# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878. NO. 26

**THE WATCHMAN**

AND

**Ottawa Valley Advocate.**

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## Professional Cards.

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,

Office opposite Post Office, Lachute. 17tf.

**TAYLOR & DUFF,**

Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.

John Taylor, John M. M. Duff,

353 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Oct. 5-y1.

**MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS**

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.

No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, JR.

J. N. GREENSHIELDS.

Oct. 12, 1y

**LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,**

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES

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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.

**EUCLIDE ROY,**

ADVOCATE.

No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.

(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)

MONTREAL. 22. tf

**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 Betham Abbott, B. C. L.

Oct. 5, 1y.

**PLACIDE LATOUR,**

COLLECTING AGENT

And Bailiff of the Superior Court.

☞ Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.

All business promptly attended to.

Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

**SAM. MACDONALD,**

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner for taking Affidavits. Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.

St. Andrews, P. O., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-tf

**WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.,**

BOA'S BUILDING,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

**A. BERTHELOT,**

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Lachute, P. Q.

A. B., will negotiate promptly all monetary and all kinds of business transactions put in his charge.

**B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,**

SURGEON-DENTIST.

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

## Business Notices.

**A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,**

PROPRIETORS,

Glenora Mills ........ Montreal, Que.

Goderich Mills ........ Goderich, Ont.

Seaforth Mills ........ Seaforth, Ont.

Flour, Barley, Feed and Grain Merchants, Montreal, Oct. 12, y1

**THOS. ALLAN & CO.,**

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLER.

351 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL,

E. COX, Engraver, On the premises.

Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Oct. 12, y1

**CHEAPSIDE,**

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

437 and 439 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,

The Place for

Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery

A. A. MURPHY, Prop.

Oct. 12, 1877. y1

**HENRY BROSTER,**

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, 152 McGill Street, Montreal. 8y1

**D. P. BEATTIE,**

IMPORTER

Of East and West India and French Goods, 7 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.

Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty

Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

**LOUIS GOBIELLE,**

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very [illegible] rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street. [illegible] working jeweller on the premises. 6y1.

### The New Church Doctrine.

BY WILL CARLTON.

There's come a singular doctrine, Sue,
  Into our church to-day;
These curious words are what the new
  Young preacher had to say:
That literal everlastin' fire
  Was mostly in our eye;
That sinners dead, if they desire,
  Can get another try;
He doubted if a warmer clime
  Than this world could be proved;
The little snip—I fear some time
  He'll get his doubts removed.

I've watched my duty, straight an' true,
  An' tried to do it well;
Part of the time kept heaven in view,
  An' part steered clear o' hell;
An' now half of this work is naught,
  If I must list to him,
An' this 'ere devil I have fought
  Was only just a whim;
Vain are the dangers I have braved,
  The sacrifice they cost;
For what fun is it to be saved,
  If no one else is lost?

Just think!—Suppose, when once I view
  The heaven I've toiled to win,
A lot of unsaved sinners, too,
  Come walkin' grandly in!
An' acts to home, same as if they
  Had read their titles clear,
An' looks at me, as if to say,
  "We're glad to see you here!"
As if to say, "While *you* have b'en
  So fast to toe the mark,
*We* waited till it rained, an' *then*
  Got tickets for the ark!"

Yet there would be some in that crowd
  I'd rather like to see:
My boy Jack—it must be allowed,
  There was no worse than he!
I've always felt somewhat to blame,
  In several different ways,
That he lay down on thorns o' shame
  To end his boyhood's days;
An' I'd be willin' to indure,
  If that the Lord thought best,
A minute's quite hot temperature,
  To clasp him to my breast.

Old Captain Barnes was evil's son—
  With heterodoxy crammed;
I used to think he'd be the one
  If any one was damned;
Still, when I saw a lot o' poor,
  That he had clothed and fed,
Cry desolately round his door
  As soon as he was dead,
There came a thought I couldn't control,
  That in some neutral land,
I'd like to meet that scorched-up soul,
  And shake it by the hand.

Poor Jennie Willis, with a cry
  Of hopeless, sad distress,
Sank sudden down, one night, to die,
  All in her ball-room dress;
She had a precious little while
  To pack up an' away;
She even left her sweet good smile—
  'Twas on the face next day;
Her soul went off unclothed by even
  One stitch of saving grace;
How *could* she hope to go to heaven,
  An' start from such a place?

But once, when I lay sick an' weak,
  She came, an' begged to stay;
She kissed my faded, wrinkled cheek—
  She soothed my pain away;
She brought me sweet bouquets of flowers
  As fresh as her young heart—
Through many long and tedious hours
  She played a Christian part.
An' ere long I will stand aroun
  The singin' saints among;
I'll try to take some water down,
  To cool poor Jennie's tongue.

But tears can never quench my creed,
  Nor smooth God's righteous frown,
Though all the preachers learn to read
  Their Bibles upside down.
I hold mine right side up with care
  To shield my eyes from sin,
An' coax the Lord, with daily prayer,
  To call poor wanderers in;
But if the sinners won't draw nigh,
  An' take salvation's plan,
I'll have to stand an see 'em try
  To dodge hell if they can.

## BY THE TRENT.

### CHAPTER XVI.

CHANGES AND SECRETS.—CONTINUED.

Jane's eyes glistened with pleasure at the thought. But quickly a dim cloud found its way beneath her long eyelashes. "We shall need you, dear, oh, so much! I know we shall, and God has sent you back for that!"

"You do not anticipate any misfortune?" asked Clara, concerned at her manner.

"I ought not; but sometimes a very sad thought comes over me. And yet I cannot tell it you at present. However"—and she lifted her head from its mournful gaze at the baby on her knee—"I may be mistaken. Brighter days will come. Isn't it *that* you wish me to stay? And God knows how it all is." Clara could ask no more questions; but she was glad to see her look more cheerful again. Presently, as she took her over the house, to show her the alterations that had been made in several rooms—the nursery and its pretty little swing-cot, "a present from poor dear papa;" and her collection of baby's hoods and dresses; detailing which amongst the magnificent store had been embroidered, and made up, and presented to her, by the ladies of the congregation, and which she had worked herself, &c. A collector amongst his gems and curiosities could not have displayed his favourites with more zest. And baby, as he looked down upon them also, snatching at first one and then another with his fat tiny hands, evidently thought with mamma and her guest that they were all very beautiful.

On their return to the drawing-room, Jane opened the piano, and solicited a song, or at least a little music. Clara sat down and played a symphony of Beethoven's—an old friend of hers, that had cheered many a lonely moment in the foreign land, and played it with pathos and sweetness; her touch was like her voice, both sweet and strong, and she had too much feeling for the music to obtrude its execution. It was not the *instrument* that spoke so much as the soul. When she had finished, she found the number of her auditory increased—John and Stephen had entered unperceived by her. Upon John's face she saw still shining that which the music had awoke within him—a something inexpressibly grand and solemn and sweet; but over Stephen's brow a cloud still rested. Even Beethoven could not lift it.

Mary Plowden was delighted to regain her friends. Ebenezer's new house they found lightsome and cheerful-looking, with its taller windows and improved elevation. It was now, and had been some time, thoroughly finished and refurnished. Still it was only a cottage, and had no higher pretensions, for Ebenezer hated what he called finery. A "studdio" had not been forgotten—a real one, and not a parlour, or yet an attic with an imperfect light, but a room entirely dedicated to the works finished and unfinished of the artist for whom it was built. It had a window facing the north, "the right studdio light, you see, sir," said Ebenezer, as he accompanied John and Clara and Mary up-stairs, to see it. Mary drew back a little as the others entered. To their amaze the walls were already nearly covered; works of art of alarming size and colour once more decorated the basket-weaver's home. A survey was taken pretty leisurely. "And now," said John with a smile, addressing Mary, "you must have a phœnix painted over your door, with a proper motto, for certainly from the ashes of the old these new ones have arisen. I only wish they had been less like the originals—we want a fresh inspiration here;—but I remembered you when we were away, and have brought one with me." He produced a large parcel he had hitherto held under one arm, and revealed a beautiful painting, which he placed upon Mary's easel. It was a skilful copy of Ary Scheffer's "St. Augustine and his Mother." Mary uttered a cry of joy. "O my dream!" she exclaimed, and then a moment after, drawing a long breath, "How beautiful! and this is for me?" "For you,—on one condition, that you study it, and endeavour to find out the difference, the essential difference, between this painting and yours. I don't mean as rega[illegible] colour and drawing merely, for of co[illegible] you see at once how superior this [illegible] both respects to your [illegible] [illegible] perhaps you w[illegible] be ready to make a new begining, and put some of these away."

"I will put them *all* away at once!"

"No; not till you really feel they should be hidden. Better let them stay till you have found out the difference, the whole difference, between this and them, though th[illegible] is too much to expect, perhaps."

Ebenezer Plowden's brow cleared up a little. We have said he hated finery, but we find we must make one reservation. Mary's pictures he admired from his heart, and they were fine enough. He had stared disrespectfully at the small painting just introduced, small in comparison with the gigantic labours around, and he now sniffed a dissatisfied opinion. To his eyes it was far inferior to any of Mary's so colourless and insignificant, and wanting in effect. Bold untamed reds and blues, in violent contrast, and in considerable masses, were alone worthy to be called colour. It was absurd to suppose that Mary's clever eyes and hands needed to be taught anything more, and from such a poor bit of a thing as that! Mr. Broadbent, we fear, sank in Ebenezer's estimation very much. "Hadn't the rector said that Mary's pictures were very clever? and didn't almost every visitor who came to see them say the same? Mr. Broadbent had been so long among them furreners, poor ignorant creatures, till he didn't know a good thing when he saw it!" This was his final conclusion; and he looked with a feeling of pity upon the bold critic. "And that they should be taken away? these great beauties for that poor pale-faced thing?"—Mary continued looking at the pale rapt face of St. Monica, with those deep heavenly meanings in her tender eyes that you feel have wept many tears, but never impatient ones, till her own were full of blinding mist. Then she turned to her father, "Is it not very beautiful, father?"

Ebenezer could not understand her emotion. "It may be all very grand, my dear,"—he conceded this to his daughter's weakness, "but to my eyes yours are much better. There's no colour about it, and I can't tell what the man and woman are looking at, for my part!"

Mary turned disappointed away. She and her father had hitherto thought alike on matters of art; now she had leapt suddenly out of his sphere, and must go on her way alone. With a sigh she accepted the lonely gift, and with a great rejoicing also. When a new sense is opened we cannot but be glad, though all around us may be mocking and incredulous at what to them is an unknown or unvalued possession.

James Miller was waiting for them at the lodgings they had taken till the old cottage could be ready for them. They were much struck with his altered appearance. He looked much older—but this was an improvement rather than otherwise, as formerly a certain want of decision and thought was apparent in the expression of his face. Now both were to be seen, and they conferred upon him an air of manliness and resolution. He was, too, more refined in his manners, and his dress was improved. There was a very warm hand shaking. "This is a happy day, indeed! How glad I am you are returned."

"And I am very glad to find you here still, and in so honourable a position. Let me congratulate you!" said John heartily.

Let not my readers suppose that any sudden wind-fall of wealth or what are called honours had fallen upon the village shoemaker by this observation of John's. To be honest, and industrious, and sober, are honourable attributes, and to these I think we shall find he referred.

The colour mounted into Jame's dark brow. "It is all owing to you, sir! But I am so attached to St. Wilfrid's now that I don't think I could ever leave it."

"And you are quite a large gardener now, I understand?"

"Yes, I have this week given up shoemaking entirely. I have nearly an acre laid down in strawberries, and have just taken the nursery gardens close by."

"Capital! I wish you every success. What does your father say to it?"

James smiled. "He was here the other day, sir, looking over the grounds with me. He is very well satisfied, I believe."

"And you work very hard now, I hear—Indeed, you must, or you could not have got on so well in this short time."

"I am always up before six, frequently at four and five, and on Saturdays I attend market."

"Early to bed and early to rise. Yes, yes, you deserve your good fortune. You will let me see your new home, James?"

"If you please, sir. And—I have brought you these, if you will please to accept them." He opened a basket that stood beside him, and showed some splendid peaches and grapes, the first-fruits of the season. John lifted them out admiringly. "Accept them! [illegible] indeed! How could I refuse [illegible] you ever see finer, Clara! [illegible] ndid—much too good to b[illegible] [illegible] my dear f[illegible] [illegible] rought me [illegible] [illegible] dger [illegible] rather hou[illegible] keeping house [illegible] him in the [illegible] tage he had tak[illegible]n, and of the three men he employed in his gardens and strawberry ground. May we tell a little secret here, which is, that James could not have got on so rapidly—not even with teetotalism, and early rising, and industry combined—if a little money, by the help of which he was enabled to make the first advantageous start in the world, had not been lent him by a kind friend, who was so like John Broadbent that we might almost say it was himself, did we not fear our secret would be made known and might reach his ears? But if he had not been a teetotaller this money most certainly would not have been forthcoming, for who could trust a drunkard, or one who might become so any day? Another secret remains. Must we unfold it at present? We think not; we will be silent about this secret for the present, for neither John or Clara Broadbent are as yet acquainted with it.

*To be Continued.)*

MAJOR WALSH'S OPINION OF SITTING BULL.—Major Walsh, of the North-west Mounted Police, who was here yesterday, says the Sioux now on British soil have divided into four parties, and have taken up winter quarters in some sheltered positions, and will not visit the plains again probably until next spring. He reports them perfectly peaseable, and not at all likely to give trouble. They say that as they have sought an asylum in Canada, they want to stop under the protection of the Queen, and become good subjects. Sitting Bull says he is tired of blood and war, and does not want to give any more bother. Major Walsh says he has studied the Sioux carefully now for a year, and he can trust them perfectly. Among themselves they are peaceable and law abiding, and as a proof of this, he says that out of a camp of 500 families there has been but one crime during the past year, and that a trifling affair. Major Walsh thinks it is utterly useless for the United Statet to attempt to make and treaty with Sitting Bull, for the latter is a man of his word, and when he says a thing he means it. He considers himself a Canadian, and said "he was told by his father that if anything happened him, or anybody oppressed him, to remember that the Queen was his great white mother, and if he went to her she would protect him." All the Sioux indignantly repudiate the idea that they are Americans, and say, with some degree of pride, that they are British. They are manifesting some signs of learning and industry, and Major Walsh is of opinion that if they are properly treated, with some degree of consideration, they will live quietly and orderly enough, and not prove an annoyance to their white neighbors.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

In consequence of the anticipation that England may become involved in troubles in the East, several Western cattle dealers are preparing for large shipments of cattle to Liverpool.

### The Malitia Report.

Sir Selby Smythe's report on the state of the malitia is somewhat exhaustive. He says the Canadians possess in a marked degree qualities to make excellent soldiers, being hardy and industerious, used to rough life, easily subjected to decipline, and willing to submit to necessary authority. His recommendations, some of which he made before, are as follows, briefly summarized:—

1st.—That the period allowed for drill should, if possible, not be less than twenty-eight days, seven of which at battalion head-quarters, if practicable, and the remainder in brigade or divisional camps of exercise.

2nd.—Their model training-schools for cavalry and infantry, by embodying three companies permanently, on the basis and with similar objects to the two gunnery schools.

3rd.—A paid and permanent Adjutant and Sergeant-Major, to act as regimental store-keeper besides, for each corps.

4.—That the arms, accutrements and clothing of each corps should be kept at regimental headquarters under permanent caretakers.

5.—That a contingent allowance, as in the army, should be paid to each Captain of a company, to cover losses, holding him responsible to keep the arms, &c., in repair, with power to recover penalties from any volunteer losing or damaging public property.

6.—That the brigade staff should be paid a consolidated allowance proportioned to the amount they now receive, instead of being paid $8 per annum for each efficient company.

7th.—The batteries constituting the gunnery or artillery schools should have their four field guns horsed.

8th.—If circumstances render it beyond our reach at present to institute the cavalry and infantry schools, which are so indispensible, then, as a temporary [illegible]tute, an addition of 50 men an[illegible] [illegible]rs, as cavalry and infantry [illegible] should be added to the two [illegible]ols, rendering them thereby [illegible] three arms, until more [illegible] measures are adopted. [illegible] al assis[illegible] e is neces- [illegible] of rifles; there are [illegible] armourers, at Quebec [illegible] pectively, but in this [illegible] with [illegible] nd at least two more are requi[illegible] the 43,000 rifles in proper [illegible] ge supply of screws, spri[illegible] all articles of every descrip[illegible] be added to our present sca[illegible] for this purpose. The arm[illegible] ing repair could then be sent in [illegible] ing expense to the different mil[illegible] tores along the whole line of country.

10th.—That a brigade of garrison artillery be raised at Quebec and another at Kingston, composed of four batteries in each, to man the important fortresses at those stations.

The General refers to his several tours of inspection, and speaks generally of the high efficency of the various enrolled corps, particularly those of the city.

OUR ACTIVE MALITIA.

The advance guard of the Dominion forces is at present constituted as follows: Cavalry, 1,303; field artillery, 1,326; garrison artillery, 3,048; engineers, 232; infantry, 27,990; rifles, 9,330; Total, 46,729. The field batteries, seventeen in number, are composed and armed as follows: Thirteen with 9 pounder muzzle-loading rifles of latest pattern; one with 6-pounder Armstrong brich-loading at Halifax; two with 9-pounder bronze smooth-bore and a 24-pounder Howitzer; one at Melbourne armed entirely with bronze 24-pounder Howitzers. We have at present three permanent and very important establishments at work, which will produce solid effects in the future progress of this growing country; these are the two gunnery artillery schools termed "A" and "B" batteries, and the military college at Kingston. The latter institution is progressing under the able and zealous command of Lieut-Col. Hewett, Royal Engineers, in a manner that reflects great credit on himself and the officers of his staff. The number of cadets on the 1st of December consisted of 38, and about 13 more are expected at this half-yearly examination, and so on, until the total number of 100 to 120 is completed at the end of four years from the 1st of June, 1876.

Capt. Palliser, brother and agent of Sir Wm. Palliser, the General says, took a great interest in the subject of converting the Canadian smooth bore guns into rifled arms. There are in the Dominion 9 eight inch, 135 32-pounders, 209 24-pounder and 32 18-pounder guns. This can be done at a comparitively small cost, subject to the report of the Dominion Inspector of Artillery.

A suggestion has been made for the construction of an earthwork battery at Macauley's Point, Vancouver's Island, at a cost of about $600. The work is considered important, because, in the absence of a man-of-war from the anchorage in Esquimalt Harbour, which sometimes happens, there is no kind of protection for the valuable naval stores in the dockyard, nor for the city of Victoria. The report suggests that works of defence be taken for the protection of the harbours, and to guard the royal dockyard of Esquimalt and Victoria, B. C. Regret is expressed that the Ottawa troop of cavalry does not present a more creditable and military appearance. There is a reserve of 21,000 Snider rifles and about 8,000 rifles and carbines of various patterns, which are recommended to be sold and their places filled by 10.000 Sniders from England. Of gunpowder there is about 200,000 pounds, and of Snider ball cartridges about seven and a half million rounds. In addition about a million and a half of carrridges are ordered from England, and upwards of 80,000 pounds of powder. Of shell of various sorts, there are about 17,000 for field artillery, or about 290 rounds per gun beisde 100 rounds per gun in addition ordered from England.—For the new converted rifled guns—200 rounds of shell for each. In the item of ammunition, therefore, the Dominion is fairly provided, but at least 10,000 additional Snider rifles should be kept in stock. Rifle practice has been carried out as usual at the various ranges. The opinion is expressed that too much practice cannot be given to soldiers in this essential, in which, with the arms of precision of modern days, extraordinary skill is required. The report further adds that the Dominion and Provincial rifle associations, have given valuable assistance in making good marksmen and in keeping alive a healthy emulation in rifle practice throughout the country. These useful associations deserve warm support, and it is praiseworthy to Canadians, that they have for so many years past been so well represented at the Imperial Rifle Ranges at Wimbledon.

The thanks of the militia, the people and the Dominion at large are due to the indefatigable efforts of Lt.-Col. Gzowski, who has year after year devoted himself, with well directed zeal, to have Canada efficiently represented at Wimbledon, where his hospitality was as liberal as his patriotic exertions were effective and acknowledged.

Sir Selby Smythe expresses pleasure in knowing that the garrison brigade of artillery at Montreal is being reorganized. The want of a drill shed is felt very much. Some years ago $12,000 was advanced to the corporation of Montreal for that purpose, the city to keep it in repair, but the roof collapsed, and the city has not rebuilt it. A suggestion is made that a suit be brought to recover the $12,000, and the building restored.

Gen. Smythe does not think the $10,000 granted for so-called schools of military instruction in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick gave a satisfactory return for such an outlay.

The report considers that the Government should never allow the fortifications of Quebec and Kingstone to fall into bad repair. They should have a larger armament of rifled guns when we can afford to convert them; Montreal should be covered by a line of defensive works on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, sufficiently distant to save the city from damage by artillery or rifle fire, and similar works to cover the railway bridge near Vaudreuil, at the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence; while Toronto should have a line of earthworks running east and west, about three miles from the shores of the lake, in connection with Scarboro heights, utilizing ordnance land, which the corporation of the city are making strenuons efforts to get into their possession for the erection of exhibition buildings.

### INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath March 3rd, 1878

AHAZ'S PERSISTENT WICKEDNESS.—2 Chronicles xxviii—19–23.

With increased swiftness Judah's course tends downward to ruin. Dispite the pious example of Jotham, the the Son of Uzziah, who sought and served the Lord; "the people yet did corruptly", and when Ahaz, his successor, carried his crimes beyond all the Kings before him, they followed widely in his steps. In this lesson, we see a wicked ruller, a dishonored temple, a wicked realm and a despised grave. There are four distinct steps in the apostacy of Ahaz (1) He commenced the worship of idols in its very worst form; (2) He introduced the savage rites of Molach, the god of the Ammonites, and burns his own children in the fire in the valley of Hennom.

(3) He erects a heathen altar in the temple and commanded Urijah the Priest to sacrifice upon it.

(4) At last he came to the final blow and shut up the temple altogether, the lamps put out, the vessels cut in pieces, and all left to dust and dirt and decay.

This persistence in sin led the people into an immoral condition such as would disgrace any nation, and much light may be thrown upon the state of the people of these times by reading the first five chapters of Isaiah.

THE ACCOUNT WITH AHAZ.

DR.

To Dis obedience..........

" Bad company..........

" Idolatry..........

" Wasted land..........

" Ruin of others..........

" Service of sin..........

CR.

Settled by the wages of sin.

DEATH!

A man who lately sent a communication to a newspaper signed it Æquitas, but the signature came "A Quiet Ass."

