as condemnatory of the policy of the Ministry as the vote by which he was defeated in his own constituency. They condemned the Ministry, but pitied the man who had been made its tool.

CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company was held in Montreal on Tuesday week, there being a large number of shareholders present. The principal business was the presentation of the report of Mr. P. S. Ross as to the finances of the Company. Singular to say it did not refer in any shape—that is in the way of figures—to such important matters as current receipts and expenditures or losses. Not being in possession of a copy of the report which has not been given either to the press or to the public, we do not feel in a position further to comment upon it, except to say that Mr. GOFF promises a reply which, owing to the lateness of the time at which the report was presented to the Board of Direction, he was unable to furnish to the annual meeting. The Company we understand is to go into liquidation, Messrs. Ross and FISH being appointed to carry that out. No new Board of Direction was appointed.

THE GRENVILLE CANAL JOB.

THE following was unavoidably held over from last week

The references made in the WATCHMAN to the Government Jobbing in connection with this important public work, has brought out several references in the press, some of which we this week present to our readers. The Montreal Gazette on Friday last said:

"A curious story comes to us from the County of Argenteuil, which we have very good reason to believe has solid foundation to rest upon. Mr. Cook was the contractor for the Carillon public works, and last spring was forced to suspend work because of some disagreement with the Department, which refused to pay his progress estimates. Failing in getting his pay from the Government, he was unable to pay his men, and the result has been great hardship among the laboring people thus deprived of the wages they had hardly earned. Mr. Cook obtained the services of Mr. W. Shanly and Mr. S. Keefer to report upon the work done, and their report, one would have thought, would have settled the question. It did not, however. The payments were still delayed until quite recently when Mr. Mackenzie, having got through his picnic season, and having some time to devote to the duties of his office, came to the conclusion that Mr. Cook's claim was a good one, and should be paid. But here a new hitch came in. Mr. Mackenzie insisted that the money should go through the hands of Dr. Christie to the men upon the works. This Mr. Cook, very properly refused, and as it would hardly do to have such a question brought before Parliament, the Minister yielded, the money was paid to Mr. Cook, and as we learn the men have received their wages.

There are two features in this matter which deserve to be mentioned. The WATCHMAN, published at Lachute, and which, we are glad to see, is deservedly growing in the confidence of the people, referred in a recent article to the delay which had occurred in the prosecution of the work. A whole season has been lost, a season during which labor was abundant and cheap, and when a public work of this kind would have been of great advantage in affording employment to the people. Our contemporary shrewdly suspects that the motive for this was that the work might be resumed just as the general elections were brought on, and in this way might be used as a political lever with which to secure votes for Dr. Christie, or whoever else may be the Grit candidate. There is no doubt about this being the motive. The dodge of getting the money paid through Dr. Christie was part of the general scheme. Had Mr. Cook yielded, the doctor would have been in a position to say that to his efforts were due the payment of the money, and as he handed it over to each claimant he would put in a good word for himself for the election of a few months hence. Such abuse of the public patronage, such prostitution of the influence of the departments for party political objects, is most discreditable; but it is part of the general policy of the Clear Grits."

The *Herald* the succeeding day made the following reply which we presume to be an official one:

"The 'good reasons' and 'solid foundations' with which our contemporary, the *Gazette*, seeks to garnish its complaints against the present Administration, have never been wider of the mark than in its article of yesterday regarding the non-payment of workmen and delay of work on the Carillon Canal. Briefly, the *Gazette* alleges—apparently on the authority of a juvenile Opposition sheet published at Lachute—that Mr. Cook, the contractor at Carillon, had a disagreement with the Department; that, in consequence, his progress estimates had not been passed, and that, not only were the labourers employed by him kept out of their earnings, but an unnecessary delay had occurred in the prosecution of the work. It is true that Mr. Mackenzie, after his return from the West, recognized the justice of the contractor's position, and ordered payment, but this payment was to be through Dr. Christie, the County Member, to the workmen, and not to the contractor who had employed them! Here was a grand opportunity for scenting a mare's nest, and the *Gazette* was equal to the occasion. It decided at once that—the general elections being so imminent—the paying of the money to Dr. Christie meant the enabling of that gentleman to make political capital in his constituency; in fact, to use the language of the *Gazette*, 'there is no doubt about this being the motive!' We have taken the trouble to make enquiries about the *Gazette's* story, and are in a position to say that it is baseless from beginning to end. The Government had paid all the estimates and had advanced the contractor nearly $20,000 of the ten per cent, they could have held until the close of the works, leaving about $10,000 only in their hands in December. So soon as the pay list could be procured from the contractor and the due bills given by him to the working men could be collected, an officer was despatched by the Government to pay them. All the wages due were paid to the extent of $8,000—the contractor's book-keeper lending his assistance. Not one dollar was paid by or through Dr. Christie—though the Doctor, as became him, had repeatedly pressed, as others in Montreal have been pressing, the claims of the working men. The contractor himself once sent his pay lists and attended at the payment. What the Government did,—and we think in the light of recent events they did right—was to take the precaution of sending their own officer with the money, in order that they might be sure of its reaching the men who had earned it. The Government have now only about two thousand dollars in hand of the percentage they could have held under the contract, *i. e.*, $29,000. So that there was no 'dodge of getting the money paid through Dr. Christie;' no delay in the work, save such as the contractor ought to have obviated; and no hardship to the labourers, who received every consideration the Government could give them—a consideration to which they had evidently not been accustomed at the hands of their employer, and which they will probably not be slow to acknowledge."

Messrs. COOKE & COMPANY have addressed the following to the literature on the subject:

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—Our attention has been called to an article in the Montreal *Gazette*, of the 18th inst., relating to our contract for the construction of a dam and canal at Carillon, and also to a reply to the same in to-day's *Herald*.

As negotiations are pending between ourselves and the Department of Public Works, with the view of arriving at an adjustment of the difficulties that have arisen in connection with these works, we do not deem it desirable to enter into any discussion of the matter in the public press. At the same time the uncalled-for attack made on us in the *Herald's* article, if left uncontradicted, is so calculated to injure us in both our professional and private character that we deem it due to ourselves to state that while the article in the *Gazette* is not entirely correct, that in the *Herald* is nearly altogether wrong.

You say that there was "no delay in the work save such as the contractors ought to have avoided;" in this you make an assertion not only at variance with the professional opinion of Messrs. Shanley and Keefer, who have examined the work, but in direct opposition to statements made in the House last session by the Premier, Dr. Christie, Mr. McDougall, and other gentlemen who are well acquainted with the locality. In another place you say "what the Government did—and we think in the light of recent events they did right—was to take the precaution of sending their own officer with the money in order that they might be sure of its reaching the men who earned it;" and again, that there was "no hardship to the labourers who received every consideration the Government could give them—a consideration to which they had evidently not been accustomed at the hands of their employers." As to these statements we only repeat that, we do not consider it advisable to enter into a public discussion of any action the Government may have seen fit to adopt in connection with our contract, otherwise we could easily show that your insinuations regarding us are utterly groundless. Suffice it to say that, had you taken the trouble of referring to any of our employees, either at Isle Bayard or Carillon, you could easily have learned that previous to the stoppage of our estimates last March, there was not a work in the Dominion on which the labourers and mechanics were more regularly paid; and, what is more, you would have found that, in the event of our resuming work to-morrow, they would all, almost to a man, be only too glad to work for us.

In conclusion, allow us to express our surprise that a respectable paper like the *Herald* would, even in the heat of a political argument, with a contemporary, so far forget what is due to itself as to wilfully attack private individuals who are simply attending to their own business, and who have on all occasions used every exertion in their power to keep clear of politics while doing so.

We remain sir,
Your obedient servants,
R. P. COOKE & Co.

Brockville, Jan. 19, 1878.

Here is the way in which the *Herald* explains:

"We had no intention of entering upon the merits of the Messrs. Cooke's difference with the Public Works' Department, or of impugning their general and well-known business character. We simply desired to defend the First Minister, who had been unwarrantably attacked and if, in doing so, we have unwittingly injured the contractors, we would, while expressing regret therefor, point out that they should blame—not us, but the *Gazette*, which sought to make political capital by bringing the Messrs. Cooke's business within the area of public discussion."

With this we leave the matter, for this week.

DOMINION POLITICS.

"Is the Dominion Government entitled to the support and confidence "of the country?" is a question that is to be debated, on Friday evening, by the University Literary Society of Montreal. It is an important subject that they are about to take up, only a few days prior to the time when the representatives of the Canadian constituencies will be called upon to debate it, and but a few months in advance of their votes upon it by the people themselves. These three events are cumulative in their importance, and it is satisfactory to see that an organization like the one in Montreal, to which we refer, has seen fit to take up this special topic rather than, for the time being, to take stock in some of those general inconsiderable and often ill-considered questions on which they are in the habit of exhausting their eloquence. We see that upon the list of speakers for this debate, are several persons of pronounced political opinions, men of mature experience, gentlemen who, moreover, have stumped it in behalf of their respective candidates; who enjoy the confidence of their respective political leaders, and hence, upon this set occasion, it may be expected that the discussion will be a good one, and in all probability such as shall be worthy of more attention than is ordinarily given to debates of the kind. In view of the speechifying that has taken place and of [illegible] amount of literature it has been contributed it will be [illegible] that the points of contention [illegible] well understood before the [illegible] are polled. [illegible] a condensation [illegible] worthy of [illegible]

We have [illegible] pamphlet [illegible] which is entitled "[illegible] D. L. MACPHERSON [illegible] tacks upon his speech [illegible] on the Public Expenditure of the Dominions." This document the Honourable SENATOR prefaces with the following extract from Tennius: "Without "much political sagacity, or any extra-"ordinary depth of observation, we need "only mark how the principal Depart-"ments of state are bestowed and look "no further for the true cause of every "mischief that befalls us." Although Ministers have abused him personally, by only one of them at the early summer picnics was allusion made to his allegations. The Minister who ventured to contravene them was the Premier, and thus he did in a spirit scarcely of earnestness, his intention being to try to laugh them off. "But," say Mr. MACPHERSON, as the summer advanced Mr. "MACKENZIE discovered that the facts "presented in the pamphlet had sunk "deep into the mind of the people, and "that he was expected to disprove my "charges or suffer in the estimaton of "his friends and of the public general "[illegible]". He, therefore, referred to it at Orangeville and Galt in the month of September, and denounced it as "a falsehood on every page." He, however, did not show it to be such. In the pamphlet now before us Mr. MACPHERSON has entered at very great length into the figures of the Government returns, and has proved the absolute correctness of all that he previously said; indeed in respect to the increased expenditures under the controlable head he shows that he rather understated the case against the Ministry with Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S replies and a *tu quoque* styles of argument. Mr. MACPHERSON deals in the present *brochure*, and to any man of common candour who reads it, it must be evident that the charges which he has made, and which, we may add, he has substantiated, are among the most frievous that have been formulated against the Government. As to the policy which he advocated in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Senator vindicates his own consistency throughout, and triumphantly shows that what Ministers and their friends have said against him could only have been so said with a view of diverting attention from the serious indeed damning accusations, with their proof, which had been laid against them. Parliament has been called for next Thursday for the dispatch of business. We await with something of curiosity the production of the bill of fare which his Excellency, by the advise of his Ministers, will bring down for the discussion of the House.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

To all appearances, the war cloud is passing over, and the peace of Europe which has for so long trembled in the balance seems now to be assured. Contingencies, however, may arise which will lead in the Spring to the recommencement of hostilities; and against their possibility Great Britain is now making her preparations. Owing to the semi-hostile attitude which Mr. D'ISRAELI deemed it necessary to assume. Lord CARNARVON resigned giving as his reason that he dissented from the resolution for sending the fleet to the Dardanelles, and also to the supplementary vote which the Chancellor of the Exchequer propose to take. Such a vote ought not to have been mooted until the terms of peace had arrived and Earl become known.

Earl BEACONSFIELD replied that after listening, to CARNARVON'S speech one was at a loss to understand why he resigned. Government when laying down British interests had declared that the occupation of Constantinople would not be regarded with indifference, and that England desired the maintenance of existing treaty regulations as to the straits. In ordering the fleet to the Dardanelles in certain contingencies the Government desired simply to guard these interest. If those who said the Government had taken needless precution in stipulating for the exclusion of Egypt from the theatre of war, had heard all the wild and perilous propositions which the Goverment had heard, they would be of a different opinion. The Cabinet never hesitated or differed regarding their adhesion to a policy of conditional neutrality, although the method of carrying that policy into effect was a question open to discussion. If however that neutrality were to depend upon allowing their greatest interests not to be defended, he would say that he was no longer in favour of neutrality, but of the interests of his country and the honor of his sovereign.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Derby explained that he had tendered his resignation because the Government decided on a step with which he could not agree, but the Government reconsidering its decision, he had withdrawn his resignation.

The Government have asked for a vote of 5,000,000 as a supplementary estimate to enable them to carry out their policy a proposition which was to be acted on last night. Three millions are apportioned to the army, two millions to the navy and one million to contingencies. Probably in view of peaceable indications it would have been reduced before the motion was formally put from the chair. The opposition have announced their intention of treating the motion as a party one, but Government expect to carry it by a majority of from fifty to sixty.

Our Montreal Letter.

SALUTATORY—A LITTLE BEARNEY—THE MODEL SCHOOL HOUSE—THE WINDSOR—THE BRIDAL CHAMBER—LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN—SNOW SHOE[illegible] MAYOR BEAUDRY—THE LACHUTE[illegible] CARNIVAL, Ja[illegible]

We are on the eve of our municipal election. Montreal is usually apathetic in this respect, and the result is that we are far from having—as we should have—representatives men in the city council. This year will prove no exception. There is no doubt that Beaudry will be re-elected Mayor. There is no one who dares to oppose him, for the reason that there is no one who would stand any chance of being elected against him. This popularity of the man is by no means personal. It is founded solely, I am sorry to say, on consideration of creed and nationality, the ground work of which is the terrible Orange controversy. Beaudry must be a bold man, however, to accept office under general circumstances, for unless something occurs before then and then to avert the calamity, I fear there will be bloody work on the 12th of next July, and the Mayor will have to expose himself to keep the peace. Alderman Stephens, whom some people have always affected to regard as a model public servant has resigned and got married, leaving a gap which will be hard to fill. There are few such types as George Washington Stephens.

Great preparations are being made to give Lord and Lady Dufferin a welcome worthy of them and worthy of ourselves on this forthcoming visit to Montreal. Receptions, banquets, a ball, sport, and theatrical representations are all set down on the programme. It is possible the last sojourn of any length which their Excellencies will make in our midst before their final departure from Canada, and it is intended that the sojourn shall be made an agreeable reminiscence. The whole celebration is in the hands of our first citizens, and from what I know of the progress of the preparations, I may chronicle beforehand a brilliant success. Later, I will give full particulars.

The tardy winter seems to have injected a keener zest than usual to our outdoor sport. Our snow-shoe clubs were never in better form. The Montreal, especially, is full of activity, numbering no less than 400 active members on its rolls. The Saturday tramps to Lachine, Back River and Chambly and other outgoing points are resumed, and now that the railway can give them a lift, they may push on as far as Lachute. Did they not visit you already once before? If ever they get your way, let the girls look out for them, for the club contains many of the handsomest and bravest young fellows in Montreal.

A moment ago, I was coming back to my office from lunch. My way was down a steep hill. Before me walked jauntily a young female, in saucy cap, ermine tippet, furred gauntlets and tiny boot whose delicate shape not even the overshoe of beaded moose could conceal. As I advanced, she advanced. I pressed forward, she pressed forward. Did she take me for a wolf? I know, it was plain that she wanted to keep ahead of me. And she did so, she reached a sleigh-stand at the foot of the street, when somehow or other her foot slipped [illegible] exclaimed a French [illegible], A reminder, thought I, that I should relate this incident in my first letter to Lachute.

SPLASH.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

[EXPRESSED FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

So far, no Government measures of importance have come before the House. The past week has been occupied with preliminary work, such as introducing private and Public Bills, striking committees and bringing down Departmental Reports; thus giving members plenty of time to study their contents and prepare for the work of the session which will commence this week.

On Tuesday the only discussion that took place was among the lawyers in the House over a Bill of Mr. Wurtele's respecting the collocation of costs providing that costs in the court of appeal should rank with the claim of the Plaintiff. The opinion of the majority was against the Bill which was held over for consideration by Mr. Wurtele.

On Wednesday several Bills were introduced and a Petition presented from Alexander Beaton and others of Gore, Mille Isle, and other townships in the county of Argenteuil praying relief from arrears of Crown Land claim's; also one from Thomas Hodge and others from the same places and for the same object; also from Michael McBean and others of Wakefield, Masham, and other townships praying to be relieved from the payment of the whole interest due on Crown Lands. Mr. Turcotte introduced a Bill to provide that huntsmen should pay a license to shoot game and prohibiting the use of decoys in duck shooting. Hon. Mr. Angers stated the Budget Speech would not be brought down till the Railway Resolution shall have been adopted.

On Thursday a number of Bills were introduced to amend the different codes, and the question of disqualification of a member was asked. In reply to which Hon. Mr. Angers said that the judgment of the Election court did not declare Mr. Landry, ex-member for Montmagny disqualified, and whether or no he was qualified to sit at the council of agriculture should be settled by a writ of *quo warranto*.

The Hon. Mr. Chapleau on a question of privilege complained that *Le National* had charged him with using his position as a cabinet Minister and Director of the Laurentian Railway to organize a conspiracy and defraud the contractor of that Railway and his (the contractor's) creditors. He declared the statements to be utterly false, and stated he had instituted an action against the Proprietor of the paper (the Hon. Mr. Laframboise who sits opposite Mr. Chapleau) for $25,000 damages. He has since instituted an action for a like amount against the Montreal *Herald* for republishing the same article with comments. Hon. Mr. Angers brought down the Report of the Railway Commissioners concerning the work done on the Quebec Montreal Ottawa and Occidental Railway. It reports the line in working order from Quebec to Yamachiche village, and the balance to Terrebonne in such process of completion that it will be ready for work by next autumn. The road from Terrebonne to Montreal is not yet located, but rumour states it will be by the most direct route. On the western section, including the St. Jerome branches, 96 per cent. of the Road is completed, and it will shortly be ready to be handed over by the contractor. The total amount expended is $7,235,213.00, namely, paid to Hon. T. McGreevy $3,362,370.96; to Mr. Duncan MacDonald $3,818,815.80; Expenses of commission not including the amount furnished by contractors according to contract $52,208.63. Suspense account $2,018.93. And it will require $3,116,956.98 more to finish the whole line from Quebec to Ottawa with all its branches, namely, on the Eastern Section $1,572,675.18; on the Western Section (including the station in the city of Montreal and the land for that purpose $250,000), $1,544,280.80. Allowing $50,000, for contingencies.

On Friday a debate arose on the second reading of Hon. Mr. Angers Bill to provide for the issue of the Writ of Injuction in certain cases; on Mr. Bachand's pointing out that the 3rd subsection of the first section relating to Banks and Bank stocks seemed to be rather within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament than of this Legislature. This point Mr. Angers combatted and was supported by Mr. Church who argued that the House had the powers they claimed, and stated they had been too willing to allow all the claims of the federal administration even when they encroached on the powers of the Provincial Legislature. The Bill was read a second time. After some unimportant business the House adjourned till to-day.

As the mail closes at 4 p. m. I shall be unable to give you any news regarding to-day's business. It is very likely the Railway Resolutions will be discussed to-morrow if not this afternoon.

KRISS KRINGLE.

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, immediately.
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 and 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 $4.00 to $8.00 each.
Lachute, Nov. 23, 1877. 13-tf



FACTS
FOR
THE
PUBLIC.
Read Every Word!

IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatmen combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic affections in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. It has proved permanently effective, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving much of trouble. The Pad is nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The remedies are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which nerves the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is not a SECRET PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x8 inches, ¼ inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dizziness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Head ache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is the most wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century and inaugurates a new era in the history of Medical Science.

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.
Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent
210 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has completely cured me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad speaks for itself, and is a genuine cure for the worst case of dyspepsia. I heartily recommend it to all my friends suffering from the above. Respectfully yours,
D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 8th, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
DEAR SIRS,—After wearing the Pad two weeks, I felt like another man. It is now five weeks since I put it on, and I am a joyful possessor of health. I shall with pleasure recommend Holman's Pad to all parties suffering from Liver complaint, etc., etc.
Yours Respectfully,
REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame St. Montreal:
GENTLEMEN,—I have thoroughly tested the efficacy of the Holman Pad, as my wife was cured of sick headaches, which she was attacked with periodically; also two of my children who had an attack of fever, and several of my friends of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. The Pad has never failed where I have known it to be used. I heartily recommend Holman's Pad to all suffering from stomach and liver complaint and fever.
Yours truly, J. W. WILKINSON,
303 Notre Dame Street.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50
the latter only used in old and complicated cases.
Consultation and explanations free of charge at Company's Office.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street,
Montreal.
Supplied wholesale and retail at the
WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute, P. Q.



Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental RAILWAY.
(MONTREAL DIVISION.)
General Passenger Time-Table.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		Mixed.	Express.
		A. M.	P. M.
Hochelaga	Ly	7.00	4 00
Mile End		7.20	4.10
aSt. Lambert		7.38	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		8.38	5.03
St. Scholastique		8.58	5.15
aSt. Hermas		9.22	5.27
Lachute		9.49	5.44
aMuddy Branch		10.11	5.54
Grenville		10.47	6.15
Calumet	Ar	10.55	6.20
	Lv.	11.05	6.30
Montebello		11.55	7.30
Papineauville		12 10p M	7.42
aNorth Nation Mills		12.33	7.58
Thurso		1 04	7.48
Buckingham		1.42	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		9.45	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	4.54
aNorth Nation Mills		9.14	5.15
Papineauville		9.36	5.30
Montebello		9.52	5.40
Calumet	Arr	10.50	6.15
	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. 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
aRivieres 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	4.40
St. Laurent	4.51
Rivière 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
Rivière 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,
1tf Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD—Montreal.
PREVOST AND MATHIEU—St. Scholastique.
MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA—Montreal.

LOCAL.

WITH this number we present each of our subscribers with a copy of "Josh Billings' Comic Almanac."

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—We understand that there will be a business meeting of the English Church congregation this (Friday) evening, at eight o'clock.

EDUCATION.—The Scholars who passed first in the Inspector's recent examinations in this county are:—In Chatham, James Kennedy; in Wentworth, Alex. McMillan; in Harrington, Jas. McRae; in Harrington, near Maskinonge, Wm. Bain; Grenville Station, Annie Hoare and Mary Goodland.

"O FOR A LODGE IN SOME VAST WILDERNESS!"—It is worthy of note that there are some in this county who are seeking for a political "cave of Adullum" in which to hide our local member, who, according to one authority signing himself "A True Reformer," is at the present moment engaged in "riding two horses."

APPOINTMENTS.—It is we believe the intention of the County School Inspector to inspect Brownsburg's on Friday, Feb. 1st, at 1 p.m.; and on Saturday, Feb. 2nd, the Gore school, at 10 a.m.; Shrewsbury, at 1 p.m., and the Lake school, at 3 p.m. Members, Ministers, Mayors, School Commissioners and Parents are requested to attend.

SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIAL.—The Officers and Teachers of the West End Methodist Sabbath School intend giving a Social in OLIVET HALL, on Thursday evening, the 7th inst. There will be addresses, singing, dialogues and recitations. Doors open at 6 o'clock, and Tea served at half-past 6. Admission for adults 25 cts.—children not belonging to the school, 10 cts. Proceeds in aid of the Library fund. It is to be hoped that this Entertainment will be well attended—especially by the friends of Sabbath Schools.

"LET THE DEAD AND THE BEAUTIFUL REST."—On Monday evening two young men who had been engaged in the work of resurrecting bodies in the vicinity of Lancaster, which they had undertaken to introduce into Montreal as "fresh eggs," were detected at the Bonaventure station and were relieved of their spoils. Possibly it may be as well to keep a tolerably sharp look out lest some of these ghouls undertake to disturb the rest of some of those who may be sleeping their last sleep in the God's acres with which this vicinity abounds.

A PARTY BY THE NAME OF SMITH.—A story comes to us from Montreal of "a party by the name of Smith," not the only original John Smith, but doubtless one of his progeny, who a short time ago held a position of trust in a well known financial institution and boarded at a popular hotel. Leaving his situation he went into the commission business, and for the sake of appearances purchased a coat from a friend. Latterly, however, he has levanted, leaving the hotel-keeper a mourner and his coat friend and other acquaintances, sorrowers to the amount of by no means insignificant sums.

VICTORIA DIVISION.—On Tuesday evening a grand, but cheap, entertainment was given in the Victoria Hall, under the auspicies of Victoria Division Sons of Temperance. Dr. Smith, presided, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the Building Fund. There was a large attendance; and much interest was manifested in the various items on the programme which was a capital one; if anything, however, being somewhat too long. We had intended to have entered upon a criticism of the affair; but everything was so good that to specify anything in particular would be invidious. Moreover, our local talent is so well known and so highly appreciated that our readers will at once perceive the extreme difficulty we should have in the undertaking. We, therefore, must content ourselves by saying that it afforded us no small pleasure to be present on that delightful occasion.

CHATHAM.—The news of the death of Mr. DAVID MULLAN of this place, will be heard with deep regret. The deceased was one of the oldest inhabitants of this section, and was well and deservedly respected by all who knew him. He was born, we believe, in the County Monaghan, Ireland, whence he came to Canada about fifty years ago, settling at Chatham, where he remained until his death, realizing a competency. He leaves behind him ten children and other relatives, to whom we extend our sympathy. The funeral takes place this (Friday) afternoon at two o'clock from his late residence to St. Andrews.

Scholastica Grenvillia.

The Hon. Board of School Commissioners of Grenville met on Jan. 25th ult., and passed the following motions:

1. That Sec. Treas. A. McPhee order from the Government Depository, a copy of the School Act for each of the Commissioners, and have the cost deducted from the annual grant.

2. To petition the Government to annex Grenville i. 5 to Harrinton i.

3. That those who helped to build No. 2 school and are now in District 6, have their cash refunded to them when possible.

The Commissioners requested Mr. Inspector Emberson to help the new Secretary-Treasurer with advice to start his new office as soon as he could spare time from his leisure to do so.

It was agreed to advertise a welcome to the inhabitants of Grenville ii. outside the incorporated limits who have been lately annexed to Grenville i.

The whole of Grenville No. 2, outside the incorporation limits, has been joined to Grenville No. 1.

MORIN.—It is stated that at the Britainville Post-Office, there has scarcely been displayed the care that should have been exercised in the distribution of mail matter. We have been informed of an official letter from the Post-Office Department several years ago to a well known inhabitant which was opened by some one, and then marked "opened but not for me." Our informant told us that he enquired from the only other party bearing a name similar to his own, and learned that the letter had never been delivered to him. This "opened but not for me," thus had a fishy appearance. Our correspondent on the present occasion complains that his paper miscarries. We are accustomed to send it regularly, and if, in view of the record of the past, it ceases to have proper delivery, we shall take such steps as shall prevent interference with matter which we entrust to public officials.

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.

The Sugar Trade.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

The question of tea and sugar duties having been raised in your columns, and the policy of the Government, which I supported, severely censured, I trust you will permit me space for a few words in reply. The question is certainly one of great importance, and it is desirable that it should be thoroughly ventilated; but I fear neither my time nor your space will permit me to do so fully. The erroneous impression has been disseminated that the closing of the sugar refineries was in some way due to the Mackenzie Administration. Now, the facts are that all the refineries in the Dominion, with the exception of one in Montreal, were closed before the present Administration came into power, and that one was in a dying condition, the making of loaf sugar having ceased two years previously—the death blow having been given when Sir John Rose was Finance Minister. And that refinery would have closed sooner than it did but for the aid extended by the present Administration. I am sure there is not a single member in the House who would not gladly have lent a helping hand to have kept it open if they could have done so without greatly increasing the burden of taxation upon the people; but the interests of the whole Dominion could not be sacrificed to build up one sugar refinery, however desirable that might be in itself. It is true the question has lost some of its interest from the fact that the great grievance so long complained of, the so called American bounty, has been reduced to the nominal sum of eighteen cents on 100 pound. The opponents of the Government generally took the ground that the drawback given by the American Government amounted on refined sugar to a bounty of fifty or sixty cents per 100, and that it was impossible, under these circumstances, that the refining of sugar could be carried on in Canada unless we granted a similar bounty. Whether the amount of the drawback exceeded the duty is a disputed point. It will be remembered that the Hon. D. Mills, a gentleman distinguished for his sound judgment and research, investigated this subject very fully two years ago and he came to a very different conclusion. His speech of last session on this subject is well worthy of being re-produced in your columns, and I have no doubt would prove interesting to your readers. But be that as it may, and let us assume for the sake of argument that we were supplied with cheap sugar for several years, at the expense of the American treasury, that was not altogether an unmitigated evil. Still the question was one of great difficulty, and came up repeatedly for the consideration of the House. It is quite true that we are sometimes told that there was no difficulty in the way, that all that was necessary was to retaliate upon the Americans, and if they granted a bounty we should grant a similar bounty, and if they imposed a duty we should clap on a similar amount. Now that course has the recomendation of simplicity, if it has no other; and, if practicable, would relieve the Finance Minister of a world of bother. And if the bounties granted and duties imposed came out of the Americans' instead of our own pockets, the policy would be more desirable still; but unfortunately, if we grant counties or impose duties, they must come out of our own coffers. The consumer must pay the piper. Now, before we adopt this policy of giving bounties to establish refineries or any other industry, let us see where it would lead us. The imposition of such a bounty, and the re arrangement of our tariff in such a way as to compel the consumption of Canadian refined sugar, would undoubtedly have been to raise the price of sugar and stop importation, thus compelling every man who bought a pound of sugar to pay tribute to the Montreal refinery; in other words, it would simply be to legislate the money out of the pockets of the people into the pockets of a few sugar refiners, and to build up a colossal monopoly at the expense of the Dominion. It would be class legislation of the worst kind, sacrificing the interests of the whole Dominion for the benefit of a very few. For it must be remembered we only had one refinery in operation, and that one only employed somewhere about 300 men. But that is not all. The adoption of this policy would have swept away as with the besom of destruction nearly $3,000,000 of revenue derived from the importation of sugar, and, as a necessary result, would have involved the imposition of additional duties upon other goods, or direct taxation to make up the deficit. The returns for 1876 show that during that year we imported 107,359,956 pounds of sugar which paid a duty of $2,217,371.45; 2,069,643 pounds of cane juice syrup, &c., which paid duty of $30,503.26; 432,411 pounds of candy &c., which paid duty of $21,842.82. The consideration of these figures must convince every thinking mind that to surrender this large amount of revenue, not to speak of granting a bounty upon the enormous quantity of sugar consumed in the Dominion would be something far beyond the capacity of the Dominion Government, and could only involve national bankruptcy. Instead of granting a bounty upon refined sugar I think, if the revenue would permit, we should rather aim at reducing the high duty now imposed upon sugar and thus reduce the price still lower than it is at present. Sugar is one of the necessaries of life and its consumption should be encouraged. I think our true policy is to keep down taxation to the lowest point commensurate with the requirements of the country. It is quite right to protect all our industries to the extent of our revenue necessities, but to rob and impoverish the many to enrich the few would be neither just nor judicious. I have no doubt I will be told the Americans will raise the price of sugar when our refinery is closed, but the fact is, we are not altogether dependent on the Americans. More than half the quantity of sugar consumed is imported from Great Britain, where they receives no bounty. We import also from the West Indies, Brazil, British Guiana and other countries, and I think it quite right to allow our people to purchase wherever sugar happens for the time to be cheapest. I stated in the Court House a few nights ago that the price of tea and sugar had been cheaper under the present Administration than before. In proof of my assertion I would quote the speech of Mr. Ross, whose figures were not disputed so far as I remember in the House.

Mr. Ross (Prince Edward) said he wished to answer the Hon. member for Halifax with regard to the sugar question. It appeared that there were advocates for all branches of trade. He thought that the duty on sugar was at all events high enough; and if he had understood the hon. member for Halifax to argue that the duty should be increased.

Mr. Jones (Halifax): No I.

Mr. Ross said the sugar refiners had argued that the duty was higher upon the low grade of sugar than upon the higher grades. He had made a calculation which he had verified by by the evidence given before the Depression of Trade Committee last ear. For the six months ending the 31st of December last there had been imported from the United States, 11,497,288 lb. of hard sugar, against 4,186,982 lb. from Great Britain; of white sugar 170,782 lb. from the United States, against 713,831 lb. from Great Britain; of yellow sugar 1,601,154 lb. from the United States against 21 797,554 lb. from Great Britain. The total amount imported from Great Britain was 31,321,967 lb. from the United States, 14,923,491 lb., and from other countries, 9,881,6 9 lb making in all for those six months, 56,129,070 lb. of sugar imported into Canada. It therefore appeared that the larger portion of the sugar did not come from the United States It was said that sugar was higher in price during the last year or two than before but that was not true. From 1868 to 1872, the lowest price of sugar was 6.35, the highest 10.15 and the average 8.35. from 1873 to 1876, the lowest price of yellow sugar was 7¼ and of white a little more than 9.

Mr. Jones (Halifax): what is the price today?

Mr. Ross (Prince Edward): It is about 6 8d. cheaper than it has been for a year past. On January 15, 1876, the price was 38s. 8d.; on April 12, 19s.; on July 25, 23s 8d.; on October 17th, 24s. 8d.; on October 25th, 25s. 8d.; on November 1, 26s.; on November 11, 35s.; on November 18, 32s. 8d.; November 25, 33s 9d.; on December 2, 32s. 8d.; on December 31th, 30s. 6d.; January 18, 30s 6d.; and on February 19, 27s 3d. He thought it was to the interest of this country that sugar should be bought as cheap as possible. He thought there should be no additional duty, and he considered the Government deserved credit for taking the drawback off refined sugar. He thought a change in the tariff was in the interest of the country. There was a great cry a good many years ago for a duty on sugar, but it would only amount to about [illegible] from $50,000 to $80,000 in two months. He also gave them credit for [illegible] the duty on coal oil amounting to about $80,000 a year, which every one used, especially in the rural districts. It was said that the poor man had to pay as much of the 2c. duty on the tea as the rich man, but tea had not been as cheap for 30 years as it was to day. If there was one item more than another on which the duty could be incre sed it was on tea, and it was a burden which could be dispensed with. He agreed with the increase of the duties on malt beer and porter, and believed the country would back the government up in their proposals upon that subject. He had formerly been more or less a protectionist, and had for many years supported the present members of the opposition in their policy on that point, but, when he found that they adopted a National Policy at three o'clock, which they repeated at half past seven on the same day, he got tired of them and we did not follow them any longer. He did not think the Liberal party were the means of repealing that National Policy, but believed it was the members for Cumberland who put the screws on the Government and made them repeal it. He would be very glad to support the proposal of the Finance Minister.

THOS. CHRISTIE.

Lachute, January 30th, 1878.

"Is Thy Servant a Dog?"

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—There are some who are not particularly happy in their allusions or their similies; and when they assume a position, figuratively speaking, it is at times difficult to see the applicability of their parable, and, at others, it is so true to the life that one is tempted to wonder why they "should do this thing." The other day I was amused to see, in an article published elsewhere, references that were scarcely *apropos* made to a dog. Now I profess to know a little about dogs. They are of a variety of breeds, and, in their way, differ in their appearance as well as in their canine virtues or vices. I propose to point a moral and adorn a tale on the dog question. The first one of the race that we will look at is the faithful "Old Dog, Tray," that fetches and carries, wags his tail, slavers all over those who will pat him, and, in return, expects some further consideration. This animal can be taught a variety of tricks; indeed, when well trained, he does become tricky. As for his bark, it is a terrible thing; and, when heard, one would think the whole dog family were out; but when you come up to him he will again wag his caudal appendage, and at once you have a friend, until the next time he takes it into his head to bark. But "Old Dog, Tray, "is ever faithful." There's "true in-"wardness" for you! Then one occasionally comes across an animal of the terrier class, with bristles upon him as hard and unpliable as those upon a bear's hinder extremity, having about his neck and jowl, especially on the under portion of them, a sufficiently large capillary crop to render his ornamentation with a collar, a work of almost supererogation. This variety is ordinarily irreconcilable, recognizing, as a rule, only one master, who, when he says "Rats!" they at once start in pursuit, the whines and barks they make becoming perfectly deafening. When unsuccessful, they are accustomed to howl and then hide themselves sometimes in "Mare's nests." Then there are hounds, which, when the huntsman cracks the whip, gather together and start off in packs. They want blood and will have it, whether they draw it from "heroes," "chief-"tains" or "angels." Blood they must have; or something equivalent to it, even if they are obliged, hyena-like, to scratch up graves and devour remains—which to well conditioned dogs would be distasteful and disgusting. Moreover, there are dogs that are fancied by their admirers, it cannot be for their good looks or their general utility; nevertheless one finds them, set up and setting themselves up as patterns to more venerable, but less exalted quadrupeds; whose years of experience they esteem as nothing to their own temporary good fortune. They are not prepared to swallow any "humble pie;" but when they misbehave in the parlour and are put out, it is their habit to sulk until again taken up and petted. But this kind of "critter" runs a terrible amount of risk, inasmuch as there are such people as dog stealers, and when they get into their hands they always have a pretty hard time of it. The other night we were told by "a juror rejected by the "Crown" of a poor canine named "Carlo" that got into a scrape by meddling with what did not concern him, gradually jamming his head into a freezer. The weather is at present tolerably cold, and freezers are hardly necessary, nevertheless, there will undoubtedly come a time and, possibly, before very long, when those apparatus will again come into requisition. If there are any such dogs as Carlo, let them take warning in time as possibly, before the summer is over, they will not have such friends as they now have to extricate them from the hard fix into which they may get. In such case it would be "none of our funeral any-"how" and all that we could do would be to protect them in the enjoyment of that grave which they have dug for themselves.

Yours,

A DOG FANCIER.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANADIAN.

Jno. Hercule Lefevre is the new warden of Prescott and Russell.

An Ottawa merchant has been accused of issuing forged cards of admission to a public entertainment.

A By-law to repeal the the Dunkin Act, has been passed in the city of Brantford.

Forty-one candidates got diplomas at School Examinations in Toronto, three in the case of examinations Papers issued from the printers.

The Victoria *British Colonist* thinks the Strait of San Juan de Fuca will, in time, become the second place of importance of the Pacific Slope.

Hon. Mr. Crooks, Treasurer of Ontario has announced that the funded debt on the 1st of January, 1878, amounted to $2,432,708.

A man who confessed to having stolen a letter from the 8th Dead on Cards has been victimizing an Ottawa merchant, official by representing himself to be nobly connected.

Quebec timber merchants do not intend cleaning vessels for sealing business.

Phosphate blocks weighing over a ton have been taken from the Templeton mines.

Two [illegible] still [illegible] for supplying Indians [illegible] seized in the woods, seventy miles [illegible].

A report [illegible] and not [illegible] [illegible] Parliament [illegible]

[illegible] NO [illegible]

[illegible] ation. Great [illegible]

A rumour [illegible] om Toronto that Hodgins of the Education Departm t succeed Mr. Crooks as Minister.

The amounts paid by the Quebec Government to the contractors of the North Shore and Occidental Railways during the last year amount to over seven millions of dollars.

Mr. Calvin, M. P. P. for Frontenac, thinks the County Council business at Kingston more important than that of the "Big Jointly Council" at Toronto.

A bill has been introduced into the Quebec Legislature to place Mutual Insurance Companies under the control and guarantee of municipalities.

The Dominion Telegraph Company announce a dividend of seven per cent. for 1877. The line is extending its wires to Nova Scotia and by next fall direct communication will be had with Montreal.

A telegram from Quebec, says the Provincial Exhibition will not be held alternately at Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, providing they comply with the necessary conditions.

British Columbia fears an incoming of Celestials during the coming summer, and that the expected prosperity of the country consequent on the immense gold discoveries at Cariboo, will be marred by an influx which will render the condition of white labour intolerable. The Legislature is called upon to interfere.

DIED.

MULLAN.—In the 83 year of his age, after a brief illness, full of peace and hope, Mr. David Mullan of Chatham.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, to St. Andrews, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

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

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.

WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU. 22tf.

Loyal Orange Association Notice.



THE Annual County Orange Meeting will be held (D. V.) at Bro. JOHN CHAMBERS', Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY at one o'clock p. m., SHARP. A full meeting is expected.

ISAAC JEKILL, COUNTY MASTER. 2lw2

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - Hamilton.

Government Deposit, - - $50,081.00

AGENCY FOR MONTREAL AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS:

16 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

A. H. DAVID, Esq., M. D., D. C. L. } Medical
E. ROBILLARD, Esq., M. D. } Examin'rs
SULLIVAN DAVID, Agent.
Box 506, Post Office, Montreal. 22 f

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. 2lyl.

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.

FOR SALE!

A HOUSE and lot in the village of Lachute, fronting the North River, next to A. BENSON'S store. For particulars, apply to A. GRATTAN, on the premises.
Lachute, Dec. 10, 1877. 18tf



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 year, 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	28.6		
Pines Branch.....	26	4339		
			188	1885
Montreal to Aylmer..	125	473		
St. Jerome Branch...	13	1160		
			138	1633
Aylmer to "Portage du Fort,".....			50	
			376	3303

Forming a whole length of about
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 26th 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, Nos. 16, St. James street, where also Maps and rollies of the several Lines may be examined.

Sealed proposals, addressed: "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, 28th December, 1877. 21w2
No re, roduction unless by special written order.

PETITE NA[illegible]N (E. SECTION.)

[illegible] agency, to meet [illegible] rs in debt to the Crown, squatters or parti[illegible] occupying public lands without title, and [illegible] who have claims to make or cases of di[illegible] to submit to the Department of [illegible] are requested to attend at each of the [illegible] and time 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

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, 18tf.

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.,
1tf 66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

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.

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 50c. 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.

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 Wranted as Represented.

Parcels and heavy goods delivered free.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

W. & R. BANFORD.
Jan. 1878. 19tf

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" 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 the thread without stopping. It can do 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.

GREAT MASSACRE
OF
MERCHANDISE
AT
F. NAUBERT,

ST. PHILLIPPE, D'ARGENTEUIL,
(Formerly Mod'ly 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—than we are in a state to defy all competition, and we can sell under wholesale prices, 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 makes 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 9c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 25c. are worth double. Our Dress goods of 8c. 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

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this country. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. Our ready made tweeds, all wool first quality, $3.50. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.25, 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. 20tf

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.
1y

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.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1878.

ST. ANDREW'S MINERAL SPRINGS.

Believing strongly in the virtues of certain mineral waters for the cure of diseases, and considering the province of a newspaper to foster and develope whatever is beneficial to mankind, we have pleasure in referring again to the increasing proofs of the value of the springs near St. Andrews. For over 40 years some attention has been attracted to the curative effects of this water, but since the analysis of the water by Dr. J. Baker Edwards, in September, 1875, the water has become extensively used, and in many cases the effect produced is really wonderful. Numerous certificates from well known and reliable persons have been given to Mr. John McGregor, who owns these springs. A few of them run as follows:

"I have received a great deal of benefit "from the use of the water from your min-"eral springs. It has relieved me from wind "on the stomach and several other com-"plaints."—J. B.

Another says:

"I have been troubled with water-brash "and indigestion for eleven years and incli-"nation to throw off my food,—after drink-"ing four gallons of your mineral water I "find myself cured."—L. L.

Another says:

"This is to certify that I have used the "Saline Water from the River Rouge "Springs, and have received a great deal "of benefit for the kidneys, from which I "was suffering."—J. K. J.

Another person writes as follows:

"I have been troubled for several years "with disease, and have taken medicine "without effect, and at the advanced age "of 60, I thought it useless to continue un-"til a few months ago I was induced to try "the water from Mr. John McGregor's "Mineral Springs, and after using a few "gallons of it I found myself getting well. "I still use the water and my health is as "good now as when I was thirty."

Many other certificates might be given here to show the effects of these remarkable Springs. Their situation also is a most pleasant one. The fine natural scenery of the neighborhood and its proximity to Railroad and Steamboat traffic, will doubtless draw a large share of the attractions given to watering places so soon as this place becomes known to health and pleasure seekers.

[*Special to* The Watchman.]

SCHOLASTIC POW-WOW.

On January, 21st ultimo, at a meeting of the School Commissioners of Harrington No 1. Present all the Commissioners. Mr. Dobbie, Chairman, in the chair.

It was proposed by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Don. Cameron,

1. "That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Don. Dewar, for the repairs he has made at his own expense in No. 1 school-house."

2. "That for the future school-houses be not used indiscriminately by any one who likes and for any purpose, but be rented to responsible persons by the school manager for longer or shorter periods for ten cents for each time they are used (including the use of wood) payment in advance."

3. "That, whereas a teacher was engaged before Districts No. 1 and 3 were separated, the arrears due by said District go towards paying such teacher, and if there be any balance either way it be divided equally between said Districts."

4. "That we accept Dug. McTavish's offer of 500 feet of spruce delivered for $5.00, and J. Dobbie's of 500 feet of hemlock delivered for $3.50, and of John Shaw's of 300 feet lumber at $10 per m., and 300 feet of dry stuff at $12 per m. with $1.50 for delivering; and that Mr. Dobbie be requested to get the windows and doors put in and the floor and ceiling finished as cheaply as he can."

Mr. Filion's account of $8.00 for one assessment roll in 1873 was passed. Mr. Filion stated that he would allow any one for the future to copy any assessment roll wanted, and that he would certify its correctness for fifty cents.

Mr. Emberson offered the gift of two desks made of what he thought the best material and shape, which offer was accepted.

Flowers and Fruits.

To the Editor of The Watchman.

Sir:—I have received the Reports of the Montreal Horticultural Society since I last wrote. The last one is full of most interesting matter. An essay on Cranberries by Mr. F. C. Emberson contains information which every farmer in our county should possess. Another on House Plant Culture by Mr. Imrie, of Montreal, gives many valuable hints to our ladies how to succeed in raising house plants, with information on the best varieties, with the time for planting, &c. Geraniums, Fuchias, Primroses, Tulips and Roses are specially dealt with, and the various kinds which are the easiest to cultivate and which bloom the most are given. An invaluable essay from Dr. Dawson of McGill College, Montreal, on Horticultural Education is given, and in which he shows the necessity of education among the young men and women of our country upon this important branch of Agriculture. He says, "It is an art for women as well as men; our girls should be taught something of the culture of plants both for use and ornament. They should have such a knowledge of flowers and ornamental plants as would induce them to take an intelligent interest in these as connected with the beauty of their homes." There are letters from several country districts around Montreal giving information upon the experience and progress made in the cultivation of orchards. It appears clear from these letters that the Province of Quebec is adapted to the cultivation of orchards off a profitable scale, and all that is required to succeed in this branch of industry, is a proper knowledge of Horticulture and to know the enemies to trees and how to deal with them.

Flora.

Argenteuil, Jan. 28, 1878.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath February 3rd, 1878.

JEHOSHAPHAT REPROVED.—2 Chronicles xix 1-9.

Jehoshaphat had got into great difficulties owing to making an affinity with Ahab the wicked King of Israel at Ramoth gilead. Jehoshaphat was only saved from death by praying to his God, and in answer to his prayer was allowed to return to his house in safety. The Prophet Jehu was sent to reprove Jehoshaphat for having made such an unholy alliance. This caused him to return to the work of the Lord, and he went himself throughout all his territories to see that judgment and justice were properly administered throughout. He charged them to fear God and to be faithful.

Notes from the War.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RICH SKOBELEFF AND THE POOR GOURKO.

[From the London Times.]

At Brestovec village (the place from which I write) is Skobeleff's advanced forepost line, covered by artillery, heavy siege guns, and rifled mortars. His division, the Sixteenth, up to its full number, is all ensconced in excellent huts, a mile and a half further back, prepared for any cold, and with a fireplace and chimney to every hut

His is the only Russian camp I every saw that is clean in the English sense of the word. All others are pig-styes or worse, polluting the streams and breeding disease, regardless of consequences. His is clean. His one object in life is to be idolized by his men, and he fully succeeds. He appears to bear a charmed life.

And he persists in leading his division on himself, for he says he cannot find it in his heart, like others, to send men on to death, without sharing their risks himself. Nobly thought and nobly spoken. I have begged him not to ride one of his gray horses to-day, but he says that to see him on any other would dishonor his men. "If I live to another campaign I will not ride white horses, but I cannot leave off now." These are the calm words of a man who five hours hence is going to what is like certain death.

Being a rich man, Skobeleff keeps open table, and all his brigadiers and colonels sit down with him twice daily, quite unlike Gourko, of whom it is said that "he never dines," but takes tea occasionally, writing and working all the rest of the day. These two are rivals in fame, but Skobeleff is a rich young bachelor of 34, with immense expectations, and Gourko, a father of a family, of 49, who has nothing but his pay.

Each is a thorough soldier, and each perfect in his way. Gourko, though a cavalry officer all his life, is no more *cabreur*, but a thoughtful intellectual man, who impresses you at once with a sense of actual power. He defends his raid through the Balkans on apparently sound strategic grounds. At any rate it opened and has kept open the gate of the Balkans. Skobeleff has a curious theory that to attack positions you ought to begin late in the afternoon. This makes it, if you fail, unlikely that your enemy will retort with a counter attack that night, and on the other hand, you have the whole night to intrench. There is a good deal in favor of the idea.

Scottish Marriage Items.

A Mother Forbidding her Son's Marriage.—During the customary service at All Saints' Church, Bolton, on Sunday morning an unusual circumstance occurred—a mother forbidding the contemplated marriage of her son. The officiating clergyman—the Rev. George Sumner—had just read out for the third and last time the names of a couple who had "put up" the bands for their marriage—John Berry and Mary Hulme—when a well-dressed middle-aged woman, who occupied a seat near the reading-desk and who had shown manifest signs of agitation for some time previously, rose, and, stretching out her hand, exclaimed in an earnest but respectful manner—"If you please, sir, I object to that." The minister, turning towards the woman, said, "You object, do you?" She replied, "Yes." Mr. Sumner thereupon added, "Then be kind enough to see me in the vestry after the service." The service then proceeded, and was continued to its close as if nothing unusual had occured. At its termination the woman had an interview with the clergyman, and stated certain objections to the intended marriage. She is a widow and the mother of the would-be bridegroom, who was only 17 years of age, and earns 12s per week; the young woman with whom he seeks an alliance is said to be several years older. The marriage will be stopped so long as the mother maintains her objection.

Another Case of Forbidding the Banns.—On Sunday morning the novel ceremony of "forbidding the banns" was witnessed at the district parish church of St. Nicholas, Brighton. The names of a certain couple having been read by the clergyman for "the third time of asking," an elderly gentleman rose in the back part of the church and objected to the marriage. He was requested to communicate the nature of the objection in the vestry at the close of the service, when it appeared that the parties were under age—both young people being apprentices earning small wages, one as a printer and the other as a dressmaker.

LITTLE FOLKS' COLUMN.

A Little Knight and Gentleman.

I was sitting at the window looking out one cold, slippery day last winter. I suppose a good many of you children have amused yourselves looking at the people who pass on slippery days, smiling a little to see how queerly some of them walk; I hope, though that none of you laugh if you see some fall. As I looked out of the window I saw a knot of boys, all neighbours of mine, who were standing, talking and laughing. Two or three persons had passed, and almost all slipped at one particular dangerous spot, (I think the boys had been sliding there,) and now a little girl came by with a basket of buttons, tapes, shoe-strings, and such things. Down she went, her basket falling on its side, and half the contents rolling out. Through the window I could hear the boys laughing! Not one of them stepped forward to help the little girl; but the door of the house opposite opened quickly, and a little boy without overcoat or mittens, ran down the steps, and, hurrying to the poor girl after saying a word or two to her, helped her put her things in the basket. The poor girl was so stiff and cold that half her things might have been lost but for this kind little knight and gentleman. I call him a knight, because the knights in old times helped the poor and helpless wherever they found them; and a gentleman, because a gentleman—a true Christian gentleman—is polite to rich and poor alike. He remembers that his Saviour has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—*S. Times.*

How Evil Begins.

This is a good story, showing how a boy may without thinking drift into the wrong practices, which lead him away from the paths of right:

"Give me a half penny, and you may pitch one of these rings; and if it catches over a nail, I'll give you threepence."

That seemed fair enough; so the boy handed him a half-penny and took the ring. He stepped back to the stake, tossed his ring, and it caught on one of the nails.

"Will you take six rings to pitch again, or threepence?"

"Three pence," was the answer; and the money was put into his hand. He stepped off, well satisfied with what he had done, and probably not having an idea that he had done wrong. A gentleman standing near him had watched him, and now, before he had time to look about and rejoin his companions, laid his hand on his shoulder.

"My lad, this [illegible] your first lesson in [illegible]ding."

[illegible]ambling

[illegible] half-penny you not

[illegible]oney. Y[illegible] the path that man has gone[illegible]gh it, and you can see the end. I advise you to go and give him h[illegible]ree pence back and ask him for [illegible]r half-penny, and then stand squa[illegible] with the world, an honest boy again.

He had hung his head down, but raised it quickly; and his bright open look as he said, "I'll do it," will not soon be forgotten. He ran back, and soon emerged from the ring, looking happier than ever. He touched his cap and bowed pleasantly as he ran away to join his companions. This was an honest boy.

Key to Success.

A few years ago, says a New York paper, a large drug firm in this city advertised for a boy. The next day the store was thronged with applicants, and among them a queer-looking fellow, accompanied by his aunt, in lieu of faithless parents by whom he had been abandoned.

Looking at the little waif, the merchant of the store promptly said, "Can't take him; places all full. Besides, he's too small."

"I know he is small," said the woman, "but he is willing and faithful."

There was a twinkle in the boy's eyes which made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered to remark that he did not see what they wanted of such a boy; he wasn't bigger than a pint of cider. But after consultation the boy was set to work.

A few days later a call was made on the boys in the store for some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted well with the reluctance of the others. In the middle of the night the merchant looked in to see if all was right in the store, and presently discovered the youthful protege busy scissoring labels. "I did not tell you to work at night." "I know you did not tell me so; but I thought I might as well be doing something."

In the morning the cashier got orders to double that boy's wages "for he is willing." Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild beasts passed through the streets, and very naturally, all hands in the store rushed to witness the spectacle. A thief saw his opportunity, and entered in the rear door to seize something, but in a twinkle found himself clutched by the diminutive clerk aforesaid, and after a severe struggle captured. Not only was robbery prevented, but valuable articles taken from other stores, were recovered. When asked by the merchant why he stayed behind to watch when all the others quit their work, the reply was, "You told me never to leave the store when others were absent, and I though I'd stay."

"Double that boy's wages; he is willing and faithful." In 1869 that boy was receiving a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and in 1870 had become partner in the establishment.

The moral of this story is "where there's a will there's a way." The key to success is "willing and faithful." There is a vacant place for all such boys as the hero of this tale.

Aaron Burr.

It is an act of signal and relentless guilt to break the line of a pious heritage by a godless life. It involves a terrific contest with God for the damnation of the soul. Tough is the task which such a young man sets himself, to destroy his soul. He must do it, fighting against the most potent devices of God for his salvation. Father's counsels, mothers prayers, godly example, the indefinable atmosphere, like to none other, of a Christain home, the holy momentum from a long possession of Christian forefathers, going back, it may be, into unknown history, must be persistently, in dead earnest, insolent, contended with and defied.

Of the eminent men in American history, no one has come to the close of life under a darker cloud of reprobation from God and man than Aaron Burr. He was the son of parents eminent for piety. His father was the venerable president of a Christian college. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. President Edwards, a most godly man, and herself also renowned for her rare Christain culture. The family extended far back in a luminous pathway of Christain faith and prayer. What an accumulation of holy forces was concentrated upon Aaron Burr's boyhood and early manhood! They surrounded him in no hard, repellent forms, but in the genial graces and beautiful adornments of educated Christain society. The piety of his father was lighted up by a mirthful humor. No happier men ever lived than the clergy of that age. The best education of the times too was his. Thus directed, so far as home and inheritance and circumstance could do it, thus directed toward heaven he entered on his active manhood.

When approaching his twentieth year, he became interested in the salvation of his soul. The Spirit of God then clearly set before him the great alternative, and pressed his decision on the side of virtue and religion. He retired for some weeks to a rural town in Connecticut for the sake of settling once for all the question of his religious character. Nobody knows what was the history of those critical weeks; through what conflicts he passed; how near he may have approached to the God of his fathers; nor what fatal influences turned him back. But he came home resolved, as he said, "never again to trouble himself about his soul's salvation."

To all appearance he kept that resolution to the last. The die was cast, as he meant it should be, "once for all." It is not known that he was ever again seriously disturbed by religious convictions. He [illegible] what promised [illegible] be a brilli[illegible] [illegible] witho[illegible] and [illegible] ed.

[illegible] as they pass[illegible] the guilt of [illegible] on his soul [illegible]d the brand of Cain on his brow. [illegible] far as man [illegible]m know, he went speechless into eternity, with a seared conscience and a hardened heart. God suffered him, as he generally does such men, to die as he had lived.

His was a representative history—representative of those who break the line of ancestral piety, and force their way to an irreligious life and death, in defiance of God's protective plans for their salvation. It is an appalling question—do not angels pause and "lean on their harps" to catch the answer? Who are the Aaron Burrs now living in Christian families?—*S. S. Times.*

King Humbert I.

Prince Humbert Ronier Charles Emmanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugène, Prince of Piedmont, was born on March 14, 1844. He was liberally educated, partly in France, by the Jesuits. His mind was early turned in favour of the Papacy, his training opposed to the liberalism promoted in Germany. In appearance he is extremely plain. Humbert particularly has the *foreador* physognomy of his father, and also much of his iron will and soldierly simplicity. This Prince and his younger brother, when, some time ago, engaged in visiting foreign courts, won, with all the homeliness of their appearance, not the less golden opinion by their kindliness of manner and charming naturalness. He is a man of thorough military tastes, brave, manly. He holds the ranks of lieutenant general in the Italian army and captain of the First regiment of Hessian Hussars. When only a boy he entered the fields of Magenta, Montebello and Solferino in nominal command of a brigade. He was created Knight of the Golden Fleece. On the 22nd of April, 1868, he was married to the Princess Marie Marguerite Theresa Jeanne, Princess of Savoy, daughter of Prince Ferdinand. He has only one son living Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, who was born at Naples, November 11th, 1869.

King Humbert is said to be the exact counterpart of his father in his tastes, temperament and disposition, exceedingly straightforward and unaffected in his manners and earnest in his friendships. Of the latter characteristic he furnished evidence on the occasion of the death of his father's aside-de camp, General Cunec. When the funeral occurred Humbert walked in the procession bareheaded through the streets of Rome in a blinding storm. Five years ago, when his father desired to legalize his marriage with the Countess Mirafiore he declared to the King he would leave Italy if she should be declared Queen. Signors Menalrea and Rattazzi were in favor of the King's plan, but the hereditary Prince never relaxed his opposition for a moment.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Ash Wednesday comes, this year, on the sixth of March.

An Old Woman's Whims.

HOW SHE ESCAPED A TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

There was a nervous, fidgety sort of a lady on the K. & D. M. passenger train coming east the other day, and as the train pulled up at Monroe she discovered a number of coffins on the platform. She had been imagining all kinds of disasters on the way from Des Moines; had been herself torn to pieces, the remnants collected and buried, and had suffered enough real agony to carry her through a half dozen railway accidents. The sight of the coffins was the last straw which broke the back of the camel—hair shawl that she wore, and she resolved that if she didn't say something she would die. Leaning over she grasped a commercial traveller in the seat in front by the arm:

'Young man, what are all those coffins for?' she asked.

The commercial traveller was busy footing up orders, so he replied briefly:

'To bury people.'

'Yes; but what do they have so many for?'

'Unhealthy country, lots of doctors,' said the drummer.

'You can't deceive me, young man,' said the female, in hysterical tones, 'there has been an accident.

The drummer nodded.

'And lots of people have been killed.'

Another nod.

'And plenty torn to pieces, may be beyond recognition!'

Nod number three.

'My good gracious! and some burned to death and their remains gathered up in a scoop shovel.'

Another bob of the drummers head.

Before she asked another question she prepared to faint.

'Oh, my, I feel—feel—a weak. When did it happen?'

'About ten years ago,' said the drummer as he started for the smoking car.

The woman straightened back in her seat with a click like unto that made by the opening of a blade of a jack knife which had a stiff spring, and made a wild claw for the conductor who was passing. She caught him. She held him. She called his attention to those coffins, and asked what they were to be used for. There is only one answer to that question. The one the drummer gave, and the conductor responded in like manner.

'There has been an accident on this road,' said the excited female.

'Not for years—not on this road,' said the conductor.

'You are sure?'

'Dead sure.'

'But one is liable to happen.'

'Yes'm.'

'It might happen the next train behind us.'

'Yes'm.'

'Oh! thank heavens! I am just a head of the accident.'

And she fell on the conductor's neck and wept; and the blushing fellow thought he would rather stand seven collisions and a blow up than to [illegible] through the smiles and the snickers [illegible] the rest of the passengers.

The Clock of Clocks.

A PENNSYLVANIAN OUTDOES THE WORK OF HABRECHT OF STRASBURG.

(*From the Reading Eagle.*)

In Mengel's building is now on exhibition, in all probability, the most wonderful clock in the world. It was built by Stephen D. Engle, watchmaker, at Hazleton. He is about 45 years of age and was about 20 years in perfecting the clock. Mr. Reid paid Engle $5,000 for it. Engle never saw the Strasburg clock. In fact, he has not travelled more than two hundred miles from home at any time. The clock stands eleven feet high. At its base it is about four feet wide and at the top about two. It is about three feet deep at the base, gradully less towards the top. Its colors are dark brown and gold. The Strasburg clock is thirty feet high, yet its mechanism is not so intricate nor has it as many figures as the Hazleton clock. The Strasburg clock's figures are about three feet high and the American clock about nine inches. Three minutes before the hour a pipe organ inside the clock plays an anthem. It has five tunes. Bells are then rung, and when the hour is struck double doors in an alcove open and a figure of Jesus appears. Double doors to the left then open, and the apostles appear slowly, one by one in procession. As they appear and pass Jesus they turn towards him, Jesus bows, the apostles turn again and proceed through the double door in an alcove on the right. As Peter approached Satan looks out of a window above and tempts him. Five times the devil appears, and then Peter passes, denying Christ, the cock flaps its wings and crows. When Jesus appears Satan comes down from his window and follows Judas out in the procession and then goes back up to his place to watch Judas, appearing on both sides. As the procession passed, Judas and the three Marys disappear and the doors are closed. The scene can be repeated seven times in an hour if necessary, and the natural motion of the clock produces it four times per hour, whereas the Strasburg procession is made but once a day, at 12 o'clock. Below the piaza is the main dial, about 13 inches in diameter. To its right is a figure of Time with an hour glass. Above this is a window, at which appears figures representing a youth, manhood and old age. To the left of the dial is a skeleton representing Death.

An old waiter says: "I have seen women too delicate that they were afrkid to ride, for fear of the horse running away; afraid to sail, for fear the boat might be upset; afraid to walk, for fear they might fall; but I have never seen one afraid to be married, which is far more riskful than all the others put together."

New York florist has grown a green rose.

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 Oliver 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. C. Oulmet, 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 McCuat, 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. (Genna.) 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 an extra term from the 13th to the 30th 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 19th 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 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 [illegible] connect with the C. & G. R. R., a[illegible] 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 3 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 first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville 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. 8 school at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school 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.

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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.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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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 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.
391 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 Hosiery
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, 178½ 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 papers a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 29y1

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. 8y1.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1878. NO. 23.

The Editor.

The editor who wills to please
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,
And kiss the hand that beat him;
Or, if he dare attempt to walk,
Must toe the mark that others chalk,
And cringe to all that meet him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—
To much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch or wizard tales,
With slip-shod ghosts, with fins and scales
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings and queens and lords,
Of border wars and Gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

No—no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks—the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

The man of drilled scholastic love
Would like to see a little more
In scrape of Greek and Latin;
The merchants rather have the price
Of Southern indigo and rice,
Of India silk or satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle;
Some long for missionary news,
And some—of worldly, carnal views—
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gander quill,
And scrawl against the paper;
Of all the literary fools,
Bred in our colleges and schools,
He cuts the silliest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things;
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed—I only give the hint—
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss,
To constitute my highest bliss,
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain,
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain,
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone,
By losses, fire or fever;
Another answers, full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Of raccoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
For now and then a savoury dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never should dispute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
—Too haughty or too humble;
And every editorial wight
Has nought to do but what is right,
And let the grumbler grumble.

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XV.

FIRE! FIRE!

At St. Wilfrid's, night was generally a very quiet time. The only public-house was on the outskirts, the same white cottage we have named before that overlooked the ferry; and the "Labourers' Institute" had done much to check the evil habit of evening tippling, so common among the farming-men and work-people at almost all towns and villages. During the midnight hours the villagers slept quietly, undisturbed by sounds of drunken merriment or brawling, and to the healthy and good came dreams of peace, while the river, that had no time to sleep, slipped softly past, as time did. John and Clara generally retired early to rest, and on the night of the 15th of July, were fast asleep long before midnight.

An hour later, a bright red light shot up into the sky from the midst of the quiet houses; and soon after, that cry that is so alarming in the dead of the night to the newly awakened, the cry of "Fire! fire!" was heard by all the inhabitants with uncontrollable terror or excitement, and all, who could, arose in haste, and prepared to go out. Hurrying feet were soon on their way to the burning dwelling, and noise and bustle and terror reigned where half an hour before was the most profound silence.

John Broadbent was one of the first out, and was quickly at the scene of destruction, which he found to be, to his great concern, Mrs. Jones's cottage. Flames were coming out of one of the upper windows, and the thatch had already caught the blaze. It was thoroughly dry, after the late hot weather, and blazed furiously. Already a crowd was collected in front of the burning building, and confused shouts and contradictory orders were given, the alarmed humans not seeming at first much more sensible or methodical in their way of acting in the emergency, than did the crows, that, wakened by the glare and the noise, cawed and flip-flapped about the elms and the old church tower, seen now so plainly and ruddily in the glow of the red, high-reaching blaze. "It's of no use," one shouted. "Nothing'll stop that! It's gone too far; the thatch burns like tinder."

"Water! water! Buckets! buckets!" cried others; while others, more helpful and wise, went to fetch the necessary articles. John appeared among them; his tall form, head higher than the rest, conspicuous and well known. Under his direction a chain of living links was formed between the cottage and the river (beneficent river! always willing to give of its cooling, quenching waters!) and buckets were passed from hand to hand quickly with their precious burden to stay the devouring flames. But what had become of the inmates of the burning cottage? Mrs. Jones's sleeping room was at the back of the house. Had any one seen her? John inquired. No one replied. "She couldn't get out this way, mester, the flames is too bad," said a labouring man at length. "True; most true," thought John; and giving up his bucket to one of the standers-by, ran at full speed round the block of buildings, and made his way to the back of the cottage. Here he met Ebenezer Plowden and Mary with the poor widow's half-fainting form between them. They had dragged her out with some difficulty. "Where is James?" asked John, breathless with haste. "He's inside!" said Mary with horror-stricken face; "we couldn't persuade him to come out; he seemed quite stupid and bewildered." John endeavoured to enter at the back-door; but volumes of smoke, mingled with flames, came out now so fast, that it was impossible to get in that way. The stairs were on fire also. "A ladder!" he shouted; and almost as he said the words, a ladder was brought. He placed it at the bed-room window, mounted, and entered the cottage, the lookers-on watching in silent terror his disappearance in the blazing building. One pair of lips, especially, were blanched with fear, and one pair of straining eyes gazed horror-struck at the blank window that had swallowed up his beloved form. When would he return? would he ever? Ah! if the building should fall upon him! —if that blazing roof should drop down! —if those walls should give way and bury him!—a living man amongst all that destroying fire and smoke! If he should be suffocated, or burned to death before he could reach the window once more! If—but now, thank God! oh thank God!—that is his face at the window once more—he is black and smoky—his hair is on fire—but in his arms he has the senseless form of James Miller, which he drags through the window, and with difficulty brings down the ladder! The men below helped as they could, but it was at the peril of their lives and limbs, for w[indow] and blazing thatch fell down [a]mongst them. And now a pa[ir] white hands at the foot of the l[a]dder the only white hands in that dar[k] neighbourhood—for no other dared venture near—threw over head a thick shawl, taken fr[om] shoulders of the same form t[hat] the hands belo[n]ged to, and put out [the] blaze on his head [with] arm by this means. It was Clara's hands that did this; she had followed him out of doors, and had watched his exploit with a beating heart. Two of the neighbours at once carried off James to a place of safety, and Clara at the same moment seized her brother's arm with an exclamation of terror, and dragged him away. It was but just in time, for now came crashing down, with volumes of smoke and sparks and burning splinters, thrown far and wide, the blazing roof, and with it part of the cottage wall, and on the spot where John had stood the moment before was a heap of bricks and beams and smouldering thatch higher than himself.

"Thank God!" exclaimed Clara, gratefully, once more, as they walked away from so dangerous a place. "Are you hurt much?"

"Not at all, dear! I should have been hut for you! You have saved my life," and he looked down into her face with inexpressible affection, as he replaced the shawl upon her shoulders. "But it is time you went home. There is no danger for me now."

"Not yet; not at present," she said firmly. They returned to the front of the cottage, where an ominous cry was being raised. "Plowden's thatch has caught; all hands to the buckets!"—Which cry was unhappily too true.

Ebenezer Plowden's cottage and that inhabited by Mrs. Jones adjoined; the older part of it was unfortunately thatched, and had caught fire at a corner that was not at first observed. Great exertions were made to subdue the flames, for by this time the whole village was astir, and every man and boy, and not a few women, worked to the uttermost. Ebenezer was much respected, and all were doubly inclined to help him, and to save his dwelling, if that were possible. Even the clergyman did not disdain to use the buckets with the rest—a fire-engine was not at this time attainable—and the squire was present with every able servant on his establishment. The fire was at last quenched, but not before more than one-half of Ebenezer's house was a heap of smouldering ruins, and the rest much injured. The workshop, with its store of osiers and baskets were burned down, and the "studdio" with Mary's paintings was utterly destroyed.

Clara returned home early to prepare beds for those who might need them; and soon Mary Plowden, with her mother and Mrs. Jones, were located in the cottage, Ebenezer remaining on his own premises, with some friends, to guard what remained. John Broadbent came home soon afterwards, and the villagers returned to their different places of abode, all but a few, who kept watch, lest any fresh outbreak of fire should occur, so that when the sun rose, all was again tolerably quiet. It was found that James Miller was not much burned, though he was suffering from the effects of the smoke he had inhaled; and the doctor said he must not be moved at present from the house of the neighbour where he had been at first taken.

A severe pain in his right hand and arm reminded John, when the excitement was over, that he had not escaped without hurt; and his hair presented a sad appearance—his thick rich locks being burned away almost entirely. For two months afterwards he felt the effects of the fire, and the scars remained upon his arm through life; but they were honourable scars of which he had no reason to feel ashamed—more honourable than those gained in the heat and smoke of battle, that the world so much delight to laud.

But how had it all occurred? How was it that the cottage had been set on fire? Rumors varied for a while. It was accident; it had been set on fire by malicious persons; it was done by a mouse carrying a lucifer match into a hole too near the thatch; Mrs. Jones herself had done it by setting clothes to dry too near the fire; James Miller had done it by smoking in bed. The real truth of the case was for some time unknown. Circumstantial evidence revealed it at first, and confession made all clear. James Miller had retired to his room early, as we said, and to a dangerous companion. The bottle he had shut up, and locked so carefully in his box, was a bottle of gin, and when he had gone to rest, as it was supposed, he indulged himself with drinking part of its contents. It was a great enjoyment, one for which he had been longing some time, and he made the most of it. When almost senseless, he threw himself, dressed as he was, upon the bed, leaving a lighted candle close to his open box of clothes. Some spark from the candle, it was supposed, must have fallen upon the linen. It smouldered, no doubt, for a while, and then burst into a blaze; but James was too heavily asleep to know anything about it, and even after the bed and roof had caught fire, was insensible to his hanger. When Ebenezer awoke him with great difficulty, his senses were still too much obscured to be of real service to him; he refused [to] follow him down stairs, and in the [confu]sion while those below were [trying] to get the stairs can[ght] fire to, [and] by the window and rescued hi[m].

John visited them the next da[y]. His own arm was in a sling, and a black mark upon his temple showed traces of the fire. James was dressed, and sitting below stairs, his elbows on the table, resting his head in his hands when his friend entered. He lifted his head as he heard some one approaching; his face was very pale, and he became so ghastly, and trembled so much, that John, in a few minutes, finding him quite unable to talk, retired, nor did he attempt to see him again.

In a few days, however, James was better, and himself called upon John. By this time it was known how the fire had occurred, and the village was loud and deep in its condemnation of the "gin-drinking, good-for-nothing shoemaker," and those who took many a sly drop themselves were loud and condemnatory as the rest—perhaps a little more so.

John Broadbent was lying on the sofa. A slow fever had attacked him, the result of his burns; his face was pale, and it was apparent that he was suffering. James threw himself on his knees before him. "Oh! Mr. Broadbent, I'm not fit you should ever speak to me again, but I cannot help coming, to ask you to forgive me—then I will go away, and you shall never be troubled with me any more."

"No, Miller, that will never do. I cannot spare you. Rise up, my man, why do you kneel to me? Kneel to God, and thank him for sparing your life."

"I do; I do; though I don't deserve to have it spared. And it was you that saved me, too. I should have been a dead man if it hadn't been for you." He rose up slowly, and took John's left hand, the other was bound up. "Tell me how I can serve you; how I can prove my gratitude; how I can repay you in any way for what you have suffered, for what you still suffer, then I can consent to live."

"I will tell you," said John solemnly. "There is only one way by which you can repay me. Promise me faithfully, before God, that while you live, you will never again taste intoxicating drinks—and keep your promise. Then I shall be abundantly repaid."

The tears rose in James's eyes, as he said, fervently and slowly, "I promise before God!"

"Amen!" added John, with a full heart. "Now sit down and tell me how it all occurred."

To be Continued.)

Lord Shaftesbury, speaking at Wimborne on the danger which threatened the Church in the present day, said there was "fightings without and fears within," and he believed the time was coming when the church must be disestablished, though her downfall could never be accomplished if she were but true to herself.

Lord Beaconsfield, has replied to a correspondent that he is aware of no foundation for the rumour that the Pope had written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria to thank her for the freedom of action given by her as to the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in Scotland.

Talking Across the British Channel.

Some further experiments were carried out on the telegraph cable connecting St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, and the village of Sandgate, on the French coast.

Mr. Bordeaux, the superintendent of the Submarine Telegraph Company, at once established a communication with the opposite coast, and at his request, conveyed by an ordinary pocket telegraph instrument, the telephones were attached to the French end of the cable, and in a few minutes we were conversing across twenty two and a half miles of wire at the bottom of the sea. The portable instrument, made in polished mahogany, and in shape like a champagne glass without a foot were used. By placing one to the ear, and speaking into the cup of the other, a continuous conversation was kept up without difficulty. Although the wires were being used on the ordinary business of the station, and the clickings of the Morse instruments being worked at Dover and Calais were going on all the time, yet the voices could be plainly heard and their tones distinguished.

The songs sung in that little wild hut on the French coast were reproduced note for note and word for word, piano and forte, like the distant murmur of a shell—a small far-off voice—in that in which we stood. "Star of the Evening" and "Auld Lang Syne" came rolling across that rough and stormy Channel, down which ships were staggering with shortened sails, and through that tumbling surf, without the loss of a tone or a note. Whistling was tried with equal success, and the tunes were equally distinguishable with the songs. It was suggested that the popping of a cork might be made out, and our French friends were asked to listen attentively to what would happen. Unfortunately no bottles were at hand, but a reverend gentleman equal to the occasion put his finger into his cheek and admirably imitated the drawing of a cork. "You have just drawn a cork," came the voice from the other side, with just a shade of melancholy in its tone. A hearty laugh was raised by the mistake. After that [the] party separated with the success of the experiment a matter of the important part it is likely to play in the communications of the future. At present it is clearly useless for military purposes, as the most perfect stillness is necessary not to drown a little voice.—*London Times, Tuesday, January 1.*

A NEW ORDER OF DISTINCTION.—The Queen, in order to commemorate the assumption of the title of the Empress of India, has created a new order of distinction, to be designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," which is to be enjoyed by Princesses of the royal house and the wives or other female relatives of Indian Princes, and others to be selected by the Crown. Her Majesty has conferred this order on the Princess of Wales, all her own daughters, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and twenty-nine other ladies, including several members of the English nobility as follows:—Duchess of Argyll, Marchioness of Salisbury, Marchioness of Ripon, Lady Mary Grenville, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine, Countess of Mayo, Lady Susan Bourke, Viscountess Halifax, Lady Hobart, Lady Jane Baring, Baroness Napier, Baroness Lytton, Baroness Lawrence, Lady Northcote, Lady Frere, Lady Temple, Lady Denison, Lady Strachey.

Mrs. Layard has given assistance to *40,000* refugees within the last five days. The British gunboat "Torch" embarked a number of refugees at Bourghas, and English marines are patrolling the streets of that place.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANADIAN.

Quebec has started a temperance refreshment room.

The County Council of Simcoe has sustained the Dunkin Act by a vote of 1910 to 18.

The London County Council has passed a resolution favouring a retaliatory tariff.

The Manitoba Government proposes to abolish saloon licenses.

Quebec city deficit has been ascertained to be over $31,000.

A link of the chain that bound St. Paul is about to be exhibited at the Quebec Seminary.

Dr. Peltier, one of the most eminent of the French physicians in Montreal is dead and was buried on Tuesday.

Kingston is to have a new Grit paper to be called the *Argus* edited by Dr. Stewart, a defeated candidate.

Great dissatisfaction is reported as existing among the Lachine Canal laborers, and another strike is believed to be impending.

Mr. Justice Johnson has granted a motion to Mr. McLaren to admit to bail the Ojibbeway Indians present confined at St. Scholastique.

According to *L'Evenement*, Mr. Vail is to be the next Governor of Nova Scotia, and either Mr. Holton or Mr. Bechard will succeed Mr. Anglin as Speaker.

The Mayor of Prescott proposes a heavier tax on transient traders; a more efficient means of fire escapes and the fixing of school rates in towns by local trustees, directly responsible to the people.

A new York fishmonger employs men to fish with the fly in the lakes in this District and last season two men took seventeen pounds of red trout in a former bit for Pelton street market.

Messrs. Fry and Bobell, of Quebec, have been appointed by the Council of the Dominion Board of Trade delegates to the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce next month.

It is stated that Congress will not confirm the award of the Canadian Fisheries Commission when reported by the President, owing to the dissatisfaction caused by the decision having gone in favour of Canada.

A rumour comes from Quebec that the Provincial Government intend to introduce a bill to authorize the Mayor of Montreal to sign bonds to enable the Government to appropriate the balance of the million dollars voted for railway purposes.

The Railway Resolutions of the Quebec Government provide for the building of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway in a direct line from Terrebonne to Montreal, and the location of the main terminus of the North Shore route in the eastern quarter of the city.

St. Andrews Church Montreal is asking legislative sanction for borrowing money and hypothecating its property. It has a mortgage debt to meet the expenses in the celebrated pew case in which Mr. James Johnson was one of the parties.

Rev. Canon Innes on Sunday night preached a sermon at St. Paul's Church, London, on the question of eternal punishment. He expressed himself against the idea of a hell of fire and brimstone, and said it was the duty of all clergymen to declare themselves on this point.

The British War Secretary says it is of paramount importance that Quebec should have such an armament of modern rifled guns as will forbid the passage of the St. Lawrence to any ship of war which might escape the vigilance of the British cruisers in the Gulf.

On the 22nd instant the Governor-General waited on the President of the United States and upon the following day the President returned His Excellency's visit. As an evidence of friendly feeling towards Canada the circumstance is worthy of remark, such acts being exceptional on the part of the occupant of the Presidential chair, who is restrained by the etiquette of office from paying such compliments to the ordinary representatives of foreign powers.

According to the *Canada Le Observer* Mr. James Finlay, of Farnham Center, went to Montreal on business, about a year and a half ago; entered a saloon with a chance acquaintance, was there drugged and when he recovered found himself on board a steamer sailing for South America! Hence he went to England, ate his Christmas dinner with his mother, after which he returned to Farnham Center to find his family and his business scattered to the winds.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The total Russian losses to January 6, 80,435.

St. Thomas has again been shaken up by an earthquake.

An Italian squadron has been ordered to the Levant.

The Berlin *Correspondence* believes peace probable.

The cigar-makers' strike in New York has collapsed.

A sale of Centennial relics commences at Philadelphia on the 18th.

Humbert King of Italy has been made a Knight of the Garter.

There are rumours of impending war in Central America.

The inventor of the Gordon Printing Press died on Sunday at Norfolk (Va.)

Edward Collins, aged 75, the founder of the Collins' line of steam ships, is dead.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the bill granting amnesty for press offences.

Diplomatic relations have been established between Colombia and Japan, as a means of co-operation for their mutual benefit.

Dr. Butt, the Home Rule leader, will not be able to attend the present session of the English Parliament, on account of his health.

The rise of the Danube has caused the inundation of a portion of Pesth, and threatens a recurrence of the disastrous inundations of 1875 and 1876.

Dr. Doran, author of "Monarchs Retired from Business," and various other publications, is dead.

It is said that Spain is in treaty with San Domingo, with a view to assuming a protectorate.

It is denied that Oxford University has challenged the Columbia Crew for the College Championship of the World.

In view of peace Russia says she can disarm with impunity, though other European armies are kept up to a war strength.

On the day of the wedding of Alfonso King of Spain, Don Carlist liberated a number of prisoners incarcerated in the fortress of Havana.

The Colorado petrified man is now said to be Barnum's latest humbug. It was manufactured by the man who made the Cardiff giant.

The proposed tax on tea and coffee in the United States is meeting with such opposition as is thought may necessitate the abandonment of the impost.

The New Greek Ministry announces that it will provide for the defence of Greece and protect Greeks residing in others countries—a palpable menace to Turkey.

A report comes that Sitting Bull is at Frenchman's Creek, near Gen. Miles' post, with a force of 2,500, all well armed. Miles has only 500 men.

It is now claimed that by treaty Sitting Bull is a Canadian subject and that, if he re-crosses into the U.S. territory, the Dominion will be held responsible!