**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 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 catarrhial 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 catarrhial 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 *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved, that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."

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

With respect,

I remain, yours, truly,

SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,

26 Notre Dame Street.

LAKESIDE, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.:—

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

Yours truly,

GEO. DALRYMPLE.

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

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

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHRLS, 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. Q. MORCOM.

KINGSTON, KNT Co., N. B.

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. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

DR. 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,

47 West 22nd Street.

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

SIR:—

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

A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 4th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 389 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

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

Very respectfully,

JO. EPH 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, MARCH 1, 1878.

## ARMED TO THE TEETH.

ACCORDING to the London *Times*, which is understood to be the exponent of the popular sentiment, and of facts as they are, rather than the mouthpiece of any particular party in the state, "Europe is armed to the teeth, "and is increasing its armaments day "by day, and in such circumstances the "country can but give its confidence to "the Government, and trust they will "be able to control the dangerous susceptibilities which have on all sides "been aroused." It has been well said that the best security for peace is a complete preparedness for war. If Europe then be under arms, and if it be true, as the telegrams state, that "cordiality between the Courts of St. "Petersburg and Berlin, has not in"creased much lately," we need scarcely anticipate that a war will, for the present, supervene. Meantime the position is, for all that, a precarious one, since that should certain alliances, offensive and defensive, be made, it will not require much provocation, for those who at present have them in check, to let loose the dogs of war. In Great Britain the feeling is intensifying, not so much absolutely in favor of offensive hostilities, as the taking of such steps as shall secure the observance of existing treaties, and guard against the invalidation of such treaty obligations as were the result of the Crimean war and the attendant extravagant expenditures of British blood and treasures. It is satisfactory to think that we are in a position to hope that peace regulations are in reality making some progress.

## THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

THIS important question, more than at any other time in the history of the Dominion, is becoming a live issue, for intemperance in the use of intoxicating beverages is now unfashionable; and individuals whose mark of quality was the number of bottles they could comfortably stow away, are looked upon as belonging to a fossil race. We have not far to look for the causes of this; they are many. In the first place Temperance men present a more solid front than they did formerly, they have more appliances to their hands, with which to carry on the crusade and hence a process of education is going on that promises to lead to still more important results. This realization of the evils that are brought about by the traffic is extending to the brewers and distillers themselves, who are at last acknowledging what destruction it is capable of working. One of the latest pieces of testimony recorded is that given on Sunday last by Mr. BUNSTER, M. P., from British Columbia. According to the Ottawa *Herald*, at a meeting of St. Patricks Temperance Society the gentleman in question, who is a brewer and distiller, said "he could not be a temper"ance man, as his business would not "allow him. They all knew that he "was the great anti-prohibitionist of the "House. Still he respected temperance "principles. He would rather see his "brewery destroyed than that anyone "of his children should become a drunk"ard." Now, we doubt not that there are many like Mr. BUNSTER, who would sooner see their breweries and their bars totally destroyed than that their sons or their daughters should ever become the victims of intemperance. But how many are there not who are themselves becoming victims, or who realize when it is too late that their children are daily digging for themselves a drunkard's grave! But the love of money,—the price of blood—the root of all evil, blinds them until the time when they believe that it is useless or impossible for them to retrace their steps. We are convinced that there is no question more deserving of attention than this one, since upon its solution depends the future manhood of Canada and the grandeur or decadence of this Dominion to whose glorious future we have been accustomed to look forward with such high anticipations. We are pleased, we say, to notice that our Temperance men are increasing their exertions, and trust that their efforts may be successful in placing the sentiment upon this vital question upon a much more elevated plane. A conviction based upon widely different considerations is making itself felt in the ranks of those from whom the drunkard class has been recruited. This is the offspring of the knowledge that is gradually increasing as to the ingredients which now go to make up Alcohol in the various shapes it assumes. There are few who do not know something of the compound with which drinks are adulterated, and these are getting less and less inclined to allow themselves to be poisoned by degrees. Self preservation, the first law of nature, is an instinct which has never been so aroused as at present in antagonism to the manufacturers and vendors of the horrid stuff, and that this is the case is a sign which augurs well.

## THE BUDGET.

The Finance Minister referred, in the first instance, to the foreshadowing of coming events in his speech as a private member of the House in 1873, and his description of the embarrassments surrounding the advent of the present Government to office in the financial statement of 1874. Yet, even on those occasions, he had not fully estimated the effects of the previously existing period of inflation, or the reaction, that ensued thereupon. The total value of trade, allowing for the admission of Prince Edward Island, had fallen not less than fifty millions under the influence of the depression, and this too notwithstanding the growth of population and increased area of territory under cultivation, representing a natural increase under ordinary and favourable circumstances of some thirty or forty millions more. At the same time the revenue from Customs had decreased by a trifle over three millions of dollars, while the total value of imports had been reduced by one-third. The population had increased by one-ninth, the result being a *per capita* reduction of imports of from $35.25 to 25.50 dollars per head. Had the imports continued at their former ratio the present revenue of the Dominion would have been some twenty-seven millions, whereas it now very slightly exceeded twenty-two millions. The strain had been severe. It had visited not only ourselves but our best customers, and in fact the whole world. But it was satisfactory to mark the turning of the tide as exhibited in the improved revenue returns of the past seven months as compared with the corresponding period of 1876-7. In the seven months ending the 10th of February, 1878, the revenue amounted to $13,434,235, and in the previous year to $12,494,279—an increase of nearly a million in seven months. Of this some $200,000 might be due to the importations arising out of the fire at St. John, but then, on the other hand, the very extraordinary character of the season had been exceptionally unfavourable. Turning to the expenditure of 1877, it would be seen that in Civil Government there had been a total expenditure of $812,000, or $71,000 less than in 1873-74. The charge for superannuations amounted in 1877 to $104,000. The additions to the charge for superannuations had been largely counterbalanced by the abolition of useless offices or other savings in a similar direction. Under the head of Immigration had to be included the loan (repayable) to the Mennonites and Icelanders, amounting to $79,000, and $21,000 caused by the outbreak of the small-pox at Gimli. The expenditure in operating the Government Railways had exceeded the estimates by nearly $90,000, but on the other hand this had been met by a corresponding increase in the receipts from those undertakings. After noticing some other items Mr. Cartwright warmly defended his application for the last loan at the time selected. Had he waited six months the fate of the transaction would have been very uncertain. At that period such unexceptionable securities as those offered by the Corporation of Birmingham, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Government of Natal, had been practically rejected when attempts to raise loans were made, and a Portuguese 3 per cent. loan for six and a half millions was taken up very slowly at 50, or equal to an interest charge on the actual amount raised of 6 per cent. At the same time the Canada fours loan stood at 90¼ per cent. for retail transactions. The Finance Minister next reviewed the liabilities which confronted the new Administration when they came into office. On the first of July the engagements of their predecessors anticipated an additional outlay annually on railways of $750,000; on Indian treaties of $100,000; on North-west organization of $400,000. The contemplated additions to the debt were as follows:—On Canals, $43,800,000; on Intercolonial Railway, $10,000,000; on public debt maturing, $35,000,000; on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Railways, $2,000,000; on Prince Edward Island, $2,500,000; on minor Public Works, $4,500,000; on St. Lawrence improvements, $2,500,000; on advances to sundry objects, $1,000,000; making a total of liabilities of $131,300,000, or nearly equal to the total net indebtedness of Canada at the same date, twenty-three millions more than the amount of debt in 1873, and requiring to meet it an annual loan of twenty millions per annum for seven years. The lowest estimate of the former Finance Minister put the additional charges for new debt at $3,337,400 per annum. The liabilities the present Government had felt it necessary to meet were the expenditure on the Welland and Lachine Canals, an additional five and a half millions; debt maturing, thirteen and a half millions; Pacific Railway, so far as was immediately necessary, six millions, and other charges amounting to five million dollars. It would be still necessary to borrow, but after 1881 it was satisfactory to know that redemption of debt maturing would be optional, and not, as heretofore, compulsory. The causes of the excess of the sudden increase of expenditure in 1873-74 were then recapitulated, amounting to four millions of dollars, and it was shown that as between 1872-73 and 1876-77 the increases solely due to the policy or engagements of the Macdonald Administration were represented by a sum in the annual expenditure of $5,100,000. Having regard, however, to the increase of population, the receipts, from the gross taxation of the people would be $5.79 per cent. in 1876-7, as against $5 86 per cent. in 1872-3, or taking the sum actually paid in taxes, the charge *per capita* was only $4 79, against $4 90 in 1873—an actual reduction, notwithstanding the enormous additions made by the outgoing Administration and the obligations their policy had entailed. And although two and a half per cent. had been added to the Customs duty on a large portion of the imports in 1874, the diminution in the tea duties, as compared with former years, and the reduction of the duty on coal oil had practically counterbalanced the increase in the tariff above referred to. Mr. Cartwright then at some length discussed the question of the relative taxation of Canada as compared with the United States, including, of course, the municipal taxes. He pointed out that, as a consequence of a false and injurious fiscal policy, out of from four to five hundred million dollars paid by the people of the United States as the result of their fiscal system, not over one-third reached the public coffers, while the reckless mismanagement of Ministerial affairs had grievously burdened the populations of the great cities. On the whole, he believed the taxation of Canada represented a *per capita* charge of barely one-third of the United States, or barely one-half as paid in hard cash. It would not be more than half the *per capita* rate of Great Britain. On the whole, then, he held that our taxation in Canada was endurable, if not even light. The Public Accounts of Canada for the past two years showed an aggregate deficit of $3,361,000, but as of this $1,650,000 was represented by money applied to the purposes of a sinking fund, the actual addition to the public debt from this cause was not over $1,700,000. With a steadily increasing revenue; with a large virgin territory being brought into a productive condition, at the rate of from half a million to a million of acres per annum; with facilities for transmitting our agricultural products from the farthest portion of Ontario east of Lake Superior to London or Liverpool at a cost not exceeding one quarter of one-half of a penny per pound; with an almost unlimited market thus opened up to our agricultural population, of which they were evidently not slow in availing themselves, he spoke with some confidence of the future. In his opinion there was no reason for imitating the policy of the United States, and which it was evidently their wish to retract. He believed that so far the expenditure under the actual control of the Government had been pretty nearly reached. Out of the total annual expenditure, the su[illegible] eleven and a half million repr[illegible] fixed charges constitutin[illegible] a fir[illegible] the revenue. Th[illegible] so[illegible] were really cros[illegible] on[illegible] bala[illegible] only was [illegible] econom[illegible] influenc[illegible]

In 1[illegible]6 the con[illegible] amounted to $8,5[illegible] to $6,835,078, or [illegible] of the latter yea[illegible] 1873-4 it was $8[illegible] showing a reduction in [illegible] $1,488,998. In 1872-3 [illegible]2,095, or more than for 18[illegible]17, and that notwithstandi[illegible] [illegible]w charges already referred to. [illegible]878-9 the Finance Minister est[illegible] [illegible]hat under ordinarily favorable co[illegible]s, assuming the Customs would yield thirteen and three-fourths millions and the Excise five and one half millions, the revenue would be equal to $23,800,000, or a little over the estimated expenditure. He preferred not to impose new taxes, because, first, there were signs of improvement; secondly, because the receipts of 1877 were below the ordinary average; thirdly, because the deposits to sinking fund account had rendered the deficit less formidable; fourthly, because some objects entailing expenditure were approaching completion; and, lastly, because the country would soon have an opportunity of deciding for itself between the policies of the political parties. He ridiculed Sir John Macdonald's protectionist professions, and the proposal to increase the wealth of the country by adding to the burdens of the people in taxing their bread in a time of scarcity. He held that to levy more taxes than the revenue required was only a species of legislative robbery. High duties would cause sectional differences, and not only impede progress, but, as an incentive to smuggling, tend to demoralize the people. His further observations were in the nature of a commentary on the financial situation, and he closed by moving that the Speaker should leave the chair.

Dr. Tupper in reply to Mr. Cartwright, commiserated that gentleman on his painful position. He was surprised to find him laying claim to prophetic accuracy, his gloomy forebodings having been by no means fulfilled. In his first Budget speech, he said if the House would give him three millions additional taxation it would suffice for all his necessities. The House gave him the money, but in the session of 1877 he had to announce a deficit of nearly two millions and asked for more taxation. This deficit he stated was due to abnormal circumstances, and would not occur again. But it did occur again, and notwithstanding an additional taxation of five hundred thousand dollars, he now announced a further deficit of nearly a million and a half. At the close of his last year's speech, he declared we were getting near clear water, and expressed the hope that this year he would be able to announce a surplus instead of a deficit. Where were his prophecies now? In 1876, he dwelt upon the evils which would have flowed from the deficits which must have occurred if he had not imposed fresh taxation, in 1874. He did not seem to hold the same opinion about deficits now, because he proposed no measure to avert a reoccurrence of what had occurred for two years in succession. What reason had he to believe that the next fiscal year would be better than the last? No one acquainted with the trade and commerce of the country had the least idea that it would be. All our industries were in distress and were likely to continue so, yet the Finance Minister had not the first partical of relief to offer. Practically, the circumstances considered, the policy of the late Government was protective, but that policy ceased when the present Administration came into power. Depression came in with them, and had remained with us ever since. Referring to the various ways in which protection was given to our industries by the late Government, he thanked the Ministry for having nominated Sir Alex. Galt to the Halifax Commission, and spoke of the results of that Commission as a proof of the wise provisions of the Washington Treaty as to our fisheries, though he did not say the award was as large as we ought to have received. He denied that the additional two and a half per cent. added to the tariff by the Government was any protection to our manufacturers, owing to the change in the labour market of the United States, and that many articles entering into our manufactures were taken from the free list and taxed. They had destroyed sugar refining and driven the tea trade to New York and Boston. The Finance Minister had squarely laid down the issue on which the approaching election was to be fought. He accepted the challenge and was glad to know that the struggle was not to be long deferred. The Government said they could not do anything to relieve the present distress by legislation. Out of their Finance Minister's own mouth, the legislation of last year with reference to coal oil forced upon the Government by the Opposition had saved the people two millions of dollars. Was there not evidence in this that some good might result from an Act of Parliament? The policy of the great Liberal-Conservative party was declared in resolutions to be found on the journals of the House, and in those adopted by the Opposition convention which lately assembled in Toronto. It was not a policy of high taxation, as had been stated by the Finance Minister. It was a policy which would so impose needed taxation as to foster our industries and increase the population of the country. Passing on to the Public Accounts, the Finance Minister admitted that coming into power at a time when the Government ought to have exercised the greater economy, they in their first year spent $396,735 more than the sum put down to their predecessors for 1873-4; next year, $1,132,056; the following year, $202,985, or in all, $1,731,796 more than the average of expenditure by the old Goverment, represented by the exceptional year 1873-4. But, as a comparative statement, the Public Accounts were misleading, for [illegible] million of dollars were improperly [illegible]ed to the year 1873-4. Over half [illegible]lion spent on the Intercolonia[illegible] [illegible] in that yea[illegible] properl[illegible] [illegible]apital, was [illegible] there w[illegible] [illegible] years was [illegible]rely [illegible] In [illegible] same category [illegible]ust be placed the 64,000 of Customs refund to the Great Western railway. He might take other large items of expenditure in that year, but he would leave them to balance what might be called exceptional items in subsequent years. The fair expenditure of 1873-4 was $22,294,493. In three years the present Government had spent $4,700,000 more than this annual average. He commented upon the large increases made in the collection of Customs and Excise at a time when the revenue had greatly fallen off. It had actually cost the country *$18,000* paid for temporary services in the Montreal Custom House to prevent Mr. Thomas White coming into Parliament for Montreal West. He also pointed out the increases which had taken place in other departments. In the matter of superannuations the law, he said, had been grossly abused, men having been relieved from the public service in the vigour of life, so vigorous that the Government had now a bill before the House providing that a superannuated official shall not be eligible to the House of Commons. He discussed the trade question at considerable length, reaching the conclusion that the Government could not legislate more directly in behalf of the United States if they owed allegiance to the Government of that country. He dwelt upon the vast resources of the country. It only needed a wise and liberal policy on the part of the Administration to make it what Nature intended it should be.

Mr. Cartwright following, remarked that the great point at issued between the late Government and the present was that the former altogether mistook the actual position of the country. They based their calculations on the assumption that the time of inflation would always exist. He believed if our receipts for the remaining five months of the fiscal year continued to show a proportionate increase, the deficit would disappear or be reduced to very small proportions. Concerning expenditure, he pointed out that with our population increased at least a million and a half, we have reduced the expenditure to between one and two millions less than what it was in *1873*. He referred to the various items of increased expenditure pointed out by the previous speaker. He frankly admitted the item of increase regarding the Post-office, but pointed out that it was in proportion to the increase of population.

He proceeded to show the effect of the superannuations, of which, although they had been increased, yet by the abolition of offices the cost to the country was only about *$1,200*. On the matter of expatriation, he directed attention to the fact that while under his hon. friend's administration people had left the country, under the present Government they were returning. Another objection was raised at the cost entailed by the Supreme Court, but he knew this Court was an inestimable boon to our people, as the appeal to England was in the case of poor men a practical denial of justice. Dr. Tupper having laid great stress on the stoppage of sugar refining, he expressed his disbelief in a system which made one or two millionaires at the expense of our whole population. He referred to the Treaty of Washington as a shameful capitulation, whereby Canada was deprived of all she had to offer in exchange for United States productions. Referring to the assertion that while the Conservatives were in power there were good times and when they went out bad times began, he thought it extraordinary that honourable gentlemen should claim that they could have prevented the depression in foreign countries, or prevented a bad harvest. This claim was tantamount to omniscience as well as omnipotence. The shrinkage was between fifteen and sixteen millions, chiefly owing to the falling off in the lumber trade and agricultural exports. Besides, we have to remember that we imported in times of inflation between eighty and one hundred millions more than our necessities required.

### Mr. Blake Resigns.

*(From the Halifax Herald.)*

Our Ottawa despatch announces that the official notification has gone forth of Mr. Blake's resignation. We made the fact public three days ago. It was denied in the Ministerial press; but is confirmed by this later telegram. The announcement was kept back till after the Halifax election. It was feared that the resignation of the only man who could give dignity to the Cabinet would have an ill effect on the election of the only man who was available for Minister of Militia.

Mr. Blake's career in Parliament has been by no means creditable. This is the second time he has retired from the Cabinet. His comings and goings have added neither to his reputation with the public, nor to his character with private judges of men. His career has been one of promise and pretence, unsustained by any fulfilment. His first entrance into the Cabinet was in 1873. In the course of the great debate which preceded the fall of the Ministry, Mr. Blake made one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in Parliament, and in the course of that speech, he solemnly averred that he would not enter the Ministry. For that declaration he received immense credit. And in forty-eight hours thereafter he was a Minister!

From that moment he fell in public estimation; and since that time he has deteriorated in ability, in influence and in character. His next entrance into the Cabinet, after his first retirement, was in 1874, when, on being re-elected, he made a speech in which he solemnly pledged himself not to accept the full salary of a Cabinet Minister if he did not hold a fully employed portfolio. This very year we have seen him holding [illegible] almost sinecure position and [illegible]

All our readers remember his Aurora speech, in which he formulated a variety of "Reforms" which he insisted should be carried out. Alas! In a few months Mr. Blake was in the Cabinet again, and all the phantoms of his Aurora incantations "like ghosts that dance in an empty house," were left shrieking out [illegible] the cold, when he entered the Council Chamber. Not one of his "Reforms" has ever received the slightest notice from the Cabinet. He was Samson among his enemies, eyeless, in Gaza, at the mill, with slaves. And he knew it. This position so galled and fretted him that his health became affected. He became the most sneering and insolent of men in Parliament. His insolence and cynicism cropped out on his own friends. He became almost unapproachable. And, month by month, the iron of servitude to Mackenzie has entered into his soul and made him more and more bitter and cynical, more and more reluctant at the labour of keeping the Grit mill going. He retires, at length, from the Cabinet with something of the fierce scorn of Timon. He looks back on his own past with regret, on the party's future with despair, on his colleagues with fierce contempt. As he goes out of the Cabinet with his fine form disarrayed and his big brow clouded and gloomy, and perceives this mongrel, snarling, tainted, and grim colleague entering, we can pardon him if he speaks some bitter words that scarce are fit for the world to hear, and goes out into the quietude of professional life with a great rage in his heart, and the light of a limitless scorn in his angry eyes.

It has been suggested to Mr. D. I. K. Rine that he should address the M. P.'s in the Railway Committee rooms at Ottawa upon the Temperance question. It is not unlikely he may do so and give his own practical experiences of the liquor traffic.

Railway communication between St. Paul and Manitoba is near at hand, the St. Paul and Pacific Railway having been purchased by St. Paul and Canadian capitalists. The line will be at once extended to Pembina, where it will connect with the branch of the Canada Pacific.

Mrs. Catherine Jarvis died at Digby N. S. recently, one hundred and ten years old. She was born in slavery in the United States, and brought to this country by a loyalist in 1782.

On Sunday evening an accident of a terrible nature occurred at the residence of Mr. S. Patterson, on the Hamilton Stone Road near the St. Catherines station of the G. W. R. While Mrs. Patterson was playing the organ, the children, who were with her, state that the lamp suddenly exploded, scattering the burning oil over the woman's clothing. She was unable to extinguish the flames, and her screams are said to have been agonizing. Mrs. Patterson lingered in great agony until midnight, when she expired. Her clothing was entirely burnt, even to the shoes and stockings, the only shred of clothing left on her body being a strip around he waist,

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,
IS FURNISHED WITH THE
Newest Styles of Type,
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DICK'S
Celebrated
Medicines.
DICK'S
Blood
Purifier.
TRADE MARK

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. 29, 1877. 13-tf

FACTS
FOR
THE
PUBLIC
TRADE-MARK.
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, ½ 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, Billious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dirrhœa, 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 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,
203 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,
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Supplied wholesale and retail at the
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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 | 4.00 |
| 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 | | 8.02 | 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 |
| | Lv | 11.05 | 6.30 |
| Montebello | | 11.55 | 7.00 |
| Papineauville | | 12.16 P. 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 | 8.58 |
| 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 | | 7.28 | 3.52 |
| 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 | | 12.20 P 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 | | 1.46 | 8.12 |
| aRiviere des Prairies | | 2.03 | 8.20 |
| aSt. Laurent | | 2.12 | 8.27 |
| Mile End | | 2.19 | 8.32 |
| Hochelaga | | 2.30 | 8.40 |

a Flag Stations, Express Trains.

### St. Jerome Branch.

HOCHELAGA TO ST. JEROME.

| STATIONS. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Hochelaga | | 4.30 |
| Mile End | | 4.45 |
| St. Laurent | | 4.51 |
| Riviere des Prairies | | 5.00 |
| St. Martin | | 5.10 |
| St. Rose | | 5.20 |
| St. Therese | Arr | 5.30 |
| | 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 | | 8.15 |
| St. Therese | Arr | 8.40 |
| | Lv | 8.50 |
| St. Rose | | [illegible] |
| St. Martin | | [illegible] |
| Riviere des Prairies | | [illegible] |
| St. Laurent | | [illegible] |
| Mile End | | [illegible] |
| Hochelaga | | [illegible] |

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

DUNCAN MACDONALD,
[illegible]

19tf

## 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.

PROPERTY CHANGE—Mr. Alex. McKnight has purchased the building now occupied by Taylor & Co. in the West End, and given in part exchange two building lots on the West Side of the River.

FRUGALITY LEADS TO WEALTH.—It is very pleasing to see so many of our young men of Lachute, assuming positions of trust in business connexions, and through their frugality enabled to acquire homes and business premises. They who do so are on the right road to wealth and position. Temperate habits, industry and frugality have their reward.

SCIENTIFIC,—What are popularly called "bilious attacks" usually occur in the spring of the year and early summer Every person should watch themselves to avoid these attacks through prudence in diet, etc., but Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills are an absolute cure for all biliousness and head ache arising from a disordered stomach. Try them. Sold by all druggists.

—THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—The *Canadian Spectator* says "It was as insipid as a dish of cold Irish stew. It was a marvel of dullness; a thing which no set of mortals could have produced if they had not been stupified by a fear of losing office. The only bit of life in the whole thing was got from a reference to Sitting Bull, a wild, and particularly troublesome Indian. A stranger hearing, or reading that speech would have supposed the Canadians to be in a state of sweet and happy contentment, having a complete and well-working political machine which needed only a little attention once a year to keep it going; But a day or two would have told him that in matters political we are all out of gear, that grit has got into the machinery causing jar and disorder."

REV. MR. CARMICHAEL'S LECTURE.—On Thursday evening, the 21st ult., the first of a series of lectures in behalf of the English Church Organ Fund, was delivered by the Rev. Jas. Carmichael, of Montreal, in the Court House, Lachute, the subject being the "Times we Live in." It was truly a rare feast of good things, full of real life, brought out in such a comical, yet truthful manner, that no one could help seeing at a glance the great difference existing between the past and the times we live in. The Rev. gentleman began by taking a look back to the period when our forefathers believed in witchcraft, and showed the ridiculous superstition which they indulged in—as many as 500 women were burned alive in Geneva for witches in 1587. On several occasions since that time similar acts were perpetrated in other places. He gave a look at the history of England in the past, with regard to some of her barbarisms—the want of civilization in high places—even among the learned, or, better informed. Boswell, for instance, who wrote the life of Dr. Johnson, had such a desire to see his fellow creatures hanged, that he even rode in the cart with the criminals when going to the scaffold. He showed the want of refinement and the indulgence in low and vicious purposes practiced in high circles—gave George IV. his true character. He was not fit to rank with the common people although King of England—referred to the licentious Court in his day, and the improvement in our time under the reign of a Christian Lady—the virtuous and beloved Queen VICTORIA—God bless her! He then spoke of the invention of the telephone, its use and wonderful power; and related, in an amusing way, an incident that took place with himself in Montreal the other day. Holding a conversation with a lady whom he knew to be an "old maid;" for when he asked if she was married, there was no anwer, but a dead silence. He pointed out the great advantages of the telegraph and the benefits of the rail-horse. He referred to the wooden-horse spoken of in the Arabian Nights, and gave the author credit for being something of a prophet. He showed the way the vendors of Patent Medicines practiced deception on their victims, and the hypocrisy of the politician—how fair he could promise on the hustings, but how different he acted in the House of Parliament. The dishonesty of bankruptcy—the buying and selling of bankrupt stock—which was most injurious to the honest trader. It was this want of truth in dealing one with another, which brings discredit on our country; and then referred to the high and honorable stand taken by business men in the old country, who would despise the man who did not keep his word, who had not the moral courage to say *yes* and *no*, at the proper time,—and that in business circles his word would not be taken, and no confidence placed in him whatever. He closed by complimenting this country on its being thoroughly British in feeling—being descended from an honest parentage, and better than all, it was now said we were part of the lost ten tribes! After some further remarks, the Rev. gentleman sat down, amidst rapturous applause.

### Latest by Telegraph.

[SPECIAL TO "WATCHMAN" LACHUTE.]

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT,
OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

The Debate on the Budget will be resumed to-morrow.

The English Army have been mobilized, and Lord Napier, the hero of Magdala, appointed its Commander-in-chief. Major-General Wolsely, Chief-of-staff. This looks threatening.

A London despatch announces the death of Earl Bathurst.

## QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

QUEBEC, February 25, 1878

A week of steady hard work interrupted by another question of privilege, fortuneately the latter lasted only one day: Two sittings a day commenced and closing amidst paper Balls and chair cushions all show the Session is rapidly drawing to a close.

On Tuesday the Committee on Industries reported a letter from M. Prevost, a French Minerologist, who suggests the use of Carbonic Acid Gas in smelting metals as done in France. By this means a great saving would be effected in the matter of fuel the great cost of which has made the working of metals here so expensive. Mr. Gauthier member for Charlebois, offered to surrender the whole of his large interest in the St. Urbain mines provided Government adopted the proposal of Mr. Prevost.

The same afternoon the Hon. Mr. Church brought down the Tax Resolutions which are similar to those announced in the Budget Speech, the only alteration being the modification of the twenty-five cent tax to fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars or fraction thereof over two hundred dollars of the nominal sum or value of the object of every agreement obligation or contract. The resolutions were adopted in Committee, and the following day an amendment of Mr. Joly that with economy the proposed taxes were unnecessary being voted down, the resolutions were passed and the Bill founded on them introduced.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Joly moved that considering the prospect of the abolition of the Legislative Council at an early date, it was not advisable to fill existing or any future vacancies therein. The motion was ruled out of order the question having already been decided during the present session.

On Thursday, the final report of the Private Bills Committee was presented, and the Bills reported therein were passed the following day; thus clearing off all the Private Bills for this session.

The same afternoon Mr. Bellingham declared that the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Provincial Secretary, acted as a Director of the Laurentian Railway Company by virtue of a qualification to act as such received from J. B. Deslongchamps, the Contractor. He moved for a Special Committee to enquire into the same. A discussion took place on several points of order which were raised and over-ruled, and ultimately Mr. Chapleau made a personal explanation in which he declared he had received such qualification, but that it in no way affected the dignity of the House or his position as a Minister of the Crown or member of the House. An amendment to that effect proposed by Mr. Robertson was afterwards carried.

In the course of the discussion on the subject, Mr. Chapleau charged Mr. Bellingham with having claimed $999 for mileage from Ireland to Quebec, and when that was refused taking $99 odd, a larger sum than he was justly entitled to. This Mr. Bellingham acknowledged, claiming he received the same amount as Sir Geo. Cartier had when he resided in England.

The same afternoon Mr. Joly moved a series of Resolutions with a view to the preservation of our forests. He introduced his Resolutions in an exhaustive speech, in which he pointed out the numerous causes by which our forests are now being depleted and the necessity that the laws now in existence to that end be strictly enforced. After some discussion Mr. Joly withdrew his Resolutions on Mr. Garneau, Commissioner of Crown Lands, promising that Government would immediately attend to the recommendations they contained.

On Saturday the Special Committee named to consider the present system of Municipal taxation, reported as follows: That real estate constitutes to day in the Province of Quebec almost the sole basis of municipal taxation.

That many remunerative investments never contribute anything to the support of our municipal system.

That the time has arrived when an improved system should be devised, having for its object a more equitable distribution of the municipal burdens.

That every citizen, enjoying the advantages and protection of municipal government, should contribute to its maintenance, as nearly as possible in proportion to the value of the property possessed by him whether real or personal.

That Your Committee are nor prepared to submit a scheme for a more equitable re-adjustment of municipal taxation, in the direction herein indicated; but would respectfully submit that the subject is of the highest importance and deserves, at the hands of the government, the most serious consideration.

The same day Hon. Mr. Angers brought down following Resolutions concerning South Shore Railway which were adopted.

1. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may allow to the following companies, namely;

The Levis and Kennebec Railway Company,

The Quebec Central Railway Company, and

The St. Francis and Megantic Inteanational railway,

From and out of the balance of their subsidy, an advance of one thousand dollars for each mile of road which shall be completed by them; provided that there shall remain thereafter one thousand dollars for each mile of the unconstructed portion of their roads,

2. The Lieutenant Governor in Council, may, as soon as the Missisquoi and Black Rivers Valley Railway Company shall have put the partially completed portion of their road in good working order, and that to his satisfaction, advance to them, on account of their subsidy, a sum of $1,500 for each mile of road thus completed, in addition to the sum of $2,500 for each mile, which they are now entitled to receive and have already, in part, received, and, out of the whole balance of such subsidy granted to them, for any other portion of their road, which they may hereafter complete, another sum of such an amount, and in such manner, that this advance being made, there shall remain to be paid not less than $1,000 pea mile, upon that portion of the road to be hereafter completed; and provided that, in any case, no more than $4,000 shall be paid for any mile of such completed road.

The Municipal Government measures that have been passed during the week have been the Agricultural Amendment Bill, a synopsis of which I will give you in a later letter; the Bill respecting the Consolidated Railway fund of the Province of Quebec. Bill to further amend the law respecting public Instruction; Bill to further amend the law respecting the constitution of the Superior Court, and Bill respecting Registers of Civil Status.

The Quebec License Act has been introduced and is being considered in Committee of the whole; but as it contains over two hundred clauses it will be about the last Government measure to pass.

The House began on Saturday and will continue to sit twice each day till its close which will most likely take place on Friday next.

In my next letter I will redate the closing scenes.

KRISS KRINGLE.

### Temperance Legislation.

The following are the proposed amendments to the liquor Traffic as recommended by the Alliance for the consideration of the present Parliament in framing a new Bill. There is nothing in it about abolishing the manafacture of liquor.

1st. To empower a proportion—not less than 25 per cent.—of persons entitled to vote at elections for the House of Commons, resident in any electorial district of any municipality, by a petition to some officer in such district, requiring him to submit for adoption in such district, the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, as hereinafter provided.

2nd. To apply the provision of the Dominion election law, relating to places and times of voting, ballot, provisions for scrutineers, penalties against bribery and corruption, and closing of places where liquor is sold during the hours of voting, instead of the mode prescibed in the Temperance Act of 1864.

3rd. To make the time of said law coming into force agree with the date of the expiry of the license in the various provinces.

4th. To provide that any law, so submitted and adopted, shall not be repealed during the time of three years from the passing thereof.

5th. To define with clearness and proper restrictions the parties who may be empowered to sell liquors as medicines and for sacramental purposes.

6th. To provide that when such bylaw comes into force, no liquors, either wholesale or retail, shall be sold in such districts, exc[illegible] penal[illegible]

7th. To make due provision for the enforcement of such law, at least equal to these of the License Act of Ontario.

8th. To provide that persons found intoxicated should be required to state under oath where they obtained liquor, under pain of imprisonment with hard labour.

9th. To provide for the arrest of persons selling liquor at public shows, and the confiscation of such liquor, and the general confiscation of all liquors illegally offered or held for sale.

10th. To provide generally, in places where such by-law is not adopted, more efficient means of preventing drunkards from procuring liquor, and making the supply of liquor, to drunkards a criminal offence.

11th. To provide for the employment and remuneration of detectives and officers in an efficient manner, and that every peace officer shall be a detective for the purpose of assisting in the enforcement of such law.

### House of Commons.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

Several bills were introduced and read a first time among them the Government bill for better securing the Independence of Parliament.

Mr. MASSON found it his painful duty to call the notice of the House to a matter affecting the member for South Bruce, and which had emanated from a letter of the clerk of the House. He then read the letter as follows:—

"OTTAWA, 13th March, 1876.

"MY DEAR B.—We do not find Blake quite energetic enough, nor even diligent, notwithstanding that we have the certainty that he is determined to dislodge Loranger soon after the session. He has a hidden meaning under this, and he appears not to care that any manifestation should take place in the Chamber on the subject, but he has your requisition, not as Minister of Justice, but as the political friend of those who showed it to him. He appears struck with it and has regretted that all these details were not put in the first requisition presented him. In the absence of Laflamme, who is always absent when we have need of him here, but who previous to starting for Montreal authorized us to receive the requisition, and to do the best while awaiting his return. Dr. Paquet and Guevrement also think with me as follws: Blake seems to regret not having had these details sooner, and does not like any publicity. on the other hand, there is no appearance of the affair progressing much during the session. Why do you not propose to him, or address the Governor, to send him the last requisition on the condition that if Loranger does not ask his resignation before the end of the session, that as soon as the session finishes, he will grant a Royal Commission to sit upon all the petitions *re* Loranger. They have applauded this idea, which, if realized, would bring us in more than the presentation of the requisition to the Chamber, now so far advanced. That is why he telegraphed you this morning to ask your permission to address the requisition to the Governor in case of need. Your answer and the absence of Laflamme hinders us from doing anything, and I start for Montreal, where I shall remain until Thursday evening, for the Court of Appeal, and if I have the pleasure to meet you or Germain, I shall be most happy. In the meantime Dr. Paquet is going to see Blake, and you would do well to copy the two first pages of your requisition on the same sort of paper and in the same hand, changing the heading, and saying simply, 'To his Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin &c., &c." Where it reads in the address 'To the 'Communes,' could you substitute 'Your honourable Chamber,' especially when you find on the first two pages the words 'your Excellency?' We will arrange the other pages. The second of these pages finishes with the following line:—'Travelling expenses, and board of the said quality.' As soon as the first sheet of these two pages is thus arranged and copied, please to address them to me here in Ottawa, where I will arrive in time to make arrangements. If I do not meet you in Montreal you can write to me, But take notice that letters addressed to me elsewhere but here are not free. I have confidence that you will finish by succeeding, but I am sure that it is not a small work to remove these immovables, and if you have your miseries I assure you that I have mine. But courage, and with—I will not say perseverance but—tenacity, and at the same time with patience and tact, we will infallibly succeed. The position is very strong, and they cannot resist you. As for me doubt not that I am ever in the rear, and that my vigilance and diligence will never be at fault, and that I will be all that my embarrassing position permits: Respects to Germain. Let him not be discouraged. There will be some one to do the impossible for your deliverance

"Your devoted friend,

"(Signed) E. M. P.

"N. B.—Our friends find your requisition famous, irresistible, and Blake seems to think the same."

Mr. BLAKE said he had had no connection with Mr. Piche in the way referred to in the letter. The matter came before him as Minister of Justice, but he had never even formed an opinion as to whether Judge Loranger should or should not have been removed.

Mr. LAFLAMME denied all connection with the matter.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD said he felt certain Mr. Blake could not have done what was attributed to him. It was a question, however, with which the head of the Government would have to deal.

Mr. MACKENZIE agreed with this view.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANADIAN.

A portion of the Hudson Bay Company's fort at Qu 'Appelle River was burned recently, together with a large quantity of Indian supplies.

The International Baseball Association has just closed its session in Buffalo, when the championship pennant was awarded to the Tecumsehs, of London, Ontario.

The Allan mail steamer Nova Scotian reached Halifax on Wednesday morning at 1 a. m.

In the curling match played at the Vice-Regal Rink, Ottawa, on Tuesday, between Montreal and Quebec, for the Governor-General's medal, Quebec came off victorious by 7 points.

Hon. John Young is suffering from heart disease, which was aggravated by his returning from Australia by the Suez Canal, which route he chose in order to see the system of dredging pursued there.

The annual report of Dun, Wiman & Co. shows that in 1877 there were 1890 failures in Canada—Liabilities $250,510,147—an increase over 1876 in liabilities in each Province save Quebec and Nova Scotia.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 27.—It is now stated that peace negotations will consume another week unless Russia insists upon their being brought to a close.

The Channel squadron has arrived at Malta from Giberaltar.

LONDON, February 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Colonial Marriage bill, which was opposed by the Government, was adopted by 182 to 161.

The Sultan, it is reported, has accepted all the Russian terms, except two. The surrender of her magnificent iron clads, if conceded at all, must be one of the last propositions Turkey would agree to, and the difficulty regarding the acceptance of the clause providing for the cash payment, is no doubt caused, it can readily be understood in the present financial condition of the circum[illegible]ances over wh[illegible] the [illegible] et Wolsley [illegible] nth Cent [illegible] lano as [illegible] vious period has [illegible] ilitary sense, as [illegible] ow, [illegible] vere [illegible] drilled men [illegible] ould fall into [illegible] requ[illegible]d, supported by three hundred seventy-two field guns manned by R[illegible] Artillery; that number would roughly made up as follows:—Standing army at home, 99,000; army and militia reserve, 40,000; militia, 80,000; volunteers, 180,000; and second-class army reserve, 10,000; I have put the figures very low and have left out altogether 100,000 yeomanry available for home service, and regular troops available for war when the Mediterranean garrisons were furnished by militia. When I compare the military strength of England with what it was in 1845, I am amazed at the conditions of military weakness and helplessness in which we were when we began the Russian War of that year, as I am amazed at the ignorance of those who are now croaking over our supposed want of strength and alleged consequent inability to fight."

### DIED.

WORKMAN.—At Mount Prospect, Montreal, on Saturday, 23 ult., William Workman, of the firm of Frotheringham & Workman, ironmongers, aged 71 years.

### SOIREE.

A SOIREE will be held in HENRY'S CHURCH, Lachute, on Wednesday, the 13th March. Refreshments will be served in the basement at six o'clock. Several short and instructive addresses are expected. A choice selection of Sacred Music, consisting of Anthems, Motetts, choruses, &c., will be provided for the occasion. Proceeds to be applied to pay Rent of Manse.

ADMISSION AT DOOR.

Gentlemen 50 cents. Ladies 25 cents.
Children under 12 years, 25 cents.

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR—Those Dr. Harvey's Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have none of that biliousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last, Yours truly,

HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

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.

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.

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
Ste. Scholastique.
Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.
WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU.
22tf

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.

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.

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.
21m2

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

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,
[illegible]NNED
[illegible]TTLED
[illegible] JELLIES,
[illegible], ETC.

[illegible] prices to favour the consumers!
[illegible] reat barg[illegible]ns to be had in
STONE AND GLASSWARE,
BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

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

Feb 15, 15-tf.

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

THE MUTUL 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. ROBBILLARD, Esq., M. D. } Examin'rs
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.

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 Smith, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $5.50

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 Riddle. 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.

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 very 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.

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.
10w4.

FOR SALE!

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

Lachute, Dec. 10, 1877. 15tf

The Marvel of the Age!

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

IS the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. Is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will fit any tub. It is the only washer that can be ALWAYS relied upon to do its work thoroughly well, and give entire satisfaction. No matter what sort of clothes, thick or thin, heavy or light, they are well washed speedily, in a very short time. PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS.

Agents wanted everywhere.

STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager.
8y1

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 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 5c. to 9½c. per yard. Calicos, from 5c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannel of 20c. and 22c., 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 county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.15. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.40, 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.
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, 1877.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1878.

IT IS rumoured that Lord DUFFERIN is to be succeeded by the Marquis of LORNE in the Governor-Generalship of Canada; but that the term of the former will be extended so as to allow parties in the state to adjust themselves after the elections, which will probably come off in June. A correspondent in one of the Montreal papers suggests the advisability of retaining Earl DUFFERIN in the Dominion, and says an effort should be made to have the Imperial Government extend the usual term of appointment, or re-appoint him for a second term as Governor of British North America. That action should be taken without delay by the Federal and Provincial Legislatures now in session, as well as by the several municipalities represented by the Mayors, and lastly, by the representatives of the several churches and national societies, addressed to the Imperial Parliament, urgently pressing the point.

## FISHERY DIFFICULTIES.

A BURIN correspondent of the St. John's Newfoundland *Chronicle* says: "On Sunday fortnight several American crews, aided by some of our own people, succeeded in hauling many hundred barrels of herring at Anderson's Cove. The people of the place, turned out *en masse*, against the Sabbath violaters cut their nets, traps and seines in pieces. The *Chronicle* says: "It is true we have no statute law prohibiting the taking of fish within our waters on the Sabbath, but our people, as they do not violate this moral law themselves are justified in seeing that stangers shall not violate it in their midst. We do not justify the destruction of property, but are justified in assuming that the men who were called to repel those who defiantly violated the Sabbath could hardly be guilty of the destruction named without great provocation.

A gentleman in St. Johns contributes the following to the *Chronicle*, under date of the 16th ult.:—At Fortune Bay, my agent states that on Sunday week previous, one of the American seines was hauled ashore and torn pretty much by the mob whoever they may turn out to be. It appears on that day (Sunday), the herring struck into Long harbor pretty plentiful, and the Americans would insist on shooting their seines against the known law of the land. The result was that the seine above alluded to was injured. All the rest escaped damage.

The *Newfoundlander* says:—"The American fishermen were hauling with a seine on Sunday, which being forbidden by our law, our fishermen took forcible means of preventing and then destroyed the seine. Both sides therefore did wrong—the Americans in violating the law, and our men in taking the law into their own hands instead of informing the authorities, whose duty it would have been to enforce respect for it on one side as well as on the other."

## POSTAL.

THE REPORT of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1877, shows that on the 1st January, 1877, the number of post offices in the Dominion was 5,161 distributed as follows: Ontario, 2,203; Quebec, 1,025; New Brunswick, 680; Nova Scotia, 938; Manitoba, 49; British Columbia, 46; Prince Edwards Island, 213; N. W. Territory, 7. The number of miles of post route was 38,526; of which 17,731 were in Ontario and 8,700 in Quebec. The annual mail service of the Dominion in miles for 1877 was 15,126,676. The gross number of letters was 41,510,000; of post cards, 5,450,000; registered letters, 1,842,000 free letters, 1,096,000; newspapers and periodical, 39,000,000; books and miscellaneous articles, 4,638,000, parcels, 90,000. During the year the Revenue of the Department was $1,501,134.88 and the Expenditure $2,075,618.80 being $27,188.46 less than the appropriation. It was supposed that the accounts of the year 1877, might show that the postal revenue of the country was increasing to an extent that might justify a general revision of the compensation paid to postmasters in commissions and allowances, with a view to awarding a corresponding increase in the amount of such compensation; but this expectation has been disappointed; for the revenue collected at the country post offices of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1877, does not show any material advance upon 1876, and is, in fact, somewhat less than the like revenue was in 1875. In the year 1875, the gross revenue collected at the country post offices of Ontario and Quebec, for instance, was $727,613, as compared with $724,780 collected in 1877, and the result was much the same in the other Provinces.