Sir Edward Cressy, the historian, author of "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," and from 1850 to 1859 Chief Justice of Ceylon, is dead, aged sixty-six.

Bismark's organ, the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* wholesale expresses satisfaction at the relations of England, and the concord of "the three great Powers."

A force of marines and blue jackets from the British fleet are to hold the lines of Gallipoli, and that a portion of the garrison at Malta will be ordered to that point.

Horrible accounts come about the famine in the Northern Chinese Provinces. Nine millions of people are starving, and children are sold for food for the rakers.

The Ameer of Cabul is massing troops at Candahar, an important circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that Afghanistan is no longer a barrier against Russian aggression on India.

Dr. Mary Walker has appeared before a Congregational conference in a new role. She protested against interference with the Mormon polygamists on the ground that the system is an improvement on monogamy from a physiological point of view.

Serious disturbances have broken out at Athens. The residences of Ministers have been attacked, and the King addressed a crowd estimated at 10,000 advising them to be calm. The Government, it is said, seeks the assent of the Chambers to an active support of the insurrection in Thessaly and Crete.

One of the points in the Russian demands which will meet with strong opposition from England and Austria is the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia. No official information has yet been received by Great Britain as to the signing of the armistice or the terms of peace, but the latter are said to be substantially the same as published by the *Post*.

In speaking on the grain act for by the Government, Sir Stafford North-cote said the vote had nothing to do with the despatch of the fleet to the Dardanelles, but was merely a vote of confidence, to strengthen the Government's hands when England would be represented to be present at the conference on Eastern affairs which must shortly take place.

One day last week a railway accident took place in the United States owing to a train breaking through a bridge over a river. As the result, fifteen lives were lost. The accident was made the subject of his usual weekly lecture on public events by Rev. Dr. Talmage in Brooklyn on Friday evening last. We believe there is great force in the following words: "First of all, let it be found out who are the criminals. Do not put upon the doctrine of a particular Providence that which belongs to human agency. When God wants to take people out of the world in large numbers He can do it without putting them into railroad trains on rotten bridges." There is some philosophy in the statement.

"Where was I?"—At Kenevyn, one Sunday, two dogs, one of which was the clergyman's, commenced fighting in the church. The clergyman, who was engaged in reading the second lesson, rushed out of his pew, went down and parted them, returned to his pew, and, doubtful where he had left off, thus addressed the clerk,—"Razer, where was I?" "Why down parting the dogs, sir," said Roger.

Horace Greeley's estate is finally settled. The assets include $5,000 of worthless promissory notes, $40,000 due by Vanderbilt.

Rev. W. B. Ransford.—The *Mail* announces that arrangements have been made between Dean Grasset and the Rev. W. Ransford, by which the latter is to become assistant minister of St James' Cathedral, Toronto.



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 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 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 where unexamined; it is a discovery that will be noticed and sought by the entire world.

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

ONTREAL, July 8th, 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 a 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 simple bronchitis, 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 cases 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 stating, should I still require it, to write 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 all half-past ten, and also afternoon and evening. 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 box that I received. I think another will effect a complete cure. I enclose $1.10 for same. Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHARLS, Jan 28th, 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.

C. 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 above 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 am the worst man for 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 21st, 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, LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN, April 8th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 380 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 find it to be the best remedy I ever used. I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of severe bronchial affection. When cured of it I propose the first box I purchase 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 I received it I was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, and getting stronger. To-day I am quite well as ever. I have recommended it to others. Do not send me a circular. You have known it, and can use it as you please. I have received orders from parties in this state. I want it was more generally known.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Capt. Ninth Life Saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of

A. BENN & CO.,
Lachu[te]

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1878.

When they were in opposition, the present Ministry were among the loudest in their demands that promotion should be the policy upon which, whenever possible, Government appointments should be made. How often they have outraged this principle it is needless to tell; it has been trampled upon whenever it suited Grit purposes, one of the last instances being manifested in the appointment, to the chief-tainship of the Montreal Water Police of Mr. GOSSELIN-MURPHY, an individual who never previously had any connection with the force. To give him the berth, Sergeants DONOGHUE and WILSON, officers of upwards of twenty years standing, have been passed over. Why this has been done is the question, and a very serious one it is, too. It is certain that Sergeant DONOGHUE had much to do with bringing to justice the murderer of the late lamented THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, and it may be that he was rather too zealous, and this would scarcely be forgotten.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.—By a vote of forty-one to twenty-three, the Provincial Government have carried their Resolutions in a full House. In these Resolutions the Government take the ground that everything has been done by them, and assume the right to call upon the municipalities to do their share of the compact on pain of certain penalties. The pretentions upon the other side, however, is that the spirit of the undertaking has not been respected. In the cases of the cities of Montreal and Quebec, the Resolutions refer to the action of the two Councils, and as there is a reasonable doubt whether those actions would be binding in law, the Government propose certain legislation to remove all uncertainties in order to be able to have recourse against the property of the rate payers in the defaulting municipalities.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.—The Budget speech of Mr. Treasurer CHURCH is said to have been an exceedingly able effort. In regard to it we may almost repeat Dr. TUPPER'S congratulation of Mr. CARTWRIGHT, after one of his financial statements, that Dr. CHURCH has shone in adversity. The result of the last financial year, according to this, is a deficit of $81,000. This can be figured into a surplus by taking the item of $221,728 for public buildings and registration service, as on capital account. As there has been more than two millions of money on hand, on which interest was being received during the last financial year, there will probably be a decrease in revenue from this source of $100,000 in the present year. On the other hand, the revenue from Crown Lands showed a falling off of $87,000 last year, while there will be grants which the Government will have forced from the municipalities, unless these are counterbalanced by additional railway expenditure. The deficit on next year the TREASURER calculates at $168,234, and to meet it a stamp duty is proposed on all transfers of stocks and on all ordinary contracts or transfers in which the amount is above $200, care being taken to except trade transactions, which the Provincial Legislature has no authority to tax.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

In our last issue we published a communication from Dr. CHRISTIE upon the subject of the Sugar Trade, a branch of business in which Ministerialists are at present taking very great interest, feeling as they do when brought face to face with the great question of protection to Canadian Industries, that is about the only line upon which they can make a shadow of a defence of the present fiscal policy of the country; and then they only can do so by proving how advantageous to the industry and to the country was a policy the very opposite of their own that was pursued in the United States. It will be recollected that, two years ago, a special committee charged with the investigation of the subject of Canadian Industrials sat at Ottawa, presided over by the present Hon. DAVID MILLS, one of the most pronounced theoretical Free Traders. It will not be forgotten either that that Hon. Gentleman, backed up by other disciples of the same school, who were in the majority upon that Committee, took exceedingly good care to run the proceedings in such a way that the report might, if it had any virtue, be an exoneration of the present Canadian Tariff. This, moreover, was particularly noticeable in the introductory report with which Mr. Chairman MILLS submitted the evidence that had been taken, his references to sugar being among the strongest that he made. Now, as to Mr. MILLS, most people will be aware of the opinion that the great Sachem of the party, the Hon. GEORGE BROWN, has of him and the appreciation that he has of his opinions generally, he having estimated him in the lightest and most contemptible manner. Hence we, who have no faith at all in him, are the more justified in receiving his opinions with exceedingly great caution; and these only when thoroughly borne out by the most incontestible evidence. No one who has read Dr. CHRISTIE'S letter can fail to have perceived that, for the most part, it is an expression of his own individual view; the only support upon which he relies having been the *ipse dicta* of Mr. MILLS and a few figures gathered together by Mr. Ross, a Free Trade member of a Free Trade constituency, and a storekeeper to boot. To one of his present chiefs the DOCTOR has referred, viz., to the newly installed Minister of Militia, the Hon. Mr. JONES. Now he is one of those politicians in whom we do not take very great stock, but since the Reformers have such unbounded faith in him, we propose to place him in the witness box. The member for Hochelaga, Mr. DESJARDINS, having during the last week of the session of 1876, moved for copies of all correspondence, petitions and memorials relating to the sugar refining interest, entered at length upon the advocacy of protection to this particular industry.

Mr. JONES said that his hon. friend (Mr. Desjardins) and he did not usually agree on public questions; but at last they were able to meet on common ground. The considerations involved in this question did not apply to, perhaps, any other branch of trade, and in it the Maritime Provinces were largely interested. It had a Dominion aspect, besides, as it very closely affected our foreign trade, and, undoubtedly, if we lacked this, the progress of this country would be very seriously retarded. An hon. member had suggested the importance of opening up trade relations with the West Indies by means of subsidies to be given lines of steamships; but he (Mr. Jones) contended that the only means of establishing such a traffic in a satisfactory manner was for the Government to arrange the sugar tariff so as to enable our ships to bring return cargoes. The trade of the Maritime Provinces with the West India Islands amounts annually to three and a half millions of dollars. Previous to the existing depression this branch of our commerce had been in a flourishing condition, but the change in the tariff had considerably interfered with it, and at the same time he had heard that since the change he had mentioned had occurred, the consumers in this country have been obliged to pay a higher price for their sugar. The French and Belgian Governments having established drawbacks in favor of their refiners, a deputation representing the British sugar interests had waited on Lord Derby and represented that the trade relations of Great Britain with the West Indies would be seriously affected by their continuance, and the Imperial Government announced that while they were willing to trade with all nations on fair terms; they were not willing to allow foreigners to possess undue advantages over their own manufacturers, nor to consent to the utter annihilation of English interests. A correspondence took place with the French and Belgian Governments, and the result was a convention and the abolition of these drawbacks, the agreement having taken effect on the 1st of last March. While a Free Trader he (Mr. Jones) thought that they had abundant proof that whereas in this case on the raw material fifty per cent duty was paid, only forty per cent was paid on the refined article, affording foreigners a very considerable advantage. The Government would be justified in asking the House to authorize them to impose a duty equal to the bounty granted to their refiners by foreign Governments. He was willing that we should trade with the United States on fair terms, but if by a bounty system they tried to control our market and utterly ruin our interests it was the duty of the administration to levy such duties as to place Canadian on an equal footing with foreign manufacturers. He gathered from the observations of his hon. friend that the abolition of the sugar duties had had the effect on the sugar refinery at Montreal which he had anticipated, and the result had been an advance of one per cent or one and a half cents per pound on the sugars manufactured in this refinery. This was natural and was to have been expected. The qualities of sugar which had been manufactured in Montreal were excellent; and it was to be remembered that inexperienced people could, with ease, be led to believe that sugar was of high when it was in reality of an inferior quality.

Mr. JONES further said that other industries had a tariff of 17½ per cent in their favor, while this one had 10 per cent against it. In reply to Dr. CHRISTIE'S statement that we only had one refinery in operation, and that one only employed somewhere about 300 men, let us again quote Mr. JONES.

"The hon. gentleman (Mr. James Young, Waterloo,) had said but 300 persons were interested in the sugar trade, but if the number of vessels engaged on this large commerce with the West, and the men indirectly connected with the business were taken into account, we would find that number swell into thousands."

Dr. CHRISTIE feelingly speaks of the loss of revenue which would accrue from the adoption of a policy of protection to our sugar interests which his leader, Mr. JONES, has shown would be beneficial. As a Temperance man the DOCTOR has not hesitated to advocate the sweeping away, "as with the besom of destruction," the immense revenue derived in such a variety of ways from the liquor traffic. We would not for a moment place these two objects upon the same footing; nevertheless, we take them in degree, since that the one policy would give a material benefit, and the other would add a moral to the material advantage. In our argument we have cited Mr. JONES as our authority; believing that his testimony with our Ministerial friend would have more weight than that of other parties to the controversy. Still of witnesses there are legions that we could readily bring up in support of what Mr. JONES has said. For the present we say nothing as to the relative merits of Free Trade and Protection, on which Dr. CHRISTIE has incidentally touched; but reserve our remarks upon them for a subsequent occasion. It will not be forgotten that the bounty question is at present engaging the attention of the American authorities, who, it may be if Canada will only adopt a judicious policy, and make such fiscal changes as shall place the sugar interest upon the same footing as others of our industrials; in that way, indeed, strengthening the hands of those who advocate reciprocity in tariff if absolute reciprocity in trade is not obtainable.

MR. BLAKE'S RESIGNATION.

THE connection of the Hon. Mr. BLAKE with the present Dominion Ministry, however much it may have been appreciated by his colleagues during the time that he was graciously pleased to shed upon them the light of his countenance, can scarcely be said to have been *en permanence*. He aided and abetted them in their midnight attack upon the country in January, 1874, but soon afterwards he retired into private life, ill health and the pressure of his private practice being his excuses for doing so. The object of his name being lent to Mr. MACKENZIE'S hermaphrodite combination, (he being a Minister without portfolio), was manifestly that his good standing might as far as that were possible, "control the elections." Upon his retirement, after that event, many Grit supporters were loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction, complaining in no less strong terms than that they had been sold. As time passed on it became manifest both from speeches in the House and other declarations of the late Ministers without portfolio, that upon a variety of subjects there were wide divergencies of opinion. But still, in face of this, and in presence of his opposition to the Esquimault Nanamio Branch of the Pacific Railway, and other unmistakable signs of his antagonism to the Ministerial policy, when Mr. MACKENZIE required him to "stop a hole," to fill a vacancy, he was ready for the sacrifice, and, assuming the portfolio of Minister of Justice, bounded into the breach and again did service for the Cabinet. But, as before, he only wanted to be a sleeping partner in the co[n]cern, failing [t]o which was his just[i]fication becoming [t]he successor [o]f the [d]epart[m]ent of the [M]inister of sweet savour from [Q]uebec. Finely, he has [t]urned back on his colleagues, [a]ssigned the Presidency of the Co[u]ncil, the same plea of health; but as [M]inisterial organs have not been slo[w] to inform us, remains in the capital [u]ntil the close of the session. On t[h]is account he may possibly, for the [t]ime being, be considered as a Minister without portfolio. But what does this latter information mean? Is it of a piece with many of the political ways that are dark, that subsequent events have explained? We ask this question because of the persistent manner in which Ministerial organs have denied several reports that have found currency in regard to Mr. BLAKE'S resignation and prospective retirement. These have been denounced as untrue, as without a tissue of truth in them and as having been falsehoods woven out of whole cloth. It is here worthy of remark that possibly no Ministry that Canada has ever had has been so often convicted, by the irony of events, of willful misrepresentation in its authoritative statements whether directly given or *per dedimus protestatem*. If Mr. BLAKE'S health be really the cause of his retirement, we do not hesitate for a moment to express our sympathy with him; but we doubt if this is all since that there is a prospect, according to those who ought to know, of Mr. ANGELIN being reinstated as Speaker, to which we learn Mr. BLAKE was opposed, he having taken strong ground against the policy of his colleagues in defending the printing contract. The *Witness* whose sympathies have always been with the present Government, says: "His absence from "the Cabinet will give it much less "weight in both the House and the "country, although it may be some-"what satisfactory to a certain influen-"tial class of voters, with whom Mr. "BLAKE has never been popular. Mr. "BLAKE was the only one of the Min-"isters who was bold enough to declare "that Canada could not submit to be "ruled by the votes of men who were "simply a voting machine in the hands "of a foreign authority."

When we take up all the points of divergence of opinion we are forced to think that other motives than that of health impelled Mr. BLAKE to the course which he has pursued. In conclusion, we may say that we are sorry for Mr. BLAKE, we have looked upon him as an honourable man, and we have appreciated those talents which have raised him head and shoulders above all those with whom he has been accustomed to sit at the Council-table; but *sic transit gloria mundi*. He was unfortunate in his choice of associates, and hence has been compelled to pay the penalty. The celebrated JUNIUS in his letter to Sir WILLAM BLACKSTONE, has aptly pictured the case of the retiring Minister in the following terms: "If I were personally your "enemy, I should dwell with a malig-"nant pleasure upon those great and "useful qualifications which you cer-"tainly possess, and by which you ac-"quired, though they could not pre-"serve to you the respect and esteem "of your country."

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Yesterday, (Thursday,) the fifth session of the Third Parliament of Canada was to have been duly opened at Ottawa. However, for reasons best known to the Government, Mr. SPEAKER could not take his place, and much that is customary had to be dispensed with. Had all the proprieties been observed, the flags would have been hung out to the breeze at half-mast, the volunteers would have appeared with reversed arms, and their bands with their instruments festooned in crape would have played such cheerful airs as the "Dead March" and "Thou art gone to the Grave"—fitting remembrances for a moribund Ministry that has, by its progressive policy, (of inaction) done so much to aggravate the pressure upon the Dominion of the hard times through which the world is passing. The attire of the wealth, beauty and fashion that ordinarily gather on occasions such as this would have been of black,—somber black, sorrowful black—rather than of all the colours of the rainbow. Over the door of the Senate Chamber would have been written "Ichabod." His Excellency, the genius of Misrule, would have worn, in lieu of orders, as fitting emblems of the times, skulls and crossbones, his discourse being connected with such delightful topics as graves and sepulchres, and as he retired his parting declaration would have been "Let us depart hence!" His speech from the Throne, properly prepared and correctly reported, would have been somewhat as follows:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate,
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing for most probably the last time the Parliament of Canada, I desire to express the satisfaction I feel at having, under circumstances like the present, to seek your advice and assistance as well as at my good fortune at having been placed in a position not unlike that of the happy man that journeyed from Jerusalem to Jericho.

I am happy to think that though my assumption of office took place a period when the prospects [o]f [c]ountry appeared so [d]ull of [e]vent, office will [n]ot ther[e]fore, o[f] sweet savour from [t]he past, and, indeed, in everything of a public character, the object to be attained must have far more consideration than such friviolites as the details by which it is to be brought about.

Experience has shown the Cabinet that coalitions are not such terrible things as they once esteemed them; that individuals, whose odour asserted itself even in the heavens were not such undeservable companions after all and that past promises and pretensions were only worthy of thought, when a pretence at such consideration appeared likely to be advantageous.

The host of hangers on that each of my Ministers had at his heels during his brief or protracted tenure of office has rendered it necessary to largely extend the Civil Service and to superannuate certain officials to make way for those who were too impatient to wait in order to step into dead men's shoes.

Among other measures presented to you will be Bills for the easier controvention of existing statutes and for the whitewashing of Reformers who were so guileless and pure in heart that they never supposed the country had any such things as Legislative enactments, whether for the maintenance of the Independence of Parliament or for the prevention of frauds upon the constituencies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons The Public Accounts will show you that the finances of the Country are in so prosperous a condition that Canada has been enabled seriously to involve herself in debt, while as for current expenditure the funds can be obtained from the interest upon our rapidly augmenting Natiotal indebtedness.

In view of all this, in the preparation of the estimates no attention has been paid to the reflection that there are two sides to every account, and for this reason, the supplies that are asked for must be unhesitately granted; and subsequently, if need be, the provisions of the insolvent Act can be so extended as to comprehend everybody and everything in our entire territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

It is with full confidence that I dismiss you to the discharge of yonr duties, assured that if your wisdom and patriotism induce any of you to run counter to the wishes of the Premier or of his Finance Minister; his interruptions will be unceasing, his temper will get the better of him, and *in fine* that you will have one of the most singular and exciting sessions that you have ever witnessed.

BY TELEGRAPH TO WATCHMAN.

OTTAWA, 7th.

SHARP PRACTICE."—Ottawa *Citizen* lay says:—"We observe that the genteuil *Advertiser* does great injus-to Mr. J. F. NORRIS, formerly con-ed with Montreal *Herald*, in saying he read a *brochure* upon leading c men of the Dominion, in which ght to make capital for the Con-ve party. Mr. NORRIS it appears was asked to take part in an entertainment given by the Sons of Temperance, Lachute, and the *Advertiser* objects to political *diatribes*. This is very foolish for we well recollect Mr. NORRIS delivered the very same Lecture over three years ago in Montreal, and none did him the injustice the *Advertiser* now does."

Ottawa is filling up with Members. An exciting debate expected on constitutional points of electing Speaker.

(*Latest by Telegraph.*)

3.30 P.M.

The Pope died to-day (Thursday) at three o'clock.

The Russians entered Constantinople and seized the Dardenelles. Great excitement in England. The opposition to war credit withdrawn. British fleet ordered to Constantinople.

6.30 P.M.

Anglin's nomination to Speakership after having been objected to by Sir John McDonald, was carried on a vote of 116 to 53. Anglin having been introduced, the House adjourned till tomorrow when House will be formally opened.

Our Montreal Letter.

THE GREAT BALL.—AN INVITATION TO LACHUTE GIRLS—A TOURNAMENT OF BEAUTY—POLITICAL EXCITEMENT—RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS—A PREDICTION—POSTAL—THE LEASE OF THE NORTHERN COLONIZATION—THE WEATHER—GOOD NEWS FOR THE MUNICIPALITIES.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5, 1878.

The Duffern Ball! It takes place next Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., opening with the State dance precicely at nine o'clock. The object of this festivity is, first, to do honor to Lord Duffern, than whom Canada has never had a more deservidly popular Governor General. The second aim, I am sorry to say, is a more prosaic and mercantile one. It is to give a fitting "send off" to the New Windsor Hotel. But there is a third view to which I wish to call the attention of my readers. That is to gather together the "beauty and the chivalry" of the Dominion. The chivalry I can afford to let pass, as it will take care of itself, if there is any. It is the beauty I am concerned about. I am not on the committee of management, the more's the pity; but if I were, I should make it my business to collect together, for the sake of comparison, the most beautiful girls from every town and village of the Dominion. I should insist Lachute, for instance, send at least two of its representatives. The price of subscription is moderate enough, as times go—$4 for ladies and $6 for gentlemen. Where is the man who would grudge his $10 in order to contribute his specimen to the exhibition? I am going to be present at the ball, and shall scrutinize the list of "entrances", and shall be particular to ascertain whether anyone from Lachute is present. If there is not, I shall not be blamed, as I hereby give everybody fair and timely notice. They are coming from every quarter, even from New York and Washington, where Lord Dufferin has lately been and made scores of friends during a very brief visit. Two cities of this Dominion are famed for their pretty women—Halifax and Quebec. They will be fully represented next Tuesday. Montreal has the name of possessing handsome men—ahem! of course, that is true—but only commonplace women. We shall see about that. If good clothes and the glamor of commercial aristocracy have any weight, Montreal is bound to make a dazzling show.

The city is wild with the excitement caused by political tricksters and wire-pullers. The Railway resolutions of the Quebec Government are the occasion of it all. I am no politician, as for instance Mr. Sidney Bellingham of your county, but I will bet any man a box of cigars—golden eagles for example—that, before a month is over, Quebec and its Government will be forgotten, and all the row will be about Ottawa, and its Ministry. It is in large cities like this that the ebb and flow of popular passion is visible, and there are few things less calculated to enhance our estimate of the dignity and integrity of human nature. Meantime, you are peaceable in your country home, and can quietly rub your hands over this comfort, that, however others may howl and rave, you have your railway passing daily at your doors, to bear you in a few hours, either to the capital of the country, or to the metropolis of the Dominion.

By-the-way, has the learned Postmaster-General been informed of the existence of your railway? I only ask, you know, because I have been informed that mails to Lachute still go to Vaudreuil and thence by sleigh, subject to the caprice of wind and weather. Send Hon. Lucius Seth a free pass by all means.

Who is to lease the Northern Colonization Railway? That is a very important question at present. At least fifteen tenders have been sent in. I am assured that the Grand Trunk is at the bottom of one of them. Sir Hugh Allan is also to the fore, and there are many who would like to see him have the lease, in consideration of his previous efforts in behalf of the road. I have it on the best authority that the tenders are on a most satisfactory basis all around. They are nearly all of such character as to make it tolerably certain that from the first, the railway will pay something toward the municipal subscriptions, thus enabling the several municipalities to pay the interest upon the debentures issued by them. Yours is a well-located line—the first link of the Canada Pacific, for which all honour to the "retrograde" Province of Quebec—and it is exceedingly well built. An old expert told me that there was not a better bit of railroad work in America.

The 31st January 1878, will be a memorable day for two things. It will recall the signing of the peace protocol between Russia and Turkey, and the inauguration of the ice-bridge over the St. Lawrence opposite this city. Our markets which have been dejected since New Year, are now filling againg, as enormous loads of produce are crossing over daily from the South Shore. We had only two snow-falls in January—on the 4th and 18th. The first thawed away, but the latter remained. To-day, as I write, the sun is shining, the air is balmy, everybody is in good humor, the pretty girls are out on the street, and all is lovely. To-morrow, we may have a howling snow-storm.

SPLASH.

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. 11tf

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 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 $4.00 to $6.00 each.

Lachute, Nov. 28, 1877. 12-tf



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,

Read Every Word!

IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is Not A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, 1 inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck, and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is the Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century and marks a new era in the history of Medical Science.

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.
Read the following Testimonials:

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
210 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has completely cured me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad speaks for itself, and is a genuine cure for the worst case of dyspepsia. I heartily recommend it to all my friends suffering from the above. Respectfully yours,
D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
DEAR SIRS,—After wearing the Pad two weeks, I felt like another man. It is now four weeks since I put it on, and I am enjoying good health. I shall with pleasure recommend Holman's Pad to all parties suffering from Liver complaint etc., etc.
Yours Respectfully,
REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame St., Montreal:
GENTLEMEN,—I have thoroughly tested the efficacy of the Holman Pad, as my wife was cured of sick headache, which she was attacked with periodically; also two of my children who had an attack of fever, and several of my friends of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. The Pad has never failed where I have known it to be used. I heartily recommend Holman's Pad to all suffering from stomach and liver complaint and fevers.
Yours truly, W. WILKINSON,
303 Notre Dame Street.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50. The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

Consultation and explanations free of charge at Company's Office.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street,
Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail at the
WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute, P. Q.



Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental
RAILWAY.
(MONTREAL DIVISION.)

General Passenger Time-Table.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
Hochelaga.....Lv	7.10	4.00
Mile End	7.20	4.10
aSt. Laurent	7.28	4.15
aRivière 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	8.38	5.03
St. Scholastique	8.56	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.....Arr	10.55	6.20
Calumet.....Lv.	11.05	6.30
Montebello	11.55	7.30
Papineauville	12.16P M	7.12
aNorth Nation Mills	12.33	7.28
Thurso	1.04	7.48
Buckingham	1.42	8.14
aL'Ange Gardien	2.01	8.26
aEast Templeton	2.26	8.44
Gatineau Point	2.44	8.56
Hull.....Arr.	3.00	9.10

GOING EAST.

STATONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
Hull	6.45	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	4.54
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	11.37	6.51
Lachute	11.50	7.00
aSt. Hermas	12.20P M	7.15
St. Scholastique	12.38	7.28
aSt. Augustin	12.56	7.40
Ste. Therese	1.25	7.59
aSte. Rose	1.36	8.03
aSte. Martin	1.49	8.12
aRivière 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	4.54
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	9.38
Hochelaga	9.45

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

DUNCAN MACDONALD,
Manager.

18tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—Beattie & Broster, Montreal.
INSOLVENT ACT—Alfred J Whitton, Assignee, Montreal.
INSOLVENT ACT—Gavin J. Walker, Official Assignee, Montreal.

LOCAL.

BEING rather crowded for space this week, we have only room to say that Mr. Barron was elected Mayor of Lachute, and Mr. Geo. Simpson Mayor for St. Andrews.

THE letter in to-day's issue from our Toronto correspondent will be read with much interest. Toronto is surely a favored city.

A MEETING was held at Dalesville on Tuesday evening, Feb, 5th., in aid of the Baptist Convention Fund. Address were delivered by the Revs. King of that place, McArthur of Calvary Church New York and Higgins of Thurso. The collection amounted to $40

MARVELLOUS.—Mr. Placide Latour of this village, informs us of the birth of a female child, at Cote Double St. Benoit, on Sunday, 27th Jan. last, with two heads and four arms. From the waits up two distinct and perfect bodies are formed, but from the waist down one body only. The name of the Parents of the child is Dronin. The child is living and doing well.

THE scholars who passed first (allowance being made for age) in the Inspectors recent Examinations in this county, are as follows:— The Martin schoolhouse (Lachute vii) Elizabeth Scott.—Gore school house; Geo. Scott Smith,—Shrewsbury Eliza Hammond (i)—The Lake-side school Miss Armstrong(i)—Hill head school; Ellen Paton.

PETITIONS to the Gov-General for the conveyance of the Mails by the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, have been numerously signed in these Counties, and one was also executed by the Warden and Clerk, on behalf of the County Council at the recent session. Mr. Hagar, our member for the Commons, has some time since urged the matter upon the Government, and with a view to carrying out the change, circulars have already been forwarded to the various Postmasters by the P. O. Department, to ascertain the most convenient way of carrying the arrangement into effect.—*L'Original News.*

IF our member for the Commons had but secured the influence of his friend the Postmaster General, as he did in his election, we might have had the mails by the Cars long before this.

DECLINED COMMUNICATION.—We are nearly every week receiving manuscripts for insertion in our paper which have to be declined. Some of them are very good, but far too lengthy. Some are written on both sides of the sheet and need a great deal of fixing up which we have not time to do. Some are without the name of the writer. Some are too personal to be of general interest to the public. To save our friends trouble and expense we would say write short articles, *on one side only* of the paper, and inclose in an envelope without sealing, and write on the envelope "Printer's copy," and a one cent stamp is all that is necessary, if properly addressed to "WATCHMAN OFFICE, Lachute." The real name of the writer must in all cases be given besides the one intended for publication to secure its insertion.

HENRY JOHN GOULD.—We have received a communication from Henry John Gould, now undergoing sentence in St. Scholastique, for the robbery at Roderigue's Hotel. His letter is headed "Have I got Justice?" and in it he proceeds to impeach the whole of the proceedings in connection with his trial. He commences by giving the following version of his visit to Lachute:

"On the 9th of June last I came from Montreal to the Lachute by M. Q. O. & O. Railway. Having a friend in the Chute, I happened to see him and we had some conversation together, when he gave me a small job to do, namely, repairing a steam boiler. I left for Dalesville on the Sunday morning, and remained a week when I came down again, on a little business, to Lachute, and did some repairs to a machine; when I finished, its owner drove me down to within two miles of St. Andrews *en route* for Montreal. I reached Carillon about 10.30 p. m., and got down to Montreal on Wednesday, 20th June. During the time that I was up about that quarter, which was only about a week, Mr. Roughon, of Lachute, had a suit of clothes stolen from him. Being out of work at the time, I was strolling about Montreal until the shops that I was to work in would open up, as they had failed. On Monday, the 25th June, I was standing speaking to the first engineer of one of the Dominion line of Steamships, when two men came up to me and asked me if they did not see me in Lachute. I told them that I was there last week. We had some conversation together about work and the dullness of times, when they asked me over to the Harbour House, where they told me if I liked, they would give me a job in Toronto, at $1.50 per day on the New Government Wharf; I told them I had not the means to go up to Toronto. The little fellow said to the other, "What do you say, Donald, if we pawn a suit of clothes and take this chap with us?" He said "I don't care if we do." I had a witness to prove in court this. I gave my consent to go if they would pay my fare; we then left and went together up to the corner of St. Cathrine street and on the corner of St. Cathrine and another street which I can't recollect, the largest man of the two, went over to a pile of square lumber and took from underneath one of logs a bundle, containing the suit of clothes that was stole at Lachute, and told me not to get any less than six dollars for them."

He circumstantially details the particulars of his arrest in Montreal, after he had attempted to pawn the clothes; the men from whom he had obtained the clothes in the meantime having got away. He objects that he was tried by a French jury when he was entitled to have had upon it six persons speaking his own language. If we are not mistaken, Gould, who was represented by council, did not make any application of this kind, nor is he entitled to complain, as he does, that his one witness was not examined properly. His Honour having afforded every latitude. Opinions may, of course, differ as to the strength of the testimony upon which he was found guilty; but the verdict was given as the unanimous finding of the gentlemen of the jury. The conclusion of the letter is devoted to matters which we do not propose at present to discuss.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

QUEBEC, February 4th, 1878.

Among the Bills presented on Monday afternoon was one from Mr. Thornton respecting the Methodist Church giving congregations power to mortgage or lease their property or buy more property but not to sell without permission of Methodist conference. A number of Public and Private Bills were advanced a stage, other routine work was transacted and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday Hon. Mr. Angers brought down the Railway Resolutions in the Schedule to which the Parish of St. Andrews was included, but as the line did not pass through that municipality its name was withdrawn, and the Parish is discharged from any liability in regard to the same. The Resolutions state the direction of the line already familiar to your readers from my last letter, also that the line will go from Terrebonne to Montreal direct. They provide also for the manner of the collection of the grants due by the various municipalities and for the abolition of the Railway Commissioners. The debate on these Resolutions occupied 18 hours altogether, all Tuesday afternoon and evening till 11.40. All Wednesday afternoon evening and night till 5.20. Thursday morning when a division was taken resulting in the Resolutions being carried by a majority of 18.

This division is remarkable from the fact that it is the only time on Record every member of the House was in his seat when a vote has been taken, and, I believe, such an event was never known to occur in any Parliament till this took place. As a matter of interest for the future therefore I append the list.

Yeas—Messrs Alleyne, Angers, Baker, Champagne, Chapleau, Charlebois, Church, Deschenes, Duhamel, Dulac, Dupont, Fortin, (Gaspe) Fradette, Garneau, Gauthier, Honde, (Maskinonge) Houde, (Nicolet) Kennedy, Lacerte, Lalonde, Larochelle, Larue, Lavallée, Le-Cavalier, (the consevative whip) Laranger, Lynch, Martin, Mathieu, McGauvran, Ogilvie, Pettier, Picard, Price, Robertson, Sawyer, St. Cyr. Taillon, Tarte, Thornton, Verreault Wartele—41.

Nays—Messrs. Bachand, Bellingham, Bisson, Cameron, Chauveau, Daigle, DeBeaiyeu, Dumont, Fortin, (Montmagny) Joly, Laberge, Lafontaine, Laframboise, Marchand, Molleur, Paquet, Prefontaine, Ruifret dit Malouin, Robert, Shehyne, Sylvestre, Turcotte, Watts—23.

On the first evening of the debate your member, Mr. Bellingham came in late from a dinner party in full evening costume and made a most extraordinary speech, not only in a most excitable manner, but in an intensely funny way, keeping the House in roars of laughter at his continued out pourings of charges against the Government which were denied as soon as made and which he only interrupted to swallow copions draughts of water. As the House adjourned immediately after his speech, no reply was made to it till Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Bellingham in course of a discussion concerning a letter of General Seymour's that appeared in the *Chronicle* here, he again charged the Government and the Hon. Attorney-General with being guilty of bad faith towards the House in not allowing a motion of Mr. Joly's to bring General Seymour before the Public Accounts Committee. This time Mr. Angers went for the Hon. member for Argenteuil, and in course of his remarks said as to the remarks of the member for Argenteuil I do not know whether I ought to give them consideration at all. I have often heard the Hon. member in this House making reflections for which I could only find an excuse in my good nature. One day I remember the Hon. member addressing this House and could only find a justification for his remarks in the position he was then in. The Hon. member has accused me of bad faith and probably it was owing to his appearance in full dress with choker.

Joly—The Hon. member far Argenteuil is I believe the oldest member in this House. If there is a member of this house that can be looked upon as a type of what a gentleman ought to be, it is the Hon. member for Argenteuil. It is not becoming a member of this House to forget himself so far as to draw such insinuations as apparently he was beginning to make. I do not think it is in order. I think if any member can be insulted in the most serious manner, by such an imputation as the Hon. leader of the Government seeks to bring against Hon. gentlemen.

Bellingham—Does the Hon. Attorney General mean to say I was drunk.

Angers—I am sorry to say that the leader of the opposition did not give me time to finish what I was going to say before he anticipated my words. I said I could only find an excuse on that occasion for an abuse of what I may call the privilege of speech in the costume he wore. The Hon. member made what I may call a witty speech.

From this yours readers will judge for themselves how their member is acting here.

The Resolutions have been used by the Grits here as a handle on which they might turn the public attention from their own rapid decay, and they summond a meeting through requisition to the Mayor for the purpose of censuring the Government. But they were caught in their own net after a most stormy couple of hours, their first Resolution (they had six prepared) was declared lost. On Sunday they tried again and by means of drumming up a couple of meetings in St. Roche and St. Sauveur passed Resolutions to a somewhat similar effect as those they tried on Saturday. Of course as the meeting of Saturday was a *bona fide* citizens gathering called by the Mayor in response to a properly signed Requisition and presided over by His Worship, its result will have more effect than those scared up at the last moment in the suburbs of the city.

On the Thursday evening the Hon. Mr. Church, Provincial Treasurer, brought down his Budget speech and read it in his usual rapid manner in two hours and fifty minutes. The interesting portion of it amounts to the fact that a deficiency exists to the amount of $170,000.

The House adjourned immediately after the speech, and the Debate is expected to take place this week.

On Friday the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Railway Resolutions and adopted them after amending the fifth to read, that the Lieut.-Governor shall judge of the fulfillment of the conditions &c. after receiving a sworn Report from an Engineer.

Among other items of the week I may mention the appointment of a special committee to consider the numerous Bills for the amendment of the Municipal code, and to introduce a Bill embodying them all. And also that Mr. Bellingham chose to remain absent from his seat while the Budget speech was being delivered. This is significant from the fact he is coaching up for a tremendous ebullition on Finances in general, and those of Quebec in particular. You will have to wait till next week for that, as it is not yet delivered. It is expected to be an amusing one as the hon. member's ideas on Finance are well known to be none of the clearest or most accurate.

KRISS KRINGLE.

For the Watchman's Military Column.

The death has just been recorded in his nineteith year of Colonel Atchison, a much respected and gallant christian veteran, whose name was for many years before the public in connection with the Court Martial by which he and his brother officer the late Lieutenant Dawson, both of the Royal Artillery, were dismissed the sevice in in 1824. The charge against these gallant offices was their objection to fire certain Guns belonging to the Priests at Malta and at the same time have a bell tolled in the castle of St. Elmo, on a signal from the priests at the moment of the elevation of the host—The prosecution was beyond all doubt, stimulated by a desire to crush all Methodism in the army—Both officers were cashiered.

Captain Kirwan, Editor of the *True Witness*, and in command of the St. Jean Baptist Company gave a lecture lately at the Mechanics Hall, Montreal, on the "Irish Soldier in Foreign Lands" The lecture was well delivered, and shewed a great amount of research on the part of the lecturer.

Colonel Denison, the winner of the Russian prize for the best essay on Cavalry; recommends that the Revolver should be carried by all mounted troops, and that they should be trained to fire it speedy. In the British Cavalry, only Lancer Regiments are furnished with the above weapon, except the Staff Serjeants and Trumpeters Dragoons and Hussars carry the carbine.

The Dramatic Club of the Mounted Cavalry intend giving a representation shortly at the Academy of Music, Montreal, "The Lady of Lyons" has been selected in which Treasurer Wigley, a well known amateur, will take the part of Claud Mellnotte. The troops will also be put through the Cavalry Sword Excercise, and the lately revised dismounted for action.

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.

What is Bribery and Corruption?

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—In those days which Gritism call day's of purity and reform, it might be well for the public to know how far candidates for Election can go in the way of treating the Electors and still shun the appearance of evil, for you know that Grits, not only shun evil, but shun the very appearance of it; and as there is an election coming off next summer, perhaps it might be well for all to have their memories refreshed in regard to this matter. I have been informed that at your last election of Councillors in Lachute, one or more of the candidates furnished bread and cheese to the electors. On the principle of purity of elections, there could be no more harm in treating men to a glass of liquor than to bread and cheese. Also at the election of Councillors in Chatham Township, an express (or what might more justly be termed an ancient hearse,) was driven from a small village in the rear part of the Township to Muddy Branch with a load of Electors. On the return of this strange looking vehicle with its unseemly load to the little Village the "Hostess" supplied the load with cakes, crackers, cheese, hot ginger-tea other Temperance beverages &c. (We hope nothing stronger,) all being very good except lack of sugar in the ginger-tea; but this can be overlooked because you know this is what is termed a "hard winter." Perhaps some of these "angels of purity" will show us the line of demarkation between bribery and corruption and shunning the least appearance of evil. CHATAMITE.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

OTTAWA, 4th Feb., 1878.

Yesterday at morning service at St. Bartholmew's, New Edinburgh, Bishop Lewis surprised the congregation by announcing that he had been obliged to accept the resignation of Rev. G. N. Higginson, and should have to provide a successor to the charge of that parish. The Rev. gentleman had only just returned on Saturday from New York, where he had accompanied the Governor General's son en route for Ireland. He left immediately for his house at Vankleek Hill. There is said to be some connection between the above and a recent item in the mail headed "Clerical Scandal," and said scandal is said to have been revealed by parties connected with the recent issued of bogus tickets to a private entertainment at the Opera House. Altogether, things are rather mixed. The Rev. C. J. Cameron, Presbyterian minister at New-Edinburgh, is also said to have resigned his charge owing to some of his recent letters in the press proving unacceptable.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—in the face of so many complaints in commercial circles of late with a large number of failures chronicled from time to time in Montreal and some other towns and city of this Province; it is my pride as a citizen of Toronto, of late, and of Canada over forty years, to be able to state that with but few exceptions there has been no failures of note in the city of Toronto. On the contrary, a degree of prosperity may be noticed throughout the entire city, and while I write at this season of they ear the busy carpenters may be seen on the top of roofs of houses, while the bricklayer is as busily engaged as in the month of June.

Parliament is now in session, and as a natural consequence our hotels are filled to overflowing. Members, their friends, and not the fewest number, are those having an odd axe to grind, may be seen lobbying earnestly from day to day.