## PERSONALITY IN POLITICS.

IT is satisfactory to notice that the press of the Capital has taken up the subject of the personalities in which some of our legislators are so prone to indulge. Not content with discussing public questions, in the public interest and in a legitimate and constitutional manner, honourable gentlemen when they have either exhausted their argument or when they desire, perhaps to enliven a tedious debate, "go for" each other like Billingsgate market women or Whitehaven fishwives. We are not in a position to say whether a fish diet has anything to do with this, but it is nevertheless a fact that among Maritime members this practice principally obtains. We should be heartily glad to see the practice done away with, for as a rule, if a person's private character has not been such as to prevent a majority of his constituents having confidence in him, his individual career is not within the province of members to discuss. The recent discussion on the address has been a remarkable example of the lengths to which honourable gentlemen when unrestrained are apt to go. Much of what was said by Dr. TUPPER, as well as by Mr. JONES, was beside the mark, and we think Mr. SPEAKER might, in the exercise of a wise discretion, have restrained both of them which would have saved the House a wearying session lasting until nearly five o'clock on Saturday morning, besides having had much to do with prolonging a debate which under ordinary circumstances is seldom extended over two sittings. Not only is the class of discussion to which we refer highly improper, as illustrative of the manner in which dirty birds will sometimes befoul their own nest, but it is an expensive business as taking everything into consideration the cost of each day's sitting of the Federal Parliament averages at the lowest estimate, from $1,500 to $1,800, the bill of which the tax-payers of Canada have to pay.

## OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.]

OTTAWA February, 20, 1878.

THE LIFE OF AN M. P. DURING THE SESSION—"UNDER CONSIDERATION"—THE VACANT SEAT IN THE CABINET—THE END OF THE SESSION—MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

When one considers the strain physical, mental, and moral—which members of the Canadian House of Parliament have to undergo one is led to wonder how it can be that Hon. gentlemen are to be found who are willing in all these respects to sacrifice themselves for the good of the country—that is speaking of our representative men as a whole. The routine of a Parliamentarian's life, that is of one who conscientiously attends to the discharge of the duties with which he has been entrusted are somewhat as follows. His morning's, from about half-past nine o'clock are almost wholly taken up with the work of Committee-rooms, from which he often has to steal, as it were, the time necessary to meet visitors from his own section of country who expect him to have an eye to all the concerns of the constituency in general, but to their own several interests in particular. From department to department he has to trudge in order to regulate this or that piece of business, interview ministers and in fact make himself the faithful slave of all or any one of the "free and independents" of his own constituency. They compel him to fetch and to carry, his supreme satisfaction being that those for whom personally he has done the most in this direction will, when it becomes him to give an account of his stewardship, be the first to arraign him for not having made his voice heard in the discussions, for not having crystallized some idea into law, for having possibly overlooked some little triviality, and for having, in other ways, done something which that one person cannot bring himself to endorse. Then during the course of the day the member is flooded with letters which each successive mail brings him, and should he happen to omit acknowledging one of them woe be to him. The work of replying to these fills up a considerable portion of the time during which the House is in session, the member having to watch the debate at one and the same time as that in which he is doing up his letters. The strain so far is principally physical and mental, which latter is increased when an hon. gentleman is compelled to read up and write up an order that he may not be obliged to give a silent vote. These silent votes in our days are exceedingly objectionable, since, that the reporter, the correspondent and the telegraph operator are abroad and no member dares to meet his constituents during the recess who has not scored at least one, oratorically speaking: But then there is the moral strain when a member has to swallow for the sake of party and say nothing about it, something which his political friends have said and which in no possible way can he bring himself as an honest man to concur in; yet he has to sit quiet, being led as it were like a lamb to the slaughter, to endorse it by his vote if not by his open verbal declarations. Possibly it is too much of an Utopian idea to expect that in these days of Government by party hon. gentlemen should not make sacrifices, if not absolutely of principle, certainly of individual predilection but, though the mills of the Gods grind slowly, we may, we think, look forward to an elevation of the standard in a far higher sense and degree than has yet been aimed at by any political combination that has used as its watchword purity and progression. Considering the position of a people's representative from every point of view his office is not so eligible a one after all, and in the case of a man who strives to be truly honest, the compensation provided by the sessional indemnity is in no way an adequate return for all that he has to do and to suffer when he accepts the suffrages of a community. There are those who have greatness thrust upon them and those who go in pursuit of it; whose aim as the poet Gray puts it—is "The applause of listening senates to command." It is their ambition that leads them on and this leads me to again propound the question and leave it for the public to decide "whether or not, in the public interest, it would not be better that members of Parliament should receive no indemnity at all, as is the case in Great Britain." This would enable our representative men to exemplify in their own case the truth of the old saying that "virtue is its own reward." It may be replied that the adoption of such a course would shut out many able men of whom it might be said that,

> "Chill penury repressed their noble rage."

But to this it might be said that in the Mother Country there have been numerous instances in which able men have been taken by the hand by individuals or institutions and have received at their hands compensation for the services they rendered. This raises at once the questions of class representation, and to a certain extent infringes upon the independence of the member elected which issues would doubtless form fitting subjects for reflection; and here I propose to leave it for the reader to think out and, if he chooses, to give his opinion to the public.

"Under consideration" is a very convenient reply for ministers to make when questions are put to them to which it is not convenient for them to reply. On Monday both Dr. Christie and Mr. Desjardins asked the Postmaster his intentions as to a mail service by means of the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway. To this the reply was unblushingly made that it was under consideration, although, long enough ago the subject was agitated. What is the reason that nothing has been done? Was too much time that should have been given to Departmental duties wasted in perambulating the country to picnics and in preparing those elaborate combinations of contradiction, self justification and vituperation that we now see served up to [illegible] public in pamphlet form under the [illegible] of

Pic Nic [illegible] peeches

HON. A. McK[illegible]
HON. E. BLAK[illegible]
HON. R. J. CAR[illegible]
HON. L. [illegible]
HON. D. MILLS[illegible]

Or is there some [illegible] hind this unreadiness? I [illegible] friends to be kept [illegible] oeing the [illegible] in expectation of p[illegible]spective advantages accruing from this branch of the postal service? T[illegible]ATCHMAN showed, some weeks ago, that the present uncertainty as to who should eventually run the road need not stand in the way; indeed had that been the case the Postmaster General would certainly have availed himself of that excuse to wriggle out of what cannot fail to be an embarrassing situation. Though the subject may be now "under consideration"—has it ever yet received any serious attention? This is another thought that cannot fail to suggest itself and is justified by the analogies of the past.

It is rumoured that the government have an idea of calling the Hon. Geo. Brown to a seat in the Cabinet, in the expectation that his powerful influence in Ontario may prevent their falling into that political grave which they have dug for themselves. However that may be the function of the Hon. Senator has ever appeared to be that of the grave digger than of the individual who could satisfactorily administer the elixir vitoe.

So far, this session, Hon. gentlemen have toiled hard and done nothing. We are in the third week of the session and the committees have not yet gone to work, their constitution not having been reported. But since there is little of an extraordinary character, except mere personal and party fighting to be done this session, it is possible that Easter will witness the dispersion of all those who have in Parliament assembled.

Yesterday the usual Ministerial explanations were made, as to the changes in the cabinet which, contrary to expectation, provoked no discussion.

## The Last Moments of Maximilian.

During the night before his death, Maximilian asked his jailors for a pair of scissors. He was refused. Then he implored one of them to cut off a lock of his hair. When that was done he wrote the following pathetic letter to Carlotta:

> MY BELOVED CARLOTTA:
>
> If God should permit you some of these days to get well enough to read these lines, you will know how sad has been my fate ever since your departure. You took with you my happiness, my very life, and my good fortune. Why did I not take your advice? So many sad things have taken place—so many unexpected catastrophes and undeserving misfortuness have fallen on me, that I have now lost heart and hope, and look upon death as my good angel. My death will be sharp and sudden, without pain. I shall fall gloriously—like a soldier—like a conquered sovereign. * * * If you cannot, dearest, bear up under your load of sorrow, if God in His mercy soon reunites us by your death, I will bless His fatherly hand, which now seems very heavy upon me. Adieu! Adieu! Your poor MAX.

He kissed this letter, folded into it the slight, silky lock of his own hair, and placed it with other letters he had written to his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, and other friends. I have seen several of these letters. They were all in French, and written in a clear, firm, regular hand. His noble nature gleams through every line. One understands the irresistible personal sympathy he inspired in all who knew him. His enemies were aware of this, and no judge or general sat on his court martial who had ever known him.

As six o'clock was striking the door of his prison was unbarred.

"I am ready," said Maximilian, coming forward to meet the officer.

As he stepped forth from the door of the convent he exclaimed,—

"What a lovely morning! I have always fancied I should like to die in sunshine—on a summer day."

He got into the carriage in waiting. Miramon and Mejia followed him, with the priest who attended them in their last moments. They were escorted by a body of four thousand men, and were driven to the same rocky heighton which they had surrendered, the Cerro della Campana. They sat upright in the carriage during the drive, with a proud smile on their faces. They were carefully dressed, as if for an occasion of festivity. The population of the place was all abroad to see them pass, and looked at them with silent pity and admiration. The calmness and self-possession of the emperor about to die touched the hearts of the most indifferent spectators. The women turned aside to hide their tears. Maximilian was a remarkably handsome man, his beautiful light hair was parted by a straight line to nape of the neck from his forehead; his blue eyes were clear and soft, with a beseeching look in them; his hand were beautifully white, his fingers elegant and taper.

At the last town in their road General Mejia suddenly changed color, and fell back in his place in the carriage. He had caught sight of his wife, pale and dishevelled, with her little baby in her arms, and all the appearance of a mad women. He drew back behind his comrades, and covered his face, with a sob.

The party arrived at the foot of the little hill.

The emperor sprang out, brushed off some dust which had settled on his clothes, and going up to the shooting party, gave each man an ounce of gold.

"Take good aim, my friends," said he. "Do not, if possible, hit me in the face, but shoot right at my heart."

One of the soldiers wept.

Maximilian went up to him, and putting his cigar-case of silver filigree into his hand, said,—

"Keep that, my friend, in remembrance of me! It was given me by a prince more fortunate than I am now."

The non-commissioned officer command of the party then came up, and hoped he would forgive him.

"My good fellow," said Maximilian, cheerfully, "a soldier must always obey orders. His duty is to do duty."

T[illegible] turning to [illegible]iramo[illegible] he [illegible] me, true [illegible] minutes we sh[illegible] [illegible] in a bett[illegible] world."

[illegible]urning to Mi[illegible]mon, he said, [illegible] the bravest man should have the place of honor. Take mine!"

Mejia, being very much cast down by the sad spectacle presented by his poor distracted wife, Maximilian again pressed his hands, saying,—

"God will not abandon our suffering survivors. For those who die unjustly things are set right in another world.

The drums began to beat. The end was near.

Maximilian stepped forward, mounted on a stone, and addressed the spectators.

"Mexicans! Men of my rank and of my race who feel as I feel, must either be the benefactors of the people over whom they reign, or martyrs. It was no rash ambition of my own which called me hither,—you yourselves invited me to accept your throne. Before dying let me tell you that with all the powers I possess I sought your good. Mexicans! may my blood be the last that you shed; may Mexico, the unhappy country of my adoption, be happy when I am gone!"

As soon as he had resumed his place, a sergeant came up to order Miramon and Mejia to turn round. As traitors they were to be shot in the back.

"Frewell, dear friends," said Maximilian, and, crossing his arms, he stood firm as a statue.

When the command was given, "Shoulder arms!" a murmur of protestation, accompanied by threats, rose among part of the crowd composed of Indians. Their national superstitions and traditions had attached these simple people to the emperor. They had a prophecy among them that one day a white man would come over the seas and set them free. And many of them looked for this savious in Maximilian.

The officers in command turned towards the crowd, shaking their swords. Then came the words, "Take aim! Fire!"

"Long live Mexico!" cried Miramon.

"Carlotta! Poor Carlotta!" exclaimed Maximilian.

When the smoke of the volley cleared away three corpses lay upon the earth. That of the emperor had received five balls. They were put into the coffins which lay ready near the place of execution; and, escorted as they had been before, they were carried back to the Convent of the Capuchins.

"The emperor being dead, we will do all honor to the corpse of an archduke of Austria," said Colonel Miguel Palacois, to whom this care was given.

He was embalmed, and the coffin placed in a vault.

The Russian ambassador, Baron Magnus, in vain solicited the body of the late emperor. The Austrian vice-admiral, Tegetthof, had to come and personally demand it in November 1857. The admiral at the same time obtained the release of the Austrian soldiers still retained as prisoners, and Princes Salmsalm, lying under sentence of death since the execution of his master.

As for the traitor Lopez, instead of the two thousand ounces he expected, she only got seven thousand piastre ($7,000). His wife refused to live with him after his treachery to Maximilian, and once when he went to see General Rinson Gallardo, to request his influence in getting reinstated in his rank in the Mexican army, which he had forfeited by his connection with the imperial government, the answer he received was:—

"Colonel Lopez, if I ever recommend you for any place, that place will be under a tree, with a rope around your neck, tied to one of its branches!"

Maximilian will live in history as a good man and a martyred sovereign. To this day the Indians of Auretaro will not put up an adobe hut without inserting in it a pebble from the place of his execution. On the very day he perished, an order signed by him was received in Europe, not for riffled cannon, not for needle guns to secure him on his throne, but for two thousand nightingales, which he desired to have purchased in the Tyrol, to add to the attractions of his empire.

VICTOR TISSOR.

## LADIES' COLUMN.

IN FASHIONS the "Princess" dress, and the "Polonaise," are, and seem likely to continue, the favourites. The former is now made to simulate both. To do this it is only necessary to have the underskirt *trimmed* with the same material as the "Princess;" the back and sides of which are provided with hooks, and strings, that draw it up for walking. For short ladies the front of the dress is trimmed down from the shoulder to the hem with either puffings or ruffles, bands of velvet or satin. For tall ladies the trimming is laid across. It is very rarely now that the front and back of a "Princess" are alike, the former is generally trimmed flat and on the latter are ruffles or pleatings half way to the waist which of course makes the train look full. The materials used for trimmings are velvet and satin though many costumes are trimmed with the material of which they are composed. *Jackets* are made of the same material as the dress and are trimmed to correspond. The long jackets are still in favour although the short ones are much worn. The long ones are now made to fasten diagonally across the front. The short ones are made something after the "Washington" style that is with reverse of the same contrasting colour in velvet or satin.

IN HATS the "Normandy" is very generally, used but a pretty hat is turned up on either side of the back where the bulk of the trimming is placed. Flowers are not so much in favour as they were; indeed most of our *élite* prefer an ostrich tip matching the costume in colour.

ENGLISH FASHIONS show a decided reduction in the quantity of material used as well as a preference for all dark colours Green is no longer worn *prune* and *plum* colour having taken its place in the ladies favour.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.—In the present state of the money market economy cooking, as in everything else is necessary. "Better is a dinner of herbs and contentment therewith than a stalled ox and hatred therewith," says Solomon, and he was right for conscientious people can not enjoy a stalled ox, they are in debt for, when they would relish the herbs with an easy conscience and freedom from debt for an appetizer. Therefore in preference to grand dishes we sahll give tried, plain, appetizeing receipts that will be within the reach of all.

OLLA PODRIDA.—For five people's dinner take two to three pounds of trimmings of fresh beef, mutton, and any other meat you like, and a small piece of pork; cut all in pieces the size of a walnut; set in a pan on the fire, with a small piece of butter, or dripping, a piece of turnip the size of a hen's egg, cut into dice, one carrot, and two onions, also cut small, and one quart of water, stew four or five hours slowly. Do not uncover until about twenty minutes before dinner time, then, put in about a teaspoonful of thyme, and winter savory and a little parsley, salt and pepper, to taste, and you will have a good wholesome dinner, fit for a king, at little expense.

MUTTON CHOPS STEWED WITH RICE—are very good and nourishing. Take for five people, two to three pounds of mutton chops, a carrot, an onion, half a teacupful of rice, place in a stew-pan with a quart of water, and stew four to five hours, before taking season to taste with salt and pepper.

HINTS.—When cooking meat, never lift the cover until you are about to take it up, as it causes the goodness to evaporats.

In cooking potatoes always put your salt in with them, and never cover them with water, only just enough should be put in to keep them from burning. Never prod them with a fork, but as soon as the outside looks mealy, pour the water off, put a clean cloth in, to keep the steam in, and you will understand what potatoes really are. Of course it will take a little time to understand *when* a potatoe looks mealy enough to pour; but "practice makes perfect."

KATRINE.

N. B.—If any one of our readers do not understand the directions given; all enquiries directed "Ladies Column" WATCHMAN Office, Lachute, will be answered in that column at as early a date as possible.

*Montreal, February 28, 1878.*

The failure of a New York firm has caused a number of leading Ottawa lumbermen to lose heavily. The amounts are not exactly known as yet, but they range from five to twenty thousand dollars.

At the dinner in Montreal to Lord Dufferin, Cunsul General Dart stated that the United States would pay the Fishery award in remonetized silver.

Authentic news has been received that Louis Riel, having recovered his intellect had left Beauport Asylum, and is now in one of the Western States.

The Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, in council has taken under deliberation the petition from the Rine Club asking for the closing of the Parliamentary grog-shops.

## 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 Palliser, and A. Walker.

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

## Terms of Court.

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

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 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.

C. RILLON—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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Should any errors or omissions be discovered in the above list, the correction will be made upon receiving the necessary information. There 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 |

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.
G. M. KINGHORN, 2nd Vice-President.

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| E. H. Trudel, M. D. | W. W. Trumbull. |

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GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has estaplished i's superiority over all others for the following complaints:

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.
For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescot, Ont.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
GRENVILLE, P. Q.

THIS first-class establishment is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. Carriages will be in attendance at the boats and trains.
D. McVICAR,
Proprietor.
Sept. 7, 1877.

NEW TAILOR
SHOP!

WILLIAM McNAUGHT, Tailor,

FROM MONTREAL, respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment in the West End, under
*Olivet Hall, Lachute, Q.*
and by close attention to business, hopes to secure a share of public patronage. The latest styles of fashion and a good fit may be relied on at moderate charges.
Please give me a call. Sept. 7, 1877.

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878. NO. 27.

**THE WATCHMAN**
AND
**Ottawa Valley Advocate.**

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

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

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

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

## Professional Cards.

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

**TAYLOR & DUFF.**
Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
John Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
353 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Oct. 5-yl.

**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, 348 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.

**EUCLIDE ROY,**
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. tf

**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 Betham 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. 8-tf.

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

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

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

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

## Business Notices.

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

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

**CHEAPSIDE,**
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
437 and 439 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct 12, 1877. y1

**HENRY BROSTER,**
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, 152 McGill Street, Montreal. 8y1

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

**JOHN CRILLY & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

**LOUIS GOHIELLE,**
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.

### "Let Sleeping Dogs Lie."

(OLD PROVERB.)

Old England's sons are English yet,
  Old England's heart is strong;
And still she wears the cornet,
  Aflame with sword and song.
As in their pride our fathers died,
  If need be, so die we,
And wield we still, gainsay who will,
  The sceptre of the sea,
England, stand fast! let heart and hand be
    steady;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye
    ready!

Some say we've made of Trade our King;
  Some say our blood is cold:
That from our lips no longer rings
  The trumpet notes of old.
With jibe and jeer they gather near
  The sleeping lion's den;
O Teuton fair, O Russ beware,
  Of these "shopkeeping" men;
England, stand fast! let heart and hand be
    ready;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye
    ready!

We've Raleighs still for Raleigh's part
  And Nelsons yet unknown;
The pulses of the Lion-heart
  Beat on through Wellington.
Hold Briton, hold thy creed of old—
  Strong foe and steadfast friend;
And still until thy motto true,
  Defy not, but defend!
England, stand fast! let heart and hand be
    steady;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready aye
    ready!

Faint not, nor fall, ye sons of those
  The bravest born of men;
Our nearest friends may be our foes
  When turns the wheel again.
The while we pray, in Heaven's good day,
  The reign of saints may come,
Until its dawn, with weapons drawn,
  We wait the tuck of drum!
England, stand fast! let heart and hand be
    steady;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye
    ready!

## BY THE TRENT.

### CHAPTER XVII.

A LETTER FROM THE DEAD.

It is three years since we left Veronica and her father—an important three years for both. Veronica had unfolded from a girl to a woman, tall and slight, with the same large blue eyes that had first, when a baby, led her father to give her the name she bore; but they were now much more beautiful than then, as it is right the perfected flower should be than the bud, however lovely. Poverty still clung round the blind man and his daughter, though honest labour had always hitherto been sufficient for their wants. Basket weaving and lace-mending—these were the arts that supplied the daily bread and the necessaries of life; and they had been a great help for her labour than before; and the young girl was able to make some little improvement in her scanty wardrobe, and "to seem more like the rest of the world," to use her own expression. With the hopefulness beloning to her time of life she had just begun to anticipate a somewhat easier life. Ebenezer Plowden, who now bought her father's baskets, paid him better than his late employer, and the little room in which they lived had a more cheerful and better furnished look than of old. She almost felt they were getting rich, as she looked round on her father's newly-covered chair, on a small square of carpet at the hearth, on a new shiny tea-tray, and on on the pots of flowering geraniums in the windows; and her voice was heard singing about the small room, in rivalry with that of the pet canary that had been given her, which hung in a cage near the window. Dicky had neither a splendid prospect outside nor inside—very differently situated in that respect from the aristocratic birds we saw at Swansford. A narrow dingy street, and a small, poorly-furnised apartment, were all the glimpses into paradise he ever obtained; but he evidently made paradise of them, and sang, and carolled, and flirted his wings as merrily as did those in gilded cages and varnished drawing-rooms. A few seeds, a little water, a bunch of groundsel or plantain or a tuft of grass—these were his necessaries and luxuries, his lawns, his groves, his fountains, or rather were in place of these delights, and he was satisfied. Like Veronica, he had never known other and more exciting joys than were to be found in this confined town-world of his; and his song was full of joy as hers.

But for the last week the song had been mute on Veronica's lips, and Dicky had been fain to follow suit; he took his mood very much from his young mistress. Mark Lee had been taken seriously ill; suddenly the powers of life were failing him. A stroke of paralysis had seized him one night on getting into bed, and he was now, the doctor said, without hope of recovery. Mournful news, indeed, for poor Veronica. A foretaste of the loneliness, the bitterness of this great seething world was already stealing to her lips. When her father should be gone, what was there left for her?—What friend, what lover, male or female, on this wide earth? An orphan indeed, she would be left to wander through long, weary years, with no one left to guide, and console, and shield. As she sat by the side of the dying father's bed while he slept, these thoughts came across her at intervals, filling up the mournful moments sadly enough. He, too, seemed to be remembering this; for, when awake and conscious, he would lie with his face turned towards her with an anxious expression not to be described, and the tears would roll down his cheeks slowly. Then he would say, "Veronica come closer; let me feel your hand dear," and she would clasp his hand, that looked so pale and thin on the sheet and was so all but powerless, and sit thus for half-an-hour or an hour at a time. "It is hard, very hard," he would murmur; "but what can I do?" And then suddenly, "You have that paper, Veronica? Promise me again you will go." And she would say, "It is quite safe, dear father, and I will go." The paper was a letter written by him, and the promise Veronica had made was, that when her father was dead, she would take it and deliver it with her own hands to the lady it was addressed to, and wait for an answer. "She will surely do something; yes, she will surely do something when I am gone," he would say. He had written the letter some time ago anticipatory of this illness when brooding over the unprotected, friendless condition in which he should leave his daughter; and he trusted it might reach her heart as well as her hand, and that she might stretch out a kindly, fostering arm over the young destitute girl. He had written it himself, blind as he was, for he could not bear to reveal to Veronica the wrong he had done to her and her mother. "When I am gone," he thought, "she will then discover it; but she will then forgive me, and I shall not have to blush before her." And this poor letter was the sole wordly provision Mark Lee could now make for his only child—he who had once possessed broad estates and thousands of pounds, and who might still have so possessed them but for the enticement of the wine-cup, that had led the way to his ruin.

The days he had lain upon what he felt to be his death-bed had brought still more vividly than ever to his mind the scenes of his past ill-spent life. A book out of which he was always reading more or less, was this book of his past life, and very ugly were its pages become to him. But gradually was dawning upon his dark mind a sense of something more than chance, or mere order in the arrangements of this world, both physical and moral, and a faint hope and expectation that in the vast universe was somewhere a creating, controlling God, before whose clear vis[illegible] all the contradictions and seeming [illegible]dents of this life, stand out in [illegible] and brightness, and are only [illegible] wi[illegible] [illegible] sense dawned also a sense of his own weaknesses and sins, and of the purity and holiness of this great controlling God. He saw imperfectly "men and trees walking," as yet; but it was the commencement, let us hope, of a truer, purer vision.

"I have had a dream, Veronica," he said one morning, as she came as usual after breakfast, to sit by his side, and to put her hand in his. "A dream of your mother and your brother. You remember the rose-coloured cloud you once saw over Ike's grave, when you and I were there, that you thought looked like an angel?" Veronica pressed his hand in a token of assent. "I saw in my dream last night two such clouds in the sky, that were very beautiful, and that came nearer and nearer as I gazed. Larger and larger, too, they grew; and in a while, one was your mother, and one was Ike. They looked solemnly at me, very solemnly, and a voice seemed to come from them; they didn't speak it, but I heard it. 'Blessed are they who have not seen, and yet have believed!' I was down-hearted at the words, for I had not believed, because I had not seen, and there was no blessing for me. It seemed to overwhelm me at last, the thought that there was no blessing for *me.* I sank down before those two, and dared not look at them. In a while, when I lifted up my eyes, they were gone, and I awoke. But it is all as clear before me as ever, and the words still sound in my ears. 'Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.' Those words are in the Testament, find them for me, Veronica, and read them."

Veronica found them, and read of Thomas, who could not believe in the risen Saviour, and was convinced, and forgiven, though forgiven with those words of gentle reproof Mark had heard in his dream.

When she had finished, he lay for some time as in thought. He lay so still at last that she supposed he was asleep. But he was only exhausted after his long talk—long for him in his weak state—and was recovering, by perfect rest, a little strength before the final exhaustion, from which there is no rally.

A gentle tap came to the door as he lay thus. Veronica said "Come in," thinking it was Mrs. Christy, the neighbour who helped her to nurse and attend to her father, but there entered an elderly white-haired man instead, of middle height, with fair complexion and deep grey eyes, whose expression was peculiarly benevolent and penetrating, and attired in black coat, cut square, and collarless, white neckerchief and broad-brimmed hat, which he pulled of at once, as his foot crossed the threshold, saying, in a deep peculiar voice, "Peace be to this house."

Veronica was awed by the entrance of a strager with such words upon his lips, and looked at him wonderingly with her large eyes, a gaze which he returned with a pleasant glance, and words explanatory of his appearance.

"I have come to speak a few words to your father, and to pray beside him, if he will allow me, or is able to attend to me, for I have heard of his state from your neighbour below. I am Jonas White, my dear, the Methodist preacher. Can he understand me?" and he drew gently near the bead, and looked upon the sick man.

"Thank you!" said Mark Lee, feebly. "Thank you, Mr. White; God has sent you."

"Of that I am assured," answered the white-haired stranger, reverently. "He has laid your case on my mind all the night, and obedient to Him I am come to give you his divine message—'Believe, and thou shalt be saved.'"

Heralding his teaching and prayers by these words, the preacher sat by the dying man for half-an-hour, and spoke to him as he was at the time impressed to do. He saw he was exhausted, so praying fervently a short solemn prayer, and commending him to God, he left him early promising to call again on the morrow.

But before the morrow came, a light had shone on the spirit-eyes of the blind man, that was not of this world, and over his body the partial paralysis of disease had been succeeded by the total one of death. He had now neither hand or ear left for Veronica.

It was a very small, pauper-like funeral. It is true, it might have been otherwise. Young Gresham again made his appearance, with offer of aid to Veronica in the burial; but after thanking him, she refused his money, believing her father would not have wished her to accept it. Sorrowfully she made a sale of his bed, and arm-chair, and whatever else she could spare, to defray the expense of the coffin and grave, and of a very humble suit of mourning for herself; and then, whem all was over and he was put in the ground with her mother and brother, she took the letter in her hand, read once more its address, and prepared herself for a journey to the place it spoke of. It was to "Mrs. Lee, Brunswick House, Aldborough." Who Mrs. Lee was, she did not know; some relative of her father's no doubt perhaps an aunt of hers; a rich lady, she fancied, from the way he had spoken of her. But whoever it was, it was her [illegible] to go to her, letter in ha[illegible] [illegible] felt [illegible] hesitation about [illegible] found was twelve [illegible] she to [illegible] the ground; but [illegible] funeral was fine, [illegible] she was [illegible] tolerably strong. She had nev[illegible] ed so far as twelve miles in he[illegible] fore; but she thought she might [illegible] plish it. She would walk, therefore; and by starting early in the morning, she hoped to reach the place before dinner. An hour, she calculated, would be long enough to wait for an answer then she might return home; perhaps some one would give her a lift in a cart; she had heard of such things; and with two shillings in her pocket, all her present wealth, she could buy food at dinner-time; and the lady might do something for her—make her a present, or ask her to stay a few days; who could tell? Her father had evidently expected some benefit would accrue to her from the visit, and it might be so. At the worst, however, it would only be a long walk! These were her thoughts as she put on her new mourning, and arranged her clothes as neatly as possible. It was necessary she should look tidy and respectable; and though the tears would come while dressing, and made her eyes red, she remembered the fresh morning air would soon blow the redness away. Locking the door of her rooms; alas! they were desolate now; no father was there within to think of or care for! and taking Dick's cage in her hand, she left him and the key with Mrs. Christy.

"I shall be home to-night, perhaps, Mrs. Christy, or perhaps I may stay a day or two, I don't know; but at all events you will hear from me or see me in less than a week." Mrs. Christy knew of the letter, and whither she was bound, and wished her success on her errand.

"Wipe thy tears away, lass," she said kindly, "before thou goest in to the lady; great folk don't like to see 'em."

"That's if I can, Mrs. Christy," replied Veronica. And the tears poured down afresh at the thought.

Why did she look lingeringly at the well-known window ere she turned the corner of the street that would hide it from her? She could surely leave it for a few days without regret. A few days, did we say? Perhaps it would only be one. "Most likely, only one," said Veronica to herself, as she went on, with a sigh. And yet there was at her heart a strange feeling, as if now, for the first time in her life, the anchor-cable had been cut, and the pathless ocean was alone before her.

(*To be Continued.*)

BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.—Hon. Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," has written a long letter to the New York *Tribune*, on the Eastern Question, in which he refers to England's naval supremacy as follows:—"To say she is a first class naval power "is to belittle her status. She belongs "to no class. She stands alone in her "undisputed supremacy, without equal, "rival, and almost without a second to "her on the seas."

Professor Peters, Clinton, N. Y., has marked a new planet of the 10th magnitude, probably the same as that discovered by the Paris Observatory.

### Stopping a Thief's Flight.

HIS LEG CRUSHED BY THE WHEELS OF A PONDEROUS LOCOMOTIVE.

As Officer Harry Green of the Carmansville police turned the sharp curve of the Hudson River Railroad directly opposite Hayes's pier at 200th street, at about 1:30 A. M. yesterday, he met two men, each carrying a bundle.

"Where are you going?" the officer asked, stopping them.

"We came from Buffalo," one replied," and are on our way to New York."

"What have you got in those bundles? Put them down, and let's see what is in them."

The men dropped their bundles on the track. The rumbling of a train fast approaching could be heard, yet the officer stooped down and opened one of the bundles. A quantity of silk handkerchiefs had barely touched the ground, when there was a shrill warning whistle as the train rounded the curve. It was within a few hundred feet of the men, when one of them struck Officer Green over the eye, and the other hit him on the back with a jimmy. Although nearly stunned, the officer chased one of the men and fired four times at him. He heard him exclaim, "My God, I'm shot," and then he fell exhausted.

Roundsman Watson and Officer Loeber of the mounted squad, hearing the rapid firing, ran down to the track. They found Officer Green, almost insensible, leaning against a rock. He quickly told his story, and Roundsman Watson mounted his horse and gave the alarm. Officers Green and Loeber then returned to where Green had met the men. They heard stifled groans, and, after a short search, found one of the men on the track, with his right leg, from ankle to knee, crushed into a pulp. He begged them to shoot him. He was carried to the 152d street police station. As he lay on the floor in the back room Capt. Steers recognized him as William Tracey, a Bowery thief, who has only been down from [illegible]ate prison three weeks, and had since joined Dutch Harmon's gang of rai[illegible] thieves. As the Captain spoke to him he looked up and said: "For [illegible] ake, Capt[illegible] shoot me. I'm [illegible] awful." [illegible] hen [illegible] for chloroform, or [illegible] ked for the name of [illegible] said: "I'd rather [illegible] away." He is now [illegible] th Street Hospital. [illegible] Burnett said that there [illegible] him. The bones of his [illegible] leg are crushed, and the muscles and nerves are [illegible].

A detective, after having given Tracey some stimulants, said to him, "Bill, we have got Dutch Harmon."

Tracey looked at him unconcernedly, and asked him who Dutch Harmon was.

The officer then said, "Now, Tracey, hadn't you better tell us who your friends are?"

"I haven't got one in the world."

"Look here, Bill," the detective continued, as you are going to die; there's no hope for you. Let us know where your friends are, so that we can send them word, or else you will be buried in Potter's Field."

Tracey looked steadily at the officer and said: "I know I am going to die, and I don't care whether I am thrown into the river, eaten by dogs, or buried in the Potter's Field."

Then the officer asked Tracey who his companion was, when he met Officer Green.

Tracey replied: "I had no companion. I never met Officer Green."

"How did you happen to be on the train then?"

Tracey impatiently replied: "I was not on the train, for if I had been I would not have been run over."

Prof. John R. Wood at that moment entered, and said: "Tell me what religion you belong to, so that I can send you either a minister or a priest."

A faint smile passed over Tracey's face, as he said: "I have no religion. It is all a mockery."

Prof. Wood then kindly asked: "Do you know me?"

"Yes," Tracey replied, "you are Dr. Wood."

"Well, my friend, hadn't you better make your peace with God, and with man, and let the authorities know who are your associates?"

"I will die first, before I give away the name of a single man, was Tracey's last answer.

Capt. Steers found under Haye's pier two broken cases. On the cover of one is written, "I. L. Clark & Co.;" on the other, "Hart Brothers & Co., Republic, Michigan." Later, the Captain found under the dock five boxes of ladies' silk stockings, twenty-four boxes of corsets, seven boxes of men's hose, nineteen boxes of ladies' silk bows, two valuable rolls of silk alpaca, two rolls of fine table cloths, five boxes of buttons, one box of embroidered tulle, and one box of men's socks. No trace of the man who it is believed was shot could be found.

Dutch Harmon's gang has been robbing trains for years past, despite the railroad company's detectives. The thieves meet in the low dives of the Twentieth Ward. At night they watch the outgoing freight trains, and by means of false keys they are passed in to the freight cars and then locked in. When the train starts they begin ripping open cases of goods. At different points along the road are some of their associates, who show signals which they alone understand. Then they force open the cars with their jimmies, and throw on the track the goods that they have selected.

### THE BRITISH FLEET.

**The Mediterranean and Channel Squadron.**

The Mediterranean fleet, which is now at Constantinople, consists of the following iron-clads, Admiral Hornby, on the *Alexandra* being in chief command:—

| *Name.* | *Guns.* | *Ton'ge.* | *Horse Power.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandra | 12 | 9,492 | 8,615 |
| Achilles | 16 | 9,694 | 5,722 |
| Agincourt | 17 | 10,627 | 6,867 |
| Devastation (turret) | 4 | 9,190 | 6,652 |
| Hotspur (ram) | 3 | 4,010 | 3,497 |
| Pallas | 8 | 3,787 | 3,581 |
| Research | 4 | 1,741 | 1,042 |
| Rupert (ram) | 4 | 5,444 | 4,635 |
| Sultan | 12 | 9,286 | 8,629 |
| Swiftsure | 14 | 6,640 | 4,913 |
| Dreadnought (turret) | 4 | 10,886 | 8,000 |

The Channel fleet, Lord John Hay on the *Minotaur* in command, which has been ordered to Gibraltar, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Prince | 28 | 9,137 | 5,772 |
| Ajax (turret) | 4 | 8,492 | 6,450 |
| Defence | 16 | 6,070 | 2,537 |
| Hecate (turret) | 4 | 3,480 | 1,755 |
| Minotaur | 17 | 10,627 | 6,702 |
| Northumberland | 28 | 10,584 | 6,558 |
| Thunderer (turret) | 4 | 9,190 | 6,270 |
| Triumph | 14 | 6,640 | 4,892 |
| Agamemnon (turret) | 4 | 8,492 | 6,480 |
| Inflexible (turret) | 4 | 11,406 | 8,000 |
| Invincible | 14 | 6,034 | 4,288 |
| Monarch (turret) | 7 | 8,344 | 7,842 |

The two fleets aggregate 23 iron-clads 242 guns of the heaviest calibre, 179,261 tons, and 129,679 horse power—by far the most colossal armada the world has yet seen. They are accompanied by a number of steel corvettes of great speed, and gun-boats.

### The Defences of Canada.

In case of England going to war with Russia, it is interesting to note how the Imperial Government has prepared to defend our Canadian shores from Russian privateers. The following is a list of vessels on the Atlantic and Pacific stations.

The North American squadron, the rendezvous of which is Halifax, now consists of the following vessels:

| *Name.* | *Commander.* | *Guns.* |
|---|---|---|
| Argus | Harris | 5 |
| Bellerophon (ironclad) | Admiral Cooper-Key | 15 |
| Blanche | Knowles | 12 |
| Bullfinch | Lloyd | 3 |
| Eclipse | Erskine | 12 |
| Encounter | Bradshaw | 14 |
| Pert | Aitchison | 4 |
| Plover | Stewart | 3 |
| Rover | Barnardiston | 18 |
| Sirius | Sullivan | 12 |

In addition to the above, the *Viper*, of 4 guns, and the *Vixen*, of 4, both ironclads, are lying at Bermuda.

The Pacific Squadron, rendezvous Victoria, B. C., is composed as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albatross | Rice | 4 |
| Amethyst | Chatfield | 14 |
| Daring | Hammer | 4 |
| Fantome | Magnay | 4 |
| Opal | F. Robinson | 14 |
| Osprey | A. Court | 5 |
| Penguin | Paget | 5 |
| Rocket | Harris | 5 |
| Shah (ironclad) | Admiral De Horsey | 26 |
| Turquoise | G. Robinson | 12 |

It is feared that if war is declared between England and Russia, the latter power will break the Convention of Paris, prohibiting privateering, and issue letters of marque. In the Pacific there is little to be destroyed, and Victoria harbor is in a pretty good state of defence. On the Atlantic coast it is feared that the Allan line trade and Canadian commerce generally would be completely paralyzed, but as the Allan steamers would more than possibly sail from Portland under American colors, that argument partially fails. Large quantities of shot and shell are now on the way to Halifax, Quebec and Victoria, B. C.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

### INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

**Sabbath, March 10th, 1878.**

HEZEKIAH'S GOOD REIGN.—2 Chronicles, xxix 1–11.

From the darkest page in the annals of Judah, we turn to one of the brightest. Ahaz, the worst of monarchs is succeded by Hezekiah the best. The long closed gates of the Temple are opened for the nations worship; the Priests fulfil the offices of a restored ritual and a new covenant is made, pledging to the God of the fathers the service of the sons.

In ability and character Hezekiah is unequaled since the day's of David. He raised the nation from a tributary Province to an independent State, honored and feared by all the surrounding Kingdoms. He replenished the treasury and led the people back from gross idolatory to an earnest loyal worship of God. He was a young man when he [illegible] d his life and powers to God's [illegible] A noble example to all young men. He had a very wicked father but a good mother. He lived in evil days, yet he lived true to his covenant. So may any man or boy who trusts in God. His *heart* was in the work. "In every work that he began he did it with all his heart," He began *at once* to serve God. He continued amid very great difficulties, and persevered in well doing. We see the importance given by the king to the Temple Service. Church attendance is a good sign and often the first step to conversion. The neglect of it is ominous of a careless life. Serious and reverent deportment in the place of worship is enjoined upon all. It is a Holy Place and no light or irreverent conduct should be allowed in it, especially at the time of worship, or the consequence may be the same as happened to Uzziah, 2nd Chron. 26, 19.

**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 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 catarrhial 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 catarrhial 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 *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."

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

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

LAKESIDE, Ont., June 22nd, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,—You will find enclosed $1.10 for one box of Chester's Cure [illegible]

Yours, truly,
GEO. DALRYMPLE.

KINGSTON, N. B., June 18th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I write to you for another box of your Cure, for I have received great benefit from the one [illegible] Enclose $1.10 for another box.

WILLIAM JAMES PORTER.

POINT ST. CHARLES, Jan 20th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of [illegible]

Yours, truly,
W. J. MORCOM.

[illegible]

W. E. CHESTER.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, April 8th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER.

[illegible]

Yours, &c.,
[illegible]

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 21st, 1878.

In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. Chester, [illegible]

A. DE COU, M. D.

[illegible]

A. BENN & CO.
Lachute

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, being the first day of Lent, there was no session of the House of Commons.

WE NOTICE that the *Gazette* has taken up the Postmaster General's challenge in connection with the Copper Mining transactions, and has made a strong *prima facie* which requires undoubted disproval, if the member for Shefford desires to continue to stand well in the estimation of the country.

ON TUESDAY Mr. G. W. Ross, M.P. for Middlesex, before the doors of the House of Commons were opened to the public, raised a question of privilege on the subject of the infraction of the regulation passed several sessions ago by the sale of intoxicating liquors at the Restaurant of the House. Several members spoke strongly with respect to it, and the Speaker notified the Sergeant at Arms to give attention to the matter.

WE are pleased to notice the efforts which our friends are putting forth with a view to the establishment of an effective political organization in this County and District. We can assure them that they have not commenced one moment too soon; indeed, if anything, they are a little late; not too late however, we are convinced, to prevent their successfully doing battle with the forces of Rougeism and Grittism which they will shortly have to encounter, in all probability upon matters of both Dominion and Provincial importance. Let our friends be ready for any emergency; let them sleep as it were with one eye open; for they may rest assured that what is but little better than a midnight attack is contemplated. Therefore let their watchword be "Ready! aye Ready!!"

TO ALL APPEARANCES the danger of a European war are over; but since there are so many slips between the cup and the lip we hesitate to place too much reliance upon the news which reaches us day after day through sources whose reliability is not of the best. Let us devoutly hope that we are not to be deceived this time, though we must candidly confess that a conviction forces itself upon us that it might have been in the interest of a prolonged peace if the much vexed and long disputed Western question had been definitely settled by a trial of military strength between the parties to the controversy, since that present arrangements can only result in a temporarily patched up peace.

### Parliamentary Correspondence.

OTTAWA, 5th March, 1878.

"WELL DONE GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT!"—HE HATH DONE WHAT HE COULD—FEDERAL MEDDLINGS WITH PROVINCIAL CONCERNS—"TURN ABOUT, TWIST ABOUT! JUMP, JIM CROW!"—A DISFRANCHISED CONSTITUENCY—THE SABBATH QUESTION—POSTAL ACCOMMODATION.

The late Minister of Agriculture, the present Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec, has shown himself to be well worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his colleagues, when they let him loose upon the Province in search of whomsoever or whatsoever he might devour. If by his recent action in Quebec, he has done nothing more, he has succeded, possibly beyond his expectations, in making himself notorious, and in casting continually upon the party with which he has been associated, as citizen, representative, minister and governor. He has virtually declared that a whole Province is in a state of slavery; that his will is supreme, that any Lieutenant Governor can either keep Government in office or dismiss it, and that there is no power, either judicial or otherwise, that can check his high handed proceedings—so long as he is impelled to do violence to the constitution by the exigencies of his party associates. Mr. Letellier has done what he could, nevertheless many of his friends are endeavouring to shirk all responsibility and throw the entire *onus* upon him. The whole thing looks like a plot by means of which the Local Government would be transferred to the Rouges before the general elections for the Dominion. The Lieutenant Governor and his co-conspirators hoped that a defeat in the Legislature might be brought about, and in this way the thing could be accomplished without his direct interference. Failing that, this last bold step has been taken. Evidently, as the Toronto *Mail* has put it, "Mr. Letellier's "mission to Quebec was to destroy the "Conservative Government, if by any "means he could do so; but he and his "friends will have reason to regret that "they have taken so unconstitutional "and disgraceful a way of accomplishing their purpose." It is said that he has dismissed his ministers upon the grounds that their railway policy was unpopular, whilst he himself recommended that policy in his Speech from the Throne. He accepted the advice of his ministers all through the session, concurred with them, the public have a right to assume, and after the measures had passed all their stages by large majorities in both Houses, and just before the time of prorogation arrived, he has deliberately dismissed his ministers, in order to meet the views of his friends in the Federal Government, and with a view, if possible, of strengthening their hands at the coming general election. Later developments will possibly give more important particulars of this crowning act of Grit iniquity whose echo will come back from every mountain-top and valley in the Dominion,—an act, which if not at once punished, will sound the death knell of responsible Government, the death knell of popular rights and privileges in this country. Mr. Letellier, a self-styled champion of the people's rights, a professed enemy of compacts whether of a family or partizan character, has with one fell blow outraged almost every political principle, worth contending for; by putting his sacrilegious hands upon the ark of the people's liberties and by calling upon the leader of the Rouge party to form an Administration, well knowing that that party can only rely upon receiving a support of twenty members out of a total of sixty five. Before very long those who have made him their tool will say of him as of others whom they have made the instruments of their dirty work

> "O breathe not his name,
> Let it sleep with the dust!"