Markets have been somewhat unsettled of late and farmers are bringing in their wheat now freely fearing prices may fall should the Eastern War soon terminate which is most devoutedly to be wished for.

The want of snow is causing no little anxiety on the faith of the agricultural ists fearing the wheat plant may be destroyed which at present looks so promising, in case heavy frost should come. However I need not tell you it is the farmer's privilege to grumble, and we all hope snow may soon come for the benefit of all concerned.

Owing to the immense quantity of cattle, sheep and other meats exported to the English market from Canada and the Untited States, the tenant farmers paying high rents and many of them with long leases find they will have to seek some other country for their operations, and already we have a few of the Yorkshire farmers in our midst who are here for the purpose of percuring farms for grazing purposes, and if a few of them succeed, which they cannot fail to do, we will soon see others follow; and of all classes of settlers these are the most durable for Canada.

Capitalists too are reaching our shores in large numbers, finding as they do a much higher rate of interest can be obtained than in England. Only the other day one party came with the handsome sum of £8000 which he placed in the hands of one of our most respectable law firms, and they are in- in mortgages on good [illegible] 8 per cent. Nearl[illegible] obtain[illegible]

DONALD

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Jones is Mr. MacKenzie's third Minister of War since 1871.

Hon. Mr. Jones was entertained at dinner at the Halifax Club on Saturday night.

$140,000 worth of Quebec 6's debentures are reported to be unaccounted for.

Rev. Mr. Junod, Presbyterian Missionary, has left Ottawa *en route* for Hong Kong.

Ottawa Post Office Savings Bank deposits, in January $10,179; withdrawals, $6 783.

The Rice movement is reported successful at Stanford.

Hon. Peter Mitchell has been returned by acclamation for Northumberland.

The Stadacona Insurance Co. have finally decided on discontinuing business.

The Goverhor-General has returned to the Capital, bringing with him a son of President Hayes.

The herring fishery in the Bay of Fundy, is reported unusually successful and prolonged.

Quebec Fire Assurance Co. has reported prosperous, and old Board of direction re-elected.

The only brewery in Quebec has stopped working, the business having ceased to be profitable.

The London *Saturday Review* is to be reprinted in Toronto under arrangement with the London publishers.

Napanee and Odessa are considerably excited over the Dunkin Act proposed to be introduced into the County.

Whitefish ova from Ontario lakes have been introduced into the Bedford fish-breeding establisments in Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. Jones claims that his victory of Halifax endorses the free trade policy in the Government.

Hon. P. Garneau has been re-elected President of the Quebec Street Railway Co., which is erecting at its St. Lawerence terminus a new block of stables, to cost $14,000.

Lately near Grimsby, Ont., the sap was flowing freely, and the sugar bush which was visited, was as lively a scene as could be imagined, even in the spring time of the year.

The Quebec Government's Railway Resolutions are said to be the first occasion on record on which every member of a House of Parliament was in his place and voted.

The remains of Bishop Laval, believed to have been found last summer in the Basilica, at Quebec, are to be re-interred at the seminary Chapel on 23rd May next, with imposing ceremonies.

Toronto has appointed a deputation, headed by the Mayor, to go to Ottawa and solicit the grant by the Government of a portion of the Garrison Common, on which to hold the next Provincial Exhibition.

The Quebec Board of Trade favours the construction of the short line recommended by Mr. Sanford Fleming from Terrebonne to St. Therese, as essential to the profitable running of the North Shore road.

On Tuesday evening a mass meeting called by the opponents of the Provincial Government, was held at the Bonsecours Market, Montreal, to protest against the Railway policy. The proceedings however, amounted to nothing.

The Montreal City Council by a vote of 18 to 8, protested against the action of the Quebec Government to compel Montreal to pay the balance of the million dollar railway grant, though the conditions on which they allege it was voted by the city have not been carried out.

It is worthy of enquiry what are the members of Parliament going to do, who by reason of contracts with the Government, are disqualified from taking their seats without being subject to heavy penalties. Are they going to run the risk, hoping that some friend may step in and recover the fines they incur.

A number of persons possessed of the idea that the mineral wealth of our province is far greater than scientists have given us reason to believe, are calling upon the Legislature to provide the means for an exploration which shall settle the question whether there is, or is not, an invaluable natural treasure to be found, particularly of coal.

According to Mr. Borron, M. P. for Algoma who has recently arrived at Ottawa the lumber prospects in Algoma this season are extremely bad from the want of snow, of which there has not been three inches this winter. Men are being discharged from the lumbering arms, and old men, both white and Indians say, they never saw such a season as the present in their lives. At Christmas time ploughing was going on briskly and continued up to well on in the present month. At new year's time Mr. Borron planted some young trees. The temperature up to the present has been spring like, and the people in that region have given up looking for any winter this year. The river remains open, and navigation could have been carried on until Christmas quite easily, but owners of vessels were not willing to run any risks, as their policies of insurance had expired. Mr. Borron states that the Manitoulin Islands are rapidly becoming populated by a good race of settlers, and he predicts a prosperous future for that district.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

General Miles is reported to be preparing to make a move against Sitting Bull in about a week's time.

A London despatch announces the entry into the Cabinet of the Duke of Northumberland as Lord Privy Seal.

The Pope has received notice from the Established Church in Scotland that an interdict will be demanded against the proposed Papal hierachy in that country and the laws rigidly enforced against it.

All the Powers, except Russia, have accepted Andrassy's invitation to be present at the conference. It is said that the Powers intend to insist on the Treaty of Paris being taken as the basis of negotiations.

The debate in the English Commons on the war credit developed an astonishing moderation amongst the Liberal speakers. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said, if Government would declare a policy of peace the Liberals could approve of before the close of the debate, they would have a unanimous vote.

DIED.

MCARTHUR.—On Friday, Feb. 1st, A. McArthur Esq., of Dalesville.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of WILLIAM G. STEWART, Trader, of St. Andrews, An Insolvent.

The undersigned assignee is prepared to receive tenders up to 15th February, instant, for the whole of the stock and fixtures of the above-named Insolvent, amounting as per inventory to $14,871,49, viz:

Dry Goods	$8,652.44
Clothing	1,105.27
Boots and Shoes	2,787.52
Hardware	1,253.57
Groceries	1,403.09
Wine and Liquor	87.50
Lumber	275.00
Fixtures and Furniture	1,307.10
Total	$14,871.49

The whole of the stock is well assorted, and in good order, and may be seen on the premises, in St. Andrews, every day, where a copy of stock book is also kept.

Tenders other than cash to state name of security offered.

The inspectors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED J. WHITTON, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875

F. SMITH & CO., Plaintiffs,
vs
FRANCIS W. ALLEN, Defendant.

A writ of attachment has issued in this cause, and creditors are requested to meet at my office, at Lachute, on Saturday, the second day of March next, A. D., 1878, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive a statement of his affairs and appoint an Assignee if they see fit.

GAVIN J. WALKER, Official Assignee.

Lachute, February 8, 1878. 23tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of BEATTIE & BROSTER, was dissolved by mutual consent, on 3rd January 1878.

E. F. BROSTER.

The business will be carried on by the undersigned, HENRY BEATTIE, under the name and style of BEATTIE & Co.

HENRY BEATTIE,
Montreal, 1878. 25—1w

PREVOST AS[illegible]ATHIEU,
[illegible]OCATES,

St. Scholastique.

Attend Superior C[illegible], District of Terrebonne, Circuit [illegible], Lachute.

WILFRID PREVOST, F. H. MATHIEU.
221f.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - Hamilton.

Government Deposit, - - $50,081.00

AGENCY FOR MONTREAL AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS:

16 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

A. H. DAVID, Esq., M. D., D. C. L. } Medical
E. ROBILLARD, Esq., M. D. } Examin'rs

SULLIVAN DAVID, Agent.

Box 506, Post Office, Montreal. 22.f

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.

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

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.

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.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

NEW PRICES!

AT

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

GOOD wide Wincies 6c. to 8c.; Black Lusters 16c.; 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.

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 Wrranted as Represented.

Parcels and heavy goods delivered free.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

W. & R. BANFORD.
Jan. 1878. 19tf

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 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.

GREAT MSSACRE

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 of its 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 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 25c. 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 country. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $ .35. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.50, 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. 20tf

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,
or RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.
13-1y

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, 1875.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1878.

Hon. John Young is again attempting to revive the scheme for the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal. This project he has long advocated; and for the persistency with which he has clung to his many projects, he has undoubtedly been and still is an object for admiration. Mr. Young, in many respects, is ahead of the times in which he has lived; and on that account has been an object at which many persons have aimed their shafts, but he has remained faithful to his old ideas and may yet live to see more of them realized: but we fear that before the Caughnawaga Canal is constructed he must wait for far better times than the present.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

We have just received the annual Report for 1876, on the High and Public schools of Ontario. The total receipts for all Public Schools in that Province shows $3,393,655, being an increase of over $28,000 on the previous year. The total number of pupils attending the schools is 490,537, and the total number of children not attending school is only 9,260. The number of teachers employed is 6,185. The whole number of school-houses is 4,926. The high-school buildings in many places are valued at from $5,000 to $20,000, and it is a noticeable feature that they have from *one* to *three*, and in some cases *five* acres of land connected with them for play grounds. The numerous reports of the Inspectors are full of interesting items showing the fullest particulars of the working of the various schools. The number of maps and globes in the several schools is very large, and the progress made in all departments is very striking.

MEASURED BY THEIR OWN STANDARDS.

It has long been an acknowledged fact that the present occupants of the Ministerial seats at Ottawa, have been weighed in their own balances and found wanting. Had they not been so loud in their profession of purity; had they not with such unction announced their intention of elevating the political standard so much it would not have been expected from them, and, to a certain extent, a veil of charity might have served to cover, to a certain degree, their multitude of sins. But, assuming as they did, a virtue which they in no degree possessed, and having insisted upon judging others in the light of that virtue they can have nothing to complain of if justice be measured out to them in the same manner. The following extract from the Montreal *Star* (an independent paper) concisely shows how and to what extent they have come short.

"In the pride of power; and the belief that the country will not so soon forget the Pacific Scandal, the Government may be so blinded as to fail in fully realizing the situation, but the fact is patent to every candid observer that the sympathies of the people are being taken away from the men who rule over the affairs of the country. The rapidly waning popularity of the Government, and the penalty involved in the change, is the result of their repudiation of those high professions of political morality which marked their advent to power, and their blundering and stupid mismanagement of public affairs. When Mr. Mackenzie issued his grand sounding manifest to the people in 1874 and bravely hoisted his standard to the breeze, honest men, those who think more of securing sound and good government than of party allegiance, were led to believe that the country had obtained a ministry whose policy and administration would command respect. But how have those expectations been fulfilled, and what is the grand result of the long programme of promises? There has been no sweeping and overwhelming charge against them of the magnitude of the Pacific Scandal, but for ways that are dark and tortuous they have improved on the policy of those whom they succeeded. Their first act of organizing the Ministry, in giving portfolios to Scott and Cartwright—emphatic types of the Tory school—was in violation of the principle they had inculcated that coalitions were wicked, debasing and corruptive in their nature and associations. They had taught the necessity for economy and retrenchment in the public service and expenditure, but the public accounts show that they have added to the burdens of the people, even in matters of expenditure within their control. They contended that the public offices were over-crowded with officials, but have themselves largely added to the number. They preached loudly against the corruption of the electorate and passed a law to put down bribery and corruption; but the records of the election courts have proved that there were a greater number of sinners within their own fold than in the ranks of the Tory party. They clamored loudly against the policy of the late Government in building the Pacific Railway, against the folly of the country undertaking so expensive a work, but have themselves undertaken the job and in preliminary work alone have already frittered away more than six millions of dollars. They denounced the jobbery, and have given an example of what may be done in helping political friends to the purchase of the Kamloops terminus. In blundering we have had examples in the letting of the Georgian Bay branch contract, before a line had been run, and in the purchase of steel rails years before they could be used. Indeed their whole administration is a record of departure from sound principles of political morality and acts of slandering and incompetency, and it is far from surprising that the sympathies of the people should be setting against them."

SANITARY QUESTIONS.

"Few questions of even permanent interest surpass in importance the sanitary question. It commands most attention in England, and we are glad to see that it is assuming a position of prominence in Ontario. The Ontario Legislature has taken hold of it, by appointing a sanitary committee, composed of all the medical men having seats on its benches, together with the Minister of Education. This committee will collect information from all the municipalities in the Province in regard to their sanitary condition. The committee will also post itself in matters of sanitary science by examining medical men distinguished for their knowledge. The progress and result of this movement will be closely watched. There is vast room for improvement in all of the Provinces. East, West, North and South death, by means of preventable diseases, is reaping a large harvest, and everywhere the average duration of life is shorter than it would be if sanitary considerations ruled in and around the homes of all the Canadian people."

We take the above from a New Brunswick contemporary whose remarks upon this vitally interesting subject are worthy of hearty endorsation. In the Quebec Provincial Parliament several years ago, health questions were discussed and a committee organized similar to that recently appointed in Ontario. The results of its labours were beneficial. But we want more such benefits. We require more stringent legislative enactments, and above all do we need to have our people better posted as to the conditions under which a better condition of public health may be maintained, as well by the government of individuals according to the science of life as by the regulation of communities generally upon sanitary principles.

LITTLE FOLKS' COLUMN.

Fanny and Lily's Quarrel.

BY HOPE WAID.

Fanny Dean and Lily Reaves were very close friends. Lily's father was rich, and they lived in a large house and kept servants, horses and carriages, while Mrs. Dean sometimes found it hard work to make her husband's wages do for the large family; but she worked hard, and the children always looked neat and comfortable.

Fanny used to help her mother by rocking the cradle, running errands, and wheeling out the baby carriage. Lily was not a bad little girl. She was very bright and pretty, and at times there was not a sweeter child in the country; but she had one great fault. She always wanted to be the most important. If the children were going to play anything, she would alway choose the best part. "I will be the princess and you may be the old woman," she would say. Fanny used to give up to her a great deal.

One morning Lily came as usual to call for Fanny, who had just come home from an errand, and was getting ready for school. Her mother was fastening the neat little brown dress piped with cardinal which she had taken such pains to finish the day before.

After they had started out, Lily said, "Oh, you've got a new dress, haven't you, Fanny?"

"Yes," said Fanny. "Mamma made it out of one of hers. Wasn't she good?"

They went tripping along as happy as could be. Fanny had learned her lessons, but Lily had not. However, as she was about three from the head of a large class, and had kept her place so far, she thought she could trust to luck once, even if she had not studied much. They went into the school-room, and just before recess the spelling class was called up, Lily failed on the first word that was given her. Fanny, who stood next below, spelled it and went above her. Lily knew the next one, but with the third she went down again. She pretended not to care, so she whispered and smiled until the teacher told her to stay in at recess for bad conduct. Lily felt real ashamed, but she didn't want to show it; so she tried to look bold. Fanny was lonesome without her, and sorry for her; but when she went over to comfort her after school, instead of loving words she heard, "You needn't feel so smart, Fanny Dean, if you did get above me. I wouldn't wear an old made-over dress anyway."

Fanny gave one quick look at the dress her mother had taken such pains to make, but keeping back the hot tears which wanted to come, she tossed her head and said, "It's as good as yours, and I wouldn't be a dunce."

With these words each went home alone, Lily feeling about as bad as possible, hating herself and everything she had done through the day. Fanny cried, and told her mother she would never wear the old thing again. Her mother tried to tell her how nice it looked, but she said she had rather wear the one she had before.

Lily's mother could not think what the trouble was with her little girl; but to her questions Lily only said, "I failed to-day." And when she talked to her about it, she burst into tears.

The girls each went alone the next morning, but at recess Lily could stand it no longer; so going up to Fanny and throwing her arms around her neck, she said,

"O, Fanny please make up! I was mad because you got above me. I didn't mean it one bit. You will wear the dress again won't you?"

"And I don't think you're a dunce either," said Fanny.

So it did not take them long to become as good friends as ever. Any morning you may see them trotting along together as happy as though poor lessons and unkind words had never been heard of.—*Zion's Herald.*

The "Bible."

The wisdom and importance of the Bible; its temperate and moderate views of life. The Bible has no sympathy with the sentimental tirades of discontented spirits, against the vanity of this world and the worthlessness of the things that are in it. The old philosophy despised the things of this world. The spendthrift says spend the things of this world; but the Bible says use the world as not abusing it. The only light by which man could navigate the sea of life and gain the coast of bliss securely, was the light of Divine truth. This blessed book foretold the coming of a time when friendships long broken would be renewed; family circles long severed would be reunited. Rachael would no longer weep for her little ones, for now they will be restored; all wrongs righted; the final triumph of good over evil in the golden age that is to be, concluded with the following beautiful and appropriate lines:—

"Some day," we say, and turn our eyes
To the fair hills of Paridise.

Some day, some time, a sweet new rest
Shall blossom flower-like on each breast.

Some day, some time, our eyes shall see
The faces kept in memory.

Some day their hands shall clasp our hands,
Just over in the morning lands.

Some day our ears shall hear the song
Of triumph over sin and wrong.

Some day, some time, but oh! not yet;
But we will wait and not forget,

That some day all these things shall be,
And rest be given to you and me.

So wait, my friends, though years move slow,
The happy time will come we know.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath February 10th, 1878.

JEHOSHAPHAT HELPED OF GOD 2 Chronicles, xx—14-22.

Judah had been invaded by a strong enemy from Mount Sier; Jehoshophat had stood before the new court in the house of the Lord in Jerusalem, and prayed most earnestly to the Lord God of his fathers and made a fast. The people all join him in seeking the Lord. The answer soon came, God assured them that the battle was his. They need not be dismayed. He would take the matter in His own hands and drive back the enemy. The King, the Levites and the people take courage, praise and magnify the Lord, and go forth to meet the enemy singing and praising the Lord, so that the enemy is confounded and destroy each other, and the men of Judah take the spoil, praise the Lord and return to Jerusalem with joy.

Love's Young Dream.

A bridal couple, with more style about them than a grass widow, honoured the Indiana House with their presence two or three days during the past week. They gave the dining-room a mighty tony look by marching in at meal time arrayed in their new clothes, with white gloves on, and when old man Ryman first saw them he took one square look and then sat down his coffee pot and went on into the kitchen and laughed until his eye-balls felt pointed. In that supreme moment he felt that he was paid te[illegible] over, with [illegible] the tria's [illegible] bills ene[illegible] sinc[illegible] his hote[illegible] the old farm.

When the dinir[illegible] face straight enoug[illegible] beana[illegible] chairs and say—

"Roast beef, ro[illegible]k, lamb, chi[illegible] en or fish?"

The bridegroom [illegible]d, "Chicken an' fish," but the brid[illegible] with the characteristic presence of [illegible]d for which her sex has ever been no[illegible]al, interposed—

"Oh, no, dearey dear, we can't take any o' that; for, don't you know, pidgy-widgy, 'twould muss our gloves up! We'll have to have something we can eat with our knives and forks."

"So we will, bonny-blue-eyes—I never thought o' that. What do you say to roast beef, then, huxy-puxy? Can we get some o' that, sweety?" asked the happy man.

"No, no—darly. It's always tough, and we might splash the gravy and soil our clothes, don't you see, honey-dew! Let's take lamb, pootsie, that's always tender. I don't care much about it, but it cuts so easy, lovely, and I expect their knives are as dull as a hoe," remarked the bride.

"Well, I don't care, pussy; whatever you say, for I s'pose we've got to keep up appearances; but durn my buttons, sugar-lump, if I hain't got a confounded big notion to peel off these mittens an' wade into some o' that 'ere chicken and fish, for I'm all killin' fond of it, an' these blame things sweat my hands so, doosy-poosy, an' pucker an' draw wous'n a stickin'-plaster, and hang me if I don't almost consate they've blistered my fingers all up."

"No, no—never, goosey, don't do that for the world, or everybody'll know we're from the country, an' may be they'll put us in the papers, hubby, dear, an' wouldn't that be awful?"

And the young wife had her own way about it, as they always do.

TAXES ON EDITORIAL FAITH.—One of the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is that its members are compelled to see more of the sham of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office, day after day, go all the weaknesses of the world; all the vanities that want to get puffed; all the revenges that want to be reaped, all the mistakes that want to be corrected; all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent; all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial column, in order to save the tax in the advertising columns; all the men who want to be set right who were never right; all the crack-brained philosophers with stories as long as their hair, and as gloopy as their finger-nails in mourning because bereft of soap; all the bores who come to stay five minutes but talk five hours. Through the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day; and the temptation is to believe in neither God, man, nor woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are some skeptical men; I only wonder that journalists believe anything.—*Talmage.*

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—A Paris telegram states that a marriage is contemplated between the Prince of Orange and Princess Beatrice of England.

Agricultural.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BUTTER.—Long since, even in provincial towns of moderate size, Brittany butter has been sold as Brittany—a fact in itself quite worthy the attention of the surrounding agriculturist—and now there is good reason to believe that this very French butter is being retailed in the metropolis and elsewhere as "Dorset." Neither is there any concealment; if questioned the retailer will often candidly own the fact. The consumer is not injured, as the quality is about the same; but to the farmer, and the landed interest at large, it is a very different matter. Here is an increasing import of one of the products we were supposed to excel in, and its quality is sufficiently good to pass muster as the genuine manufacture of English dairies. But this is not all. There is good ground for the belief that [illegible] per centage of this French Butter is in its original state a decidedly inferior substance. All of it does not come from Normandy or Brittany—districts where a superior butter really is made—but from localities of quite a distinct description, yet their inferior produce usurps the position of English butter in the market, because it is more carefully manipulated. It is not to be supposed that a customer will purchase an article the very appearance of which is against it, when he can get another equally good in substance, and much more tempting. The balance will always be in favour of the best looking butter, in preference to a class quite as rich in component parts but lacking "finish." In private houses, where the table is at all studied it is now a general pratice to subject the butter as it comes from the shop to a process of "working up," which separates the salt and water, and gives it a more appetising appearance, and a sweeter flavour to the palate. This in itself shows the value of so simple a thing as mere manipulation; in fact, we incline to think that half the poor butter offered was not realy bad in its primary condition, but has been spoilt by defective treatment. If the French, with an article not one whit better than our own ordinary butter, are driving us out of our own market, actually trading under our own brand as it were, it is obviously high time some new energy was infused into our dairies.—*Live Stock Journal.*

There is a hint by which some of our Canadian farmers may profit.

VERMIN IN POULTRY OR PIGEON HOUSES.—Most of your readers will have experienced the loss and trouble occasioned by vermin in their poultry-yards and pigeon-houses, and I think I shall be rendering them a service in pointing out an efficient wa[illegible]d of this nuisance.

Of all [illegible]

tient o[illegible]

[illegible]nce feat[illegible]

[illegible]his is the [illegible]reliable means of [illegible]ing the hen[illegible]t, pigeon loft, &c., the pest of ver[illegible]n. It may be used without the slightest fear of injury to either fowls or pigeons, and is infallible in killing the insects which prey upon them. Although so volatile when fully exposed to the action of the atmosphere, yet a bottle containing a solution will be found to retain its properties for several days, and its cost is small enough to permit its frequent renewal. In France, the plan they adopt is to hang by a piece of string a small bottle containing two ounces of sulphuret of carbon, open at the mouth in the pigeon-house. The effect of this will last for eight or ten days, when the bottles should be refilled. Even though several of these bottles be hung in the pigeon house, no deleterious effect will be felt by the *birds*, but its effect upon insects is, I repeat *infallible.* This means of ridding oneself of the pest of vermin in fowl and pigeon-houses is so little trouble, and so inexpensive, that I should be glad to hear of its becoming general in England. Our neighbours the French are decidedly in advance of us in some of these matters.—*Thos. Christie in Live Stock Journal.*

FAMILY HORSES.—A correspondent of the Lowell *Courier* protests against the sale of family horses as follows;—There are a few men who, when they have profited by the best years of a horse's life, either give him to some poor man who has but little means to feed him, or send him to auction, and he is sold for a few dollars to, perhaps, a cruel master, who works him beyond his strength, and for want of proper food, bedding and warmth, renders the short life he may live one of tortue and suffering. Institute, for a moment, a comparison between a horse and a man, old, feeble and turned out of doors. Let it be our favorite family horse, which has been well fed, warmly clothed and has a good soft bed to lie upon, suddenly transferred from, as it were, the parlor to the poorhouse, and the matter ends by his being found some morning, unable to rise, and then is destroyed or allowed to die a long, lingering death. It would have been much more human and merciful to have shot him in the first place, than to have disposed of him by gift or sale—the latter especially.

HEREFORD CATTLE.—The Hereford breed of cattle seems to be rapidly gaining in popular fancy at the West. Mr. Miller, of Illinois, who is a well known breeder of this stock, says that "in America they have the indorsement of every man that has bred or fed them." That there are many splendid specimens of this breed is evident from the fact that at the Northern Ohio fair last year Herefords took the highest premiums although placed in competition with Short Horns, which at the recent State fair had been acknowledged the best on exhibition. This breed is said to be very hardy and to fatten easily. For farmers in New England who make a speciality of beef we should think this breed would prove quite satisfactory. If it is any better than the Short Horn it is certainly worthy of the highest recommendation.—*Chicago Post.*

A GOVERNMENT STUD.—Attention is being directed to the necessity of the British Government adopting measures to maintain a breed of horses suitable for cavalry purposes. Mr. Tattersall writes that, in the event of a war he does not know where horses could be found for cavalry mounts, and suggests the formation of a Government stud as in Germany. We are glad to notice in this connection, that in a Government pamphlet lately issued in England, Canadian horses are spoken of as meeting with a peculiarly favorable reception, and as eminently adapted for military and hunting purposes.

Anecdote of Washington.

[From a private letter of Dr. Francis Lieber, communicated to the *N. Y. Tribune.*] I must tell you of a pleasant occurrence in my lecture room. I had spoken at length of the representative system of two houses, the dislike amounting to a very hatred with which the French look upon the bi-cameral system. I told them that in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* was a long article recommending to the French two houses, and quoting repeatedly my "Civil Liberty" and concluded the lecture, when a student came up to me and told me what I requested him instantly to relate to the whole class (about *80* or *100* in the Law School). It was this: The student had heard Laboulaye's lectures in Paris, just before the war, when Laboulaye spoke of the bi-cameral system, recommending it. He concluded his remarks with relating that Jefferson one day visited Washington, and full as Jefferson was of French views and idea of politics, and everything else, he zealously attacked the system of two houses. Gen. Washington replied that Jefferson was much better informed than himself on such topics, but that he himself would adhere to the experience of English and American history. "You yourself," said the General, "have proved the excellence of two houses this very moment." "I," said Jefferson, "how is that?" "You have," replied the heroic sage, "poured your hot tea from the cup into the saucer to cool it. It is the same thing we desire of the two Houses."

"There is not the least doubt in my mind," Dr. Lieber adds, "that Laboulaye said so; but whence has he the delectable anecdote? I would give much to know."—*Union*

Faithfulness of a Dog.

[illegible]pon the death of a certain nobleman [illegible] Krain, his earnest neighbor, Baron Api——took possession of the deceased's favorite dog. Fidèle was not a willing captive, but affectionate treatment finally won him over. The dog learned [illegible]d without his former master, though [illegible]t to forget him.

[illegible]One year passed be[illegible]rades[illegible]in saw his old ho[illegible]; it then occurred to Baron[illegible]——to revisit the house of his late friend, in order that he might see if the property in the meantime had been carefully administered.

He took the dog with him. Before the end of the journey, Fidèle gave signs of great uneasiness. It became impossible to hold him, he sprang from the carriage and ran across the fields, soon disappearing from the Baron's sight. When the latter arrived at the house his first enquiry was for the dog, an old servant of the family, now acting as steward, related as follows: Hearing a great scraping and scratching on the outer door, he opened it and immediately recognized Fidèle.

The dog rushed past him and upstairs into his dead master's chamber, which had been left open. The steward hurriedly followed, and hearing him whine, found him sitting at the foot of his master's bed, which had not been moved from its original place. The dog ran round the chamber several times, and not finding what he soanxiously sought, laid himself down in his old place on the bed. Here the Baron found him, and the animal formerly so friendly, gave him no greeting. In vain they offered him food and drink; he would touch nothing, and his eyes remained constantly fixed upon the spot where he had last seen his master alive. After some days it was found necessary to use force to get him away, and it was only by degrees, and after the lapse of considerable time, that he regained his former cheerfulness.—*From the Organ.*

AWAY among the Alleghanies there is a spring so small that an ox, in a summer's day, could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills till it spreads out in the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities, and many thousand cultivated farms and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roar, till the angel, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven, and swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence. It is a rill—a rivulet—a river—an ocean boundless and fathomless as eternity.

BISMARCK.—In the uncertainty which pervades Europe the attitude of Bismarck is of special interest. All parties and combinations in turn represent him as favourable to their schemes. First Russia is assured that he will back up any demands she may make on Turkey: then England looks for the Chancellor's neutrality, and anon France is uneasy as to his intentions. The doings and sayings of the man of Varzin are watched with more attention than those of any other European personage since Napoleon.

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. C. Ouimet, 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. (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 months.

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 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, Lachzte.

☞ Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at S. 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 Desalaberry, 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 Mills 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.

SHILSBURY—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 House 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 4 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 first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville 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 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.

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,	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.

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-yl

THE NATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

A. W. OGILVIE, M. P. P., President.
RICHARD WHITE, 1st Vice-President.
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Agents throughout the Dominion. 1

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, [illegible]

Olivet Hall, Lachute,

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, 187[illegible]

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, DORIS & 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 Financial, 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.

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, }
255 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

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-a-vis le Palais de Justice.)

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 JEWELLERS.
361 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL,
H. 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 CHILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and four sack paper a specialty
Jan. 13, 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.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1878. NO. 24.

The Art of Snubbing.

To shallow minds, who know not how
Themselves to make notorious,
Causing mankind to them to bow,
And make their lustre glorious,
One good alternative remains—
Minus of care, devoid of pains—
It is the art of snubbing.

It is an art no talents rare,
Or gift of mind requiring;
The well-dressed belle with haughty air
Can find it most inspiring
To visit on more witty foes
(While dearth of intellect she shows)
Her fearful art of snubbling.

When genius with his modest air
Approaches Beauty's bowers,
Chagrined, he sees engrossment there
By Brazen youth's, whose powers
Prove skillful in the "tiger's" den,
Where other arts are taught to men
Less innocent than snubbing.

Apart he stands—the man of brains,
And views his love's attention
To flippant talk. The evening wanes;
He feels that he must mention
The dance she promised long ago;
Alas! he's vanquished by the beau,
Who knows the art of snubbing.

He turns away with wrath unfeigned,
And in his quick retiring,
His vivid fancy's cup is drained
For ephithets unsparing
To suit that fop of gaudy dress,
On whom he could so well impress,
His artless style of "drubbing."

And is religion's fame exempt
From habits thus unholy?
Alas! the foe of men can tempt
E'en saints to yield to folly.
Else why to whealth that genial glance
And to the poor a look askance?
Say, is this Christian snubbing?

Sadder than these, or all I name,
Is that of "poor relation,"
One who, upon those has some claim
For love or veneration,
Who turn their heads in rude surprise,
And bring a tear to aged eyes
By their atrocious snubbling.

Give me the man whose mental view
Ignores these arts debasing;
One who is brave and bold, and true,
The world's dread laughter facing
With spirit like that soaring one
Who looks unblenched upon the sun,
Insensible to snubbling.

Give me the girl with tender heart,
Who all such tricks despising,
Is not ashamed to cast apart
Such shallow, false-disguising;
Whose manners their refinement draw
From Heaven's sweet and Golden law—
The gentle art of kindness.

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XV.

FIRE! FIRE!—CONTINUED.

James made a full confession—he did not strive to hide his guilt in the least, he even seemed, in the excess of his contrition, to wish to throw every possible blame upon himself.

But he was terribly agitated and dejected, as indeed he might well be. How could he ever make good again the damage and loss he had caused? One thing seemed clear to him, and he repeated it frequently, that he must leave St. Wilfrid's, for how could he bear to meet those he had so deeply injured?

"Will that make the injury less? It seems to me that it will increase it. Besides, it is cowardly to run away from the punishment that is so much your due: bear it and make the best of it. If you cannot rebuild your friend's houses, or refurnish them, you can surely do something, if ever so little, to assist. You can sell the produce of your garden for their benefit and though Mrs. Jones may most likely hesitate to live with you again, you owe her at least all you can spare from your own maintenance, and every kind attention you can bestow. By going away you make much of this impossible. Show yourself a man at last! You have never yet had any one dependent on you. Begin a fresh life from to-day, and live not only for yourself but for others. You owe a serious debt, more than you can ever fully repay, but be determined to pay what you can and redeem your character.

This was the advice his friend gave him. He listened humbly, he promised to do his best, and he left the house with a less heavy step than when he entered it. Sad as life was become, there was still much left to live for, and the necessity for exertion was strong upon him; his tools, his clothes, all his worldly possessions, had been destroyed; he must work to regain them, to get his daily bread, to help those he had so seriously injured.

Money was collected for the benefit of the widow, and in a short time she was placed in a small cottage that had long stood empty, but was now repaired for her use, with a new stock of goods about her, and James once more went to reside with her. When she knew he had taken the pledge she was afraid of him no more, and two years' companionship in the same house had given to her lonely heart a sort of motherly affection for him. "Somehow she didn't like to part wi' him," was her speech to Clara, and Clara gladly encouraged the kindly feeling.

Ebenezer Plowden's house was soon rebuilt. With his usual vigour the basket maker set about clearing away the rubbish, and with John and Mary's help drew out on paper a plan for a new and better building. He had been wise enough to insure, so that he had but little loss, and indeed the loss in the end brought a positive enjoyment to him. To watch the progress of the new house, pipe in mouth, in the ripe autumn evenings, to contemplate the satisfactory appearance of the "front elevation," and reckon the number of days that would elapse before it could be roofed in, was a great delight. He was something of a trouble to the workmen—he would allow no Saint Mondays or idle hours, and no surreptitious cans of ale to be brought in while they should be at work. "It should be raised by teetotalism," he said, "as the last was burned down by gin;" for he had been sensible enough to see the advantages of strict temperance for many years, and now more than ever was he earnest in publishing his opinion of the folly and wrong entailed by drink.

One morning as John passed, he found him busy dealing out steaming coffee at eleven o'clock to the men, and preaching the while to them in rather a loud voice on the disadvantages of intemperance. His pipe lay in a corner ready at hand, when it should next be wanted. It was seldom far away from Ebenezer.

"If you men had half sense, you'd never drink again for your own sakes, let alone your wives and children. It is a nasty, dirty, degrading habit, that of swilling down ale; makes you fools one-half your time, and knaves the other half; for when you should be at work, instead of doing the best you can for your master, which is your bounden duty, you're only thinking how much drink you can crib from them at home out of your wages! Aye, drink that coffee now, and tell me if it isn't as good as ale! Which of you says it isn't?" "I do, mester," replied Sandy Peach, a long red-nosed bricklayer, who was reckoned very quick and clever at work, but a great drunkard. "You do, do you?" Sandy laughed; he rather enjoyed what he called "setting the old fellow's monkey up," for there was ever a feud going on between Sandy and "the mester."

"Good morning, Mr. Broadbent; a fine morning, sir," and Ebenezer touched his hat;—returning then to the fight with Sandy, "You do, do you?" and there was some contempt in the tone of his voice; "well, I'm not surprised at you, for you've lost the good whole some nateral taste your Maker gave you, long ago, and you're no judge therefore; but any man in his ri senses would say different—would s that coffee's a better drink than ale better for the head, and the stomac and the purse. Do you think if gone tippling in your public-house my young d , and now, that I s ever have p sed a house of my or the go se to insure it, so that when the fire came I'd to pipe my eye, but only to send a lot of laps like you to put it up again for me? Don't you think I'm a good deal happier this day than I should have been if I'd done like you fellows, and spent most of my earnings at the public? I was but a poor basket-weaver when I was a young man, with not a ha'penny to bless myself with but what I earned, and with less wages than many of you get; but I've taken better care of them than to throw them all down my throat, and that puts me in mind that the Scripture says, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall be seen after many days;' but it never says, 'Cast thy bread, that's thy money, you understand, upon the ale,' for then you'd never see it again at all!"

John who still stood by, could not help smiling at this new and perhaps not very allowable use of the text; and Sandy Peach, who rightly judged that the greater part of this exordium was intended for him, and who was reckoned rather "cute" by some of his conpeers, replied drily to the latter end of the speech, "And it doesn't say either, 'Cast thy bread into the baccy-pipe, does it, mester?"

Ebenezer was nonplussed for the moment at the question. He glanced un easily down towards the well beloved "clay idol." But he returned manfully to his argument. "Baccur doesn't make a man tipsy till he doesn't know the gutter from his bed nor the lamp-post from his friend; it doesn't make a man abuse his wife and little ones, nor half-murder them; it doesn't bring up bad passions as you know ale does; and it doesn't call the blue devils about you. No, my boys, If it had done any of these things, I should never stand up for it nor use it."

Sandy finished his cup of coffee as Ebenezer concluded, and, giving his mouth a wipe with the back of his hand, stood looking at the burly basket-maker with an air of comic defiance. He was bullet-proof against all arguments opposed to the use of his well-beloved alcohol; he rather enjoyed the battle, indeed. It set flowing the quicksilver in his brain, of which quicksilver he had decidedly too much for his own well-being; and it brought the ready, saucy words to his lips, "Baccy's done me quite as much harm as ale ever did, Mester Plowden."

"Prove it, Sandy, and I'll make you a present of my pipe, and you shall break it into as many pieces as you like."

"Thank you! *One* piece will do for me, mester. I wouldn't break it into more on no account whatsomever."

The rest of the labourers laughed. "Well," he continued, "I shan't have fun to go to prove it, for it was smoking as first made me fond of the ale. Smoking's thirsty work, and water didn't taste right wi' it, so the more baccy I had the more ale I took, that's all about it."

"*I'm* not obliged to drink ale because *I* smoke," retorted Ebenezer.

"No, mester, may be not. But you're an exception, an' exceptions only prove the rule, as fur's I've ever heard. You ask all these chaps if they don't say as I say, that them as smokes has to drink. Here,—Phil, Joe, Jim, what do you say?"

All the men upheld Sandy's theory of smoking.

Ebenezer looked thoughtful. "What do *you* say, Mr. Broadbent?"

"That Sandy's very much in the right. To you it may be no temptation; but to the greater number of men, I believe, it is a serious one. Smoking induces drinking. The two are not quite like Siamese twins, indivisible; but they are often twins, and go very much together. Aren't they, my men?"

"Aye, aye, sir, sure enough."

Ebenezer went slowly to the corner, where his pipe lay in modest security. He lifted it up tenderly. He looked at it wistfully. If he had been a man given to sighing, he would have sighed. But he held it out firmly, and presented it to John, and resolve was in his eye as he said, "There, sir, take it and break it to atoms! And bear witness for me, that I say I will never smoke tobacco again while I live. Or,—stop, —I promised Sandy he should break it."

But Sandy who saw there was no hope of saving the victim for himself, signified his wish that Mr. Broadbent should be the officiating priest, and offer the sacrifice.

With a smile, John took the offending piece of clay, and broke it, not to atoms as requested, but into sufficiently small pieces, and threw them on the ground. "I am witness," he said in a loud voice.

The men stood staring in some surprised at what must have appeared to them a very strange act.

"Which of you will do the same by your mugs and glasses?" asked Ebenezer, wistful to improve the occasion. "You'll never repent it! Lay by drink, as I've laid by smoking, from this hour. Come, my good fellows; you won't let me be alone, will you?"

After a little hesitation one man came ward, and said he didn't mind prom- he'd long ought it would "I've no glass "but

[illegible] "That's that's right!" an huisiastic, m rial Sandy patte him on the bac "Brayvo! old fellow! Brayvo! Phil Phil took him by the hand, and said in a beseeching tone, "Join me, Sandy. You'll always be glad of it." "Not I," replied the incorrigible Sandy. "What's the use? I couldn't keep to it if I did."—A momentary solemnity came over his mobile features. "I only wish I could, old fellow; it 'ud be the better for me." And then the old careless smile resumed its place. No more proselytes followed Phil's example, and all were soon again at work—perhaps, however, to think seriously on the advisability of eschewing ale for coffee. At all events, let us hope so.

To be Continued.

Arctic Exploration.

SPEECH BY LORD DUFFERIN.

A meeting of the American Geographical Society was held at Chickering Hall, New York, on the evening of the 31st ult., for the purpose of giving a reception to the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, and to discuss Captain Howgate's plan for the exploration of the Arctic. There were a large number of distinguished persons present. An address having been made by the President, Mr. Daly, Lieut. Greeley said that Capt. Howgate was unavoidably detained in Boston, and then read the captain's explanation of his plan, which is to establish a colony of hardy, resolute and intelligent men. The location selected as the site is on the shore of Lady Franklin Bay, near the seam of coal found by the English expedition of 1875.

Instead of discouraging further effort, the result of Nares' expedition, should stimulate fresh endeavors.

Mr. Bayard Taylor said he had seen the proof of Lord Dufferin's ability as an author, for when he went to Iceland in 1874 he had no sooner got a glimpse of the scenery and the peculiarities of the sky and atmosphere than all that Lord Dufferin had written about that country came vividly back to him. That was the strongest proof that the writer of the book had told the truth, and in an artistic style. At the close of his remarks Mr. Taylor proposed Lord Dufferin for election as honorary member of the American Geographical Society.