Liberal papers and their masters, alike have been accustomed to speak of such individuals as "the greatest political stretchers," and in other respects have been most fertile in their figures of speech. To follow them a little in this direction it may not be out of place to speak of the great contortionists, who have stepped into the ring, this session; both of them the reverse of tyros—by name Messrs. Charlton, of Norfolk, and Macdonald, of Toronto. Both of them were protectionists who attributed much of the misfortune of the country to its lack of protection, and who could see no hope for the future, except by the adoption of a policy—the very antipodes of that which had been pursued. Now these gentlemen—and they are honourable men—have latterly been wandering about; seeking rest, for the Ministry would give them none until they came out flat-footedly as full-fledged converts to free trade. After numerous grimaces, many twists, turns and surprising feats, they now present themselves in the character that was imposed upon them, and so far Mackenzie is happy. As to Mr. Thomas Workman he dreads the ordeal as well, on account of his infractions of the Independence of Parliament Act, as of the shock to his political nerves which he must undergo before he can come up to the standard laid down for him by his dear friend Mackenzie. Montreal West, probably the most important constituency in the Dominion, is at present, with several others, virtually disfranchised, the Government dare not open it until they are absolutely compelled to do so, and the legislation of the country is being carried on without its almost fifty thousand inhabitants having a word to say about it. This is an admirable condition of affairs and were they not responsible, what a howl the Grits would make about it!

The member for Argenteuil—and there is every credit due to him for his action—has again brought up the Sabbath question, in regard to his views upon which he gave no uncertain sound. His convictions upon it he crystalized into the shape of a motion which, as amended by Mr. Macdougall, of Elgin, was adopted. The resolution reads that "the interest of Public "Morality and the physical well-being "of all classes of the community require, that the Lord's Day should be "strictly observed by persons engaged "in the Public Works under the control of the Government of Canada, "so far as it is practicable to do so, "That in the opinion of this House "there should be a cessation of labour "on the Lord's Day on Canals, Railways and other Public Works, which "are under the control of the Government of Canada, so far as in the "opinion of the Government it shall "be found practicable to do so."

It is to be supposed that the Postal accommodation to be afforded by means of the Ottawa and Occidental Railway is still "under consideration;" but it is high time that something be done; a conclusion to which not even Ministerial supporters can take exception.

### QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

QUEBEC, March 5, 1878.

Little did I dream when I promised to relate the closing scenes of this session, that I should be obliged to inform your readers that it has closed with an exhibition of the most high-handed injustice and unconstitunionality that has been given since Canada became a British Colony. If ever a man has been guilty of High Treason it is the Honorable Luc Letellier de St. Just who has so manipulated, abused the high authority committed to his charge, as Lieutenant-Governer of the Province of Quebec, as to imperil the peace of the Province by inciting a large majority of its inhabitants to rebel against Her Majesty through her most unworthy representative in this province. When he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor the Conservatives were thankful for his appointment, instead of its being Cauchon, and said anyhow he is a gentleman, how sadly they were mistaken is shown by the low brutal manner in which he has dismissed the late Government. Had they been dogs he could not have expelled them with more insolence. Such conduct can only be explained by his origin, "What's born in the bone comes out in the flesh" is an old and true motto, and very applicable to the present case. From dirt he came, dirt he is, and of the very dirtiest, and to dirt must he return; and being so, he was a willing tool in the hands of the Federal Administration, who are a shade lower than he is.

There is no parallel in history for such an event. A ministry having the united support of more than two thirds of a house of only 65 members, to be turned out of office to make room for wh? for a corporal's guard of obstructionists, who even in the first day of their power were shorn of one follower, Damont, of Kamaraska, who has been unseated and personally disqualified by the Courts; and this corporal's guard dare style themselves as belonging to the *party of purity*.

For some days past rumours have been floating around that the Lieutenant-Governor would refuse to assent to the Goverment Railway Bill, and from the significant hints that have dropped from members of the Opposition it was evident that something serious was a foot, and that they were aware of it; but the attempt to override constitutional authority that has been made was never for one moment anticipated even by the late Government whose first intimation of the truth was a most insulting letter from the Lieutenant-Governor dismissing them as though they were his footmen, at the same time bidding them to be silent as to the reasons until Monday. He then with the grossest breach of faith communicated the fact to his *comite de pipe* who used their knowledge by telegraphing on Saturday afternoon and evening to their friends, while the members of the late ministry faithfully kept their dismissal a secret from their most intimate friends; and it was not publicly known till Sunday morning when it took the shape of a rumour insidiously spread abroad by the Liberals, that the de Boucherville Government had resigned which was as foul a lie as ever was disseminated. Joly was sent for on Saturday evening and was working hard all Sunday and Monday morning to form a Cabinet, but he could find no Englishman who would consent to become a member of such a bastard ministry; therefore when the House met on Monday it again adjourned, Hon. Mr. Angers announcing that the Lieutenant-Governor had requested Mr. de Boucherville not to give any explanations till the new Cabinet had been formed. KRISS KRINGLE.

### Meeting of the Municipal Council.

On Monday afternoon the monthly meeting of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil was held in the Court House here. The following Councillors were in attendance: Thos. Barron, (Mayor), Messrs. Dunbar, McOuat, Meikle, Morrison, Palliser and Shepherd.

The minutes were read, after which the Mayor said [illegible] the last financial statement had been [illegible]rinted and a copy sent to each ratepay[illegible]r.

Road and rural ins[illegible]ctors and pound-keepers [illegible]ere appoi[illegible] to act for two years [illegible] the first [illegible] next.

T[illegible] following wer[illegible]ted valuators: R. Dudderidge, [illegible] and Robert Morrison. [illegible] said that Mr. Thos [illegible] one of the valuators a[illegible] ed a large amount of p[illegible] therefore it was but fair [illegible] share in the work of th[illegible] munic[illegible] He urged that the villa[illegible]e property as now assessed at two-[illegible]irds the whole amount of the valuati[illegible]n roll, and therefore in justice to the [illegible]illage should supply two out of the th[illegible]ee valuators. The suggestion was not accepted by the Council.

It was suggested by Councillor Meikle, that a special superintendent be appointed to have supervision of the roads, (on the same plan that had worked so advantageously in Chatham.) That his duty should be to go wherever the Council wished to send him, and force the road inspectors to do their duty. That such officer when on that duty be paid be the Council $2 per day. The money to be taken from the business tax on the village storekeepers. If they were taxed for doing business it was only right that they should have good roads to enable the public to get out to trade with them. In case the Inspector found it necessary to engage labour to make the roads, said labour and his own time should be paid for by the party who had neglected to do the work complained of. He moved, seconded by Councillor Palliser, that a special superintendent be appointed.—Carried.

Councillor Meikle moved, seconded by Councillor Dunbar, that Mr. D. Raitt should be appointed special superintendent.—Carried.

Councillor Meikle complained that the printed financial report did not contain a statement in detail on the credit side. It appeared that there was about $800 due to the Council. He moved, seconded by Councillor Shepherd, that the Secretary-Treasurer furnish a statement in detail of all taxes unpaid up to April 1st, 1877, also by whom and how long they were due.—Carried.

Councillor Meikle moved that six per cent. interest be collected on arrears of taxes, in accordance with Art. 947 of the Code. He understood taxes were prescribed after three years. It was hard on those who paid taxes promptly, if others were allowed to escape; besides, the Council was paying interest on borrowed money, and, therefore, interest should be charged on money due the Council. Carried unanimously.

Councillor Meikle moved that the Secretary be authorized to purchase chairs for the use of Councillors at business meetings, and a copy of "Municipal Code" for each Councillor, cost to be defrayed out of store licenses. Carried. He also called attention to the dangerous condition of the road and river side opposite the railway-crossing. He moved that the Secretary invite tenders for the erection of a fence on the river-side, from Barron's Bridge to south side of Court House property. Carried.

C. S. Burroughs, Esq., appeared before the Council in the interest of himself, his tenant, and farmers of the parish to ask for information on what principal the Council had proceeded in apportioning the Business-tax in this municipality? He found only some sixteen people had been selected to pay a Business-tax while the law gave the right to tax *all traders*. There were at least twenty-five people who could be legally designated "traders" in Lachute, and none of these were taxed for doing business here. As a farmer himself, and in the interest of the farmers, he wanted their taxes to be as light as possible; therefore he asked on what principle over twenty-five traders were released and only sixteen required to pay? Why should not the grist, saw, and carding mills pay a Business-tax? they did a large share of the business of the place. The Mayor said that when the Council was first established, it was decided a Business-tax should be imposed on merchants selling goods at retail. They could give no other explanation.

Messrs. G. J. Walker and Thomas Haney were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Meikle called the attention of the Council to the important changes in three business firms in Lachute, which would require a re-adjustment of the Business-Tax. Finally the Council rescinded the tax of $5 on W. & R. Banford, and imposed a tax of $18 on W. Banford & Co., successors to P. Lane and Taylor & Co.

Mr. R. Creswell asked to have his Business-Tax of $5 rescinded. He thought he was entitled to a bonus rather than to be taxed, his business had saved the people thousands of dollars in the purchase of flour and feed. Besides he had no protection. If a man came here and auctioned off dry goods etc., he was taxed $20 while another could bring in all the flour he wanted and was not taxed. The mills had sold ten times the amount he had, and yet the proprietors had not to pay such tax.

Mr. John Hope applied to have his Business-Tax rescinded on the ground that others in the same line of business were not taxed; the Council promised to give a general consideration of the matter of business tax at its next meeting. After some other business the Council adjourned.

### 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.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in this week's issue of the east end patent sheet something about a *pow wow* it would be well if those who have so much to say about the above would say a little about the *pow wows* that run our streets, more especially on the Lord's day, and endanger children's lives. I was an eye-witness last Sabbath of a *frisky little yel*[illegible] *dog* t[illegible]at is more b[illegible]sy ever [illegible] [illegible]oes th[illegible]n any other [illegible] saw[illegible]e is a de[illegible] regu[illegible] [illegible]ed.) w nat [illegible] Counc[illegible] do not tax dogs [illegible]ur streets so [illegible]mmonly and cry[illegible] at all who [illegible]ould go quietly [illegible] business—I [illegible]ould move that [illegible]ky dogs, and church going dogs—be h[illegible]ng with a greasy rope.

FRISK.

### For Ladies Column.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—Who was she and what did she do to make her name so great among women?

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.—Who was she and what did she do to make her name so conspicuous among women?

The Almonte and Ottawa Clubs played at Ottawa, on Tuesday, for the Quebec challenge curling trophy. The score stood:—Ottawa, No. 1 rink, 27; No. 2, 28. Almonte, No. 1, 24; No. 2, 18, Ottawa winning by 13 points.

In the English House of Commons on Tuesday night, Mr. Gathorne Hardy introduced the war estimates, which, he said, had been framed on a strictly peace footing. He also announced the intention of the Government to receive the autumn manoeuvers, which are to be held this year at Salisbury, where 35,000 men, ready for foreign service, will be assembled. The vote was passed fixing the strength of the army at 135,452 men.

The details of the treaty of peace are to be discussed to-day, the first point to be taken up being the indemnity and guarantees for payment of it. The principal points of the preliminary treaty just signed are provision for the cession of Batoum, Kars, Ardahan and the Bayazid district, while the question of the Straits remains over for further consideration. In the settlement of the boundary lines, the Porte will retain communication with Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and Russia is to be allowed to cede the Dobrudscha in exchange for Roumanian Bessarabia. The £40,000,000 indemnity has been reduced to £12,000,000.

### England and her Forces.

AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW.

The idea expressed by hostile foreign critics that Beaconsfield wished Russia to refuse English mediation in order that he might regard it as a rebuff sufficiently objectionable to give him an excuse to declare war is too ridiculous to need comment. If the Premier wanted war he could have found plenty of excuses, and he would have been enthusiastically upheld by the nation at large. The peace at any-price party is as contemptible in the eyes of England as it always was, and the Liberal Opposition is as weak and divided now as it was when Mr. Gladstone made his stand in the House on the famous "resolutions." The truth is nobody wants war, but everybody who has a spark of English pride in his composition is sick of being told that "England daren't fight," that "the Old Country is effete," that "John Bull is in a corner," that it is England's turn to suffer the horror and humiliation of defeat." Critics who say these things don't know what they are talking about. England has long since played out her game and is contented. She wants to keep what she has got and go on her way. European affairs *per se* she is willing to leave to European Powers. She has a united empire twice as big again as all Europe put together. She has a record of which she need not be ashamed. But when the East is touched she may not forget that she is the one great Asiatic Power, and if needs be she will defend her interests and her honor in that direction. At the risk of working over old ground; I give you a few statistics, just officially published, showing that her peace establishments are not exactly despicable, even should she be called into action without another single enlistment. Her English and colonial army numbers roughly 140,000 men, trained and efficient soldiers of all arms; she has 134,000 militia, a sevice which did brilliant work in the Crimea; her yeomanry cavalry number 14,548 well mounted Gaurds; her rifle and artillery volunteers, the pick of the young men of the English middle classes (the kind of stuff which fought the great battles of Germany), number 174,241: there is an army reserve force of 36,000 men besides, including enrolled pensioners. When the Crimean war broke out the volunteer service did not exist. It would be quite a sufficient defence for home service now, leaving at the disposal of the Queen, for war beyond the seas, an army of no mean pretentions with the following naval figures—the navy estimates for the year ending March 1878, show a force of 60,000 men, boys, marines, and coast-gaurdsmen, which cost the country with dockyards, naval yards, pensions, victuals, clothing, etc., an average of $55,000,000 a year. There are 201 war ships in commission, 45 of which are modern ironclads; and there are a dozen new vessels at various yards in course of construction. Then, to add to the military strength of the nation, there are as I have said before, 80,000 Indian troops, (20,100 English) ready to move at a moment's notice, and 40,000,000 of warlike adults to fall back upon, if need be in India, who could be bought with British gold. They love fighting for its own sake. Millions of them would be moved to enthusiasm led against the enemies of Mahommed. The population of Great Britain itself is only some 3,000,000 less than that of the United States.

The population is crowded in upon itself, as it were. Trade is bad. Many thousands of men are out of work. A declaration of war and an extra bounty for recruits would bring to the national standard in a very short time 250,000 men from mining and manufacturing districts. Don't believe for a moment that there is any want of capacity to go to war. If the Queen wanted them, she could in six months put half a million troops into the field. She lost 100,000 in the Crimea. It is the favorite but mistaken idea of despots that a free Government, relying upon a volunteer army, is necessarily weak from a military point of view. Never w[illegible]s a greater mistake. History is full [illegible] examples against such a theory; and [illegible]uld England be forced into the pre[illegible] war, Europe will learn another [illegible]n of the strength and self sacrific[illegible] [illegible]on of a free-people trained [illegible] the enjoyment o[illegible] liberal [illegible]tions, having in their own hands the power of peace and war, controlling the purse strings of Government, and possessing rights and privileges which no other nation in the wide world possesses except their Anglo-Saxon brothers of the great American Republic.

### Specimen Bricks.

(*From the Hamilton Spectator.*)

A few days ago we asked Ministerial journals (such journals were called "subsidised organs" in the days of Grit Opposition) to explain the item of $18,000 of increased expense in the Montreal Custom House for "extra assistance" in 1876, when the Public Accounts show that the revenue at that port had fallen off by over a million of dollars in that year, but the appeal for an explanation has been met with a very profound silence. Instead of explanation on this point the organs tell us about deficits in 1858, under what they call "Tory" rule, as if that had any bearing upon the question now at issue.

In 1873, the last year of the Macdonald Government, the cost of collecting the excise revenue was $171,704; in 1875, the first year of the Mackenzie Government, it had increased to $199,253, and in 1877 it had increased to $211,157. The revenue derived from excise in 1873 was $4,460,681; in 1877 it was $4,941,897. The rate at which this small increase of excise revenue was collected would have made the total cost in the last year of the Macdonald Government considerably over three hundred thousand dollars. Not much evidence of economy in this.

In the last year of the Macdonald Government the cost of the Post Office Department was $1,067,866. In the first year of the Mackenzie Government (1875) it had risen to $1,520,861, and in 1877 to $1,705,311. It is true that the work in this department increased within the time under review, and some allowance must be made for that, though it is not true that an increase of business done, within certain limits, necessarily involves an increase of expense. The revenue from the Post Office reached its highest point in 1875, since which time it had somewhat decreased, but the decrease did not stop the increase of the expenditure. The following table shows how the account stands since, and including, the last named year:

| | Revenue from Post Office Dep't. | Expenditure upon Post Office Dep't. |
|---|---|---|
| 1875 | $1,115,282 | $1,520,861 |
| 1876 | 1,102,540 | 1,622,827 |
| 1877 | 1,114,945 | 1,705,311 |

It is the same old story which forms the refrain of the whole volume of public accounts, a decreasing revenue and an increasing expenditure. If the extravagance which was said to prevail under the Macdonald Government had been true, there would have been plenty of margin upon which to work this department without any increase of cost.

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HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
371 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 | 4.00 |
| 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. Thereze | | 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 | Arr | 10.55 | 6.20 |
| | Lv. | 11.05 | 6.30 |
| Montebello | | 11.55 | 7.00 |
| Papineauville | | 12.16 P. 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 | 8.28 |
| aEast Templeton | | 2.28 | 8.44 |
| Gatineau Point | | 2.44 | 8.58 |
| Hull | Arr. | 3.00 | 9.10 |

GOING EAST.

| STATONS. | | Mixed. | Express. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. M. | P. M. |
| Hull | | 6.45 | 3.30 |
| Gatineau Point | | 7.04 | 3.40 |
| aEast Templeton | | 7.28 | 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 | | 12.20 P. M. | 7.16 |
| St. Scholastique | | 12.38 | 7.28 |
| aSt. Augustin | | 12.58 | 7.40 |
| Ste. Therese | | 1.25 | 7.58 |
| aSte. Rose | | 1.36 | 8.08 |
| aSte. Martin | | 1.49 | 8.12 |
| aRiviere des Prairies | | 2.03 | 8.20 |
| aSt. Laurent | | 2.12 | 8.27 |
| Mile End | | 2.19 | 8.33 |
| 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 |
| | Lv | 5.40 |
| St. Janvier | | 5.55 |
| 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 |
| | Lv | 8.50 |
| St. Rose | | 9.00 |
| St. Martin | | 9.09 |
| Riviere des Prairies | | 9.20 |
| St. Laurent | | 9.30 |
| Mile End | | 9.36 |
| Hochelaga | | 9.45 |

All Trains run by Montreal Time. Trains going East take precedence over all others.
DUNCAN MACDONALD,
Manager.
13tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

P. LANE—Notice, Lachute.
W. BANFORD—West End Grocery, Lachute.

## LOCAL.

☞ A MEETING of the Scarlet Chapter will take place in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Thursday, 14th March, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ ANNUAL SOCIAL MEETING of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Lachute, (MR. MACKIE'S) will take place in said Church, on the 20th March inst.

☞ 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.

CONSERVATIVE REACTION.—One of the largest Conservative meetings ever held in this County, took place on Saturday last in Lachute. Representative men from nearly all parts of the County were present and took part in the discussion relative to the next general election, in which there was the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm manifested in favor of the good old Conservative cause. The formation of a Liberal Conservative Association took place of which MR. ALFRED CENTRE, of Centreville, was appointed President, and MR. JAMES FISH, of Lachute, Vice President. After arranging for branch Associations in all parts of the County, the meeting adjourned to Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, p.m., in Olivet Hall, Lachute.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—The amalgamation of business firms is rather more unusual than the opening up of new branches. We had one of these unusual events at Lachute last week, when W. & R. Banford, P. Lane and Taylor & Co., carrying on business as three firms all converging under the style and firm of W. Banford & Co., Mr. Taylor retiring from the business entirely and Mr. Lane becoming a special partner in the new business arrangement. The business will still be carried on in Mr. Lanes old stand and a branch store opened in the fine new premises in the West End. This places Mr. W. Banford at the head of one of the largest business firms of Lachute to which he is deservedly entitled from his ability, energy and experience. We regret however to lose the active service of both Mr. Lane and Mr. Taylor in their able and efficient business capacity as merchants.

OKA INDIAN ENTERTAINMENT.—This entertainment passed off very successfully. We hear that the proceeds amounted to $40.

ON WEDNESDAY evening last, the Independent Order of Good Templars held an open meeting in Victoria Hall. Mr. Colwell occupied the chair. The following gentlemen took part in the programme; speeches were made by the chairman, Mr. Haney, Rev. D. Winter, and Mr. A. Benn. Instrumental music by Mr. Fish, song and readings, by Mr. Dudderidge; Mr. T. Barron, presided at the organ. At the conclusion, the chairman thanked the gentlemen in behalf of the Good Templars, of this county, for so kindly assisting him in the entertainment. The National Anthem was then sung, after which Rev. D. Winter, closed with the benediction.

S. BELLINGHAM, Esq. M. P. P. started for Europe last Saturday.

WE UNDERSTAND that during Lent, there will be service every Friday evening at seven o'clock in the Court House by Rev. H. J. Evans. All are cordially invited to attend.

ON MONDAY at the final meeting of the arbitrators on the Court House property expropriated for the railway. Awarded $550 compensation.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS to the Soirée that takes place at Henry's Church next Wednesday evening, we hope that there will be a big turnout as it is well worthy of support.

LAST TUESDAY, Mr. W. Smith while out cutting wood in the bush, cut his foot severely with an axe. He will not be able to resume work for some time to come.

HARD UP.—To be over-crowed with orders and no money to buy material for earning a penny.

THE BONUS PETITION.—That it was too late and an election dodge, etc., need only be treated with contempt by the large number who signed it. The Petition was sent in time and was presented as any other one would have been, and the reasons for getting it up were of sufficient weight to cause parties of different political creeds to sign it.