President Daly put the question to a vote, and the Governor-General was unanimously elected. The President then said he would take the liberty to ask their guest to address the society, and Lord Dufferin responded as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In rising to respond to the kind observations which have been made in my regard by your President and the other gentlemen who have addressed you, I am disturbed by contending considerations. On the one hand, I feel that I have no right whatever to intervene in the present discussion; on the other, I am naturally desirous to express my deep sense of the honor conferred upon me by so friendly a reception. (Applause.) It is true I once sailed towards the north, and got as near the pole as Washington is to Ottawa; but the voyage was as fruitless as that of the Peri to the gate of Paradise, and possessed but one feature in common with the expeditions of more serious explorers, namely that I had to turn back again. (Laughter.) With the exception of establishing the temperature through an unfrequented section of the Arctic Ocean, it was barren both of scientific results and personal adventure. I am therefore really no more qualified to pronounce an opinion upon any of the interesting topics which have been discussed to-night than a life-long inhabitant of the topics, and consequently, I shall abstain from doing so. There is, indeed, one character in which I can claim admission to your halls, namely, that of a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and we well know that geographers are brothers all the world over. For the geographer, the political and the ethnological lines of demarcation by which nationalities are divided, do not exist. All countries are to him what Italy in former days was once pronounced to be: geographical expressions." The only heroes or potentates on his roll of fame, the only sacred names admitted to his calendar, are those gallent mariners and noble explorers who generation after generation have faced danger, privation and death in the cause of science, and in the hope of bringing to the knowledge of mankind those secret regions of the earth which God has prepared from everlasting for the habitation or advantage of the human race. (Loud applause.) And in no part of the world ought maritime adventure to be held in higher honor than on that continent which is indebted for its original birth and present glorious existence to the heroic daring of the greatest navigator that ever trimmed a sail or took a bearing. As a fellow-geographer, therefore, I beg to express to you my warmest sympathies and most respectful admiration. And proud am I to think that the two great Anglo-Saxon powers of the world should have been so intimately associated in these Arctic expeditions, which by common consent are justly regarded as the most heroic, if not the most successful, of any which have been undertaken. (Applause.) I can assure you that in Great Britain the names of Kane and Hayes and Hall are as familiar and honored household words as are those of Franklin and Belcher and McClure in this country—(applause)—and never will either the navy or people or the Queen of England forget how the United States recovered, refitted and returned across the ocean the poor old battered "Resolute" to the port from whence she sailed. Many and strong as are the bonds of sympathy which unite Great Britain to America, none, perhaps, have engendered more affectionate sentiments between the two countries than those derived from our united efforts to penetrate the Arctic regions, and, as I may now add, the recesses of Central Africa. (Applause.) But, after all, I feel I am really here in quite anot[illegible]apicity. You are as to that when[illegible]great [illegible]stain, [illegible]stopher Colu[illegible]a, to whom [illegible]n, r[illegible]e Court of [illegible]nd, [illegible]a in chains sever[illegible]ve [illegible]ofs of the reality [illegible]his [illegible] specimens of the strange [illegible] discovered. To-night [illegible] concerned with [illegible]ich lie beneath Arcturus [illegible]radiance [illegible] the Aurora, [illegible] Daly has now led me captive to your [illegible]sence, it is only because he wished to [illegible]de before your eyes a potentate whose [illegible]eptre touches the pole, and who rules over [illegible] larger area of snow than any monarch [illegible]. (Loud laughter). In one respect alone do [illegible] my condition differ from that of the prisoners of Columbus. When presented to the Court of Spain the gentle Isabella commanded their manacles to be struck from off their limbs, but the chains I wear are those which have been forged around my heart by the courtesy, kindness and consideration I have received at the hands of the people of the United States, and such fetters even your imperial mandate would be powerless to loose." (Great applause).

Hon. John Bright.

Now one thing occurs to us here, and it is that we detect in Mr. Bright's tone a distinct note of triumph over the tearing up of the Treaty of Paris. He dilates, he expands visibly, he speaks as one rejoiced and rejoicing. What has he to rejoice about? Turkey made no war. It was the Czar who broke the peace. Turkey stood on the defensive. The Emperor Nicholas assumed the aggressive; and when he did so, what was he but the Master of an Empire of Serfs trusting in his ascendancy in bayonets to make a new Poland out of the possessions of the Sick Man? And yet we have a member of the Society of Friends greatly glad to see the Strong Invader once more on the war-path—advancing his Juggernaut Car of Conquest over plains blackened with the charred ruins of town and hamlets, and littered with the bones of the unburied dead! For a man of peace this incense offered to him of the big battalions is hardly comely; for a Christian man this inferred commendation of the "wisdom" of the Levite, who "passed by on the other side," is scarcely consistent; for an Englishman, this undisguised exultation over Russia's retrieval of Alma and Inkerman is not quite English; and for a reasoning man, this implied argument to the effect that nations should make no sacrifice for what they believe to be right, lest perchance the wrong-doer should resent his chastisement, and should some day be strong enough to do wrong with impunity, is certainly not the argument of either a safe moralist or a sound logician. We tell Mr. Bright that the reason why he became so unpopular in 1854 was not because he was an advocate of Peace, but because he suffered his combativeness to draw him into an unconcealable sympathy with, and into a fervid partisanship of, a mighty Military Despotism which was at that time at war with England. Since then he was among the prophets who prophesied peace when the world was on the eve of gigantic wars. His light is not so unerring that statesmen may steer by it in safety, as mariners navigate their barques by the faultless guidance of the stars. He and his school predicted the triumphal progress of Free Trade—and lo! we are face to face instead with a general revival of Protection.—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph.*

Joseph Cook on the Current Topic.

On January 18th, at Cleveland, the Rev. Joseph Cook was interviewed by a reporter on the subject of Hell. Mr. Cook said:

"I am not fully ready to speak upon this subject, as I am not well enough up on what has been said on the other side of the water only a few weeks since. We know what Cannon Farrar said. When through with my Boston lectures, in April, I shall probably write something on that subject more definite. I do not expect that my views will change any, but they may be expressed differently on account of what people may have said.

"In my lecture on the permanence of the moral character, I expressed my present views. I believe that in the domain of moral laws there is a point beyond which it is too late to mend. In the physical law of gravitation a ship may careen from side to side, and thus train sailors to become skillful and bold, but at length it goes too far and capsizes and sinks, and hundreds of centuries will not remedy it. A tree may be cut, and may heal even stronger than before, but if gashed beyond the heart, it dies; and no one will expect that centuries of suffering will bring it back to life.

"These two sets of natural laws point in the same direction, and teach that there is such a thing as being too late to mend. From analogy, then, we must conclude that, under the third set, or natural moral law, the same thing holds true. The condition of things is such that an unwillingness to accept goodness may ripen into eternal voluntary opposition to it. Under the irreversible natural law, there may exist in the universe eternal sin. I would not teach the truth of future punishment by saying that man is punished forever and forever for the sins of that hand's breadth of duration we call time. If the soul does not repent with contrition, the nature of things forbids its peace. Biblical and natural truth teaches that a prolonged dissimilarity of feeling with God may end in eternal sin. If there is eternal sin, there will be eternal punishment. Omniscience cannot make the man happy who hates what God loves, and loves what God hates."

HONOR TO A CANADIAN GENTLEMAN.—His many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. A. A. Hugnet Latour has been created by His Holiness, the Pope, a Chevalier of the Order of Saint Gregory the Great. We learn from the *Foyer Donestique*, of Ottawa, that the letter, containing the documents by which the distinguished honor was conferred, was sent to Mr. Hugnet Latour by His Grace the Archbishop of Marianopolis, in most complimentary terms. The newly appointed Chevalier has gained deserved distinction by his works of charity and his zealous devotion to the cause of religion and temperance. He has also won a high reputation as a man of letters, and is connected with several learned and scientific societies both in Canada and the United States. He is well-known for his researches in numismastics and archaeology, and took a leading part in the Caxton celebration, initiated by the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, of which he was then vice-president. We heartily congratulate Mr. Hugnet Latour on his promotion.

AN INNOCENT NORWEGIAN CUSTOM.—The presentation of Christmas gifts in Norway is the chief diversion of the season, and in this many strange customs are observed. Thus, in some districts, the gift is hid in a truss of hay or bag of chaff. The donator then watches his opportunity and slily fixes the truss of hay above the door of his friend's room. When the latter enters the hay falls on him, to the great enjoyment of the kindly conspirators, who are probably watching close at hand. Then ensues an eager and exciting search. The truss is ripped open, hands thrust in and out through the straw or hay till the gift is found, at which moment the donators generally disclose their presence by shouts of delight and the expression of good wishes for the season and the year to come. The bag of chaff is also a source of endless and innocent merriment. In its fall from the top of the door it covers the receiver with a cloud of dust, and small particles that adhere to his beard enter the fur of his coat, and make him feel as uncomfortable and look as ridiculous as can well be desired by the most ardent promoters of practical jokes. But as he opens his eyes he at once notices lying in the midst of the mess around him a welcome present which had been secreted in the chaff. It may well be imagined with what delight children join in this rough play, and how it materially assists to pass the long winter season.

A STRANGE FISH.—About two weeks ago Mrs. Wm. Stroud, 7th concession of Dereham, vomited a live fish over two and one half inches long. Last August, after taking a drink of water, Mrs. Stroud told her husband that she thought she had swallowed something in the water. Since that time she has been constantly ailing, and her illness terminated in the strange way above described. The fish lived for twenty-four hours in water, and then Mr. Stroud killed it.



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 thousan is 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 recommended 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 $1.20 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.

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 sterling 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 and solidity. 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.

LACHINE, 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 hav 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. CHEIL, Jan 20th, 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. G. MOSCOM.

KINGSTON, Kent Co., N. B.

R. W. 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. POTTER.

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 die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c.,
ED. MOOR.
474 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 21st, 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 same to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so afflicted.
A. DE GOU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 8th, 1878.

W. E. CHESTER, ESQ., 189 Longueuil 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 for it 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 going strong. To-day I am quite the same as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and pressing you have received orders from all parts of this State. I wish it was more generally known.

Very respectfully,
EDWIN 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, FEB. 15, 1878.

THE Toronto Synod have elected Archdeacon WHITAKER coadjutor Bishop for that Diocese.

IT is said that there are already two candidates in the field for the vacancy in the Senate caused by the recent death of the Hon. JAMES SHAW, of Smith's Falls. There are Dr. BROUSE, M.P., for South Grenville, and Mr. CARRUTHERS of Kingston. Dr. BROUSE has a strong claim upon the Government by reason of the manner in which he has faught and *bled* for them, not only in his own county, but in other constituencies where he has been put forward as the champion of the peculiar reforms of which Mr. MACKENZIE, his colleagues and supporters have been the exponents. Mr. CARRUTHERS too is an individual who, in his own person and by the aid of his well filled purse, has earnestly striven to elevate the standard. As between these two candidates Mr. CARRUTHERS strikes us outsiders as the one who has the best chance, since that he has done his very utmost but has not been able to defeat Sir JOHN MACDONALD, whom he appears to have considered as his own particular foeman. In the event of his appointment it is likely that he would continue to advance money for the purpose of putting down bribery and corruption, while doubtless there are other ambitious Grits who, for the honor of the thing, would not object to being put forward against the present leader of the Opposition.

Since the above was written it appears that the Kingston *Whig* (Ministerialist) has announced Mr. J. P. WISER, the distiller and horse-farrier of Prescott, as the Ministerial candidate for Dr. BROUSE'S present constituency. If he is really going to start, it is odd that, after all, Dr. BROUSE is to be elevated to the Senate.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

THE Parliament of Canada has at length been opened and charged by his Excellency the Governor General with the dispatch of the business which it had assembled to dispose of. The Speech from the Throne was, as will be seen, a long drawn out one—so long, indeed, that it had become attenuated, and much resembled one individual who had out-grown his strength, like the Government has done. The opening paragraph is rather a significant one—"nothing beyond the ordinary business "of the country requires your attend-"ance"; but in the succeeding paragraphs it recommends attention to such "ordinary matters" as the Canadian Fishery Awards, to the Exhibition in Paris, to the great St. John fire—which latter we must all devoutly hope will not be a matter for ordinary reference as year after year comes round. "Sitting Bulls" we scarcely desire to have permanently established among us or to have the prospect of their being our constant visitors, and none of us will be at all glad to anticipate that, for the future, commercial depressions, whether in their inauguration or in their decline, require the direction to them of the assembled wisdom of the country. Then as to the Auditing of the Public Accounts are we to be forever expecting some departure? Surely "the purists" will not be very likely to be continually discovering what they pretend to be *mis* if not *mal* administrations of the Secret Service Fund. Moreover, we suppose that year in and year out, measures will not be required for better securing the independence of Parliament, for the Reformers will not be forever in power to apportion their favors to those at whose hands the country has the right to expect an independent attention to do business in all its details and ramifications. Are departmental changes to be standing dishes on the Bill of Fare, and will a time never come when we can "rest and be thankful" assured that amendments to existing laws are not advisable if not absolutely essential? So much for the "ordinary business" of the country, which, as it is generally understood, is dealt with in the speech. Now as to extraordinary matters the Secret Service Fund expenditures will assuredly form a fruitful topic for debate, particularly since that according to the *Globe*, which ought to be posted, it is the intention to take action on behalf of the Government against the Bank of Montreal to recover the moneys which it is alleged Sir JOHN MACDONALD wrongfully withdrew after he had resigned office. A variety of matters mentioned in "the speech," in our last issue, may also be expected to be brought under the notice of the Legislature, and as they present themselves they will have our attention.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The Reformers, as is their custom when they have some special reform to initiate, have again pocketted precedents and borne testimony to their contempt for them by again electing Mr. ANGLIN as the Speaker of the House of Commons. We would not detract from Mr. ANGLIN'S talents or capabilities; but must protest against the innovations and "radical reforms" by means of which he was secured in the Speaker's seat for the remainder of the present Parliament. The Reformers might undoubtedly, had they been so disposed, have reappointed Mr. ANGLIN in a much more regular, but how they really accomplished it can scarcely be considered, to use Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S words, as other than an attempt by the Government to override all practice and all law by the word of their power.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In regard to this vitally interesting subject there is but very little to add to what we have already announced. In the British House of commons the supplementary vote for six million pounds has been carried by an immense majority, several prominent men having voted against it merely to keep themselves in countenance. Among these may be mentioned Mr. GLADSTONE, while the Marquis of HARTINGTON, the liberal leader, shirked the vote, thereby driving a tolerably large nail in his political coffin. The war fever in view of Russian demonstrations seems to be taking hold upon the people of England; while in the House of Commons itself upon Monday evening the report upon the supplementary vote of six millions pounds was adopted without division; also the motion that the money be raised by the issue of exchequer bonds. There is increased activity in the British Arsenals, in view of which and their general attitude Count SCHOUVALOFF has been ordered to explain to Lord DERBY that as the great powers have determined to send their fleets to Constantinople Russia is obliged to adopt similar measures, but has no intention of aggravating the stituation. According to the London *Times* a portion of the British fleet will proceed to Constantinople, which is unavoidable after what has occurred. The article points out that Lord DERBY emphasized his statement that other powers may not consider it necessary to avail themselves of the firmans for the admission of their fleets, although they had applied for them. "It is possible, therefore, that the British and Russians alone may be present at Constantinople. Such a position would be one of the gravest anxiety; everything may turn upon the character of the Russian occupation. A mere demonstrative occupation as that of Paris in 1870 ought not to be regard as alarming, but the occupation in force, with no apparent limit in point of time, would throw upon our Government a very grave responsibility. The movement is one at which a few hasty words or single hasty act might precipitate a conflict. The Government have laid down certain limits beyond which we cannot remain indifferent to the advance of Russia. If these limits are passed it will be their duty to act promptly and boldly, but it is equally their duty to place no hasty construction on acts which may be capable of two interpretations." The Emperor WILLIAM of Germany is reported to have said "the situation is, indeed, serious; but I nevertheless hope the maintenance of peace is possible." We fervently hope so, as should a war now break out it would be a most terrible one; the interests involved being probably far greater, and the forces engaged more numerous than upon any previous occasion.

POPE PIUS IX.

As we announced in our last issue the POPE, the head of 232,000,000 Catholics is dead. His demise has long been expected, but still the venerable old man managed to make a strong fight with the last enemy. His history has been prominently connected with that of the last thirty years; for since 1846 through a varity of vicissitudes he has occupied the chair of ST. PETER, whence he has exercised an influnce far more potent than that of earthly monarchs,—to-wit: among the faithful, that of Divine Viceroyalty. Although the system over which he presided is strongly opposed by a large section of the world's population, there were few who did not respect the Pontiff in his individual capacity, and as an expression of this sentiment towards him we cannot do better than reproduce the remarks of Mr. JOLY; the leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Assembly in seconding the motion for the adjournment of the House. Mr. JOLY then said:—"The great majority of the people of this Province and of the members of this House are Roman Catholics. The death of the Pope PIUS the Ninth is a heavy blow for them. As a Protestant member of this House, I gladly join myself to my Roman Catholic friends in enabling them to pay this tribute to one whom they loved like a father, and whom the whole civilized world has learned to respect." Who is to succeed PIUS IX has not yet been formerly determined; though had not death carried him away prior to the POPE'S decease there could have been little doubt of the election by Conclave of the late Cardinal SFORZA. In concluding this brief notice which we do not make an extended one by reason of want of space, and on account of the general acquaintance with the POPE'S record; we cannot do better than recall one of the last acts of the kindly old man, who himself on the brink of eternity, commissioned one of his own personal attendants to smooth the passage throught the dark valley of the shadow of Death of his old and persisent opponent VICTOR EMMANUAL, the first King of United Italy.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.]

OPENING OF THE SESSION—THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION—THE APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE—CHANGES PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE—THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS—OUR POSTAL SERVICE—THE INSOLVENT ACT—MOTION FOR ITS REPEAL.

Parliament has at length been opened; with a Bill of Fare for its digestion, as contained in the speech from the Throne, of by no means the most varied or attractive description. Liberals and Conservatives alike appear prepared for the trial of strength, the former, in view of the vote reelecting Mr. Anglin as Speaker are more than ordinarily elated, hence with some of them an amount of boasting which to the calm onlooker appears to be inordinate. Undoubtedly, the Government will be sustained, possibly by undiminished majorities; nevertheless some of these supporters will, when they go before their electors, discover, to their cost, that by their course they have seriously compromised themselves. The Constitutional point of order raised by Sir John Macdonald against the reappointment of Mr. Speaker were undoubtedly strong, but as Might often comes off victorious over Right, so was it in this instance.

The reception held in the Senate Chamber on Friday evening, by the Governor-General and Countess, was unusually brilliant and more than ordinarily large, this being due more than anything to the consideration that this was, most probably, the last occasion upon which Lord and Lady Dufferin would take part in a similar ceremonial. Were I a disciple of Worth—a man milliner—I might enter into a lengthened descript on and tell the young ladies of Lachute and its vicinity in what this o was dressed and how it one ap d; but did I attempt ould at once e apparent incompetent to at difficult tas want an applica old saying "L his last," I refrai doing so.

There are some in the allo before ir fate ment of seats up the floor of th will be decide ing the present week. House; among t n Mr. Laflamm The real wo f the week has been has taken the se by the side of th the adoption of e estimates, nearly all Premier, that w formerly occupied of which have passed through the pre- by Mr. Couchon Mr. Blake has taken liminary stages and without any amend- a back seat, wh e Mr. Devlin, of Mon- ment whatever. treal, has come to the front and shares a desk with Mr. Holton. The House So far there has been no debate on presents its accustomed appearance, the the Budget speech, but when Mr. galleries are nightly crowded, the Sen- Church brings down his resolutions ate boy pages hop about among the concerning the new Taxes, which he will desks like crickets, and if anything, the do some time during this week; Mr. solemn looking, staid officials look more Jolly will then make a few remarks on repellant than ever. Sir John and the Treasurers' Financial Statement, Mr. Mackenzie seem to be in capital and that, it is expected, will give rise fettle, while Dr. Tupper is as ready as to a somewhat lengthy and interesting ever he was to break a lance with the debate. This will be followed by a few Finance Minister. Among the mem- suplementary estimates, and by the bers many familiar faces are missing; and time they are passed there will be the indications are that after the next little else but Private Bills to complete, elections many others will be wanting, so that I should not be surprised if the of whom it will be written that they House should adjourn on the last Thurs- either committed suicide or died—that day in February. is politically speaking—upon the field of battle.

Mr. Mathieu has introduced a Bill having for its object the abolition of District Magistrates. It has not yet reached its second reading, and I expect As I write, the House has been en- will be one of the innocents usually gaged for a whole day debating, as the slaughtered at the end of every order paper puts it, "the proposed mo- session, especially after the debate tion of Mr. De St. Georges for an ad- that arose on Thursday last, concerning dress in answer to His Excellency's a motion of the Hon. Mr. La- speech at the opening of the session." framboise, to the effect that in the In choosing the mover and seconder of opinion of the House, the act cre- the Address, the Government have de- ating District Magistrates should be parted from the usual practice having repealed. The discussion was long and enlisted as their champions, not new interesting, resulting in the motion be- members who had to make their maiden ing defeated, but not until Mr. Angers speeches, but old and practiced Parlia- stated that it was the intention of the mentarians. Mr. Charlton, the se- Government not to fill any present or conder, is a well-trained war-horse; be future vacancies unless in places where delights in the sound of political fray, it became absolutely necessary there and has, upon more than one occasion, should be one. The arguments in fa- done signal service to those whom he vour of the abolition were economy, and recognizes as his masters. He is a there being no need of such Magistrates good speaker, though somewhat Ameri- as in the rural districts as a rule, the can in his style as well as in his method Judges of the Superior Court have lit- of expressing himself. He veritably tle or nothing to do. So in a few years astonished the House when he enlarged we shall have bid farewell to that upon the condescension of the Presi- branch of the Civil Service. dent of the United States in doing hon- our to our Queen, and when he gravely On Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. Garveau announced that we had almost seen the brought down his Resolutions concern- end of the hard times. But Minister- ing the Phosphate lands, which were ial followers do not generally see mat- adopted the same afternoon, and a Bill ters through the same spectacles as founded on them has been introduced. other folks. Of Mr. De St. George, It provides for the sale of Phosphate the mover of the address, Mr. Masson lots from time to time by public auction, aptly said that it was singular a young the price not to be less than $2.00 per gentleman of his capabilities had not acre. One condition of the sale shall exhibited himself before this, since that be that whoever owns such lot shall he had been so long in the House, and pay to the Government fifty cents for his native Province of Quebec, required every ton of lime produced, under pen all the service that her sons could ren- alty of sale being annulled; and if any der. Sir John Macdonald happily re- lot sold for agricultural purposes, phos- viewed the addresses and speeches of phate be afterwards found and worked, the gentlemen who had spoken to it, the price of the lot must be increased dwelling particularly upon that clause to at least $2.00 per acre. The Gov- relating to the further amend- ernment anticipate a handsome revenue ments proposed to the Independence to accrue from this source during the of Parliament Act which he ad- coming year. mitted were really required, in view of the gross infractions of the ex- Wednesday afternoon and evening isting law that had been committed were occupied by a debate on a motion by those who were at the helm by Mr. Prefontaine, seeking the abol- of affairs. Sir John announced that ition of the Legislative Council. The he would not propose an amendment to principal argument in favour of the the address. After remarks from Mr. motion was economy, and it was also Mackenzie, who appeared to take it for stated that in most of the other coun- granted that the Opposition ought not tries, the members of the Upper House to move an amendment and accepted Sir were either elected by the people, or John's announcement with a sort of received no remuneration. In opposi- "no thanks to you." Mr. Masson took tion to the motion, it was argued that the floor, pointing out why the govern- when the Constitution had been framed ment had not the confidence of the the question had been thoroughly dis- Province of Quebec first, the Liberals cussed, and that the Constitution hav- did not trust their own leaders, they ing been found to work well, a consid- had gone back on their past pretentions eration of $50,000 should not be allow- and, indeed, their general course had ed to influence their decision to been such as to inspire a feeling of dis- retain it. The strongest argument, trust. The debate now resolved itself however, was that of the Treasurer, into a series of mutual recriminations who claimed the question was one of too upon the subject of amnesty to the great an importance to be discussed by people of the North-West, the discus- an expiring Parliament, not elected to sion being taken part in by Messrs. consider it, but should be left to the Laurier, Langevin, Taschereau, Des- constituencies and fully discussed at jardins, Bourbeau, and Laflamme. In- the next general elections. The Gov- cidentally Mr. Couchon's name came ernment moved an amendment to Mr. up and was bandied about in such a Perfontaine's motion, to the effect that manner as must have made His Hon- it was not judicious to alter the Con- our's ears tingle, if there be any truth stitution. To this Mr. Mathieu sug- in the old woman's story to that effect. gested the addition of the words "at present." The debate resulted in the For my own part, I had hoped that amended amendment being carried after we had pretty well done with the sub- three divisions by thirty-eight to twen- ject of the North-West troubles, but ty-two. they appear to be bound continually to crop up. When the House rose on Your readers are aware that the Monday evening, Mr. Mousseau had Rouge politicians have been using the the floor, and it is most likely that for Railway Resolutions as a means by a little longer, members will dwell up- which they might obtain political capi- on that delightful topic, the unfortu- tal, and to that end have been inciting nate North-West difficulties. the populace of Quebec, or rather the dregs thereof, willing tools in the hands It is worthy of remark that Mr. of the political bummers; and ably as- Desjardins, M. P., for Hochelaga, has sisted by a Revolutionary rag, which, given notice of the following interesting with its usual brazen policy actually had and important enquiry. "Whether it is the impudence to publish an advertise- the intention of the Government to ment calling on its fellow rowdies to make arrangements for the organization assemble and burn Mr. Angers in effigy, of a regular Mail Service between Ot- accordingly on Wednesday evening, a tawa and Montreal, and the intermedi- mob arrived outside the House, yelled ate places, by means of the Quebec, hideously, burned a figure stuffed with Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Rail- straw, yelled again and took to their way now in operation?" We may then hopo soon to know something heels on hearing that B Battery had about the Government's intentions, as had been sent for. Mr. Desjardins is scarcely likely to al- low the notice to stand for any length On Friday, the House adjourned out of time. Mr. Barthe has introduced a of respect to the memory of His Holi- Bill to repeal the Insolvent Law—a ness Pope Pius IX; the motion being measure whose presentation was vari- proposed by Hon. Mr. Angers and sec- ously received. We require some sort onded by Mr. Joly in the House of As- of change in this particular, the exist- sembly, and by Hon. Mr. de Boucher- ing Act not being all that it was crack- ville and seconded by Hon. Mr. Bryson ed up to be. in the Legislative Council.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

QUEBEC, February 11, 1878.

During the past week private legislation has occupied the attention of the House to a greater extent than previously during the session. The Committees on Private Bills and that on Railways and Mines have held several sittings and approved of a number of bills after careful scrutiny of the same. There is more attention paid this session than in the past to the nature of several of these Bills and the Government have determined to put a stop, so far as they can, to Bills seeking to set aside the provisions of the Wills of deceased relatives. And very wisely as it happens a brot r seeks legisl sell property ag st the his

This afternoon the business is of but little importance, excepting that several of the Government measures will be advanced a stage, the only one they have yet passed, being that providing for the issue of a Writ of Injunction in certain cases.

KRISS KRINGLE.

The Russians in Constantinople.

[*From the New York Sun.*]

What will follow the Russian seizure of Constantinople, no one can foresee, imagine, or calculate. The event is of transcendent importance, even though there is little probability that the Russians will remain there for any length of time. It not merely indicates the complete prostration of the Turkish power; it is not merely evidence of the full triumph of the Russian arms; but it raises before the eyes of Western Europe a great fact of far more importance. It shows that Russia *can take* Constantinople. That is the great fact. It shows that, while Austria stands ck, and England re ses to act, Rus- ia can in a few we of time march er armies from he r to the Gold- en to confront any enemy that may llenge her on the Black sea, the Sea of Marmora, or the Hellespont. Let her e acuate Constantinople when she may; let her transport her armies from there to the Crimea, or march them back by the way of the Balkans and the Danube; she has shown that there is in Turkey itself no longer any obstacle to her seizure of the capital that she cannot easily and quickly overcome. This fact, so pregnant with far-reaching consequences, so menacing to the peace of one half the world, so perilous to the political, commercial, and military interests of the Western nations, and especially to England's supremacy in her Asiatic dominions, will not fail to be duly apprehended by the statesmen of all the nations of Europe.

When England became alarmed, some months ago, over the Russian advance through Turkey, the Czar promised that his armies would not occupy Constantinople, even temporarily, unless that step were rendered necessary by military events. But it may be taken for granted that he anticipated its occupation from the first, or at least since he felt assurance of Turkey's conquest. The occupation of the enemy's capital was demanded by the Russian army as a sign of triumph; it was demanded by Russian sentiment and hatred of Mohammedanism; it was regarded as the seal of Russian authority in the reconstruction of the Turkish provinces: it was called for as a note of defiance to England; and it was easy, under the circumstances, to make it out a military necessity. When Russia crossed the Balkans, and Turkey sued for peace through the plenipotentiaries sent to Kezanlik, the protocol was the result. But besides the articles of the protocol, there was a secret provision agreed upon, and the secret was so well kept, both by Russia and Turkey, that the British Government got no hint of it, and the other Governments were equally ignorant of it. It permitted the Russians to advance upon Constantinople. The very first despatches about the Kezanlik negotiations contained rumors of such a provision, but they were denied by the Russian official press; no importance was given to them, and even the British Ministry assured Parliament that it had no information about them. When the protocol was sent to England, after it had received the assent of Germany and Austria, no allusion to the matter was found in it, and in no quarter did there appear any suspicion of its existence. It was a part of the secret diplomacy of Russia, which the world discovered only after it had been carried out. No wonder that England is excited; that the air is filled with cries of Russian perfidy, and that all parties in Parliament agree to vote the extra war grant before plenipotentiaries are sent to the Conference.

There is no doubt whatever that, had England been made aware of Russia's purpose, she would herself have occupied and held Constantinople before the arrival of the Russian army. At the commencement of the war upon Turkey, Lord Derby informed the Russian Government that England would maintain her neutrality as long as Constantinople and the Suez canal were not menaced, but she would regard any advance upon these as an attact upon herself. It was then that the Czar gave his promise, the breach of which now imperils the peace of Europe. Only a fortnight ago, when it was reported that the Russian army was on the way to Gallipoli, the British fleet under Admiral Hornsby was hastily ordered to that point, with instructions to defend both Gallipoli and Constantinople. The Russian Government then avowed that its army would approach neither of these points; and it was in reliance upon this renewed pledge that the British fleet was ordered back to Malta. What England may now do will depend upon the next step of Russia, or the explanations that are offered of her present action; but England will certainly enter the Conference, if a Conference ever be held, deeply incensed against Russian perfidy. Not a power of Europe will sustain Russia in Constantinople. Not a power but will take part in driving her out of it.

The possession of Constantinople has been the dream of Russia for ages, and it has been England's apprehension of Russia's designs against it that has made her the main supporter of the Turkish empire. Even if the Russian army should immediately retrace its steps, the fact that that army has been there will lead England to put all her energies into exercise for its security in the future.

At the latest advices, the enemy had not entered the city itself, but held possession of the land lines of defence which the Turks had surrendered to them, in accordance with the secret agreement. The defensive positions thus surrendered on the western side of the city are at once natural and artificial—two ranges of heights, one about twenty-five miles to the westward, and the other nine miles nearer. The outer or more distant range of hills is called Bayuk, or Big Chekmedje, the nearer Kuchuk or little Chekmedje. These ranges run nearly from sea to sea—facing the west; and the width necessary to be defended has but about thirteen miles of frontage. The position is one of immense strength, and the city lies open before the Russian army which holds it. England has no army which could operate against it; but, with the English navy in the Bosphorus and an Austrian army in Turkey, Russia could not hold Constantinople.

The situation at this moment is of extreme interest and great peril to Europe; and if Russia do not speedily retire, the Conference that was to establish the terms of peace will be preceded by a war compared with which that just ended in Turkey will sink into insignificance.



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The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is the **Most Wonderful Discovery** of the Nineteenth Century and marks a new era in the history of **Medical Science.**

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.

Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent, 219 St. James Street, Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has completely cured me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad speaks for itself, and is a genuine cure for the worst case of dyspepsia. I heartily recommend it to all my friends suffering from the above. Respectfully yours,

D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

DEAR SIRS,—After wearing the Pad two weeks, I felt like another man. It is now four weeks since I put it on, and I am enjoying good health. I shall with pleasure recommend Holman's Pad to all parties suffering from Liver complaint, etc., etc.

Yours Respectfully,

REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame St, Montreal:

GENTLEMEN,—I have thoroughly tested the efficacy of the Holman Pad, as my wife was cured of sick headaches, which she was attacked with periodically; also two of my children who had an attack of fever, and several of my friends of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. The Pad has never failed where I have known it to be used. I heartily recommend Holman's Pad to all suffering from stomach and liver complaint and fevers.

Yours truly,

J. W. WILKINSON,
303 Notre Dame Street.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50
the latter only used in old and complicated cases.

Consultation and explanations free of charge at Company's Office.

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GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

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RAILWAY.
(MONTREAL DIVISION.)
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GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M.
Hochelaga.....Ly	7.00	4.00
Mile End	7.20	4.10
aSt. Laurent	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	8.33	5.08
St. Scholastique	8.56	5.25
aSt. Hermas	9.22	5.47
Lachute	9.40	5.46
aMuddy Branch	10.11	5.56
Grenville	10.47	6.15
Calumet.....Arr	10.55	6.20
Calumet.....Lv.	11.05	6.30
Montebello	11.55	7.20
Papineauville	12.18P M	7.42
aNorth Nation Mills	12.33	7.28
Thurso	1 04	7.48
Buckingham	1.42	8.14
aL'Ange Gardien	2.01	8.26
aEast Templeton	2.23	8.44
Gatineau Point	2.44	8.56
Hull.....Arr.	3.00	9.10

GOING EAST.

STATONS.	Mixed.	Express.
	A. M.	P. M
Hull	6.45	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	4.54
aNorth Nation Mills	9.14	5.15
Papineauville	9.36	5.30
Montebello	9.57	5.40
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. Scholastique	12.38	7.28
aSt. Augustin	12.56	7.40
St. Therese	1.25	7.56
aSte. Rose	1.36	8.02
aSte. Martin	1.49	8.13
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	9.20
Riviere des Prairies	9.30
St. Laurent	9.39
Mile End	9.45
Hochelaga	9.55

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

DUNCAN MACDONALD, Manager.

1915

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 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.
13m8.

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, 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 $4.00 to $6.00 each.

Lachute, Nov. 23, 1877. 18-tf

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.

THE immense sale of Holman's Liver Pad is due to the actual results which it has achieved in the thousands of cases where it has been used. Its introduction into Canada about six months ago will be remembered by many people, and since that time more than *5,000* people have practically tested its merits. Some of those people tell elsewhere in to-day's paper their story concerning what it has done for them. The testimony is certainly of the strongest kind. The fact that *200,000* people, including ladies, clergymen, doctors, lawyers, merchants, and all classes throughout the United States, as well as the nobility and gentry of England, besides well-known parties residing in our midst, have tried Holman's Pad, during the past four years, shows how widely its merits are becoming known. Practical experience has shown that the Pad is its own best advertisement, and all the Holman Liver Pad Company have to do is to call the attention of the people to it, and they test it and and recommend it to everybody.—*Witness.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We regret that our Ottawa correspondent's letter came too late for insertion this week.

NOTICE.—There will be a Grand Concert and Magic Lantern Views on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., in the Victoria Hall, Lachute, for the benefit of the Oka Indians. The Indians will be in native costume and sing at the Concert. Particulars next week.

WE direct attention to the advertisement in to-day's issue of Mr. F. N. Beattie of St. Andrews. His stock is large and varied, and of the first quality.

"Little wonder that Canadian (Grit) politics are a sea of filth and defilement."—Vide *Argenteuil Advertiser* of the 13th inst.

A PETITION largely signed by the rate payers of this municipality has been sent to the Quebec Government praying to be relieved from paying the Bonus to the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

RUMOUR has it that the gentleman who prospected for a site at Lachute for a Spool Factory, is about starting at Calumet, owing to the large quantity of White Birch wood which can be had in that locality and up the Rouge River.

A PETITION from the Grand Lodge of the Sons of Temperance for the Province of Quebec, drawn up at the semi-annual meeting in Montreal in January, has been presented by Mr. A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P., praying for an officer to be appointed by the Government to enforce the Duncan Act in the Counties where it has been carried in this Province. The Rev. Mr. Winter, Grand W. Patriarch of the Grand Lodge has received notice that the Petition is under favorable consideration.

OLIVET HALL SABBATH SCHOOL.—According to announcement, on Thursday evening, February 7th, the friends of the above mentioned Sabbath-school celebrated their anniversary, by giving a tea, which attracted many of the scholars and friends from all parts of the village and adjacent country. After partaking of this excellent repast the scholars—assisted by other friends—favoured those present with a programme, which, with few exceptions, was all that could be desired for such an occasion, comprising music, recitations, readings, speeches and a dialogue. We have not space to particularize, but certainly the manner in which some of the young friends acquitted themselves did not fail to elicit admiration, and judging from the happy faces of the youth we could not help but think that they were grateful to those who had taken such an interest in them as to bring them thus together, while we are confident they will look forward with peculiar interest and hail with satisfaction a similar return. The ladies merit the highest praise for the ample manner in which they provided, for the occasion, and we trust their efforts are not without due appreciation.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL and Lady DUFFERIN, on their way through from Montreal to Ottawa on Saturday, by special train, by Q. M. O. & O. R. R., intend stopping at Lachute for a short time, when an address will be presented to him by the Warden of the County. As this will in all probability be the only opportunity afforded the people of this County of seeing His Excellency, the most able and popular Governor Canada ever had, the opportunity should not be lost.

WE are gad our remarks of last week annent the mails being carried by the Railroad has borne fruit. Dr. Christie has, from his seat in the House, made enquiry of the Ministry, "Whether it "is the intention of the Government to "forward the mails by the Montreal, "Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and if so, when?" Doubtless the action of the people of the County of Prescott stirred up the Doctor, and he was afraid Mr. HAGAR would take the wind out of his sale, hence the haste.

COUNTY ORANGE LODGE.—The proceedings of the annual meeting of this Lodge reached us too late for insertion in last week's WATCHMAN, nor have we now room for more than to give the names of the elected officers for the present year, who are as follows:

ISAAC JEKILL, *County Master.*
JAMES FISH, *D'y-County Master*
THOMAS EVANS, *Chaplain.*
WM. WATCHORN, *Secretary.*
JOHN CHAMBERS, *Treasurer.*
WM. POLLOCK, *Director of Cer's.*
JOHN ROGERS, *County Lecturer.*

The next County Lodge meeting is to be held in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on the first Tuesday in February next, 1879.

WE copy the following letter of Mr. VENNOR's to the Montreal *Witness* for the benefit of our readers.

FEBRUARY WEATHER.

SIR,—You were rather premature in asserting in your issue of Saturday that I was again out in my forecast for February. Now I do not think any judgment can fairly be passed on this until more of the month has passed over. The severe term which I placed on or "close to" the entry of February in reality came during the last four days of January, and was followed by a heavy snow-storm at a great number of points west and south of Montreal on the very first day of the month. Another snow-storm occured in Toronto and at other places on Saturday the 9th and finally the storm of yesterday (10th) broke over Montreal, Quebec, and a very large area of country.

Thus, the facts of the case are: That between the first of the month and the present, date more snow has actually fallen in the Dominion than at any other time previous this year. We are now in a spell of broken wintry weather which may be expected to last up to, and perhaps beyond the 15th of the month. I expect to see some severe weather, and some very heavy snow-falls, and it is not unlikely that we shall this month record one of the coldest dips of the winter. The month will again end stormy and cold, and March will probably be ushered in by deep snows. I advise railroad men not *to put by their snow ploughs*, but to keep them ready for use; for I still maintain that February "will be the most wintry month," and that we shall yet have extensive snow blocades. Please therefore, Mr. Editor do not put down this February as "a miss" until the month has had an opportunity of showing what it can do in the weather line. "Not much snow until February"—I said so and I mean it. Yours truly,

HENRY G. VENNOR.

Latest by Telegraph.

[SPECIAL TO LACHUTE WATCHMAN.]
(By Dominion Telegraph Line.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The debate on the Address is not finished.

The British fleet has arrived at Constantinople, and the London *Times* says that Russia must give satisfactory guarantees that she will quit Constantinople; if she fulfills her intention of occupying it. Great excitement everywhere.

The Bill on the Temperance question will probably be an amending of the Dunkin Act, independent of the Parliament amendment, which will make it less stringent.

Dr. Christie has on paper, a notice about the postal accommodation.

JNO. F. NORRIS.

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.

FRONT OF CHATHAM, Feb. 9, 1878.