BALL AT CARILLON.—The Subscription Ball here passed off very successfully. It was largely attended. The Committee of management are to be congratulated on the brilliant success which attended their efforts. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock and was kept up till three. An excellent band was in attendence. Space will not permit us to give a fuller account.

CHATHAM—The Committee of the Ladies Association of St. Mungo's Church, have decided to hold an entertainment in the Stone Hall here, on the evening of Thursday the 14th inst.

MAIL SERVICE BY THE CARS—is "under consideration"—very comforting to consider that it has been in this state for a long time past.

$5000 A YEAR REFUSED.—P. T. Barnum, the great Showman of the United States, visited St. Scholastique last week and proceeded at once to St. Benoit, to see the twin-headed child or children recently born in that Parish. He offered the father of the children $1000 cash and $5000 a year for the purpose of taking them for exhibition. Strange to say the offer was refused, although father and mother could have accompanied them and had a good living besides.

REMEMBER the Liberal Conservative Association meeting on Saturday the 16th inst., at 2 p. m. at Lachute. Let there be a grand rally from all parts of the county.

LADIES COLUMN.—We are pleased that so much approval is expressed at the introduction of a young ladies column, and hope the young ladies will keep it well filled. The young men might start a column also.

ST. ANDREWS.—Messrs. G. & M. Simpson, of St. Andrews, having purchased the Bankrupt Stock of Mr. W. G. Stewart, are now ready to give great bargains for cash. See advertisement in next week's paper.

HUDSON—The Revival Meetings, which have been held here for the past three weeks, in connexion with the Methodist Church, came to a close on ~~Friday last~~. They have been the means of doing much good.

JOURNALISTIC.—We are glad to see the *Toronto Advertiser and Temperance Advocate* out again. It comes to us in a new dress, and contains as formerly an abundance of live interesting and instructive matter. It is neatly printed and has a wood engraving in its heading of the Queen City of Ontario, which is very good. We wish our enterprising contemporary success in his new undertaking.

DEAD BEATS.—Those who live on other peoples money and disavow any intention of doing otherwise. Those who borrow but never return—buy but never pay.

BRUTE FORCE—A vulgar slang phrase used by a few of the Grit papers against the Government of Quebec—also applied to persons who petition that Government.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT—For an M.P. to have an interest in a country newspaper in which the Government advertises, is violating this Act.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### CANADIAN.

Mathew Herron, of Listowell, has accomplished the feat of chopping and piling 100 cords of beach and maple inside of forty days.

Mr. Wm. Newsom, of Grey, is the possessor of one of the oldest printed bibles on this side of the Atlantic. This volume was the property of the Crofts family of Yorkshire, England, for about 300 years.

The loss by the floods at Belleville is estimated at $20,000. Nearly all the barns and stables on the river bank, and a number of boat houses and pleasure boats, have been destroyed, and the river is blocked with ice for a mile from its mouth.

Mr. Bourassa's bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875, proposes to discriminate between traders and non-traders, creditors of an estate in the winding up of the affairs of such insolvent estate. It provides that after due notification to the assignee, non-trading creditors shall not be bound to accept a composition or sign the discharge of any insolvent trader. Nevertheless, such non-trader having ranked upon the estate for the amount of dividend declared shall be empowered to recover the balance so due him, as if no proceedings in insolvency had been entered into.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Recent heavy rains in Cuba have seriously impaired the sugar crop there.

Cuba is to be represented in the Spanish Cortes, and will be governed hereafter by Spanish laws.

Sir Thomas Chambers, M. P., has been elected Recorder of the city of London, vice Russell Gurney, resigned.

A serious fire took place at Hot Springs, (Ark.,) on Tuesday morning, some of the best buildings in the place being destroyed.

Queen Victoria is about to make an addition to her Balmoral estate at a cost of $485,000.

The joint value of the Cleopatra obelisk and caisson has been fixed at £25,000. This value is recorded in the salvage suit in connection with the recovery of the needle in the Bay of Biscay.

The English Secretary of State for War announced in the House of Commons, on Monday that the defence of the commercial points of England was under the careful consideration of the Ministery.

The number of British subjects in Constantinople is under 4,000, and of these more than half are not Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen, but Greeks, Levantines, Italians, and Turkish subjects, who have clothed themselves with British nationalty.

Another bequest has been made to Queen Vectoria. A miser named Leach, who died recently in Jersey City, New Jersey, left behind him the sum of $10,000 to be paid to Her Majesty the Queen of England. The old "money grub" must have been strongly monarchical in his political leanings, notwithstanding the fact that he accumulated his "pile" in the great modern Republic.

It is said of Spurgeon that in his pointed way he cried out from the pulpit. "There's a shoemaker. Last Sunday he sold shoes that amounted to ninepence, and there was fourpence profit on it." In the audience there was a shoemaker who had done that very thing. The mystery bothered him all the week, so on the next Sunday he had his girl open the shop while he again went to church. "Ah sinner," Spurgeon began, "sinning by proxy is just as bad as though you sinned yourself. It's no use for you to come here yourself and leave your daughter to keep shop." The shoemaker was dumbfounded. It set him thinking, and he was converted. Spurgeon, hearing of the circumstance, said he believed the Holy Spirit inspired his words.

The Sea of Marmora, the ancient Propontis which has a peculiar interest at this moment, is a little smaller than Lake Ontario. Like its parent body, the Mediterranian, it has no tides. A strong and swift current sweeps through the sea from the northeast to the southwest, carrying the waters of the Euxine to those of the Egean. It is remarkable for its bold and picturesque shores, and above all, for its depth, which in some places is nearly 2,000 feet. The Island of Marmora—the Proconnessus of the Greeks—which gives its name to the sea, is situated about 40 miles from the entrance of the Dardanelles, and in ancient times was widely noted for the beauty and durability of its marble. Even at this day a large portion of Constantinople is constructed of material taken from the ancient quarries. Mondania bay, in which the "Vanguard" of the British fleet is anchored, is on the Asiatic shore, within three hours run of Constantinople.

The erection of a pro-Russian principality, embracing Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Macedonia, as projected by Gen. Ignatieff in the name of Russia, would soon bring about the total destruction of the Turkish empire in Europe. The Tracian peninsula and the scattered fragments of provinces in Albania and the northwest would be overshadowed by the new, compact, and powerful state of Bulgaria. The Sultan is not to retain even the nominal control of Shumla and the other fortresses of the quadrilaterial. If Ignatieff's demarkation is accepted it will place every important fortified point in the peninsula, with the exception of Constantinople, in anti-Turkish hands without England's being able to interfere in any way whatever,

### For the Watchman's Military Column.

The number of men required to form a second Troop of Cavalry in Montreal is now very near the strength, viz: 35.

We understand that the Cavalry Dramatic Entertainment, at the Acadamy of Music, Montreal, was a great success. The Cavalry sword exercise and the revised dismounted practice under Lieut. Colonel Lovelace, was a notable feature in the programme.

A Philadelphia paper gives the information that the British Army are about adopting, for all mounted corps, a new regulation sword with a pistol attached to the hilt; as no notice of such an arm appears in any of the British Military Journals, it may be considered in the light of a satire on the numerous inventions in equipments, almost daily presented to the home authorities.

Orders have been issued to complete the crowning of the British Army, in Ireland, with the long pattern bayonet.

The following instructions for "Removing stains from Scarlet Tunics," recently promugated for the army in general, may be found useful to our volunteers in Canada.—The proportions for the ingredients to be employed are as follows: 1oz. salts of sorrel to a pint and a half of boiling water, 1oz. cream of tartar to a pint and a half of cold water, each solution to be kept in a separate flat vessel. These quantities will be sufficient to clean eight Tunics. Instructions for use—1st, the Tunic which requires cleaning will first be well brushed and beaten; 2nd, a perfectly hard brush will be used in applying the solution; 3rd, the solution will be applied alternately to the Tunic, commencing with the salt of sorrel, until the Tunic has been washed all over, and all the stains have been removed. 4th, if the weather will permit of it, the cleaned Tunic will be hung up in the sun to dry, but if not, it will be hung up in a dry place but not near a fire or stove. The expense of the solutions required is very trifling.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is to be appointed Chief of the Staff in the event of England going to war, is the youngest General Officer in the British Army, and since his entry into the service as an Ensign in H. M. 90th Light Infantry, has ever distinguished himself as an officer of great talent and efficency in military matters. His "Soldiers Pocket-Book," published in this country in 1869, has run through several editions and is most servicable and instructive to all branches of the army.

### Rouge Insincerity.

There has been a striking coincidence in connection with the debate on the address—at least that portion of it in which references were made to the religious influences that it was customary to invoke in the Province of Quebec, when public questions were upon the *tapis.* The Rouges or Parti National have, for a year or two, persistently complained [illegible] but the exercise of [illegible] influences to their disadvantage, forgetful that it is a matter of history how in 1872 they went to the country announcing that they had the clerical endorsation, and those who opposed them could not be good Catholics. The clergy, having discovered that French Nationalism was only Rougeism in disguise withdrew their sympathy, and then a perfect howl was raised against the priests. Another proof of Grit insincerity came to the surface the other night, for simultaneously with the publication of Mr. Huntington's speech in deprecation of resorts to religious appeals, appeared, in his own paper a special correspondence from Ottawa in which the religious horse was trotted out, and a strong editorial in which it was implied that those Catholics who han voted against Mr. Anglin's appointment *could not be good churchmen!* The attention of the House was very properly directed by M. Masson to this manifest hypocrisy whose development could not possibly, under the circumstances, be by "inadvertence." The occurence must place the Honourable Postmaster General in an awkward dilemma as he must either repudiate the utterances of a journal with which he is intimately connected, or satisfactorily explain away his own professions. Mr. Huntington in Argenteuil vs. Mr. Huntington's journal in Montreal, are pretty studies, truly! However, Senator Penny, the responsible editor of the *Herald*, two years ago repudiated the utterances of that newspaper, and why should not his partner pursue a similar course in the House of Commons?—*Ottawa Citizen.*

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN'S GRAND-DAUGHTER.—The marriage of the Princess Charlotte, the daughter of the Crown Prince and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, to the hereditary Paince of Duchy of Saxe Meiningen and of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, to Augustus, hereditary Prince of Grand Duchy of Oldenberg were solemnized in the Chapel of the Old Palace Berlin on the 18th ult. The King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Prince of Orange, heir to the throne of Netherlands, and many German Royal and Princely persons were present. The unique feature of the festive proceedings was a traditional dance by torchlight of twelve Ministers of the Emperor's Cabinet. The trousseau was entirely of German make. Bismarck not only took part in the wedding festivities but also walked at the head of the Ministers in the ceremonial dance with the flambeux. Since 1872 the Chancellor has constantly remained away from all Court festivities. That he has again re-appeared is considered an indication of reconciliation between the Chancellor and Court.

"I hope there are no cannibals around here," said a stupid traveller to a frontier girl, as she was mixing a batch of bread. "Plenty of 'em," said she, pouring some cornmeal into a pan. "We almost always eat a little Indian with our bread."

### American Sympathy for England.

In a sermon at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, in speaking of the three great events—Stanley's return, the Pope's death, and Russia triumphant, England aghast, the world confounded! What next? you ask. That's what all the world asks. There has not been such an intense moment in European politics during our lifetime as this moment. If England halt she becomes a second rate power, if she march then all Europe is an Armageddon. May the God of nations appear in this crisis! I am glad that the Turkish Empire has perished. She was an old butcher, and the most cheerful page of her history to me is her obituary. When shall the miserable old carcass be buried? Where are spades long enough to dig a hole deep enough? But I have no admiration of her conqueror, Russia. We have heard from that nation a great deal of snuffling about religion during the past year. What does she care about true religion? She has been one of the world's most dreadful oppressors. Where is Poland? Where are the myriads who have strangled under the choking pressure of her hard heel? I will not hide the fact that my deepest sympathies at this moment are for England. She has not always acted kindly to this nation, but what is the use of keeping old grudges good while the fact is certain that England and the United States stand side by side to-day in the great cause of civilization and Christianity? (Applause.) When England is humiliated the Church and the cross of Christ are humiliated. Look at her churches, Bible and missionary societies, her universities; look at her throne, the purest in Europe if not in all the world. (Applause.) The girl Victoria, kneeling with her ecclesiasticle adviser on the night before her coronation, made vows to God and promises to England, not one of which she has ever broken. (Applause.) Her sorrows have been the world's bereavements. Wherever there's a heart that knows how to admire pure, consecrated womanhood there is an admirer of Queen Victoria. We unite with all the chapels and cathedrals of England, and all the good people of the earth, in praying, singing and shouting God save the Queen! (Applause.) The fact is that the most we can do in this crisis of the world's history is to implore God to rise for the safety of His Church, for the deliverance of the captives, for the downfall of despotism, for the ransom of all nations. Let sin perish and Christ reign. Though the ploughshare of battle cut through from St. George's Channel to the China Sea, Christ shall have all the Dominion and all the power and all the glory, world without end. Amen and amen!

THE BRITISH [illegible]hannel squadron has [illegible] Malta, p[illegible]ared to support the [illegible] o[illegible] Marmora; Lo[illegible]d Na[illegible] [illegible]braltar, h[illegible]s reac[illegible] [illegible] report[illegible] [illegible] take com[illegible] [illegible]y force that may [illegible] to [illegible] elsewhere in the [illegible]ent of war, Si[illegible] [illegible]arnet Wolseley [illegible] who thrashed [illegible] Ashantees of the w[illegible]st coast of Afri[illegible] as chief of staff. Sir Garnet's rece[illegible] essay on the growth of the military power of France, has been followed by another essay from his pen, in which he argues that England is now a greater military power than she ever was at any previous period of her history, and that, in case of war, she could put four hundred thousand drilled men into line, and take the field at once with sixty thousand troops. At this moment Sir Garnet's arguments and calculations must be very agreeable to those Englishmen who have felt depressed over the gigantic military display of Russia and other continental powers.

BALL INVITATION.—The answer—"I am not in the habit of attending such places"—is unparliamentary.

## MARRIED.

STALKER—GRAHAM.—On the 6th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, Lachute, by the Rev. D. Winter, Mr. David Stalker, of Lachute, to Miss Maria Graham, of Thomas' Gore.

## LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, March 7, 1878.

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

COARSE SALT—Per bag, $1.00.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 12c. to 15c. Eggs, per dozen, 13c. Potatoes, per bag, 40c. to 45c. Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.00 to $5.20 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 20c. to 25c. each. Sheep pelts, 40c. to 50c. each.

## OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, March 7, 1878.

There was a very small market to-day, and prices were unchanged, Oats, 31c to 32c. Peas, 60c to 65c. Cow Hides $1.00 to $5.55. Sheep pelts, 75c to $1.25. Straw $5 to $7. Hay coming in slowly, and in good demand at steady prices.

HOUSEHOLD.—*Meats.*—Beef per 100 lbs. $4.00 to $5.50. Pork, per 100 lbs. $5.25; to $6.00; Lamb, per lb. 6c. to 7c.

POULTRY.—*Game, Fowl*—Chickens 20 to 30c per pair; Geese, each, 35c. to 40c. Turkeys, each, 70c to 80c.

DAIRY.—Eggs per dozen, 16c. to 18c.; Butter in print, per pound, 17c to 18c, do in pail, 15 to 17c; do in firkin, per pound 13c to 15c. Cheese, per lb., 12c. to 13c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bush., 35c. to 45c; Onions, per bushel, 70c to 90c. Cabbage, per head, 5c. to 10c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Honey. per lb., 13c. to 15c.; Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $11.00.

## MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 7th, 1878.

| FLOUR— | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superior Extra | $5 95@ | $6 00 |
| Extra Superfine | 5 60@ | 5 70 |
| Fancy | 5 20@ | 5 30 |
| Spring Extra | 4 80@ | 4 90 |
| Superfine | 4 55@ | 4 55 |
| Strong Bakers' | 5 10@ | 5 20 |
| Fine | 4 25@ | 4 30 |
| Middlings | 3 60@ | 3 75 |
| Pollards | 2 75@ | 3 25 |
| U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs. | 0 00@ | 2 45 |
| City Bags (delivered) | 2 67½@ | 2 70 |

OATMEAL—Ontario quiet at $4.50 to 4.60.
CANADA WHEAT—Nominal.
CORN—Per 56 lat., 62½c to 65c.
OATS—Per 32 lbs., 28c to 30c.
BARLEY—At 55c. to 65c.
Peas—78c, to 80c per 66 lbs.
BUTTER—Common at 10c to 13c; medium to good at 14c to 18c; fine at 19c to 20c.
CHEESE—At 14c to 15½c.
PORK—Mess, $13.50 to 14.50, according to brand; Thin Mess nominal at $11.00 to $12.00.
DRESSED HOGS—Nominal; season over.
LARD—9c to 10c for tubs and pails.
ASHES—Per 100 lbs—Pots, $1.05 to 4.10 according to tares.

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

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Store Business to

Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,

and in retiring, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him during the last twenty-one years.

Customers' accounts will be furnished as soon possible, and an early settlement is requested, as this branch of his business must be closed up without delay.

He would also take this opportunity of commending his successors to the confidence of the public, and requesting a continuance to them of their patronage so long extended to himself.

P. LANE.

Feb. 25, 1878. 27tf

With reference to the above, we beg to state that we intend carrying on a

GENERAL BUSINESS

in the stand so long occupied by Mr. Lane, and will endeavour to cater to the wants of the public, in such a way as will warrant their confidence. Terms made known at our office.

W. BANFORD & CO.

March 8, 1878. 27tf

SOIREE.

A SOIREE will be held in HENRY'S CHURCH, Lachute, on Wednesday, the 13th March. Refreshments will be served in the basement at six o'clock. Several short and instructive addresses are expected. A choice selection of Sacred Music, consisting of Anthems, Motells, choruses, &c., will be provided for the occasion. Proceeds to be applied to pay Rent of Manse.

ADMISSION AT DOOR.
Gentlemen 50 cents. Ladies 25 cents.
Children under 12 years, 25 cents.

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
Ste. Scholastique.
Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.
WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHEIU.
22tf.

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST:

DEAR SIR—Those Dr. Harvey's Antibillious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have none of that billiousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last,

Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &C.
112 St. Francois Xavier Street.
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFF[illegible]
HUTCHISON, B.C.[illegible] S. WALKER[illegible]

[illegible] ATE, [illegible] lontcal. [illegible] G STORE. [illegible] g opened the Browns- [illegible] respectfully solicit a [illegible] [illegible] OODS WILL BE FOUND LOW, Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

ALEXANDER PAUL.
20y1.

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. 21m2

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

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.

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ON THE IDENTITY OF THE BRITISH NATION WITH THE LOST TEN TRIBES.

Philitis; or, Solution of the Mysery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 85 cents.

By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland
Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $3.50

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Anglo-Saxon Riddle. 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.

BOOK AND JOB
Printing
OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE
LATEST STYLES!
—AT THE MOST—
REASONABLE RATES.
WITH THE
Greatest Despatch!
AT THE
WATCHMAN OFFICE,
LACHUTE, P. Q.

☞ N. B.—Subscription to the WATCHMAN $1.00 per year in advance The only family paper (all printed in Lachute) in the Ottawa Valley on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer. ☜

NOW IS THE TIME
TO GET
WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED
Noiseless Spring Bed and Moth Proof
MATTRESS.
*The Cheapest and Best Sleeping Apparats of the Age.*

WHITESIDE, JORDON & CO.,
66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.
1tf

WEST END
GROCERY

HAVING purchased the goods of TAYLOR & Co., and W. & R. BANFORD, our stock is very complete and well assorted.

SELLING ONLY FOR CASH—or Farm Produce at cash value, we are enabled to offer extra inducements in every thing in our line.

A Car Load of Flour
just received, and warranted of first-rate quality.
ALSO
A CAR LOAD OF FIRST CLASS LATH AT LOW PRICES.
☞ Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

W. BANFORD & CO.,
Lachute, March 8, 1878. OPPOSITE ALLEN'S HOTEL

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.
16wt.

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

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
GRENVILLE, P. Q.

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

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

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.

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 588, Post Office, Montreal. 22tf

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 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 5c. 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 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 $1.35, are sold everywhere at $1.75. It is useless to continue this list; you can see by this single note that it is at

F. NAUBERT'S

that you get the best bargains. Don't forget the road to

MUDDY BRANCH,
at the
Great Massacre of Merchandise.
St. 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,
67 RIDEAU STREET OTTAWA.
13y1

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, MARCH 4, 1878.

## PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

LATELY, in the House of Commons, high words passed current as to the uses and advantages accruing from the labours of Parliamentary Committees. The Government have repeatedly twitted the Opposition with having declined to ask for Committees of enquiry, although they were accustomed to fulminate the most grevious charges against Ministers and their friends. The reply of the Opposition has been that the Government have invariably packed committees with their friends, a most natural conclusion to arrive at, since that even MR. BLAKE has said that the Constitution of Committees represents the strength of the respective parties in the House. On the occasion to which we refer, the usual implication of want of honesty in their allegations was made upon the Opposition, who replied as we have stated above; adding that under the circumstances it had become their duty to make their charges under such conditions as should make the people—the high court of appeal—acquainted with all the facts. Now, in order that it may not be said we are passing a partizan opinion upon Special Committees of the House, we propose to quote for the benefit of our readers what no later than last week Mr. BLAKE said upon this subject. He declared that "he was the last man in "the world to hold that a Parliamentary Committee composed necessarily "of men engaged in active party politics, composed necessarily of men "who were to some extent biassed, "however unconsciously, was the best "tribunal in the world. He had al"ways said with reference to these "committees, that he never attached "extreme importance to their deliver"ance, from their mode of selection "but he had always insisted that it "gave a fair opportunity for the elucidation of the truth by evidence or "testimony brought before them." With this announcement, we in the main agree, though we venture to differ from its author as to the fairness of the opportunity afforded for the elucidation of the truth, since that on a variety of occasions—notably in that of the Industrial Committee—every endeavor was put forth to keep back evidence which was antagonistic to the position taken by the Government. Mr. BLAKE averred, however, that the system was the best that had been proposed, nevertheless, in our opinion, the Opposition has found a more excellent way in directly appealing to the supreme tribunal—the public,—before which both parties have an opportunity of being heard, no matter what they may have to say. For the reasons we have given, supported by past experience, we are not prepared to say, therefore, that the Opposition are blameworthy for not playing into the hands of the Government as they desired them to do. As to the opinions given by Committees Mr. BLAKE has expressed his lack of confidence in them, yet continually they are being impressed on us as authoritative by those who walk in the train of the member for South Bruce and his leader. Witness the opinion given by the Hon. DAVID MILLS, Chairman of the Industrial Committee, with respect to the sugar question. What then remains for us to do is to elicit all possible information and draw our own conclusions. If the result be adverse to the Government, they cannot complain, since that we have such high authority as the Honourable EDWARD BLAKE.