A great quantity of cordwood is coming out here; on the Owen's road it is immense, and the Douglas road has been lively with teams this week, Robert Mason on the ninth range and James Calder on the eighth range are at full blast. There was a strange coincidence here; a gentleman by the name of Jimmy Ducks, is in the habit of taking out wood every winter, but, proverbially, late in beginning to haul. His neighbours say he never begins until the chipmunks get out; however, the last thaw we had in January one of these little quadrupeds was seen, whether it was the water that had flowed into his hole and forced him out, or he had come to take the fresh air and look around him, I have not ascertained; but it was remarked at the time that Jimmy Ducks would soon be on the road. Sure enough, Jimmy's team was out next day, loaded with wood! The teamsters are now debating whether it was Jimmy Ducks brought out the chipmunk, or the chipmunk brought Jimmy Ducks out. A man by the name of Piere Larocque, on Monday last, had a Providential escape from what might have been a fatal accident. He was cording wood near the bank of the river, after the wood had been laid down (a creek that passes near, had its natural channel frozen up, and the water flowed over the place and made a sheet of ice as smooth as glass and slippery as eels.) As he was getting along with the work, he went over to the opposite side to see if it was the right height; the ice being on a decline towards the river, his feet flew from under him and he slid on his back over a precipice between twenty-five and thirty feet. Strange to say, all the injury it done, was to knock the breath out of him for a short time; he lay perfectly still until he recovered that indispensible article, then got on to his feet, shook himself, walked up the beach until he found a place where he could get on to the bank again, resolving in his own mind to let one side of his wood-pile go without measursng, until there is a better footing, "Sinners stand on slippery places," Larocque can't do it.

MIKADO.

The Railway Bonus Petition.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I have signed a petition to the Government praying to be relieved from the *$25,000* Bonus to the Railway, although I voted for the Bonus By law when the Northern Colonization Railway Company was seeking aid from the public to build the road, believing that without similar subscriptions the road could not be built. Since then the Government of this Province has assumed the work, and considerable sums of money have been raised on the credit of the Province for aiding the said road the capital and interest of which loans constitute a charge on the general revenues of the Province, and for which this municipality will be taxed in common with other municipalities which gave no Bonus. This phase of the business entirely changes the position of this municipality, which, besides giving the Bonus, will have to pay towards the entire debt of the Province. Then, again, the county of Ponteac has been relieved from the Bonus it subscribed, but will still have the advantages of the railroad. This municipality, as I have always maintained, offered too large a subscription at first. As an example: this municipality is assessed for about *$300,000* while St. Jerome, which subscribed the same sum (*$25,000*), is assessed for about *$660,000*, which makes their burthen only about half as much as ours. Again, as the original subscribers to the road were relieved from their payments when it became a Public Provincial work, so this municipality should be relieved in a like manner. As this municipality has no more advantages from the road than other ones on the line of the road which give no Bonus, it is oppressive and unjust that we should pay more than them towards the road. If this Petition is not granted by the Government then the petitioners should ask for the amount of the Bonus to be reduced. If that fails, then they should petition to be relieved from paying to the indebtedness of the Province caused by the loans made to aid this Railroad as well as others in the Province. If this fail then will be the time to abandon the stipulated spot for the Railway Station where it is now located, as there is no doubt the majority of the people of this municipality would prefer the Depot to be changed either to opposite Mr. P. Lane's, or on the West side of the North River, rather than pay *$25.000* and have it where it is at present located.

Yours truly,

RATE PAYER.

Lachute, Feb. 13th, 1878.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

ST. LAMBERTS, MONTREAL, }
February 4th, 1878. }

SIR:—"SPLASH," in his Montreal letter to THE WATCHMAN of the 1st instant, has made a slight mistake when alluding to the "splendid appearance" on the *Champ de Mars*, during the Fenian raids, of a "battalion of mounted men," called the "Argenteuil Rangers;" no such mounted corps exists, and in military parlance the term battalion only applies to infantry and not to cavalry, who are invariably designated as a regiment. I conceive that "SPLASH" must have been on the *Champ de Mars* when a parade took place of the St. Andrews troop of Cavalry, under the command of Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Burwash. This fine troop, comprised as it is of the stalwart yeomanry of the county, has always been famous for being well mounted and disciplined. Colonel Burwash is considered to be a most efficient officer, and he, as well as the officers of the corps are recipients of first-class cavalry certificates. The St. Andrews cavalry are said to be the oldest organized troop in the Lower Province, and have ever been ready to turn out for duty when called, even at the shortest notice.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

X.

Our Montreal Letter.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14, 1878.

This week has been one of unusual excitement in Montreal consequent on the arrival of their Excellencies L rd and Lady Dufferin and suite. On his arrival here Monday evening he was met by a deputation of the leading citizens who accompanied him to the "Windsor Hotel," where an address was read by Mayor Beaudry to which His Excellency responded after which the deputation were presented to the party. Tuesday was spent in visiting Notman's Photographic Studio; open-ing the Mackay Institute for deaf-M visiting, the Ville Marie Convent the day was wound up by the event of the season, the grand the Windsor Hotel, at which n the notabilities of Canada and the were p... The costumes we ...ben, the most that have ... seen in Montreal, the predominating colours being blue, pink and canary. Mr. Hayes, son of President Hayes of the United States, accompanied their Excellencies from Ottawa. The ball broke up at five o'clock Wednesday morning. It is estimated that about 1,800 persons were present.

Wednesday afternoon, Lord and Lady Dufferin held a reception in McGill College at which the members of the Convocation and the students attending the College were present.

In the evening, they attended the Academy of Music where they witnessed the great Military play of "Not Guilty."

In consequence of the death of His Holiness the Pope, Grand Requeium Masses have been celebrated in nearly all the Roman Catholic Churches, which have been draped in mourning. The Roman Catholic Church bells are tolled for an hour every morning until his interment.

On Wednesday, Mr. J. L. Taylor, eldest son of Alderman Taylor, died from the effects of an overdose of morphine.

The Canada Agricultural Insurance Company's case against Ex-President Goff, is attracting much attention amongst our mercantile community.

K. S. N.

LATEST NEWS.

English mails arp to close on Thursday instead of Friday, throughout the Dominion.

Charles Cameron of Helena Mountain, leaves some property without heirs, who are supposed to be in Canada.

Herring scarce on the Newfoundland coast.

Exports of the Dominion in December $3,544,713.

Maple sugar is in the London, Ont., market already.

The Rev. Canon Hebden, of Hamilton, is dead.

Copper has been discovered at Watford, Ont.

The Temperance people of the West are about to make a strong movement. The Dominion Alliance will submit petitions to the Governor-General and Parliament, praying for Legislative action. The Act of 1864 they want amended.

British and Foreign News.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Northumberland will enter the Cabinet as Lord Keeper of the privy Seal.

There is talk at Rome of an alliance with England, France and Austria. The Vatican favours it.

Russia has accepted Austria's proposal for a conference, which will probably be held in one of the smaller States.

Serious trouble between U. S. fishermen and Newfoundlanders is reported. The Gloucester vessels say their season is a failure owing to this cause. One American used revolvers to keep the Newfoundland men off while he loaded. The matter is to be brought before the U. S. Government.

Six heavily laden trans-atlantic steamers were to sail from New York on Saturday. Grain and butter shipments falling off, tobacco largely increased.

There has been an alleged miracle at Manch Chunk, a dead woman being restored to life by a priest.

The movement for the reduction of the wages of the Lancashire cotton operatives has been revived. A conference between masters and hands will be held first however.

Gambetta insists upon Russia's observance of the treaty of 1856. He says her conditions are a fragrant violation of it, and that an European Congress can alone end the war.

It is feared the "Mercida," which preceded the "Metropolis," has also been lost; being overdue several days. 250 passengers and 1,100 tons of railway iron cause anxiety. She was last heard of at Barbadoes.

General Miles is preparing to move against Sitting Bull, and Sherman fears a spring campaign.

Peace preliminaries and an armistice have been signed. In Constantinople they are well received, and in St. Petersburg there is great rejoicing. The conditions are much as were expected, save that nothing is said of the fleet. Bulgaria is to be a separate Principality. The Czar and the Sultan are to have a separate understanding about the Dardanelles, which looks ominous.

The Austrian Ministry recently resigned will, it is said, resume office, the Emperor having expressed his earnest personal desire that Hungary should make some concession in the Customs dispute.

The Bethnal green (London) Vestry has resolved to ask the city authorities to remove Temple Bar to an eligible site in Victoria Park, where it may remain as a permenant object of historical interest.

German military critics say that Germany could easily invade England with 30,000 troops without serious opposition from the English fleet. It is a significant fact that the publication of this item has caused great joy in Berlin.

It is reported from Rome that Cardinal Howard is, to be Archbishop of Edinburgh and Primate of Scotland.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons on Monday, spoke against a credit vote, and in favor of an address to the Queen from both Houses, strengthening England's position in the Conference.

The Chinese have made gread inroads into Kashgar, whose Khanate has ceased to exist. The Chinese, it is said, created frightful atrocities.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the Black Sea ports authorities have removed all embargoes as to the export of grain and provisions.

The Admiralty have purchased two ironclads now in London Docks, built for Turkey, but prevented from leaving by the Government's neutrality declaration. The four iron-clads comprising the channel squadron were directed by telegraph to proceed immediately to Gibraltar for orders, on its becoming known that Vice-Admiral Hornby had been refused permission to enter the Dardanelles.

Gortschakoff's reply to England's note asking for explanation of the Russian advance towards Constantinople, says:—"It is my duty to inform you that we are not yet in possession of positive information as to the details of the armistice and as to its application. I should add that the military tone of demarcation traced previously to the armistice has been agreed upon between the Russian and Turkish authorities and is a question which exclusively concerns the belligerents."

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby said he hoped to announce on Thursday that the British fleet had reached Constantinople. He further said that all the Powers agreed to the proposed conference, the only point of difference being the place of meeting.

The Cardinals will assemble in Rom on the 18th inst., to elect a new P...pe.

regu... Greek troop... ho c... Turkey, h... sturr...

...e Porte that th... ...e English fleet ... occupation of Co... anti... ...ssian forces.

A Rome despatch says the Cardinals rejected a proposition for reconciliation with Italy, by a large majority.

Lord Beaconsfield declares that a despatch to the *Daily News*, charging him with being the cause of Turkey's persistence in fighting against Russia, on a promise of English intervention, is an "infamous fabrication." The windows of the *Daily News* office and of Mr. Gladstone's town residence has been smashed by excited crowds.

Hostilities in the Greek provinces of Turkey have been suspended, and all grievances are to be referred to the conference.

Russia, it is stated, will make no objection to Turkey being represented at the conference, but refuses to accept the Treaty of Paris as the basis of the negotations.

The Romanian Chambers have resolved at all risks to preserve the integrity of their Province, and will draw up a protest to the guaranteeing Powers against the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia.

A renewal of hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro is immenient, on account of the Porte's objecting to Montenegro establishing a line of demarcation.

The Kaffirs were handsomely routed, losing a large number of their men, and great quantities of cattle. A general advance was made against the rebels.

At a dinner given in his honor last Saturday by the Royal Geological Society, Stanley spoke in vindication of his conduct towards the African natives, being supported in his defence by Lord Houghton and Major Grant.

The presence of the British fleet in the Bosperous is appearently to be made an excuse by Russia to claim greater liberty of action, and to throw off any restraint which the Czar's promises may have imposed upon her. It is claimed, at least, that Russia will now regulate her action by the attitude of England. The rumors of the preliminaries containing secret clauses in relation of an alliance between Russia and the Porte and relatives to the Straits and the limits of Bulgaris, are denied.

It is stated by a London paper in official form, and confirmed by the *Standard* and *Post*, that the British fleet passed through the Straits on Wednesday, the Porte simply making a formal protest. The rumor of Lord Derby's resignation is denied.

LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, February 14, 1878.

FLOUR AND FEED—Flour, Fancy, $3.00 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 of 60 lb., 70c. Corn, per bushel of 56 lb., 70c. Oats, per bushel of 40 lb., 35c. Pot Barley per 100 lbs., $3.50.

COARSE SALT—Per bag, 55c.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 12c. to 18c. Eggs, per dozen, 15c. 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 80c. each.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, February 14, 1878.

There was a very small market to-day. Very little farm produce was offered. Oats, 32c to 33c. Peas, 65c to 70c. Cow Hides $5.00 to $5.25. Sheep pelts, 70c to 80c. Lard, 10c to 12c. per lb. Tallow, 6c to 8c. No hay of any consequence offered.

HOUSEHOLD.—*Meats.*—Beef per 100 lbs. $4.00 to $5.50. Pork, per 100 lbs. $5.00; to $5.50; Lamb, per lb. 4c. to 7c.

POULTRY.—*Game, Fowl*—Chickens 30 to 35c per pair; turkeys, each, 60c to 90c.

DAIRY.—Eggs per dozen, 19c. to 20c.; Butter in prints, per pound, 16c to 22c., do in pail, 14 to 17c; do in roll 15c to 18c. Cheese, per lb., 12c. to 13c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bush., 40c. to 45c; turnips, per bush., 15c to 12c; onions, per bushel, 80c to 90c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Honey, per lb., 12c. to 14c.; Hay, per ton, $7.00 to $15.00.

GEO. BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order. 45 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

FOR SALE.

THAT neat Brick Cottage, belonging to the late Mrs. Lockie, situated in the beautiful village of St. Andrews, on the main street and well finished; suitable for a Family Residence, large or small, and in good repair. Any one wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the place and locality before looking elsewhere as it is a desirable place not often to be had, so convenient to all public places of business. Terms made known by applying to THOS. JEFFERSON.
Geneva, Argenteuil. 31m2

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. 7tf

HOUSEHOLD TREASURES

to be found only at

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's Exchange

WHERE the great variety of Prepared and Canned Meats, Soups and Vegetables constantly on hand is destined to render housekeeping an agreeable pastime.

JUST FANCY

SYMINGTON'S Pea Soups, seasoned and flavoured, made ready for the table in two minutes. Also, Symington's Egyptian food for deserts.

BESIDES

a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

CANNED
FRUITS,
BOTTLED
JELLIES,
ETC., ETC.

All selling at prices to favour the consumers. Great bargains to be had in

STONE AND GLASSWARE,
BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

PRODUCE and Received in ... Groceries, Etc.
Feb 15, 15-tf.

IN SO... F ACT OF 1875

F. SMITH & ... Plaintiffs,
vs
FRA... IS W. ALLEN, Defendant.

A writ of attach... ent has issued in this cause, and creditors are requested to meet at my office, at Lachute on Saturday, the second day of March next A. D., 1878, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive a statement of his affairs and appoint an Assignee if they see fit

GAVIN J. WALKER,
Official Assignee.
Lachute, February 8, 1878. 29tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of BEATTIE & BROSTER, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 23rd January, 1878, —Mr. E. F. BROSTER retiring.

HENRY BEATTIE.
E. F. BROSTER.

In reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business of the old firm in the same premises under the name and style of HENRY BEATTIE & Co.

HENRY BEATTIE,
Montreal, 1st February, 1878. 32—4w

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.

WILFRED PREVOST, F. H. MATHIEU. 22tf.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - Hamilton.

Government Deposit, - - $50,081.00

AGENCY FOR MONTREAL AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS:

15 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

A. H. DAVID, Esq., M. D., D. C. L. } Medical
E. ROBILLARD, Esq., M. D } Examiners
SULLIVAN DAVID, Agent.
Box 506, Post Office, Montreal. 22tf

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.

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.

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

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.,
1tf 66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

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.

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.

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 Waranted as Represented.

Parcels and heavy goods delivered free.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

W. & R. BANFORD.
Jan. 1878. 19tf

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 speeds 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.
19tf.

GREAT MSSACRE

OF

MERCHANDISE

AT

F. NAUBERT,

ST. PHILIPPE, 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 8c. are certainly notless than 12c. at the wholesale prices. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool for 25c. 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 the 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 Beamonds 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. Philippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 20tf

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,

57 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

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.

The Model Subscriber.

"Good morning, sir; Mr. Editor,
How are the folks to-day?
I owe for next year's WATCHMAN,
I thought I'd come and pay.
And Jones is "goin'" to take it,
And this is his money here;
I shut down on lending it to him,
And then coaxed him to try it a year.

And here are a few little items,
That happened last week in our town;
I thought they'd look good for the paper,
And so I just jotted 'em down.
And here is a basket of butter,
My wife made expressly for you;
And a small bunch of celery from Jennie,
She thought she must send something too.

You're doing the politics bully,
As all of our family agree;
Just keep your old goose-quill a flappin',
And give 'em a good one for me.
And now you are chuck full of business,
And I wont be taking your time,
I've things of my own I must 'tend to,
Good day, sir, I believe I will climb.

The editor sat in his sanctum,
And brought down his fist with a thump,
"God bless that old farmer," he muttered,
"He's a regular jolly old trump."
And 'tis thus with our noble profession,
And thus it will ever be still;
There are some who appreciate its labor,
And some who perhaps never will.

But in the great time that is coming,
When Gaberiel's trumpet shall sound,
And they who have laboured and rested,
Shall come from the quivering ground,
When they who have striven and suffered,
To teach and ennoble the race,
Shall march at the head of the column,
Each one in his God-given place.
As they march through the gates of the City
With proud and victorious tread,
The editor and his assistants,
Will not travel far from the head.

A dentist advertises that he inserts teeth cheaper than anybody. He might find a bull-dog that would do it still cheaper.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1878.

BUCKINGHAM MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Buckingham Mining Company was held in Montreal on Thursday. The President presented the report of the directors and the financial statement for the past year, showing that the operations of the Company had been successful. The accounts showed a profit of 8½ per cent. on the paid-up capital of $103,600, and it was decided to declare a dividend of 5 per cent., leaving the surplus on hand.

THE CANADIAN MEAT AND PRODUCE COMPANY which was established at Sherbrooke several years ago, contemplates discontinuing manufacturing for a short time, in order to enable their European agents to work off the surplus of manufactured goods now on hand. The principal occasion for this necessity arises from the circumstance that the French Government, who are large purchasers, have thus far only been voted the supplies for two months, and in the face of this vote the war department does not feel warranted in entering into any definite contracts; it is expected, however, that contracts will be issued in a few days. It is hoped the stoppage will be limited to, at most, a few weeks.

CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the Company was held in Montreal. The annual report showed that new bonds for $1,746,550 had been issued during the year, the premium on which was $16,764.76. The total receipts from all sources in 1877, together with the balance carried forward from the previous year, were $121,563.21. The losses of the year were $24,393.97 and the total disbursements $40,704.89 leaving a balance of $80,858.32 to be carried forward. Deducting capital, unearned premiums, claims under consideration, &c., the surplus of the Company is $1,951.61. The gross resources for the security of insurers are $287,778.33. The deposit with the Government has been increased $7,133, being now $57,133. The old Board of Directors was re-elected. Mr. EDWARD RAWLINGS is the Manager.

According to the report of the Ontario Central prison, the proportion of criminals who are able to read and write is greater than that of those who are illiterate. This is a subject worthy of consideration upon the part of moral philosophers and is one upon which an opinion should not be too hastily passed; since that in it may be involved the question of importing religious instruction in schools, which does not obtain in Ontario. Hon. M. C. CAMERON, the leader of the Ontario Opposition speaking upon this subject said the present increase of crime among intelligent persons may be the effect of "excluding religious training from the schools." Many of the most thoughtful and intelligent people in Ontario are strongly of the opinion that the Bible should be used as a text book, and some of the largest religious denominations in the Dominion are moving in the matter. Undoubtedly what has been called the alarming increase of crime in Ontario will soon ripen the question for further discussion.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath February 17th, 1878.

JOASH REPAIRING THE TEMPLE.—2nd Chronicles xxiv 4–4.

During the period which elapsed between the events recorded in the last lesson and the present one important changes took place in the kingdom of Judah. Jehoshaphat died, and was succeeded by his son Jehoram. Before his death, Jehoshaphat made an alliance with Ahaziah, King of Israel, which displeased God; and this alliance, together with the early marriage of Jehoram to Athaliah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, produced most disastrous results. Jehoram ruled very wickedly; he re-established the worship of idols, and "walked in the ways of the kings of Israel like as did the house of Ahab." His son and successor, Ahaziah, likewise followed in his steps; but reigned only for a short time, having been slain by Jehu. Athaliah, his mother, then usurped the kingdom. Her first act was to massacre all the sons of Ahaziah, except Joash, who escaped, and, at the end of her bloodthirsty reign of six years, when she was slain, succeeded to the throne. Joash was made king at the age of seven, and continued to reign for forty years. He was a good king, and during his reign the kingdom enjoyed great prosperity. Our present lesson describes his praiseworthy reparation of the temple, which had long been neglected, and had even been plundered of its sacred treasures.

LITTLE BERTHA.—I do not wonder that the great and good of all ages, the poet philosopher, have gazed with admiration upon the face of childhood, pure and innocent, free from life's corroding anxiety and care, and clothed with loving smiles. Time has not yet left his impress on that infant brow. The little be ng stands before you all unconscious of its high, and wonderful destiny. I can never look upon a prattling babe, without a feeling of deep emotion and heartfelt interest.

Memory just now recalls a lovely child to whom it was once my happiness to impart instruction. Little Bertha possessed a grace and beauty impossible to describe. Her rich, brown hair fell in curls over her shoulders, and a blue eye of dreamy expression betrayed the deep tone of her spirit, while she moved with such a sylph-like grace, that she almost seemed to be some ethereal being, upon which you scarcely dared look, lest the illusion should vanish. Every morning it was my custom to walk with her in a beautiful grove near the house. She knew my fondness for flowers, and would industriously gather all she found, and arrange them with artistic taste for my table, which was sure daily to bear some token of her affection. "Do the angels have fruit and flowers,—do they sing? I should like to go there. Perhaps I'll go soon," she added musingly.

THE WISE man says, "the hoary head is a crown of glory when found in the way of righteousness." And so it ought to be esteemed. But, somehow or other it does realy seem that even matured old age does not command that respect from the young now which it once did. Even grown-up children now-a-days, often speak of parents, that should be revered, as "the old man" and "the old woman," little imagining how it shocks the moral sense of those whose better nature and more refined sensibilities revolt at such impiety, such unfilial ways. Among certain of the ancients, want of reverence to parents was accounted among the greatest of crimes, while lack of veneration even to the stranger who had grown old, was attributed to lack of breeding. And so it should be in this our day, "fast" as the age is reported to be. Would that all our youth might be taught this lesson, and bow reverently to age!

Mr. MOODY trusts in God as a soldier trusts in his General, with such a spirit of obedience, it becomes possible for God to use him, as for want of these qualifications very few men and women can be used and trusted. The other day at an enquiry meeting Mr. Moody said:—"Some of you have been praying for power, and the reason God don't give it to you is, he can't trust you." No utterance of this man during the whole of the revival services, has probed the sore of the Ministry and the Church more deeply than this.

If we are weak, it is because God can't trust us with power.

AN INVENTIVE genius in New York has started a shop for the sale of "duplicate wedding gifts," and is doing a driving trade. Brides who have half a dozen silver pitchers, or two or three silver sets among their wedding gifts, send the ones they do not want to the duplicate shop, to be sold for what they will bring. In this way a pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings which cost $3,000, were sold for $1,200, and a solid silver water pitcher costing $300, sold for $85.

COFFEE CARTS are now becoming features in some of the English cities. At York some friends of temperance lately subscribed $200 bought a cart, handed over to an active, sober man, and he is now selling 60,000 gallons a year at a halfpenny a cup, and is making a good profit out of it. A similar cart is to be established at Oxford out of funds furnished by a banking house.

DID YOU ever sit down before the grate and cross your legs and wonder how it comes that a dear little toddling youngster, too small to lift a dictionary, can ask questions that would send a college professor to the foot of the class?

THERE is nothing by which I have, through life, more profited than by the just observations, the good opinion and the sincere and gentle encouragement of amiable and sensible women.—*Romilly.*

The Death of the Pope.

POPE PIUS IX. died at three minutes before five o'clock on the afternoon, of the 7th inst., in Rome, in the eighty-sixth year of his age and the thirty-second year of his Pontificate. It is safe to say that as none of his predecessors equalled him in the duration of his reign, so none of them witnessed events of equal importance either in the history of the Church or of mankind. Yet, the most remarkable fact in this long, laborious, and devoted life is that while the deceased Pontiff leaves the Church shorn of her territories and her temporal power, he yet leaves her with a firmer hold than ever upon the minds and hearts of the almost countless myriads who belong to her communion. She is less an earthly kingdom, but none the less powerful as a church.

According to the established usage of the Church, the conclave of Cardinals for the election of a new Pope will meet on the tenth day from his demise, namely, on the 17th of the present month; but it has been alleged that some months PIUS IX. provided for a more expeditious election to take place immediately after his decease, with a view especially of avoiding active interference on the part of the Italian and German Governments. Very probably, however, this is mere idle rumor, and the election will not be hurried on from any such reason. But what is certain is that in the present critical state of Europe, political consequences of great moment may depend upon this election; and their development may possibly be both rapid and tremendous.—*N. Y. Sun.*

"Australia and New Zeland."

Rev. Gideon Draper gives an interesting account of revival work in Australia, he says the most remarkable revival work in the world to-day is in these far-of lands.

The human agents in this mighty work are Dr. S. N. Somerville and son from Glasgow, Scotland.

The Father received his impulse to evangelistic work from the great Moody. He is the acknowledged foremost evangelist of Scotland, and the church in Glasgow was resigned for this purpose. They have labored not only in Great Britain, but also in Spain, Portugal, and Canada. In Sydney, Melbourne, and many other places, thousands have come to hear the blessed tidings. As many as *800* have at times been gathered in the inquiry meeting. An "Evangelical Alliance," representing all the Protestant Churches of Australia, is another result of the work. "This white haired apostle has the spirit of the sainted McCheyne, with whom he was early associated. He is of untiring energy and unaffected humility. He is of wide and thorough scholarship, and all is most sweetly consecrated to his much-lov[ed] Master."

Irish N[ews]

MR. JOHN MAC[...] *Northern Ensign* [...] day, was the writ[er] hymn, "There is a h[ome] away."—*Newry Tel[egraph].*

THE NEW LEGAL [SYSTEM] in Ireland is likely to cause c[onsi]derable change. The High Court of Justice sat for the first time in Dubli[n] on the 11th January. The name "Four Courts" disappears now, and it is believed the new arrangements will cause a good deal of business to be done in the country which was formerly transacted in Dublin. Under the altered plans the present puisne common law judges will receive each £3,800 a year, instead of £3,725 and £3,688, but their successors will have only £3,500. The Lord Chief Justice will receive £5,074, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Chief Baron each £4,612, but the future Lord Chief Justice will receive only £5,000, and the other two chiefs £4,600. When the scheme is in full operation the salaries of the eighteen paid judges will be £72,000 a year.

A WINNIPEG paper writes of the prospects of Manatoba for the coming year: "From all parts of Ontario enquiries are constantly being made as to the opening here for agriculturists and others, and large numbers have expressed a determination to see our Western Prairies in the spring. Grain samples from here have been exhibited in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Bellville, and other places, and those who have seen them say that they are in excess of what could be expected; while as to the specimens of root crops shown they have been pronounced excellent beyond cavil. For seed purposes, Manatoba wheat is in demand in some districts at from $1.50 to $2.50 per bushel." This will be satisfactory to those who heard or who read the Governor-General's speeches. It is a pity to find at the same time that there is any dissatisfaction among the English speaking people of the township 2 and 3 R. S. W., as to the manner in which they have been located with the Mennonites. Any strong outburst of feeling now might very greatly jeopardize the continued success of the undertaking.

THE action of Rev. Father Gillaume, Parish Priest, of the County of Russell; Mr. Helmer Reeve, and Mr. Lalond Deputy Reeve, in procuring such a magnificent donation of wood, as that brought into the city yesterday for the benefit of the poor, cannot but commend itself to every resident of the capital. It is certainly to be hoped that some practical recognition will be made by our citizens at an early day to the Rev. Father and his co-workers, and the farmers who so nobly responded to their call. —*Ottawa Citizen.*

D. W. PRATT, of the 7th consession, Dereham, is the possessor of a brood of chickens that were ushered into existence last week.

SENATOR SHAW died at his home at Smith's Falls on the 6th inst., at an advanced age.

AGRICULTURAL

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS.—The *Journal of Forestry* gives some excellent instruction on this subject. It is important that the post be very thoroughly seasoned before external paints are applied, otherwise the moisture will be confined and increase the decay. It is therefore important to season the posts as rapidly as practicable after they are cut, in an exposed, windy place. Coating them with coal tar is especially recommended. The acid in the tar is to be destroyed with fresh quicklime, and the tar thoroughly boiled to evaporate all the water. Apply it to the posts while hot. The recommendation of that Journal to char the posts we cannot endorse, as the charred part will be made weaker, and will not exclude water from the inside. A thick coat of well-applied gas-tar would be far better. But baking the wood so as to turn it slightly brown, would not render it weaker, and would give it some of the durable properties of charcoal; and if the coal tar is then applied, the preparation will be nearly perfect. It must be remembered that coal tar does not do well on wood above ground exposed to sun and weather. A copious application of crude petroleum is the thing for such exposed surfaces.

FARMERS AS A CLASS.—The London *Daily Free Press*, Ont., says on this subject:—"The weather still continues unfavourable to work upon the farm, with the exception of attending stock and repairing fences. Marketing grain is out of the question and farmers are talking about being hard up for money. This is always the way, and probably there is not a more prosperous class in the country. We were struck with this on seeing the delegation of farmers attending the Dominion Grange in Toronto. Their appearance in every respect showed prosperity and happiness. Their robust frames and genial countenances exhibited none of the haggard and careworn looks of business and professional men, as a class, and hard-worked mechanics. To diverge a little from our usual line—agriculture—and speak physiologically, we may say they had a better developed *physique* than a given number of any other class, and if, as it is argued that if a sound body makes a sound mind, how is it that farmers are not more progressive than they are! There are several causes. The want of association, more reading, and systematising what they do read. This, of course, is applicable to all classes, and hence it may be shown that professional men occupy such a prominent position in the affairs of the country, is that they read systematically, or get up one subject or one train of ideas at a time when he is called upon to tell what he knows about any question he has his facts in order and systematized. We were particularly struck with this in [com]paring intelligen[ce] well [...] with, [...] the legal [...] ad not [...] the

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Le Pape est mort Jeudi 7 Février à cinq heures du soir. L'Eglise Catholique fait une perte immense et pleure l'un des plus grands et des plus illustres successeurs de St. Pierre. Les derniers mots du Pape aux personnes qui l'entouraient, au moment de sa mort, ont été ceux-ci: Gardez bien l'Eglise que j'ai tant aimée:

Leurs Excellences le comte et la comtesse Dufferin passeront ici à Lachute, Samedi prochain, 16 Février, par un train spécial du chemin de fer Q. M. O. & O. qui laissera Hochelaga à midi précis, en route pour Ottawa.

On nous écrit de St. Benoit à la date du 1er Février:

"Une femme de notre paroisse a donné naissance à un singulier phénomène. C'est un enfant qui a deux têtes, quatre bras et deux jambes. Les deux corps sont séparés et parfaitement distincts jusqu'à quelques pouces au-dessous des bras; jusque-là, il y a deux petites filles. A partir de ce point, il n'y a qu'un seul tronc et seulement deux jambes. Cette petite ou ces petites filles sont en parfaite santé."—*Minerve.*

SOREL.—Vendredi dernier, dans la matinée, un nommé Lavallée, employé comme serviteur chez M. Proux, du Chemin de la Ligne, laissa le logis de son maître pour se joindre à des travailleurs employés à creuser un caveau près du collége neuf. On essaya à le dissuader de s'y rendre, mais, ils ne voulut rien écouter et alla se mettre à l'ouvrage. L'endroit qu'il choisit pour travailler était le plus dangereux; il prit place à côté d'un vieillard qui s'y trouvait déjà, sous la saillie opérée par l'excavation déjà avancée. Cette saillie était environ épaisse d'une couple de pieds et se composait de terre gelée dans toute son épaisseur. Soudain, un fragment énorme de cette couche menaçante se détacha et enterra littéralement dans sa chute le pauvre jeune homme. Quand on le retira de dessous les décombres, on ne retrouva qu'un masse de chairs absolument moulues, d'où sortaient ça et là des tronçons d'os broyés. Il n'avait que vingt et un ans.—*Gazette de Sorel.*

TROIS-RIVIERES.—Le nommé Charest, incarcéré dans la prison de Trois-Rivières sous accusation d'avoir causé la mort de son vieux père par mauvais traitements, se recommandait l'autre jour à la pitié d'un visiteur de la prison.—"Je suis bien malheureux, mon cher monsieur, et je vous supplie de me venir en aide. Ayez pitié de mon sort, maintenant que je suis un pauvre orphelin."

Evidemment le malheureux anticipe sur la plus pathétique apostrophe de son futur avocat. Le mot est atroce, mais il est authentique.

LES HIVERS DU BON VIEUX TEMPS.—La température anormale de l'hiver de 1873 n'est pas sans précédents. Un correspondant du *Witness* écrivant de Windsor dit que l'hiver de 1837-38 a été aussi doux que la saison actuelle. Le 29 Janvier un vapeur portant des troupes américaines sous le colonel Worth fit le trajet entre Buffalo et Détroit. A la mi-Janvier les pêchers étaient en fleurs. En 1838 feu M. François Baby de Windsor disait à ses amis: "Vous n'êtes pas assez vieux pour avoir eu connaissance de l'hiver 1818-19. J'étais alors à Québec avec mon père et mon frère aîné (feu l'honorable James Baby, de Toronto). Nous fûmes obligés de rester dans cette ville jusqu'au 13 mars afin d'avoir des chemins d'hiver pour nous rendre chez nous. Nous arrivâmes à Sandwich le 21 et la neige disparut le 23 mars. Après cette date il n'y eut plus d'hiver. Vers cette époque nous avons eu plusieurs hivers aussi cléments."—*Minerve.*

On a fait dernièrement à Milan, avec le téléphone, une expérience qui a donné les meilleurs résultats. L'instrument a opéré sur un fil circulaire, ayant 1000 milles de longeur, et les sons transmis, par l'électricité, bien que faibles, étaient parfaitement saisissables. La voix des personnes a été transmise avec le même succès, dans la même opération. Il résulte decette expérience que le téléphone pourra supplanter le système actuel de télégraghie, même à travers l'Océan, pourvu que l'on arrive à donner à l'appareil la puissance voulue.

ST. JEAN, N. B., 21.—Dans le mois d'Août dernier, un hotellier de Moncton nommé Timothy McCarthy, quittait sa demeure pour se rendre à l'Ile du Prince Edouard, *vià* Shediac. Il avait sur lui une somme d'argent considérable. Or le vit à Shediac dans la maison d'une famille Osborne, le soir de son départ, mais on ne reçut ensuite aucune information sur son compte, malgré toutes les recherches qui furent entreprises pour le découvrir.

Une fille du nom de Pelletier autrefois employée par la famille Osborne vient de l'accuser d'avoir fait périr ce pauvre McCarthy. Elle dit que Mme Osborne endormit McCarthy avec un verre de boisson et que le nommé Harry Osborne le tua ensuite avec la tête d'une hache. La jeune fille aida le meurtrier à attacher au cou de la victime une corde au bout de laquelle se trouvait une pierre et Harry consomma le forfait en allant faire disparaître les traces de son crime dans la rivière Scadoue.

Les coupables ont été arrêtés.

THE

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&c. &c. &c.

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. C. Quilmet, 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. Pallizer, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bow., 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 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 Bourgeons, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 15th 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 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.

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 mailed 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 first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville 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 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.

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,	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

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Good Double Cutter,

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Two Mill Circular Saws,

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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.

D. McVICAR, Proprietor.

Sept. 7, 1877.

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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, FEBRUARY 22, 1878. NO. 25.

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.

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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.

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.

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
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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.

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C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
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(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)

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Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

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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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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 in readiness, and administered when required.

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PROPRIETORS,
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Seaforth Mills, ... Seaforth, Ont.
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WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLER.
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On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
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The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
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Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
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Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
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N. B.—A working Jeweller on the premises. 6y1.

The Language of the Heart.

There is a love that speaketh,
But is not heard aloud;
Its sacred language breaketh
Not on the busy crowd.
'Tis heard in secret places
'Tis sorrow to disguise;
'Tis writ in anxious faces,
And meditative eyes.
It ever comes to render
Kind thoughts when fond ones part;
Its tones are sweet and tender,
'Tis the language of the heart.

No art of man can teach us
This secret speech of love;
Though here its tones may reach us,
They echo first above.
'Tis heard in gentle pruises,
In pleadings soft and weak
It tells in silent gazes,
What lips could never speak.
With strong electric fleetness,
Its holy breathings start,
No speech can match its sweetness—
The language of the heart.

BY THE TRENT.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHANGES AND SECRETS.

With the bride and bridegroom at Trentham, all settled down very much as is usual with such interesting personages for the time being. The new minister's home was still necessarily in the town, for Stephen must be near his people, ready to be consulted, to be seen and called for in emergency. A minister's work is generally of more importance out of the pulpit than in, and in the week-day he has many engagements. Meetings of the church, Bible meetings, prayer-meetings, classes for young men and women, and one week evening service, at least, take up much of his time. It is only astonishing that he can visit at all, when he has so many calls upon his exertions, and yet, as we have seen before, visiting was considered one of the minister's duties. Stephen had hitherto done as little of this as was possible, restricting it, wherever he could, to visits to the sick and poor. Now he was married, however, the supposed duty could no longer be avoided, at least not for a time, and visits to one house after another, belonging to his numerous and wealthy congregation, were considered perfectly indispensable. The bride bore her part in it womanfully, if we may use the term, and for awhile, when the first shyness belonging to her position was overcome, she enjoyed the excitement. She was loving wife enough to be proud of her husband, and of the praises overt or implied that were so liberally given him.

But Jane, though so young and inexperienced, and well pleased at first with the outside enjoyments of her lot, was not satisfied to remain absorbed in them. She had upon her a strong sense of the importance of the sphere into which her husband had introduced her, and though entering it with some trembling, remembering her own deficiencies and liability to errors, she accepted her place in it with satisfaction. Was it not an honourable, holy calling? She thanked God for it daily, with a tender thankful hearted, and long and ardently did she pray that she might be no stumbling-block in the way of so good, so exalted, so all-perfect a character, as her husband appeared to her in their first married days. They were indeed smiling, hopeful days, perhaps almost more so than fall to the lot of most young brides, for two worlds seemed to her to smile upon their union—the earthly and the heavenly. Her parents, thoroughly satisfied and content, looked upon their youngest daughter's settlement in life as all that could be desired, and no misgivings or dull doubt-clouds of any kind came across them as to the happiness of her future. The "church" accepted her cordially and lovingly at once, as the wife of their honoured pastor, and the daughter of their wealthiest and most influential, if not most respected deacon; and were ready to look favourable upon all that she said or did. And the consciousness of God's protecting loving guidance, and perfect confidence she felt in her husband, made her new duties appear no burden.

John and Clara visited the new-married couple. They found them located in a well-furnished, handsome house in the Park, the "west-end" of Trentham, with an abundance of this life's good about them. Their abode seemed one of "music and light," and the view from the lofty windows was one of the finest that Trentham could produce; the broad extent of the Park, a plateau of undulating green, overlooking the Trentvalley far below, with its winding river and trees and villages, and its blue-gray distance softening into the horizon tints of the sky. Stephen showed his friends the view with some pleasure.

"*Our home!*" said Clara with a smile, and a tender light in her eyes, as she looked down at St. Wilfrid's, seated among the shadow of its trees on the banks of the shining Trent, and more beautiful to her than even the autumus then so richly in flower on the rushy borders of the river.

"Is that your home?" asked Jane interested, endeavouring to distinguish the dark mass of the church tower. "I shall like to look at it for your sake. But are you not damp by the river?"

"Not at all, though we look so low to eyes up her," replied John, anxious for the honour of his favourite St. Wilfrid's. "You overlook us entirely, but I do not think you are much nearer heaven." This last speech was addressed to Stephen, who made answer by a smile, and a roguish "Possibly not, though we shall be obliged to call you our *low-lived* friends!"

Clara was much pleased with Jane. A sisterly feeling sprang up in her heart for her, and Jane on her part admired the calm grace of her visitor, and felt inclined to love the pleasant, affectionate glance of her eyes. "We must know more of each other," she said, as she clasped Clara's hand at parting, "for you will come again? And I shall be sure to visit you!"

And thus a new link united the two houses speedily, and across the ferry friends came and went from either side, and the golden autumn days became still richer from their mutual enjoyment. The joy was the more perfect, because for these friends three worlds met and embraced—the religious, the intellectual, and the physical. Winter, however, brought a temporary cessation of these pleasures, and in the spring new duties commenced. Jane promised to become a mother, and her father suffered from an attack resembling apoplexy. The doctors feared it might presage it indeed, and recommended spare diet and less wine.

John and Clara too had other duties. Books that John had written began to attract attention in other countries, and a call to Germany came for him. Clara accompanied him, with the hope and expectation that in a year or less they should be able to return to their quiet nest. But the year became two, and in the meantime changes had taken place, that they could note and appreciate among the friends they had left behind.

Clara had received letters from Jane during her stay abroad, acquainting her with some of these changes. Her letters had not been so cheerful if late; but Clara did not wonder at this. Her father had died very suddenly. The "less wine" order was not effectual to restore health. It came much too late, and his plethoric habit of body could not be reduced quickly enough. "No wine at all" might possibly have saved him—with consistent diet; but the family surgeon and the two physicians who attended him, did not dare to give so stringent a command, or did not know its necessity. Mrs. Gresham was still residing at Swansford; but was lonely amid all her riches, her eldest daughter Charlotte having married a retired merchant, whose home was some mile away. Jane was therefore frequently required at Swansford to relieve the tedium of her mother's solitude, and went over to spend every spare eve she could c[illegible] from more pres duties. T[illegible] not small or sli for she had now a baby, a boy of eighteen months, whose delicate call forth her motherly solicitude; and the needful attention she had to bestow upon him, sadly interfered with the time she wished to give to her husband individually.

At the first meeting of the long-parted friends Jane's eyes looked sweet and good as ever, though there was a shade of care came across them at intervals, even in that short morning call. She looked almost as young and well as before, however, apart from the paleness that mourning confers upon fair complexions. Stephen was more altered in outward appearance. He had grown stouter, and the hair that used to be so abundant grew thinly upon the top of his head—indeed there was a bald spot that no dexterous brushing or combing could quite conceal. There was a restless glance in his eyes, and an increased fulness of the lower lip; but his manner was friendly and courteous; and if he did not shake John's hand with the old cordiality, still there was no real or apparent coldness to complain of.

He inquired after Germany and German friends, of whom he had several that were mutual acquaintances; and then said, with a sigh, how much he should like to rest a while from his numerous duties and engagements. "I find," he said, "my pulpit duties press upon me as they never did before," and he put his hand to his head in a weary way. "The constant strain for the fresh sermon every Sabbath is very trying; for I need not tell you that ordinary fare does not suit my congregation," and a faint smile came to his pale feverish-looking lips.

"It must indeed be a great strain," answered John, sympathetically. "But why not give them something simpler? Nothing that you could say would be trite and meaningless, and the plain brown bread might occasionally taste sweeter than spiced cake."

"So they tell me sometimes. But if the wheat is failing, how am I to give them either cake or brown bread? I sometimes fear"—and he passed his hand over his brow again, while Jane regarded him anxiously—"that my brain will fail me."

John and Clara looked shocked and alarmed. "Why not send for advice at once?—Or if you think that is what you require, why not take a year's holiday, and travel abroad?" asked John.

"No," he replied in a hopeless manner. "I have had advice; but the doctors do me no good. And I do not know really that it is a holiday I want."

"It might be just the thing for you," said Clara, earnestly. "You are depressed now, and cannot imagine anything will do you good; but once get away, and breathe the fresh clear air of the Continent, and your hypochondriacal fancies will fly away."

"I wish you could persuade him! I am sure he needs rest and an entire change," was the young wife's remark.

But he still said, "No," and changed the subject.

The baby was brought in, and duly nursed and kissed, and presently highly delighted with some Swiss toys "aunt Clara" brought him in her pocket and reticule. John and Stephen walked round the garden, that was laid out in terraces and slopes in front of the house, while the two ladies had their own talk in the green-curtained drawing-room. There was much to say on both sides. The death of Mr. Gresham and the lonely life of Jane's mother came first; and then more cheerful subjects—motherly cares and pleasures, the good a minister's wife might do amongst the poor, Jane's evening school for young girls, her Bible-class, her Sunday-school class—all of which Clara heard about with great interest. Her turn came next, to relate some of her more striking travelling experiences, the success of John's last book, and their future prospects. "We shall live, I expect, at St. Wilfrid's for some time again. The dear old cottage is to let once more; so that we shall have the pleasure of being near you, and hearing all about you at once, without the necessity for those tedious but delightful letters," was her concluding speech.

To be Continued.)

Converting Mill Operatives.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL THAT HAS GROWN OUT OF A SERVICE OF SONG IN PASSAIC.

A religious revival has been begun among the fifteen hundred mill operatives in Passaic, N. J. Bosses and men who have been for twenty years habitual drinkers of liquor to excess, mount the platform nightly and tell of their sudden and complete conversion. The establishments in which they work are the Amidon Works, the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company, the New York Steam Engine Company, Waterhouse Brothers' Works, and those of S. W. Bische & Sons, mostly print works and woollen mills.

Those who now nightly crowd the large hall of the public school building have never before been to religious meetings, and have hitherto scoffed at such services. No attempt has been made to reach them directly, because they would not listen to preaching [illegible] some of the leadi[illegible] citizens of Pa[illegible] started a sin[illegible] ce in the school use. Th[illegible] far from the [illegible]s. the [illegible] singing se[illegible] her stopped [illegible] are Germans. [illegible] place soon became popular, because there was no exhortation. Then a five minutes' speech from some plain man was tried, and it proved to be the opening wedge. Now a transparency before the door says to the operative as he passes: "Come thou in with us and we will do thee good."

Last night Howell Gardner spoke. "A crooked stick" he terms himself, plain, unlettered; but in earnest and alive all over. He causes "Amen" and "Praise the Lord" to break from many lips that of late have pronounced these words in a far different spirit. The names on the book kept to record the converts number seventy. Over half of them have joined churches, and to-morrow twenty-six are to unite with the Methodist denomination. Both Women and men rise and speak in a modest but determined way in the meeting. The gatherings do not break up until a late hour. On Saturday night and on Sunday all the operatives are at liberty and the meetings are large and enthusiastic. The girls outnumber the men three to one, and they are not affraid to sit up close to the speaker's desk and sing as loud as they can.

To a reporter for the *Sun* Mr. W. H. Greenwood said last night: "No one dreamed that the singing meetings would run into this furor, and now no one can tell where it will stop. This is a new and a wonderful world to these people, who have shut their eyes to it hitherto. A temperance movement has been begun, and 125 names are signed to the pledge. These were printed and sent around to the gin mills. The bartenders goodnaturedly pinned them up where every body could read them. No badge has been adopted, but one is in contemplation."

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE has been making an effort to introduce the beaver into Scotland. In a solitary pine wood in the Isle of Bute a space of ground has been carefully walled in by a ring fence. Through the little park thus formed runs a small mountain stream. Left to themselves, the beavers have entirely altered the appearance of the stream by building across it no fewer than three dams formed of boughs and trunks of trees, which these little engineers cut down with their sharp teeth. The largest of these dams preserves the water at a regular height, and in this pool they have built their hut. The beavers originally consisted of two pairs, which many may have seen in the Zoological Gardens, and these have now grown to something like one hundred.

PRESIDENT HAYES still keeps up one of his home customs at the White House. Every Saturday night his family and a few friends meet and sing some of the old Methodist tunes.

King Humbert of Italy has ordered the sale of *1,000* of his father's horses, and is reducing the household expenditure.

THE CZAR'S DAUGHTER AND ENGLAND'S QUEEN.—There are two personages of distinction who must feel supremely uncomfortable in the times of war and rumors of war. Imagine the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at parting, he to take at least nominal command of a ship, with the duty of battering to pieces as many of her father's ships, and subjects too, as possible, and she to await the dire result, sure to bring humiliation and sorrow to one or the other, perhaps to both. Royal alliances are not of as much national importance now as in days gone by, but we may fairly suppose that their influences must be rather in favour of peace between the Courts so connected. If there is to be war between England and Russia at this time, it will have been forced on by the beat of popular passion rather than by the decree of sovereigns. The world has changed since Shakspeare's time; it is now subjects more than kings who play the game of war. We may say this without at all underrating Queen Victoria's support of Earl Beaconsfield's policy; she is in this respect following the popular impulse rather than leading it. If England had been a republic, with universal suffrage, war would have been declared against Russia ere things had come to the present pass.—*Toronto Mail.*

PARADISE IN NEW YORK.—At Mrs. Astor's ball it took twenty men from six to eight o'clock in the evening to carry the floral decorations to the house. The corridors were forests of trees; staircases were draped and mirrors heavily flowered; stands of exotics were in every corner; vases of marble and choice ceramics were luxuriantly filled: three immense balls hung between the doors; and six hundred yards of similax twined with roses and orchids were festooned over every article to which it could lend grace. Of table baskets and hand boquets there was no end.

Old Si on Hell.

While they were resting from work at noon yesterday Anos said:

"I heah'd er white man reedin' in de paper dis morn' dat folks wuz ba[illegible] now whudde dere wuz [illegible]ell or [illegible]?"

"Shucks [illegible]d old Si; "[illegible]'se got wrong [illegible]'must, sho!"

"Yas, sah, [illegible]hudder when er man give out up hya [illegible]he went ter hell, or jess dissolved t[illegible] dust agin?"

"Lookie heah [illegible] I don't want no 'spute wid nobod[illegible], but of enny man come foolin' 'round me wid dat sort of skriptur, he's gwine ter heah me git up yander into shoutin' tones!" said Si.

"Why is dat?"

"Kaise taint gwine ter do! Yer jess make er nigger belebe dar aint no heaharter, an' see what yer comes ter. Ebery secon' house'll be ar coart hous' an' de houses twixt 'em 'll be jale houses. Hit's monghty hard ter keep 'em strate now wid de Sheriff an' bofe 'fore dar eyes."

"Den you'se on de side ob de fials an' brimstone?"

"You'se right, boney! Ef you tink you'se gwine ter leebe dis wurld ter play snowball some whar you'se 'rong. Dar's ar warm place jess beyant heah for de manigers ob de Freedman Bank an' chickin lifters ginrally, else I'se gwine ter swap my himbook fer er pack er kyards!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN SCOTLAND.—The Prince of Wales has been on a visit to the Duke of Hamiltion, at Hamilton Palace. The Prince has been taken to task by a number of correspondents in respect to his choosing Sunday for his arrival at Hamilton Palace. The Glasgow Workingmen's Protestant Association had memorialised his Royal Highness to change the date of his arrival, "so that a violation of the Lord's Day might be avoided, and that the excellent example of your illustrious and regretted father will be followed by you as a patron and supporter of all means to maintain inviolate the Lord's Day, and thus evince that righteousness which exalteth a nation." Through his private secretary his Royal Highness replied that as he would arrive very early at his destination, and as he proposed to pass the day quietly and in retirement, it could hardly be conceived that he was breaking the Sabbath.

A large fire has occurred at Tullymore Castle, county Down, the seat of the Roden family. Lord Roden is now in Rome, and none of the family were at home. The fire was first discovered at half-past six o'clock, and an alarm was at once given. An immense blaze roused the surrounding country. The inhabitants flocked to the spot to render assistance. Notwithstanding that every effort was made to subdue the fire, one story of the castle was destroyed.

England holds seven hundred million dollars of Turkish securities, and still she isn't happy.

In India, last year, *20,000* people were killed by the bites of serpents—snaked out of existance as it were.

Seven years ago, Methodism was first introduced into the Dominions of Brigham Young. Now there are six Methodist churches and fifteen Sunday-schools in Utah.

Rev. W. S. Rainsford has gone to Richmond, Va. Thence he will go to England to marry a rich Manchester lady, returning to Toronto in September.

PORFIRIO DIAZ AT HOME.—"I know President Diaz personally quite well. He is an extremely pleasant and genial gentleman. He is a man of fine soldierly bearing and noble carriage. He lives modestly, in a house adjoining the national palace. Indeed, he lives a very retired, unostentatious life, eschewing the pomps of a victor. The following incidents in his life will show on the one hand his magnanimity, and on the other his gratitude for a service rendered in need, coupled with a discrimination made in the favor of principle and honesty: Mrs. Mejia, the wife of Mr. Thomas Mejia, who was shot with Maximillian at Queretaro, was in great distress. This lady's husband was one of Diaz's bitterest enemies. Information reaching Diaz that she was in destitute circumstances, he set out immediately, without the attendance of his aide-de-camp, to ascertain the truth of the story. Mrs. Mejia was living in the poorest neighborhood of the city. Having convinced himself of her necessitous condition by a personal call, he left a thousand dollars with her on taking his departure, to relieve her immediate wants, and within a day or two provided her with a comfortable house, taking immediate charge of the education of her two sons, the elder of whom he sent to the military college at Tacubaya—the West Point of Mexico."

DOMESTIC AND USEFUL.

HARD SOAP.—Pour four gallons of boiling water on four pounds of washing soda and three pounds of unslacked lime; let it stand until clear, then drain off; place it on the fire in an iron pot, put in six pounds of good, clear fat, boil two hours, stir most of the time; pour one gallon of cold water on the mixture of soda and lime that has been once used, let settle clear, and add this solution to the boiling soap when ever it is in danger of boiling over, add only a pint or so at a time; try the soap by cooling a little in a saucer; about thirty minutes before removing from the fire add four ounces of borax; wet a tub to prevent sticking; turn in the soap and let it stand until solid; cut into bars.

CRULLERS.—Three eggs; one cup of sugar; butter the size of an egg; a little salt, a very little soda; knead stiff, roll cut into any fancy shape and fry in hot lard.

A HINT.—All housekeepers should know that a small piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine and put into a bureau or wardrobe, for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moths.

BAKED BEETS.—We have tried them and like them, as they are much sweeter and richer than when boiled. It requires three or four hours to bake them—varying, of course, with the size of the beets—with a good, steady fire.

TAPIOCA.—To make tapioca jelly, soak three tablespoonfuls of tapioca over night in a pint of water; place over the fire and let it cook slowly until it is clear; add a cup of sugar, and after it is removed from the fire flavor with lemon to the taste. For tapioca pudding, prepare the same as for jelly and add one pint of cream and four eggs; stir well and bake until done.

RICE BALLS.—Boils a quarter of a pound of nice rice, which has been washed and rubbed thoroughly, a quart of new milk sweetened to taste; add salt and two ounces of sweet almonds blanched and minced very fine; when the rice is tender, press into small cups which have been dipped into cold water. When ready to serve, turn the rice from the cups upon a flat dish; arrange preserves around them and pour a few spoonfuls of rich cream over the centre.

WASHING FLANNELS.—Cut very finely about a quarter of a pound of best yellow soap, pour on it hot water, and let it dissolve; add sufficient for your use, and when luke-warm stir in a tablespoonful of liquid ammonia; then soak in the flannels and let them remain half an hour; then wash them well and rinse them in a second luke warm water with another spoonful of ammonia; if a third be used, the ammonia must be repeated.

TO FRESHEN PAINT.—Tea leaves may be saved from the table for a few days, and when sufficient are collected, steep, and not boil them for half an hour in a tin pan; strain the water off through a sieve, and use this tea to wash all varnished paint. It removes spots and gives a fresher, newer appearance than when soap and water is used. For white paint take up a small quantity of whiting on a damp piece of old white flannel, and rub over the surface lightly and it will have the paint remarkably bright and new.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—Allow three fourths of a cupful of grated chocolate to a quart of rich new milk; let it boil up and then set aside to cook; beat up the yolks of four eggs until very light, and stir gradually into the cooled chocolate; sweeten to taste and flavor with vanilla; pour into a baking dish and bake slowly. Make a meringue of the beaten whites of the four eggs, to which add four tablespoonfuls of powered sugar and flavor with lemon; when the pudding is done, spread this over the top, and return to the oven to brown; serve either.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.—The Suez Canal is doing a profitable and increasing business. During the year 1877, 1663 vessels passed through the canal, and the tolls aggregated $7,552,270; against 1437 vessels in 1876, with $6,994,999.

OSMAN PASHA has been married four teen years, and in all that time has lived at home only three months.



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 fairly 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 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 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.

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 *News* 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 Methodist 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—or relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After words I took some more, and was able to attend church in half-an-hour, and also afternoon and night also. Oh! see, that it has acted like a miracle on me." Talking, do you not think, 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,
28 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. CHEIS, 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 sure 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.
[illegible]
Please forward me another box of your Cure for which I enclose you $1 10. I have used all the bo[illegible]t 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.
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 a box. 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., to use will feel no more the terrible inspired air passages and strengthen and 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 9th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 32 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.
DEAR SIR.—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Dyspepsia, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and feel so much benefited that I will be entirely cured of a severe stomachic affection. When I received the first box, to be candid, I was confined to my house, suffering from a very severe attack of rheumatism, and was unable to walk without crutches. I took the contents of the box in three days after I received it, and was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, and am fully recommending it. Today I am quite as well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and promise you to have received orders from all corners of this station when I am in a position generally to know.
Very respectfully,
JOHN KINNEAR,
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, FEB. 22, 1878.

A DEPUTATION from New Brunswick was in Ottawa last week upon the subject of the financial arrangements between the Dominion and that Province. It would be satisfactory to Ontario and Quebec to know how much longer they are to be compelled to hear of unsatisfactory arrangements and demands for Better Terms.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.—According to the Ministerial Organ in the Capital, "It is understood that the Government professes to regulate the subject to the Provincial Legislatures, though there are constitutional difficulties in the way that render legislation difficult." This is, to say the least, disappointing considering the splurge made upon the subject in the speech from the Throne.

THOSE who profess to know in Ottawa, intimate in a peculiar sort of way, that the election will come off sooner than is generally expected. The Conservatives of this county ought, therefore, to be ready for any contingency. The early bringing down of the Budget may or may not mean something. It is believed there will be no changes in the Tariff. Yesterday, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, who has all along professed belief in a Revenue Tariff policy, having said that according to present indications the era of deficiencies is over.

THE ESTIMATES for the year ending 30th June, 1878, showed expenditures on Consolidated Fund Account $23,378,228.56 and Capital Expenditures $11,121,339.40. Total, $34,499,567.96 Those for the year ending June 1879 amount to $39,334,382.45. The Consolidated Revenue Fund Expenditures will amount to $23,440,051.35, being an increase of $61,822.79. The balance on the gross accounts made up of Redemption of Debt and Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Capital, which items aggregate $4,772,-991.70.

THE EASTERN QUESTION IN A NUTSHELL.—The Lion laid down too lazy to vise, and only flapped his tail upon the ground and roared while the Bear devoured the Turkey. And now nothing but an emitic in the shape of 98 lb. pills will compel him to disgorge. He has got his fill, and he feels just like a man who has taken a little too much strong drink, don't care for anybody, and will not ever condescend to give a civil answer to one who enquires where he is going and what his intentions are, although he is all the time pulling down and wilfully destroying his neighbour's fence. Such insolence cannot be much longer tolerated. He must be whipped and chained up.

THE TOTAL expenditure on capital account upon the Intercolonial Railway up to the 30th June 1877 was $35,532,-219.11 of which $1,318,352.19 was expended during the last year. The gross earnings of the year have been $1,154,-445.35. The cost of working the line with maintenance and renewals, is shewn in the statement of moneys expended by the Department during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877, as $1,551,673.55. In this amount is included the sum of $200,000 on account of renewing the iron rails on the old provincial lines with steel rails. Deducting this amount, the cost of working expenses for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877, is $1,461,673.55.

THE MATTER of the validity of the award made by an arbitration between Quebec and Ontario was, it will be remembered, referred by the Crown to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for hearing and consideration, to advise the Crown thereon. On Thursday the 14th, the case came up for hearing when Mr. BENJAMIN, on behalf of the Province of Quebec, argued that reference under the Act made the three arbitrators necessary, and no decision of the award can possibly be arrived at, or made, without the concurrence of all three Two arbitrators, or a majority, were not competent to make an award as contemplated by the Act. The arbitrators misrepresented their functions and duty, and consequently were wrongly led. The case has been postponed until the 27th instant for further argument.

THERE have been many energetic protests against the Honourable Mr. BLAKE'S description of British Columbia as a sea of mountains and a howling wilderness. Among the last of these, though not taking the shape of a protest, is an account by Mr. PETER O'LEARY, the well-known representative of the Irish Agricultural Labourers' Association of a recent trip he has made to that reigon. He says that the climate is a nice one, and the resources of the country large and varied, while the land suitable for Agriculture is much greater in quantity than the Province gets credit for. The lumber produced he says is the finest in the world, and that the waters fairly swarm with fish. Polities are pretty well mixed; the people are divided more on local matters than on the greater questions of party, but there is a strong Canadian feeling existing.

ACCORDING TO the report of the Minister of Public Works at the Chute a Blondeau canal the new works consist of a dam across the River Ottawa, 1,800 feet in length, with a timber slide 600 feet long by 12 feet wide. A canal three-quarters of a mile long, with two locks, 200 feet by 45 feet, with nine feet of water on the sills, is in course of construction on the north bank. The intent of these works is to replace by an enlarged navigation the Carillon and Chute a Blondeau canals. The present Carillon canal ascends 21.9 by 2 locks, and descends by 1 lock 13 feet. The Chute a Blondeau canal by 1 lock ascends 3.9—giving a total of 4 locks. On Lock No. 2, the walls have been carried up to a height of about 10 feet. Some progress has been made in the crib-work and earth-work. The rock excavation between the two locks is nearly completed.

The improvements in the Grenville canal contemplate its enlargement; the bottom width to be 40 feet, and the depth 10 feet, with crossing basins. The new locks will be 200 by 45 feet, with 9 feet on the sills. Four crossing basins, 600 feet, have been completed, and being located on curves they have somewhat strengthend the canal.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.—This is a subject that is worthy of attention by our people; considering that accidents are liable to happen even in the best regulated families. Although the fire fiend has committed very few ravages among us it is possible that he might, some day, take it into his head to pay us a visit. To be forewarned is ordinarily understood to be forearmed. We do not desire to assume the *role* of prophets of evil; but we would take occasion to warn our people of a possibility, which we trust will be an exceedingly remote one, in order that they may take time by the forelock and arm themselves against it. There is in and about Lachute a large amount of very valuable property which owing to its combustible character could, if once ablaze very soon be consumed under existing conditions since we should be almost entirely at its mercy. We have an excellent water supply but it would be impossible to make an effective use of it, and we desire to draw the attention of those who are interested in our being able to defend ourselves to this particular weak point in our system of arrangements. Past good fortune is no pledge for the future; its effects, however, is generally to make people apathetic and hence we deem it to be our bounden duty to say something before the bitter experience of other places shall in the course of events be our own. Should it be deemed advisable, as we think it is, that provision be made for some fire extinguishing apparatus, we scarcely think it would be too much to ask at the hands of the Railway authorities, that is the Government, to render some substantial aid, considering that they among others have so very much at stake. We throw these suggestions out for what they are worth, and leave them for the present to operate; merely expressing the hope that their importance will be appreciated.

OUR COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

A number of Departmental reports have been presented to the House, the promptness with which they were laid on the table of the House being due to the credit of those who were charged with their preparation. We may add as a mere act of justice, that their pledges upon this point being one of the few which they have deemed it worth their while to fulfil.

According to the Trade and Navigation returns which formed the report of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, the aggregate trade of the Dominion for the year was $182,175,826, as compared with $175,699,653 for 1876. The gross exports for the year were $75,-875,393, as campared with $80,966,435 in the previous year. The goods entered for consumption amounted in value in 1877 to $96,300,483, compared with $94,733,218, the previous year. The rate of duties per capita of population paid by each Province is as follows: (the rate for the Dominion being $3.39), Ontario, $2.37; Quebec, $3.87; Nova Scotia $4.3[illegible]; New Brunswick, $3.82 Manitoba, $6.41; British Columbia, $8.07; P. E. Island, $2.83. The expenses of collecting the Customs revenue in the several Provinces for the past year were: Ontario, 04.99 per cent.; Quebec 04.71 do; Nova Scotia, 08.47 do; New Brunswick, 09.185 do; Manitoba, 06.-615 do; British Columbia, 05.81 do; P. E. Island, 09.725 do.

The report of Department of Agriculture says that during the year, there were 27,796 letters received by the Department and 30,070 despatched, 4,271 patents, trade marks and copy-rights registered, and 35,285 emigrants brought into the country. Reference is made to the constitution of the Board of Arts and Agriculture, and the precautions taken to prevent the importation of the cattle disease which raged in Europe. Measures were also taken to promote cattle trade with England. References is made to the success which attended Canadian exhibitions at Philadelphia and Sydney, and the efforts made have already led to the result of opening up a trade in several branches of Canadian product and manufactures, which, it is believed, will, with time, assume considerable proportions. As to the Paris Exhibition a suitable court has been alloted to Canada, in addition to which a very honorable site has been given for the erection of a large trophy for the installation of various products of the Dominion. The Minister speaks favourably of his report to Manitoba in company with the Minister of the Interior, and announces steps of progress among the Menonites and Icelanders who have within the last year or two established themselves there.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

THE red-hot religionists on both sides the House of Commons have had several passage at arms during the week's debate which was brought to a close on Saturday morning. It cannot be denied that there have been occasions upon which both Liberals and Conservatives have profited by clerical influences, exercised more or less unduly and illegitimately. Both sides have had occasion to complain of them; both sides, when such influence did not favor them, made it their business to deprecate it, and now we have had it fairly and squarely brought upon the floor of Parliament; and the announcement made that neither wished to invoke it in the future. We do not intend to editorially review what was said in regard to during the debate, but the tone which characterized it and the direction which it took, true occasion will never be repeated. Without a doubt there was [illegible] has been termed [illegible] for the love of God [illegible] was not between C[illegible] and Protestants, but among those who professed adherance to the former system, as to the degree of faithfulness in the observance of the doctrines and discipline of their church. May we not hope that, after all the explanations that have been made, and all the bile that has been got rid of, that a new era has at length arrived when in no Province of the Dominion religion shall be turned into a political engine, but when our representative men shall be chosen on account of their own individual qualifications and the confidence of their constituents in the political principles which they profess.

WE publish as a matter of justice Mr. HAMILTON'S explanation, together with the following inquiry which he also makes.

"Is it not strange that Wm Pollock did not call me to an account at the time this letter was opened, and not now begin to harrow it up at the end of several years?"

The question we leave for Mr. Pollock to answer, considering we have discharged our duty by giving to both parties the opportunity of being heard. We may add, in conclusion, that Mr. Hamilton challenges either Mr. Pollock or the Editor, to bring any disgraceful charge against him either as Post-Master or Mail-Contractor.

"You Speak of an Official letter from the Post Office Department addressed to a well known inhabitant of this County. And you indirectly charge me with opening that letter and writing on the envelope, this opened but not for me. This you say, had a fishy appearance. Now Mr. Editor hear the truth of the whole matter. Several years ago, as stated, Mr. William Pollock then a resident in Morin but now residing in Mill Isle petitioned the Post-Master-General praying him to open a post-office at his residence and appoint him post-master. The Post-Master General answered the petition, but addressed it to Mill Isle Post-Office, then and until lately in charge of Mr. S. Pollock first cousin of Mr. Wm Pollock. The Mille Isle post master handed this letter to another Wm Pollock, living in Mille Isle. When Wm Pollock opened the letter and read it he found it was not for him, he then returned it to the Mille Isle post master, writing on the envelope opened by me, but not for me. The Mille Isle post master wrote on the envelope, 'Try Britanville' and forwarded it by the first mail to Britanville, and Wm Pollock received it from me as I received it from the Mille Isle Post-Master. Every thing being done in exact accordance with the Post Office Laws, but in your opinion all was fishy. You also say that your correspondent complains that his paper also miscarries. To this statement I give an unqualified contradiction; his paper comes regular, but he does not take it out regularly. Some time ago he requested me to send his paper to Mrs Simon Campbell, his Sister-in-law, who teaches school about a quarter of a mile from Britanville P. O. I complied with his request and three weeks ago he called again and ordered his paper to be kept at the Post Office and as the same time there are two copies of his paper here un-called for."

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

QUEBEC, February 18, 1878.

The affair of the week has been a question of privilege resulting in Mr. Joly, leader of the Opposition, being admonished. It arose from a trifle and occupied the time of the House from Tuesday to Friday evening. The facts as briefly stated are these: On Tuesday afternoon shortly after five o'clock the Gas which had been burning very badly suddenly commenced jumping and when it became steady half of the jets in the large centre chandelier were extinguished. To prevent the escape of Gas the Sergeant-at-Arms immediately had the Gas shut off from the Chamber which left only those in the Reporters' Gallery a light A number of members on the Government side of the House called "six o'clock" while on the other side were heard calls of "No! no! Go on." The Speaker declared it to be "six o'clock" and left the chair. In the evening the Speaker read an explanation declaring he left the chair because of the want of light and that he believed a majority of the members desired it. Mr. Joly then said it had been his intention to take the opinion of the House on the action of the Speaker but after the explanation that had been given he was satisfied. The next day Mr. Joly called attention to the omission of that explanation from the records of the House, and on the Speaker refusing to order it to be inserted unless by motion passed by the House, Mr. Joly moved that in doing as he did the Speaker had infringed the rules of the House. This motion was opposed and lost on a division. Mr. Mathieu member for Richelieu moved that none of the proceedings relating to the question shall appear on the Records of the House. A discussion ensued on this motion which lasted all the afternoon and was continued in the evening when Mr. Joly, in the course of his speech, said it was evident the House was being ruled by "Brute force". On being called to order by the Speaker, who declared the term unparliamentary, Mr. Joly said he would not use it again. Mr. Chapleau demanded that Mr. Joly should retract the expression, as it was insulting to the House. This, Mr. Joly refused to do, whereupon being appealed to, the Speaker reserved his decision till the following day, (Thursday). The result was that the debate came to a standstill and the House immediately adjourned. The next afternoon, the Speaker again called on Mr. Joly to retract, and on his again refusing, the affair was left in the hands of the House. On this, Mr. Angers moved that Mr. Joly be admonished. Point after point of order was raised and overruled, motions in amendment were voted down, and at six o'clock the main motion was passed, and Mr. Joly, having taken his seat, the Speaker read the motion [illegible] then said in pursuance of this motion [illegible] rooms." On Friday the [illegible] and proceed to consider a full account [illegible] connected with Mr. [illegible] was occupied [illegible] was taken [illegible] himself, who appeared [illegible] consider the position he was in, and to remember that the record would remain for ever unless the motion were carried. Mr. Roberson stated if the hon member for Lobiniere would even then retract the expression he had himself acknowledged to be unparliamentary, he would answer for it, the House would unanimously agree to wipe the whole thing off the books. Mr. Joly, however, declined absolutely to retract, and the motion was carried by a majority of nineteen.

On Monday evening, on motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Joly replied at length to the Budget Speech, in the course of which, he criticised the action of Government, in reducing from $8 to $4 the bonus on each square mile of timber limits, as tending to demolish our timber, in a short space of years. He reviewed minutely the figures given by the Treasurer, claiming that the simple revenue, and expenditure of the Province, being about equal the interest of our debt, which, when our borrowing powers of eleven millions are exercised, will amount to, $500,000 and with, one per cent for the sinking fund, leaves $660,000 per annum to be provided. He claimed, that in his arguments concerning the Judgment of the Courts on the Assurance Tax, the Treasurer had himself argued that that Tax was a direct one, which fulfilled the prophecy he made by motion in December 1875 that the Government Rig Policy, (North Shore), would reduce the Province to Bankruptcy, and lead to direct Taxation. He argued the proposed new Taxes were unnecessary; as with economy they might be dispensed with. He moved, in amendment, that the House regrets the Government have resolved to require imposition of new Taxes, as announced in Budget speech.

In reply, the Treasurer disclaimed using the term "direct tax" as Mr. Joly had claimed he had done, simply arguing it in the legal sense in which it had been used by the Courts. He pointed out if the new taxes were unnecessary, as alleged by Mr. Joly, then the Province could not be in that Bankaupt condition the member for Lotbeinere had claimed it was. He spoke at length on the question of the timber limits, stating he had tried for the last twenty years to find some plan for the better preservation of the Forests, but in vain and offered to take into careful consideration any scheme to that end that might be proposed. A long debate followed on Mr. Joly's amendment, which was defeated by 17 votes.

A number of Petitions from the County of Argenteuil have been presented during the week by Mr. Bellingham, praying for the remission of arrears due on Crown Lands; also four from St Jerusalem d'Argenteuil praying justice in the matter of the subscription to the Northern Colonization Railway.

The Special Committee, on the Municipal Code, have finished their labors, and, after examining seven Bills, have reported a Bill embodying the principal amendments in each.

On Friday, the Treasurer brought down his Resolutions respecting the Consolidated Railway Fund, which provide for the issue Provincial Bonds in place of the Railway Commissioners Bonds redeemable in 30 years at 5 per cent. They were considered in Committee, and, on Monday, they were adopted and a Bill introduced on them.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, on the same day, brought bown two Resolutions; one to Ratify the deed of Agreement between the Government and the ladies of the *Bon Pasteur*, respecting the case of the female Gaol, and the other that between Government and the brothers of St. Vincent de Paul respecting the care of the Government Reformatory. Both were adopted and Bills founded thereon, read a first time.

Notwithstanding the time spent in discussing the question of privilege, a good week's work has been done; a number of Bills have been passed, and the Government measures so advanced that we ought to be able to finish the work of the Session inside of a fortnight.

KRISS KRINGLE.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath February 24th, 1878.

UZZIAH'S PRIDE PUNISHED.—2Chronicles xxvi 16-23.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."—Prov. xvi 18.

TOPIC.—PRESUMPTION IN WORSHIP.

Joash continued to reign wisely so long as the High Priest Jehoiada lived; but after the death of the latter, he fell into idolatry, and even caused Zechariah, who was sent to rebuke him, to be slain. His kingdom was also invaded and spoiled by the Syrians, and he himself afterwards was assassinated by his own servants. Joash was succeeded by Amaziah, his son, who began to reign well; but at length he also "did turn away from following the Lord." Having offended the Priesthood by his idolatrous practices, a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was slain at Lachish, whither he had fled for safety. Uzziah, the son of Amaziah, was then made King. He was only sixteen years old when he began to reigu, and he occupied the throne of Judah for fifty two years. His reign was "the longest except that of Manasseh, the most prosperous excepting that of Jehoshephat, since the time of Solomon." At length being puffed up with pride because of his prosperity, he presumed to invade the Priest's Office, when he was smiten with leprosy.

What Mrs. Swisshelm Knows about Man's Habiliments.

We have much talk of the inconvenience of "pull backs;" but who ever saw a man lift any thing from the ground without taking both hands to draw up his pantaloons, so as [illegible] make room for the bend of the knees [illegible] feeling that he [illegible] isked his suspender buttons [illegible] ommodating [illegible] s motions to the fear of losing them? [illegible] by day our most sensible men get into garments which interfere with motion to any but an upright position quite as much as the most ultra 'pull-back" worn by the silliest butterfly of fashion. They also distort the outlines of their figures quite as much as do women. Suppose one of them were made with lower limbs of cylindrical form! How would he feel about it? How would he use a pair of legs as thick at the ankle as above the knee? Yet this is the shape they all make themselves. They also put on long boots and pantaloons over them thus conducting the gases from the feet up around the body, and keeping it in a foul vapor bath. There is no more appropriate covering for a man's foot and leg than a cavalry-boot; but it should be worn with knee-breeches and the top fastened up to the belt. Pantaloons and long boots are not made to go together; and the pantaloons, in any case, is an awkward contrivance, always flopping around the ankle impeding lock-motion and catching dirt.

Next, consider the physiological properties of a modern shirt, which covers the chest with a slab of linen as impervious to light and air as a marble headstone! Consider then the neck-band, which must not lack more than the sixteenth of an inch of strangling the wearer, and must be as hard and solid as the brass collars worn by our Saxon fore-fathers in the British isles as a token of their subjection to their lords, just as their sons now wear their counterpart in evidence of their bondage to their French dictators! Think of the wristband, which more resemble hand-cuffs than dress; and the paper collars, with their poison-dressings, to which sensible men have sacrificed their lives.

Why should a man's shoulders and chest and neck be shingled any more than a woman's waist be weather-borded? In both cases that indispensible requisite to health and comfort, flexibility, is sacrificed to a false and spurious taste. The idea suggested is that of a mixture, part garment, part iron coffin, and both men and women are sad caricatures of humanity.

But the most absurd part of a man's attire is his headgear—the unaccountable things he wears on the top of his head alike in a prairie storm or an overheated railroad car. The baldness of about one-third at forty does not teach them anything! They go on sacrificing hair and head to hat; and a shiny, stiff, air-tight steeple on his head is the crowning glory of a man's life.

Take it all in all, I cannot see that women would gain anything by adopting a masculine costume, and think the brethern may be at ease in their possessions. Even Mary Walker declines its adoption, and no other woman is likely to dispute for such a prize.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

Hon. George Brown has been talked of as likely to assume the vacant portfolio at Ottawa.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desaleburry, 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-week y.

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 to 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—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 are 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



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

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, im arting 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 cre tit 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 $5.00 each.

Lachute, Nov. 23, 1877. 13-tf

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
Ste. Scholastique.

Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.

WILFRED PREVOST, F. H. MATHIEU.
22tf,



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,
Read Every Word!

IT is a settled fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, has grown faster in favor than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic Liver and Stomach difficulties. It has proved effectious in at least nineteen-twentieths of all the diseases a man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the per odical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, 1 inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion Dy-pepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatics, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is the Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century and marks a new era in the history of Medical Science.

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.
Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
210 St. James Street, Montreal,

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has completely cured me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad speaks for itself, and is a genuine cure for the worst case of dyspepsia. I heartily recommend it to all my friends suffering from the above. Respectfully yours,

D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

DEAR SIRS,—After wearing the Pad two weeks, I felt like another man. It is now four weeks since I put it on, and I am enjoying good health. I shall with pleasure recommend Holman's Pad to all parties suffering from Liver complaint etc., etc.

Yours Respectfully,

REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
301 Notre Dame St, Montreal:

GENTLEMEN,—I have thoroughly tested the efficacy of the Holman Pad, as my wife was cured of sick headaches, which she was attacked with periodically; also two of my children who had an attack of fever, and several of my friends of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. The Pad has never failed where I have known it to be used, I heartily recommend Holman's Pad to all suffering from stomach and liver complaint and fevers.

Yours truly, J. W. WILKINSON,
303 Notre Dame Street.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50 the latter only used in old and complicated cases.

Consultation and explanations free of charge at Company's Office.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail at the
WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute, P. Q.



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. Laurent	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	8.38	5.08
St. Scholastique	8.58	5.15
aSt. Hermas	9.22	5.27
Lachute	9.49	5.44
aMuddy Branch	10.11	5.54
Grenville	10.47	6.15
Calumet Arr	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	8.26
aEast Templeton	2.26	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	7.04	3.34
aEast Templeton	7.23	3.57
aL'Ange Gardien	7.48	4.15
Buckingham	8.06	4.27
Thurso	8.46	4.54
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	11.37	6.51
Lachute	11.50	7.00
aSt. Hermas	12.20P 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	8.13
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	8.18
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.

1tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

J. MONAGHAN.—Montreal.
HUTCHISON & WALKER,—Montreal
S. S BAKER,—Montreal.
TEES & Co.—Montreal
W. DRYSDALE & Co.—Montreal.
GRAND CONCERT,—Lachute.

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.

THE immense sale of Holman's Liver Pad is due to the actual results which it has achieved in the thousands of cases where it has been used. Its introduction into Canada about six months ago will be remembered by many people, and since that time more than *5,000* people have practically tested its merits. Some of those people tell elsewhere in to-day's paper their story concerning what it has done for them. The testimony is certainly of the strongest kind. the fact that *200,000* people, including ladies, clergymen, doctors, lawyers, merchants, and all classes throughout the United States, as well as the nobility and gentry of England, besides well-known parties residing in our midst, have tried Holman's Pad, during the past four years, shows how widely its merits are becoming known. Practical experience has shown that the Pad is its own best advertisement, and all the Holman Liver Pad Company have to do is to call the attention of the people to it, and they test it and and recommend it to everybody.—*Witness.*

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—Mr. R. Dudderidge and his datghter rendered excellent and most praiseworthy service at the Grand Union Concert, in Mechanics Hall last night.

BUTTER FACTORIES.—We have so often drawn attention to the necessity of our farmers taking up this business that it is only the importance of the subject that causes us to revert to it again. Mr. Stephens, of Vankleek Hill Creamery, was here last week, and from him, no doubt, many of our farmers got much information on how to make money by this new process of making butter. Lachute is well situated for a creamery and will not some one do Argenteuil the credit of commencing operations either here or some other part of the county. There should be a score of creameries in this county.

FIRE.—We regret to learn from Mr. James Barley, of this village, that his brother Mr. Geo. Barley's, house and barn, on the Carillon Canal, near the new dam works, was burned down on the afternoon of Friday last, the wife and children barely escaping with their lives. Mrs. Barley who was confined to her bed by diptheria, contracted from a child of hers, who, had died, and was buried only the day before the fire took place. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Barley was only able to save a few things from the flames, the buildings being entirely of wood, they were soon consumed. No insurance on buildings.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT for Ontario has been received for the year 1877. It is a volume of nearly 400 pages and contains an immense amount of information. Several prize essays on fruits, fertilizers, etc, are given in full with valuable hints on Horticulture. The more the farmer knows of the resources and advantages of his occupation the more he will prize his enviable calling. In spring he is among buds and blossoms. In summer golden fields and ripening fruits. In autumn full barns and sure markets, and in winter rest, and comparitive ease.

THE UTILITY of the Q. M. O. & O. R. is beginning to appear in a very forcible manner. The first Train that left Hull for Montreal contained a car-load of oatmeal for Messrs A. W. Ogilvie & Co. and nearly every week since they have received a car-load or two by this route. They formerly paid the Grand Trunk $40 per car-load from Ottawa to Montreal but by the new road they pay $20 a car which has caused the Grand Trunk to lower their fares to the same rate. A car-load of oatmeal came over this road a short time ago for Cornwall being forwarded by the Grand Trunk from Montreal to that place, instead of going by the Brockville & Ottawa R. R. In passenger fare on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. the greatest facilities are given to intermediate stations, and prices arranged in the most aevantageous manner. The quantity of cordwood seen at Hochelaga is another proof of the benefit of the road to both country and city.

What the Press Think of Us.

The Lachute, P. Q., WATCHMAN is one of the most readable weekly papers on our exchange list. Its editorials are ably written, and display a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the country. Altogether the proprietors, Messrs. Kerr and Norris, the former well known to Ottawa journalists, and the latter long and favourably connected with the press of Montreal, are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts, both from a literary and typographical standpoint.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The Lachute WATCHMAN improves upon its contemporaries in distribution of the annual calender by the presentation to all its readers of Josh Billings' "Farmer's Allminax" for 1878. In addition to the illustration, which are works of high art, the chunks of wisdom from the venerable philosopher will furnish food for thought. In the matter of weather prognostications we have substitued it for Mr. Vennor's publication, finding Josh the most reliable.—*Iroquois Times.*

The Halifax militia expect to be called on to do garrison duty in the event of the regulars being withdrawn for active service in the East.

It is proposed to present the Hon. C. Tupper with his likeness, painted by Mr. Forbes, of Toronto. The picture is now in course of preparation,

The Visit of Lord and Lady Dufferin.

On the occasion of the return of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin to Ottawa last Saturday from their visit to Montreal, they passed through Lacnute. The Citizens determined to make a holiday of the occasion, accordingly they had erected a double arch under the supervision of Thos. Barron. Esq., Mayor, upon which was inscribed the words "God save the Queen." "Welcome to the Earl and Countess Dufferin." The Station was tastefully decorated with evergreens etc., flags were flying from nearly every house and place of business in Lachute, it was arranged that the Sabbath-school children should sing the National Anthem, by one o'clock there were from 800 to 1,000 people assembled to greet the Vice-regal party. About half-past one o'clock the whistle of the engine was heard and in a few minutes the locomotive steamed into the Depot amidst the hearty cheers of the assembled crowd. Lord and Lady Dufferin attended by Colonel Littleton and Captain Hamilton, stepped on to the platform, which had been made out of one of the Company's trucks, they were received by Thos. Barron, Esq., who read to and presented His Excellency with the following address.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONERABLE SIR FREDERICK TEMPLE HAMILTON BLACKWOOD, EARL OF DUFFERIN, VISCOUNT AND BARON CLANDEBOYE, of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleigh and Kellyleigh, in the County of Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honerable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and Admiral of the same, etc., etc.

In the name of the inhabitants of the County of Argenteuil I beg to extend to your Excellency a most hearty welcome in this your first appearance amongst us, an occasion we hail with great delight as being the first on which the representative of our beloved Sovereign Lady the Queen has passed through this part of our county.

We beg to assure Your Excellency that we have seen in your administration of the duties of your high office a deep interest in and manifestation of concern for the welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this our well-loved Dominion. We recognize in you the just, generous and upright ruler of a free people, jealous of their constitutional privileges.

We look upon your expected departure from Canada as a cause for general regret, as the severance of those relations with the Dominion which have been of so satisfactory a nature, and we beg to assure Your Excellency that we shall ever cherish a warm feeling of attachment to the memory of so popular and able a Governor-General.

The people of the County of Argenteuil have ever been distinguished for loyalty and devotion to the Britist Crown; and we hail with unfeigned delight this auspicious opportunity of tendering our renewed assurance of devotion to Her Majesty through you her able representative.

We also desire on this occasion to express our admiration of the estimable qualities of your amiable Countess, Lady Dufferin, and desire Your Excellency to convey to her an expression of our best wishes for her health and happiness.

[Signed] THOS. BARRON, Warden.
Lachute, Feb. 16, 1878.

LORD DUFFERIN then handed the following formal reply to be placed in the archives of the County:—

MR. WARDEN AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—As the representative of Her Majesty, I beg to return you my best thanks for your loyal address, and at the same time to express to you my own and Lady Dufferin's acknowledgments for the very kind welcome you have extended to us personally.

I can assure you that I am very glad of the opportunity afforded me of visiting for the first time this portion of the Province of Quebec, of making the personal acquaintance of the inhabitants of the County of Argenteuil, and of receiving at your hands the assurance of your devoted attachment to the throne and person of our beloved Queen.

In conclusion allow me to thank you most heartily for those kind wishes for our future happiness and welfare to which you have been good enough to give expression.

February 16th, 1878.

LORD DUFFERIN spoke as follows: Mr. Warden, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I assure you I am deeply grateful to you for the honor you have done me, not only in erecting so beautiful an arch and making these pleasant preparations for my arrival, but still more for presenting yourselves in such numbers before me. One of my great regrets as Governor-General of the country is that the Dominion of Canada is so large and extensive that it is absolutely impossible for me to bring myself into intimate and immediate contract with all its inhabitants. And, secondly, I take all the greater pleasure in occasions like the present, which affords me the opportunity to witness the hardy, industrious spirit of a truly loyal people. (Loud cheers). And I trust you will believe me when I tell you as an absolute fact, conveyed to me by Her Majesty the Queen with her own gracious lips, that there is no part of her Dominions, no matter where they be, there is no part of the Empire of Great Britain even, in which she takes greater interest, or in whose progres and advancement she has more pride than in that of the Dominion of Canada. (cheers) And, let me tell you, further, these sentiments of the Queen are shared by the people of England (applause). and, as long as England endures and is the home of free men, she will never let go her colonies or disposses herself of a single acre of that noble empire which has been won for her by her enterprising sons who she has sent forth from her shores to carry her standard and spread civilization in the wilds of distant lands. (Tremendous cheering). In including, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you for your admirable address, and, above all, let me express to you, on behalf of Lady Dufferin and myself our deep gratitude for the way which you have been good enough to make us feel; that although you have come to meet us, and have been good enough to receive us so well, as the representatives of English Royalty; that side by side, with that feeling there is somthing of personal kindness and regards to each of us. (Loud cheers.) Misscs Emma Meikle and Bella Forlong, then each presented Lady Dufferin with a handsome bouquet. At the request of Mr. Barron, their Excellencies remained on the platform, while the children sang the National Anthem. Cheers were given for the Queen and their Excellencies, which were acknowledged. They then re-entered the train and resumed their journey.

Latest by Telegraph.

[SPECIAL TO LACHUTE WATCHMAN.]
(By Dominion Telegraph Line.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Cardinal Giochimo Pecci, Pontifical Camerlango, has been elected Pope. He takes the name of Leo XIII. Pecci is an Italian, and was born on the 2d of March, 1810, at Caspineto, near Anagina, of an old partician family. He was in favor with Pope Gregory XII., in whose household he was for some time as prelate and referendary. Germany, Austria, France and Spain are perfectly satisfied with the election. When the voting was finished, and the papers were burned, Franchi, and those holding the same views with him, advanced, and knelt before Pecci. This example being followed by others, Cardinal Pecci's election was accomplished by the method known as—"By adoration." Count Segnre immediately notified the Pope that he purposed to present him with a million francs as a first donation of Peter's Pence from the French Episcopate. As soon as the result of the election became known, bells in all the Churches of Rome were rung, and diplomats went to the Vatican to congratulate the new Pope. The Cardinals will remain in the Vatican until tomorrow. Perfect order prevails.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANADIAN.

A comic paper, called the *Jester*, has made its appearance in Montreal.

It is rumoured that in the organization of the Audit Department Mr. John Lorn Macdougal, M. P., will be appointed Auditor-General.

It is understood that the Senators purpose purchasing from Mr. Forbes, the well known Canadian artist, his much admired painting of Lord Dufferin, with a view of adorning the Senate Chamber.

No young member on the Opposition side has more rapidly attained a prominent position than the member for Quebec County Mr. Caron, and it must be a matter for congratulation to know that the interests of the Province of Quebec will within a few months be committed to the care of men of Mr. Caron's stamp.

A telegram from Battleford says a deputation of French half-breeds, want one of the Councillors to be a French half-breed, and advances to be made to the half-breeds, as they wish to settle down, and that they may purchase cattle etc. They also ask for the appointment of a French half-breed, as Stipendary Magistrate.

It is understood that it is proposed by the members of the Senate Commons, to give a grand ball to Excellencies during the [illegible] would, indeed, fitting compliment to the Governor General and the Countess of Dufferin, whose hospitalities have so often been enjoyed by members of the present Parliament, more particularly as it is probable that they will be the last winter of their Excellencies in Ottawa.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

In the British House of Commons on Tuesday night, the motion by Mr. Meldon, Home Rule member for Kildare county, in favor of equalizing Irish borough franchise with that of England and Scotland, was opposed by the Government, and rejected by 134 against 126.

A cable despatch from Rome dated 19th says.—The smoke of burning ballot papers was visable at 1.45 this afternoon, showing that the conclave had voted, but nobody obtained a majority. A despatch received on Wednesday, announced that Cardinal Pecci had received a majority vote and had been elected.

There have been few more pregnant and momentus days in recorded time than the day which saw the death of Pius IX. and the seizure of Constantinople by the Czar. So far as the other hemisphere is concerned, there has been no day to be compared with it since the day that witnessed "that world's earthquake Waterloo."

The extra war grant of six million pounds has been voted by the British House of Commons; a portion of the British fleet has been ordered to Constantinople, and the London *Times* says the Government alone can judge what the necessities of the moment demand.

The explanations of the officers of the Bank of North America in regard to the recent defalcation are singularly insufficient. Do they mean the public to understand that a band officer can continue stealing for four years and no one be any the wiser?

Mr. GLADSTONE has just had a novel experience. Ten years ago he was riding into power on a Parliamentary majority larger than that recently given against him, and with every sign of a long and uninterrupted continuance of public confidence, Few would have thought in 1868 that the "people's William" would live to see his windows smashed by the riotous followers of the then discomfited Disraeli.

THE WAY in which King Alfonso proposed marriage to Queen Mercedes is thus described: He was walking with her one day on the road to Toledo, and was observed to hold an animate conversation with her in German, that he might not be overheard by his attendants. Suddenly he stopped a carriage to which six mules were attached, mounted the front seat, his cousin at his side; the governess on a back seat and dashed off, to the great astonishment of the Duke of Seato, his equerry in waiting. During the drive Alfonso concluded the compact with Princess Mercedes, who, protected, by strict Spanish etiquette, had given him no opportunity before to urge his suit.

The mortification of the English Cabinet at the manner in which they have been circumvented by the Russians will not be soothed by the reflection that they have themselves to blaim. As long ago as Jan. 24 it was telegraphed from Constantinople that a Russian entery of the city, or of its adjacent fortifications, was to constitute a part of the terms offered. The Russian Government afterward assured Lord Derby that they did not intend "acquiring" the city) but this did not pledge them against taking possession of its defences. Had the officials of Downing Street been more diserning, they would have seen that the Czar's declaration was broad enough to admit of all that he has already done, and even more. The Turks were themselves a party to the arrangement, and the charge of treachery involves them equally with their antagonists.

HOW TO KILL THE HESSIAN FLY.—A practical farmer writes that, being much affected by the Hessian fly in New York States years ago, he "sowed one barrel of salt per acre, immediately after sowing the seed. That made it come in ear all of five or six days earlier, and that saved it from the midge. In 1853, when all crops around me, far and near, were almost ruined, mine gave twenty-nine bushels per acre; salt saved it. I never sowed less than one barrel per acre." He had never been bothered with the midge since. He says salt prevents rust.

BIRTHS.

MURDOCH.—On Tuesday Feb. 19th, the wife of Mr. A. Murdoch, Dalesville, of a daughter.

OBITUARY.—At the early age of 34 years ELIZA SARAH MILLAR, wife of Mr. WM. OWENS of Stonefield, has been snatched away by the ruthless hand of death. The high esteem in which she was deservedly held by all who knew her was to some extent manifested by the large concourse of friends who attended the funeral on Sunday afternoon last. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. Rollit who from the text 1st Cor.-13-12 "For now we see through a glass darkly; but there face to face; now I know in part: but then shall I know as also I am known." The deepest sympathy is felt for Mr. Owens in his sad bereavement.

Trembling on life's awful verge,
Stands the young pilgrim's soul,
Sees, beyond, the shadowy surge
In o'erwhelming darkness roll;
Conflicting with hope and fear,
Longs, yet dreads to enter there

But a voice across the wave
Bids her fears, her sorrows cease—
"Jesus has an arm to save,
Heaven shall prove a port of peace,
Boundless though the tide appear,
Thou shalt ride in safety here."

Darkness flies—the floods are still
While those accents melt away;
And around from Zion's hill,
Bright reflected glories play:
Rapture fills the fragrant air,
Silence tells that God is there!

Angels, who your vigil hold
Ever on that solemn land,
When the waters I behold,
Frowning rise, on every hand,
Then your sweetest song's prepare,
And I'll haste to meet you there.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &C.
112 St. Francois Xavier Street,
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L. W.S. WALKER, B.C.L.

The Marvel of the Age!



THE CALKIN CHAMPION [illegible]
the cheapest and most p[illegible]

TEES & CO.,
FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS,
11 St. Bonaventure Street,
MONTREAL.
FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.
A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.
Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

PUBLICATIONS.
ON THE IDENTITY OF THE BRITISH NATION WITH THE LOST TEN TRIBES.
Philitis; or, Solution of the Mystery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 65 cents.
By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland
Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $5.00
WORKS by EDWARD HINE.
The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents
Flashes of Light. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Oxford's Wrong, &c. Price, post free, 17 cents
England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Epistle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10
Life From the Dead. Monthly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75
HINE'S LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.
Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.
W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal.
Choice stock of Stationery always on hand.

GRAND CONCERT!
AND
MAGIC-LANTERN VIEWS,
For the benefit of
The Oka Indians,
IN VICTORIA HALL, LACHUTE,
On Wednesday Evening, February 27th, inst at Eight o'clock.
A choice selection of Stereopticon Views, Addresses, Singing by the Oka Indians, Indian War Dance, &c., The Indians will be dressed in costume of their tribe, and a choice programme may be expected,
ALSO AT
Lakefield on Thursday, 28th inst., at seven o'clocks p. m,
St. Andrews, on Friday Evening, 1st March, at eight o'clock.
TICKETS, - - - - 25 cts.
P. S. The Indians are in need of cast-off clothing, blankets, etc., etc.; and parties having such and willing to donate the same will please send them to Rev. Mr. Winter or Mr. Fish, who have kindly consented to receive the same.

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

J. MONAGHAN,
ADVOCATE,
251, St. James Street, Monteal.

FOR SALE.
THAT neat Brick Cottage, belonging to the late Mrs. Lockie, situated in the beautiful village of St. Andrews, on the main street and well finished; suitable for a Family Residence, large or small, and in good repair. Any one wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the place, and locality before looking elsewhere as it is a desirable place not often to be had, so convenient to all public places of business. Terms made known by applying to THOS. JEFFERSON.
Geneva, Argenteuil.
31m2

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 usual y kept in a general store. Please call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Opposite Medical Hall.
HENRY CLARKE.
Lachute, Dec. 1, 1877. 14tf

HOUSEHOLD TREASURES
to be found only at
F. N. Beattie's
Family Grocery and Farmer's Exchange
WHERE the great variety of Prepared and Canned Meats, Soups and Vegetables constantly on hand is destined to render housekeeping an agreeable pastime.
JUST FANCY
SYMINGTON'S Pea Soups, seasoned and flavoured, made ready for the table in two minutes. Also, Symington's Egyptian food for deserts.
BESIDES
a complete assortment of
GROCERIES,
CANNED
FRUITS,
BOTTLED
JELLIES,
ETC., ETC.
All selling at prices to favour [illegible] mers.
Groceries to be had
GLASSWARE,
RUBBIES, &c.
BUTTER
Cash paid
E and Received in Exchange f.
es, Etc.
Feb 15, 15-tf.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875
F. SMITH & CO., P[illegible]
FRANCIS W. ALLEN, Defendant.
A writ of attachment has issued in this cause, and creditors are requested to meet at my office at Lachute, on Saturday, the second day of March next, A. D., 1878, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive a statement of his affairs and appoint an Assignee if they see fit.
GAVIN J. WALKER,
Official Assignee.
Lachute, February 8, 1878. 23tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of BEATTIE & BROSTER, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 23rd January, 1878.—Mr. E. F. BROSTER retiring.
HENRY BEATTIE.
E. F. BROSTER.
In reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business of the old firm in the same premises under the name and style of HENRY BEATTIE & Co.
HENRY BEATTIE,
Montreal, 1st February, 1878. 23—4w

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.
Head Office, - Hamilton.
Government Deposit, - - $50,081.00
AGENCY FOR MONTREAL AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS:
16 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.
A. H. DAVID, Esq., M. D., D. C. L. } Medical
E. ROBILLARD, Esq., M. D } Examin'rs
SULLIVAN DAVID,
Agent.
Box 606, Post Office, Montreal. 22tf

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.

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.

FOR SALE!
A HOUSE and lot in the village of Lachute, fronting the North River, next to A. BENNIS store For particulars, apply to A. GRAULX, on the premises.
Lachute, Dec. 10, 1877. 16tf

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.,
1tf 66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

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. T YLOR & CO.

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 Japan 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.

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 Waranted as Represented.
Parcels and heavy goods del vered free.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
W. & R. BANFORD.
Jan. 1878. 19tf

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 furs wanted. With many thanks for past favors, I remain, Yours, etc.,
F. X. BERTRAND.
16tf

SEWING MACHINES!
Rare Chance!
OWING to the increasing demand for the "Wanzer F." sewing machine, the subscribers are induced to sell off the genuine "Wilcox 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 [illegible] machine (having no cog, cams, or complicated machinery) is noiseless light running and easily kept in order. It spools the bobbin without stopping the machine. Runs backward as well as forward, and fastens the thread without stopping. Hemed, tucked in the neatest and most 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, [illegible] C. T. W. Co.
16tf.

GREAT MSSACRE
OF
MERCHANDISE
AT
F. NAUBERT,
ST. PHILLIPPE, D' ARGENTEUIL,
(Formerly Muddy Branch.)
EVERYBODY sees that the Commercial crisi 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 must 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 5c. to 9c. per yard. Callico, 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 25c. 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, $1.10. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.5, 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. 20tf

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1878.

"READY! AYE READY."—The London *Standard* of the 14th inst., says that in consequence of orders from the Government for cast steel tubes for large ordnance, the works at Sheffield have resumed working full time, with an increased number of hands. The Government also ordered a large number of rifle barrels at Sheffield. Some of the forges in Woolwich Arsenal are going day and night. The outer basin of Woolwich dockyard is being cleared, so as to be ready to receive vessels requiring repair in an emergency. The Admiral superintendent at Malta has been ordered to report as to vacant barrack accommodation, as it has become desirable to station reserve seamen at Malta ready to draft to the fleet as required.

THE REACTION.—The *Halifax Herald* in publishing a statement of figures of all the elections that have taken place for the House of Commons since 1874, says "elections have, during the past four years, been held in 69 constituencies. In 1874 the opposition only had 16 members from these districts. To-day they have 33, or a gain of 16 in 69 counties. Suppose elections to be run in the remaining 137 districts and the gain to be proportionate, the Government would be defeated by 20 of a majority. This, too, when the elections are run singly, the full pressure of one —an', in most instances, two—Governments directed to the winning of each respective seat. What will the chances not be when all these seats will be opened at once, with the overwhelming conviction in the public mind that the Government is doomed?"

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANCHESTER (England) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, held last week but one, the President stated that over production, foreign competition and legislation limiting the hours of labour were the principal causes of the business depression. As to foreign competition he said, America has also gained yearly upon Great Britain in her exports of cotton goods to that country having increased from £15,830 in 1820 to £451,876 in 1876. The English production of nine and a half hours had to compete with a day's work of eleven or twelve hours abroad, with lower wages. He could see little hope of revival. If that be the deliberate conclusion of the Manufacturers of Free Trade Manchester what ought naturally to be the opinion of Manufacturers in Canada whose manufactures are but in their infancy and where her own tariff is antagonistic to her own industries.

Speech of Sir John A. Macdonald on the Address.

Sir JOHN on rising was received with cheers, he said:—Mr. Speaker,—I am sure the House has listened with a great deal of pleasure and instruction, because hon. members have heard something which is a novelty, to the speeches of the hon. gentlemen who have moved and seconded the address, for they have performed their parts with all the ability of experienced members of Parliament. It used to be the practice with the Ministry of the day to get young members of Parliament, at their first session, to test their maiden swords in moving and seconding the reply to the "Queen's speech." Hon. gentlemen opposite have changed that practice, for, instead of getting young or newly elected members to show what they are made of, they have—if not in accordance with practice, perhaps wisely—placed their case in the hands of gentlemen of experience. Why young men on the Ministerial side were not asked, I don't know; perhaps the article is a scarce one just now, or perhaps the hon. gentlemen opposite thought their case such that it would require all the experience and ability which the gentlemen who were selected possess beyond a doubt. It would have assisted us a great deal were we in possession of some explanation as to the changes in the Administration since we last met. We have had a series of dissolving views which does credit to the great artist or producer of the diorama. The changes have been so great, so consistant, so frequent and so continuous that one cannot help thinking of the statement of the monk who, when showing the picture gallery in his convent to a stranger, said:—"I have been here so many years, there have been so many changes, and I have lost so many of my companions, that I am beginning to think that the pictures are the realities and we are the shadows." (Laughter.) I think myself that while the House of Commons is the substance, the Ministry are but the shadows, and by-and-by the light of day and the light of intelligence will make them fade away entirely. (Loud applause.) The seconder of the address congratulates the country that, according to the first paragraph of the address, we are only called upon to attend to the ordinary business of the country, while England is threatened with war, and while the United States is threatened with discredit on the silver question. With regard to his remark, I may state that we, perhaps, have enough to do with our own affairs, without throwing discredit on the affairs of our neighbours. I am very glad to hear the announcement that at last we have a Reform Government with nothing to reform, and only the ordinary business of the country to carry on. (Hear, hear.) After paying a deserved tribute to the ability and worth of His Excellency, and regret at his so shortly leaving this country as its Governor General, he (Sir John went on to say) will take with him the good wishes, esteem, regard and, I may say, the affection of the people of Canada, who will in him find a friend who is thoroughly acquainted with all the merits, wishes, requirements and resources of this country. (Applause.) He possesses, it is true, and I am glad to know it, information that he has gathered from every Province of the Dominion, and I can only regret that he is taking that information away with him, and that when he did visit the various sections of this country, he did not have some of his Ministers with him, especially when he went far west to the Pacific Slope, for there they might have got some information which, I am sorry to say, I believe they are wanting now. With respect to the arbitration under the Washington Treaty, I am glad to know that the question has been settled and an award has been arrived at. I have no doubt it will be carried out by the United States Government according to the terms of the Washington Treaty. The hon. gentleman who seconds this address says that our manufactures are flourishing, comparatively speaking in an almost successful condition, and that these manufactures will be developed and have been developed in Australia. I would much rather that they were fully developed at home, and that we could have a home trade and a system of home manufacture, for the encouragement of home manufacture is twice blessed; it blesses him that gives and him that receives, the giver and the receiver being in our own country. Why the hon. gentleman will not now admit, apparently, that our people, our manufacturers, are undersold in their own market by the neighboring country, the misery and wretchedness of which he deplores, and of which he speaks in rather a dispiriting way when comparing the United States with the commercial and manufacturing state of Canada! However, strange to say, while he deplores the state of depression, while he deplores the misery of our neighbors, in consequence of the system which the hon. gentleman himself advocated with such wonderfully great ability on the floor of this House three years ago, he apparently loses sight of the fact that the whole manufacturing population of England are awakened at this moment to the fact—and alarmed at it—that they are being undersold in their own markets by the manufacturers of the United States. The hon. gentleman has almost challenged us to bring on a discussion on the trade question, but I think we must postpone it till by-and-by, when the hon. gentleman will have the opportunity of vindicating his present opinions, if he continues to hold them till the end of the session, or of sustaining the opinions he so ably vindicated three years ago. (Applause and laughter.) In the eighth paragraph, about a number of Indians coming into this country, I must ask the hon. the Premier to make an alteration; I must suggest an amendment in this clause, because I think it commits, in a manner which I do not think hon. members on either side will commit themselves:

"That we learn with much interest that early in the past summer a large body of Indians, under Sitting Bull, from the United States crossed into British territory to escape from the United States troops, and have since remained on the Canadian side, and that the United States Government made a friendly but unsuccessful attempt to induce these Indians to return to their reservations, and that we agree with His Excellency in hoping that such arrangements may yet be made as may lead to their permenant and peaceful setrlement, and thus relieve Canada of a source of uneasiness and a heavy expenditure."

For my part, I should be infinitely more pleased if arragements could be speedily made to effect their peaceful *removal* rather their permanent and peaceful *settlement*. (Hear, hear!)

Hon. Mr. MILLS—That is the meaning.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The statement is quite the contrary: "We agree with His Excellency in hoping that such arrangements may yet be made as may lead to their permanent and peaceful *settlement*." Well, they are in Canada, and the settlement must be in Canada, where they are. I think we might avoid any difficulty by saying that we hope that such arrangements may be made as shall lead to peaceful and permanent removal.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—There is no objection to such an alteration.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—It will relieve Canada of a very heavy burden.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—If they return to their reservations. I hope the Government will see that it is their duty to urge their removal, for we have enough Indians of our own, and we do not want any more. The United States Government are bound to keep their own Indians to themselves and out of our country, just as we are bound to keep our own Indians out of the United States. We are called upon to express our pleasure that the surveys of the Pacific Railway have been pressed to completion during the season, and that it is believed that the additional information now obtained will enable His Excellency to determine which route is the most advantageous from Tete Jaune Cache to the sea. Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that if this information has been before the Government for any time, it should have enabled them to inform us, that they have determined on some route. This resolution says it is believed—and we have the desperate believers—that the additional information will enable His Excellency the Governor—when, how and at what time it does not state, whether during this session or during the recess. We are not told what the information received will enable the Government to determine. The hon gentleman opposite, after spending seven years in surveys, to which my hon. friend from Norfolk has so significantly alluded, ought to be able to inform us what the route is to be. One thing is clear, and that is that Yellow Head Pass is to be the pass through which the road will go, and I presume that the Government will at an early day lay all the papers before us and all the survey reports, in order to justify that conclusion. The tenth paragraph is a very remarkable one, and my hon. friend the member for North Norfolk, laid great stress upon it:—

"That we receive with much pleasure his Excellency's congratulations on the abundant harvest reaped in all quarters of the Dominion, and that under this and other influences, there has been some improvement in the revenue returns, thus indicating, as we trust, with his Excellency, that the commercial depression that afflicted Canada, in common with other countries, in passing away."

Sir, I do not hear the passing bell (applause); I think the depression still exists (hear, hear). If you look at the evidence before us, you must agree that the depression still exists (hear). Look at the state of Montreal; open a Montreal newspaper at any moment; look at the state of the lumber trade on the Ottawa; look at the number of insolvencies; look at the return made of the number of insolvencies in Canada compared with the United States (hear, hear); look at all these facts, and you will see that we are called upon to be desperate believers when we are asked to believe that the depression is passing away. I should be glad if I could agree with that; I should be glad if I could believe that the abundant harvest or any other cause would remove the commercial depression, or had removed it. The members of the Governmentare very modest; they claim no merits for removing it themselves. The fly-on-the-wheel policy still exists; the Government still feel that they must trust to the harvest; they still feel that they must trust to atmospheric influence, and everything but statesman-like conduct and administration. The feeling exists in the country that the Government might, if only at first by an expression of sympathy, have taken a step in the direction of assisting our industries. If they had taken some such step, some confidence might have been placed in them; but there is a great feeling of want of confidence in the Government, even with the abundant harvest; there is a feeling of want of confidence in them, in their administrative ability and capacity. Instead of legislation, this bill of fare shows what we are to have:—we are to have an improvement in the system of auditing the public accounts

An Hon. Member—that is very important.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That is important [illegible] way. We're to have great fac[illegible] reaching the Northwest; h[illegible] law in the [illegible]thwest, at a [illegible]gistration of title[illegible] good in their way, b[illegible] pendence of Parlia[illegible], the Independence of [illegible]t Act requires a great [illegible]ion, and one of the firs[illegible]nat is to be in the way of sec[illegible]e independence of Parliament [illegible]ecure the elec[illegible] in this country [illegible]t the undue influence used by th[illegible]isters of the Crown —the power be[illegible] the throne. It is of more importance that we should put an end to the wholesale system of corruption and intimidation which has been used, I do not hesitate to say, by the present Government, than to prevent single instances of bribery by a single candidate at a single election. I do not hesitate to say that there has been a system of Government influence used by the present Government for carrying elections which was unheard of before in this country (applause), and since the days of Walpole such a system has never been heard of in England. Look at the O'Donoghue case (applause); and when I call the attention of the House to that case, I call the attention of the hon. members not only to it with reference to the Independence of Parliament Act, but with reference to the responsibility of Ministers to Parliament. Hon. gentlemen used to charge us with overriding the desires of Parliament with reference to the expenditure of public money, and we were told that under the new Administration there would be new measures, and, more than all, there should be a complete system of parliamentary control, and that the Government should be simply an executive committee to carry out the express wishes of the representatives of the people in Parliament. Now, what about this O'Donoghue case? When the hon. gentleman from the county of Victoria, N. B., made his motion last session for the granting of an amnesty to O'Donoghue, and stated the reasons why O'Donoghue should receive no greater punishment than Riel and Lepine had received, some of the language used by some of the hon. gentlemen opposite was remarkable. One hon. gentleman, the member for South Waterloo, charged this side of the House with want of loyalty for thinking of voting for any such resolution. That was in the spring of 1877. In November, 1877, an election was going on in Quebec, and in order to secure a seat for one of the Administration in desperation, for he had been defeated in the county which returned him before, the Government came down and published a proclamation deliberately setting aside the vote of this House, setting aside the solemn declaration of the Government and the decision of Parliament. And why did they do it? They did it to carry the election of the hon. gentleman. It was stated that the original order-in-council was passed in September. If that be so, I should be glad to hear it. But if it is so, it stands still worse, because, within four months—certainly within five—of the time in which the Premier called upon his collegues to vote down the resolution I have referred to, they passed the order in-council and carried it out for the sake of influencing a body of people they knew were dissatisfied with their extraordin ary conduct. How are hon gentlemen opposite to account for this insult to Parliament? How is the hon. the Premier to account for setting aside the decision of his own friends, the decision of the majority? Here, in Parliament, it was disloyal to make such a proposition; here, in Parliament, the hon. gentleman from Prince Edward stated that he always voted and always would vote against such a proposition; here, in Parliament, the hon. member for South Waterloo said it was not loyal to support such a resolution, and here the hon. member for South Bruce made a most able vindication of the policy of the Government, and yet, in the face of all that, the Government deliberately granted the amnesty. "Talk of justice! Do you ask justice for him?" said the hon. member for South Bruce; and yet four or five months afterwards, after the rejection of that resolution by a vote of 106 to 60, for fear of the loss of some votes, the Government threw back in the faces of their followers and supporters the resolution they themselves had voted against, and granted a pardon—a pardon which they had refused with contumely (hear, hear)—a pardon which they had insulted the Opposition for pressing, and they granted it, no doubt, with a view of securing the independence of Parliament. While talking of the independence of Parliament, we may remember that in August a deputation waited on the Premier, and asked if the Government could not do something with a view to gaining the admission of Canadian shipping into French ports at reduced rates. The Premier received the deputation, as the newspapers say, with all that courtesy which is his distinguishing characteristic (laughter), and told them nothing could be done; there must be an application to the French Government; Lord Carnarvon must be communicated with, and he must be asked to communicate with Lord Derby who in turn must be asked to communicate with French Government. In fact, he intimated to the deputation that a "Circumlocution Office" must be opened, and most politely bowed them out. But again a necessity arose; Quebec must be won; the Minister of Inland Revenue must be elected. So down there came a letter from the Premier to Alderman Shehyn, the gentleman who had met with the refusal I have mentioned, telling him that if there would be no good there would at least be no harm in his going into the French Consul and trying to open up communications with him, and trying to induce him to open up communications with others. That was on the 5th of November, just as the election was coming on, although such a course would have been no use in August; although in August, it would be necessary to communicate with the F[illegible] through Lord Carnarvon, Derby, in [illegible]ovember Ald[illegible] was only required [illegible]

[illegible] concluded, [illegible]d be very [illegible]ndeed to have you[illegible]ate with that gentleman in an[illegible] think best, and if anything can be done through him to facilitate the object we have all in view: to secure closer commercial relations with France in articles produced by both countries, I shall be very glad." Why could not the Premier have told Mr. Shehyn that in August? The hon. gentleman did not see it then in that light; he did not see it until his spectacles had been rubbed by the hankerchief sent up by the hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, who intimated that he *must* see it (Laughter). I was saying I hoped the bill for better securing the independence of Parliament may include, distinct and strong, a specific clause prohibiting anything like Government influence at elections, or the Government finding out at any particular moment the particular influence that would best carry an election. I should think, for instance, that a clause should be put in that no Minister who has just been sworn in should announce in more than dubious terms what the policy of the Government was, and that the insolvent Act which the Government prided themselves on should be repealed, if not at this session, at a future time. I think a clause of this kind would be of great service, and would protect the people against that sort of influence which is more dangerous—specimens of which we have seen in Quebec and Halifax—than the buying up of individual votes by candidates. There is a clause in the address respecting the alterations in the apartments, the merits of which will depend upon the terms of the measure introduced. The fifteenth clause says:—"It is very desirable that there should be uniform legislation in all the Provinces respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors." I am very glad the Government are going to bring the subject up before the House. It is a subject of very great importance, and it should be dealt with with a due consideration of all the difficulties which surround the question. I hope the Premier will overcome all these difficulties, and I hope he will not be deterred from carrying out his views on the subject by the hon. member for West Middlesex. I hope the Premier will embrace the opportunity he has now to deal with the subject, and that he will not allow the hon. member for West Middlesex to do as he has done whenever any attempt has been made to deal with this subject, and to have it set aside. I have no doubt that the Premier has taken this opportunity of freeing himself from the trammels of his friend, and that he will press a measure of total prohibitation, of which he has always been in favor, and which he recently told the people he was so strongly attached to (Laughter). We are told in the last clause that the estimates have been so prepared that all the branches of the public service will be attended to, and that public works will be pressed to execution without increasing the burden of taxation. Then we are to have no alteration in the tariff, no holding out of the hand to any interest? I wonder what the hon. member for South Waterloo is going to say about that! Will he not insist upon a bounty for beet-root sugar (Laughter); will he insist that the growing interest on which he spoke so eloquently in the western country when he had a responsive, sympathetic and admiring audience, shall be protected? (Laughter.) Will he not put his foot down and say that there must be protection to beet-root sugar? I have no doubt the hon. gentleman, with that independence of character which characterizes him (laughter), will, if he cannot get it, shake the dust off his shoes, and look to other sources for that protection to that growing interest, beet-root sugar, in which his part of the country is so strong.

Mr. YOUNG—I am afraid I should be looking to the wrong source.

Sir JOHN—I am afraid if my hon. friend does not put his foot down, he will be one of the dead beats at the next election. To prevent that consummation I hope the hon. gentleman will press on the Government the recommendation of the question, and at all events, as far as concerns beet-root sugar, increase the burden of taxation. If he moves for it with a promise not to withdraw his motion at the end of the session, I will promise to help him (applause). With these remarks I shall close. I shall not move any amendment to the speech.

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.

OTTAWATONIX.

OTTAWA, February 14, 1878.

What a feast of fat things the daily press have had since the opening of the new year; the Russian advance on the lines of Constantinople; the movements of the Mediteranean fleets; the debate in the British House of Commons on the £6,000,000 subsidy, the great railway debate, and midnight session in the Quebec Assembly, and then such a vote in sucha House, at 5 o'clock in the morning; the death of the King of Italy, followed so soon after by that of his great antagonist, the opening of Parliament here and the fight over the election of Speaker; the death of a Senator; the Halifax and Digby elections, etc., etc.

The latest development in "our clerical scandle" is a three years' suspension of the Rev Lo[illegible]hario and a cash compromise with the outraged father of some $1,200. Rumor charges the same offender with the ruin of a younger sister of the present victim, who died at Clifton, Niagara, a year or so ago, and of another in New England who is quietly biding her time.

The Bishop of the Sachatchewan, Rt. Rev. Dr. McLean, is now on a tour through Canada *en route* for England, stopping at prominent points to lay the claims of his mission before the people by means of sermons and lectures, and soliciting assistance towards the establishment at Battleford of a college for the education and training of intelligent Indians in the English and Cree languages and in theology, with a view to making them missionaries among their own people. The Bishop addressed the congregation of St. Albans twice on Sunday, and delivered a very interesting descriptive lecture on Monday; on Thursday he addresses the Ministers and Members of Parliament in one of the Railway Committee rooms.

The news of the Pope's death has scarcely been published before the booksellers announced the publication of "The Life of Pius IX" by T. Adolphus Trollop. Of course, in this half Catholic city, the above event commands more than ordinary attention, the churches are draped in mourning, the bells are tolled for an hour every morning this week and requiem masses [illegible]re celebrated in the several churches successive days, entertainments are [illegible]tponed, and public and municipal [illegible]dings are convened and adjourned [illegible]eased head of [illegible]e church on e[illegible] the Young Britons [illegible]id a tribute of respect to the feelings of their Catholic fellow citizens while escorting a delegation from the St. L. & O. R. R., Dépot, on Tuesd[illegible] by halting their music and marc[illegible]ast the cathedral in silence.

Of the ope[illegible]'arliament, you will probably have a full account through your special, suffice it to say that the day was most beautiful and the inside show was gorgeous; hard times seem to have nothing to do with regulating the costumes worn at the opening and the subsequent drawing-room reception in the Senate Chamber. One improvement was quite noticeable, that is, where Nature had indulged in too much angularity of structure, art was called in to hide all defects, the low cut dresses being worn by but few and by those only who had been favoured by Nature with sufficient roundness and plumpness to allow of their wearing the minium of dress.

Senator Shaw's death has again aroused the hopes of Dr. Brouse, of Prescott, but another candidate, Carruthers, of Kingston is spoken of, but as the Kingston *Whig* has already trotted out its man to succeed the Dr., it would seem as if he had the inside track.

Mr. D. J. K. Rine commenced another series of appeals to the masses in the Temperance Hall yesterday, Rev. Geo. May says a man who signs the Rine pledge and keeps it, is a "*Rinoceros without a horn.*"

The fortnightly coffee and sandwich socials which appear to be peculiar to the Eastern Methodist Church, continue with unabated success and interest. One feature of these socials is quite noticeable and that is that this congregation is second to none in the number of good, well-behaved, modest and pretty girls in attendance, the only pity is that the young men do not pay them more attention. The next social is to be given by the young ladies of the congregation, and then the young gents will have to turn out and do the agreeable or forever subside into a state of knownothingism.

Mail closing, I must hurry up, more next time. OTTAWATONY.

For the Watchman's Military Column.

During the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General at Montreal, the city corps, comprising the Cavalry, the Field Battery, Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Prince of Wales Rifles, Victoria Rifles, Fifth Royal Fusilers, Sixth Fusilers and Sixty-fifth Mount Royal Rifles have all been on duty and furnished the guards of honor, etc., etc. The Cavalry giving the daily escorts. The Sixty-fifth Mount Royal Rifles (composed entirely of French Canadians) under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Labranche had the honor of furnishing the guard of honour at the Hochelaga Dépot on the departure of His Excellency on the 16th instant. The ball at the Windsor Hotel, the dinner, the levee and other ovations to Lord and Lady Dufferin have been throughout a perfect success, and reflects great credit on the Committee of Management.

Our worthy and respected Deputy-Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, C. M. G., met with an accident, by a severe fall on the ice, which prevented him from attending at His Excellency's reception on his arrival from the seat of Government, Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major of the 5th M. District, acted however on his behalf, with his usual activity and efficiency.

An invention for intrenching purposes by Colonel Rice, U. S. Army, is likely to be introduced into the British service; it is an amalgamation of the bayonet and the trowel, it has been tested with good effect, and as a bayonet it is quite as formidable as the one now in use.

The spikes on the new helmet of the Royal Artillery are complained of as being very inconvenient and much in the way of the men whilst working the guns.

A new invention by Surgeon Oliver, M. D., is in contemplation in place of the knapsack and infantry valise, it is called the "Magazine Equipment" it is said to posses many advantages for the soldier on service and will doubtless be given a trial.

The new revised infantry sword exercise consists of *five* cuts and guards only, instead of *seven* as in the old exercise, Lieut.-Colonel Lovelace is giving instruction in the new practice to several of the city corps in Montreal, as also in some alterations in the cavalry sword exercise lately adopted.

This officer is well-known as an experienced swordsman and master of fence, etc., etc. Captain Sully, of the Victoria Rifles, deserves the thanks of the Volunteers, for his efforts in making them conversant with many interesting and instructive military matters collected from the best and most reliable sources through the medium of his military column in the *Gazette* which is now looked for with as much anxiety as was in former days in *The Volunteer Review*, that excellent military journal that after a circulation of upwards of nine years throughout the Dominion, was allowed to fall through from sheer neglect of its former subscribers and apathy of the Government in regard to the keeping up of a military journal.

As yet there does not appear the slightest chance for proper place being being found for the drill of the Volunteers in the city of Montreal. The old drill shed might have easily been repaired, even if the roof had been supported with pillars in the centre, but as matters stand, the worthy city fathers appear to think the Volunteers are more ornamental than useful—Doctors, however, will differ sometimes.

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.

"[illegible]" meet in Christie's Hall, at 11 a.[illegible] 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 McOnat, George, Morrison, Thomas Pallser, and A. Walker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genon.) 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 28th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Ralfe, *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 Ralfe, 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.

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 first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville 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 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.

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,	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.
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12-y1

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Pain Eradicator!

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

Rheumatism,
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The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

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is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnet ic 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.

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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.
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.