## THE POLITICAL DOCTORS.

FOR several days the question of the policy of the Federal Government has been absorbing the attention of our legislators at Ottawa. It has been discussed and rediscussed; it has been taken up in its various details; it has been shaken and ventilated, and, in fact, turned inside out. Gentlemen upon the Opposition have exhibited all its hideous deformities, while Government supporters have endeavoured to patch all the rents that were in it and to make it appear all that was lovely, all that was advantageous, and all that was praiseworthy. Both sides have admitted that Canada was afflicted with a grievous malady, but as doctors sometimes will do, they differed as to the remedy which should be prescribed. The one recommended energetic measures, while the other advised that Nature should be left to work out her own cure. The arguments upon both sides were, in their way, very plausible; each endeavouring to show that it had made the most perfect diagnosis of the case of the patient; which, while the doctors are differing, continues to suffer; and in all probability will do so until the grand consultation of the nation itself shall decide in whose hands it will entrust its case. Uncertain, as to the future, the Ministry do scarcely anything, while the Opposition are powerless to lend a hand except to show in what particular and to what extent the Government have failed in their appreciation of the proper treatment that should be adopted. What our opinion is is well known—the cabinet are not up to their business, its members are too light for their places and, moreover, have not undergone that course of practical preparation that should induce their patient to place unquestioning confidence in them. Almost as important a qualification for the physician as a thorough acquaintance with diseases and their remedies is a knowledge of the constitution of those whom he has under his charge. So with the political Æsculapians who in the present case have manifested woeful ignorance in regard to this important consideration. They do not appreciate the seriousness of the ailment that has come upon us, nor the national peculiarties which have served to aggravate it. Hence, having secured their fees, they ought to be dismissed. Had they thoroughly realized what they were about—and their Finance Minister pretends that they did—the moment they came into power they should have put the patient under treatment, instead of which, they led her into excesses, they aggravated her disease, and only during the last few months, according to their own admissions, when they were expecting to be called to account, have they undertaken to diet her and place her under conditions that were more favourable to recovery. They say she has latterly rallied; that might have been expected, for so long as there is life there is hope, but she seems to us to have gone too far for anything like the gentle treatment which has been proposed to be in any way effective. Grievous diseases require severe measures especially when they have run a long course, and, therefore, we must protest aginst the longer administering of remedies so irregularly and in such homœpathic doses. The Government, doubtless, appreciate the blunders they have committed; but as they belong to the old fashioned kill or cure school, having failed to cure, they are resolved to kill, even should they themselves perish in the endeavour.

## OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.]

OTTAWA, February, 27, 1878.

VICE-REGAL EXPENDITURES—REFORM PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICES—BRITISH COLUMBIAN RAPACITY—REFORM GUTTER RAKINGS—ARISTOCRATIC ASPIRATIONS—BALL AT RIDEBU—SERVING GOD AND MAMMON.

The loyalty cry has again been traded out by the Liberals who through their leader Mr. Mackenzie, sought the other evening to prevent the passage of a motion of Mr. Mitchell's for a return showing the expenditure that had been incurred on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Manitoba and British Columbia. In that almost offensive manner which he has, when his political corns are trod upon, Mr. Mackenzie refused to comply with the Hon. member's legitimate demand; and then attempted to construe the offering of the motion as a reflection upon the high dignitary who presides over us and our concerns. Ministers have shown that they can profess economy when they conceive that cry will suit them; they can sing the praises of reform when they conceive it to be popular, and when they have profited by it can unblushingly declare that there is nothing to reform. Now, though the Premier and his henchman Mr. Holton were among the foremost to protest against the expenditures of the vice-regal establishment, since they are in office they are prepared to afford us little information as possible in regard to what the people have a right to know how their money is disbursed by the Queen's representative or otherwise. Now, though they considered it to be no crime almost brutally to condemn the course pursued by His Excellency in 1873 when it was to their disadvantage, they can loudly at the present charge disrespect when it scarcely suits them to let a little light shine. Sir John Macdonald according to them was a thief and a scoundrel because he would not "lighten their darkness" in respect to all the secret service fund expenditures, yet it is a high crime and misdemeanour for honourable gentlemen to presume to ask particulars of expenditures of which, so far as he himself is concerned, the Earl of Dufferin would be only too glad to furnish all particulars. Is it uncharitable, if after the manner of free Liberal interpretations, a construction by no means of the most favourable, is placed upon the reticence which they seem so earnestly desirous of preserving?

The Dominion, it seems is to have further afflictions by reason of the outpourings of British Columbian dissatisfaction, Mr. DeCosmos and his band seem never to weary of their groanings against Canadian tyranny when the truth is that they have been made too much of and ought to be left out in the cold until they learn better manners. The truth is however, that the blame of their persistency lies very much at the door of Canadian Liberals who by their professions of sympathy and promises of support and assistance have encouraged the growth of ideas that they have grievances over and above all grievances that ever previously existed. They have given countenance to every malcontent that has risen which having done they have quietly left them to make an uproar throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

The so called Reformers appear to revel in what they describe as filth. They have raked the very gutters for "savoury" dishes to set before the House and so far have succeeded in producing something that "smelt heavenward" pretty strongly when the cover was taken off but which the moment the odours which they had imported had cleared off were by no means so disgusting after all. The member for North York, who is an adept in the political culinary business, is at present busily engaged in the preparation of some new *hors d'oeuvre* the basis of which is to be the I. B. Taylor, and J. G. Moylan printing contracts. He has announced them to the members who are curious to know whether he expects to be as successful as usual. Whatever may be the result Mr. Dymond deserves well of his party in which he is one of the most faithful of the faithful—the time to exhibit faithlessness has not yet arrived, when we shall see what we shall see.

Our Ministerial friends who entered upon office with such contempt for the rioting and revelry in which their predecessors indulged bid fair to outrival them in that direction, for "at homes" and other kinds of "respectable dissipation" were never so numerous as now. Our shoddy aristocrats are upon their mettle, or rather metal, expense being no object with them so long as they make a shine. Some of them are even joyously anticipating the times when they shall be hail fellow(!) well met with the Marquis of Lorne and when they may number the Princess Louise as among their *intimées*. But what will their disappointment not be should Rideau Hall become the resting place of the Queen's daughter and son-in-law and when as the *Free Press* here has intimated Prince Leopold shall become the successor at New Edinburgh of the reverend gentleman who has left his country for his country's good.

To night His Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin give a grand Ball at Rideau Hall which is expected to be a splendid affair.

It is stated that a recent Bazaar in this city whose object was to benefit a church, the lady members of the congregation who acted as purveyors dispensed at the Refreshment the most delicate sherries, the finest Ales and Porters, together with the best Champagnes that were obtainable. It is further said that permission to retail these vineous, spirituous and malt liquors was applied for to the Corporation who granted it. They, however, somewhat overstepped their jurisdiction since that in the Local Government is vested the power and authority of regulating the whiskey traffic [illegible] Rumour has it that perhap[illegible] the [illegible] of the occurrence has not y[illegible] bee[illegible]n. In any [illegible]ere is a strong fee[illegible] against the [illegible] be[illegible]ges having bee[illegible] m[illegible] with holy th[illegible]

## CORRESPO[illegible]

The Editor does not hol[illegible] for individual expres[illegible] communications addre[illegible] to T[illegible] MAN. The real name [illegible] the writ[illegible] invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessary for publication.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—I observe a communication in your issue of the 8th inst., which was signed "Chathamite," who spoke of a vehicle resembling a decayed ancient hearse driven from a small village in the rear of the township with a load of unseemly freight, conveyed to Muddy Branch to vote at the municipal election. "Chathamite" says they were regaled with cheese, cakes, and unsweetened tea, and wishes to know what difference there is in treating men to a glass of liquor, or something to eat and temperance drinks. I cannot deny the fact that there was some truth in the article. With reference to the vehicle; it never was a hearse in the right sense of the word, although it was frequently used to convey the remains of unfortunate fat grunters, not exactly to their last resting place—but to market, and after undergoing a culinary process, finally find their graves in the stomachs of the citizens of Montreal.—*Requiescant en pace.* "Chathamite" said the load was unseemly, such however was not the case, but I will admit that the persons comprising it were rather seedy-looking on leaving this place. As to being bribed, they were promised nothing, neither did they get anything but the ride to the place of election, until their return. I said they were seedy-looking when they left, but on their return they looked as if they had really gone to seed and were in an advanced state of decay. Being so lank and hollow I took pity on the poor wretches, not only those who were hauled out in what "Chathamite" termed the "ancient hearse," but also those who went in their own primitive rigs, and gave each a good feed, and a cup of ginger tea. I solemnly declare that it was well sweetened; for I put the sugar in with my own hands, and it is well known that I am lavish with that article, since our pure Government gives it so cheaply. I may further add that I wished to recognise the valuable services (in some tangible way) of these men, as they always vote as we tell them, being such willing, subservient and flexible tools, I gave Mr. McIlwham a hint to give their sorry nags a feed of oats. He shook his head, and said—"Horses do not vote." However, we won the election with the "big push" made by the Bishop of Chatham and Donald McTurk. Had we lost it—that villainous Conservative "Douglas" would be Mayor, and that would be—humiliating to us purists. In conclusion, as regards treating, I did not know that I was breaking the law; it was pure charity actuated me to do so; I hope I will not be guilty of such an offence again.

MRS. PEPPER McILWHAM.

*Dalesville, Feb. 22nd, 1878.*

A false alarm of fire at a circus caused a panic and killed ten persons at Calais.

## FROM OTTAWA.

[*Special to* THE WATCHMAN.]

OTTAWA, February 26, 1878.

The Rev. Mr. Collison has again resigned the pastorate of Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, and his resignation has been accepted.

It is stated that the owners of the Royal Mail Line contemplate building two light draft steamers to run between Prescott and Montreal. The change will be made to insure greater safety in "shooting" the rapids; a feature which attracts so many tourists from all parts of the world every summer.

Of the effect of the Budget speech and Dr. Tupper's reply thereto, you can judge better by perusing them in the dailies. The speech itself and Mr. Cartwright's reply to Dr. Tupper were like the wail of a parting soul without cheer in the past or hope for the future; and you may judge how dry the subject must have been when I tell you that it was fully punctuated with sips and drinks in the places where the printer usually inserts the commas, dots, &c. On the other hand the Doctor did not have occasion to wet his whistle once during his speech of two hours and twenty minutes, or even after he had sat down. The Doctor has opened the campaign in this speech by setting clearly before the people the policy of his party and the issue on which they intend to base their claim to public confidence in the coming contest. Protection for the coal interests of the lower provinces and the depressed manufacturing interests everywhere, in fact, protection wherever it can do good, over protection nowhere.

So Dr. Brouse is the chosen Senator, but not to be gazetted till after the session to avoid the possibility of another rebuke at the hands of the electors of Prescott and Grenville.

The new Western wing of the Departmental buildings here is finished, except the tower, and was occupied before Christmas by the Department of Public Works, Intercolonial and Pacific Railway offices and Post-Office Department. The rooms of the Minister of Public Works and Postmaster General are fine handsome apartments, and all the rooms command splendid views of the Chaudiere Falls, the City of Hull, and the Upper Ottawa. The rooms on the shady side of the Western block, facing the Parliament square, recently vacated by the Post-Office Department, are now vacant but are to be occupied by the Department of the Interior, to be removed from the Eastern block to afford more room for the Finance, Inland Revenue and other Departments.

Certain Departmental changes are spoken of involving the abolition of the office of Receiver General and the merging of his Department into that of Finance to which it naturally belongs, the present Receiver Gene[illegible]l to occupy th[illegible] vacant seat of Mr. Ca[illegible] on as Pre[illegible] the Council. A n[illegible] form[illegible] of parts [illegible] orks a[illegible] [illegible] ep[illegible]ment of Rail[illegible] Comme[illegible] with Mr. C. J. [illegible] as perman[illegible] chief. Then the [illegible]tor General, Deputy-Receiver General and Deputy-Minister of the Interior with several of the ancients of lower grade are booked for superannuation to make room for sundry hungry friends of the pairty.

Retrenchment [illegible] the order of the day here in civil affairs, a scheme is before the City Council [illegible] cut down the salary of every City official from the City Clerk, Treasurer and Chief of Police to the Policemen, Firemen, and Water Baliff, disbanding some of the fire companies, selling some of the horses and generally cutting things small; yet the whole sum saved by reduction of salaries does not exceed some $6000. One poor fellow, the City Collector, who is on the shady side of 30, has been waiting from year to year on a salary of $800, for an increase to enable him to marry, but now he finds his $800 reduced to $600 if the proposed reduction is carried into effect.

The Dominion Alliance, President the Hon. Senator Vidal, have been holding meetings here lately, and passing resolutions in favor of increased effort in the cause of temperance and prohibition.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### CANADIAN.

Diptheria is causing many deaths in the Province of New Brunswick.

It is reported that two thousand three hundred cattle will leave Montana for Manatoba in the spring.

The want of snow in the Prairies has caused a rise of forty per cent in the price of lumber in the North West.

Oats are now selling in Winnipeg at 35 cents per bushel, cash, Wheat about 60 cents. The Hudson Bay Company are paying 70 cents, one-third cash and the balance in goods.

In Manatoba steps are being taken by claimants to participate in the half breed reserve, to stop the wholesale denudation of trees, carried on for a supply of cordwood and railway ties, which appear to have been going on to a great extent.

There has been in all about fourteen accidents causing death at Rat Portage since the works on the railroad started there. There has not been a single accident of a serious nature, at the Government works, Fort Francis, since they first commenced.

Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, reports the gold quartz excitement on the increase at Carriboo. He says this is a *bona fide* discovery, and there is no doubt that it will greatly benefit the Pacific Province.

The tone of the speeches in the House of Commons during the last few days has improved very much. Neither Mr. Cartwright nor Dr. Tupper was so acrimonious as during previous budget speeches. It is to be hoped that the improvement will be permanent.

Mr. Edward Lawson, Grocer and confectioner, of Toronto, purchased a quantity of maple sugar from a Montreal House. Upon its arrival here he found each cake contained a large brick, and that the sugar was only about half an inch thick. Mr. Lawson does not blame the Montreal firm, but thinks they were imposed upon.

THE ETERNAL PUNISHMENT QUESTION.—The Rev. George Burnfield, of Brockville (Presbyterian) challenges the Rev. J. R. Lavell, Universalist minister, Grimsby, to a discussion on Eternal Punishment. The latter, who is brother of the Rev. Charles Lavell, Methodist minister, had challenged the Rev. Hugh Johnston, Methodist minister, Hamilton.

$3,361,000 deficit in two year, notwithstanding Mr. Cartwright's prophecies to the contrary! Dr. Tupper proved to a demonstration in the House on Friday that the honorable gentleman is any but an accurate prophet.

The Toronto Board of Trade object to a Custom's impost upon the importation of Coal by itself, but believe in a general revision of the Tariff in the interest of the general industries of the country. They would approve of a Custom's Duty upon such kinds of coal as are produced in the Dominion.

It is announced by the Ottawa *Free Press* that "the Government has asked for an extra day for Government business, which renders it possible that they are determined to get through the session with all possible despatch. The duration of the session is not expected to go beyond six weeks hence." And after that? Dissolution? And then—the General Election?

FOR HAMILTON.—On Thursday morning last Miss Logan and Miss Beard so well and favorably known in this vicinity left for Hamilton. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Miss Beard's health continues to improve. She will however be unable to speak this season. Very many in this town and neighbourhood have reason to be thankful that an alwise Providence directed them hither, and will be sorry their stay could not be permanent; after a week or so of work with Rev. Mr. Curran of Hamilton they go to Brantford. We heartily join with their many friends in wishing these honored and worthy laborers in the Lord's vineyard every blessing.—*Cobourg Star.*

A SQUARE ISSUE.—The Government have reiterated this session what they distinctly stated last Session, namely, that it is not possible to obtain prosperity for the country through Acts of Parliament. In other words, the Government have emphatically declared that they have no intention of legislating in the interests of the manufacturing and other industries of the country. They will tax for revenue but not for protection. This makes a clear issue between the political parties, and at the forthcoming election the electorate may know intelligently what they are asked to vote for. Mr. Mackenkie and his party say that the country is in a slough of despond out of which it can only be lifted by a kindly Providence and good harvests. Sir John Macdonald and his friends say that Parliament may do something to help the country by the passage of suitable fiscal laws which will give manufacturers and farmers a chance in the home markets. —*Montreal Star.*

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Cardinal McCloskey has arrived in Rome.

Lord Lyons, it is announced, will represent Great Britrin at the Conference.

A number of emigrants sailed from New York on Saturday for Sydney, Australia.

The Vice-President of the United States has signed the silver bill.

A London despatch announces the serious illness of Earl Russell.

The palace of the Provincial Government at Bruges, in Belgium, has been burned.

The English War Office has issued orders for the supply of 150,000 Martini-Henry rifles.

It is reported that Baker Pasha has been ordered to operate in Thessaly against the Greeks.

The rumors of peace having been concluded between the Cuban insurgents and the Spanish forces are confirmed by despatches from Madrid.

A despatch from Melbourne states that the Australian colonies are taking measures for the defence of the coasts, in the event of England going to war.

ROME, Feb. 27.—The Pope has intimated [illegible]s desire that pilgrims abstain from any [illegible]ecial references to politics in addresses to [illegible]m.

A female servant in Dublin has been sen[illegible] fourteen day's imp[illegible]onment for [illegible] [illegible]ing her a "kitchin walloper."

The Senate has reported a bill allowing guano to be exported from islands discovered by United States' citizens, during the next five years.

Cardinal Simeoni has been reappointed Pontifical Secretary of State. The coronation of Pope Leo XIII takes place on Sunday next.

Up to Tuesday noon, no official notification of the peace terms had reached St. Petersburg, although it seems probable from some of the despatches, that an agreement has been arrived at between the belligerents.

H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught was recently installed in Dublin Masonic Hall as Great Prior of the Order of the Temple in Ireland, in presence of a large assembly of Knights.

The Undergraduates of Trinity College, at a well-attended meeting recently held, passed resolutions approving of the firm attitude of the British Cabinet in regard to the Eastern question.

MADRID, February 21.—Flags are flying all over the city, and there is a general illumination to-night, over the official announcement of the termination of the Cuban insurrection.

Moody says that Daniel, while in office, "would not become the third party to any contracts, nor allow any brothers or cousins to receive any profits for him, nor countenance swindling among the Indians, nor stealing from public lands."

The result of negotiations, as announced by Sir Stafford Northcote, is that Russia is not to occupy the Gallipoli peninsula or the Bulair lines or Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, and England is not to land troops in the latter district or at Gallipoli.

It is being discovered that the views of Pope Leo XIII. differ very materially from those of the Cardinal Pecci. The *personnel* of the Pontifical Court, also, is being entirely changed.

General Howard reports that there is a growing feeling of discontent among the Columbia River Indians, but that his command is equal to the suppression of any insurrection that may occur.

The effects of the famine in India have not by any means passed away yet, the enormous prices bearing terribly on the poorer classes. The population in Madras, Mysore, Oude and the northwest province are still in a condition of dire distress.

Russia has withdrawn her demand for the immediate cession of the Turkish fleet, upon the Sultan's promise that the vessels will not be sold to England, and this difficulty over, it is thought the conditions of peace will shortly be signed.

The library at Paris is one of the finest in the world. It contains 86,774 volumes on Catholic theology, 44,692 volumes on the science of language, 289,402 volumes on law, 68,483 volumes on medicine, 411,836 volumes on French history, and 155,672 volumes of poetry.

During Suleiman Pasha's retreat to the sea, Col. Valentine Baker, Capt. Barnaby, and other officers of his command, while dining at the Greek Archbishop's residence near Lagos, on the Egean sea, narrowly escaped death by poisoning. The wine upon analysis, was found to have been impregnated with arsnic, and the intended victims were relieved by copious draughts of salt and water. The Archbishop is fully exonerated, but the servants in attendance, habited as monks, are suspected.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The House concurred, by a vote of 176 to 52, in the first Senate amendment, providing that silver shall be a legal tender for all debts except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The Senate amendment striking out free coinage provision and limiting monthly coinage of silver to between $2,000,000 and $4,000,000 was concurred in by a vote of 203 to 71. The Senate amendments having all been concurred in, the silver bill now goes to the President in the precise condition in which it came from the Senate.

## 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. Mr. Evans.

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. Guimet, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

## OFFICIAL LIST.

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

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Sidney Bellingham, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

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

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

## Terms of Court.

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

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, 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. & G R. R., distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

- On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
- On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
- On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
- On the third Monday, Arunde. 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 4 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-y1

THE NATIONAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

DIRECTORS:

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| A. Desjardins, M. P. | T. R. Wood, Toronto. |
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| J. McGauvran, M. P. P. | James Coristine. |
| E. H. Trudel, M. D. | W. W. Trumbull. |

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Agents throughout the Dominion. 1

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has estaplished 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.

The Marvel of the Age!

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

IS the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. Is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will fit any tub. It is the only washer that can be ALWAYS relied upon to do its work thoroughly well, and give entire satisfaction. No matter what sort of clothes, thick or thin, heavy or light, they are all washed perfectly, in a very short time. PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS.

Agents wanted everywhere.

STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturer, Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager.
25yl.

# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878. NO. 28

**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.

**Professional Cards.**

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

TAYLOR & DUFF.
Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
John Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
353 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Oct. 5-y1.

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

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.

EUCLIDE ROY.
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL, 22. tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Business Notices.**

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

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

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
437 and 439 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street, Montreal. 8y1

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 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.
8y1.

## We Won't Give up the Bible.

BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

We won't give up the Bible,
God's holy Book of Truth;
The blessed staff of hoary age,
The guide of early youth—
The lamb which sheds a glorious light
O'er every dreary road—
The voice that speaks a Saviour's love,
And leads us home to God.
We won't give up the Bible, &c.

We won't give up the Bible,
For it alone can tell
The way to save our ruin'd souls
From sin and death and hell;
For it alone can tell us how
Our sins can be forgiven,
That through the Saviour's precious blood
We may have hopes of heaven.
We won't give up the Bible, &c.

We won't give up the Bible
Nor heed what scoffers say,
Nor subtle craft of those who would
This treasure take away,
For they would fain enshroud our minds,
In gloom of moral night;
But to this blessed book we'll cling
And God defend the right!
We won't give up the Bible, &c.

We wont give up the Bible,
For could they force away
The book which makes the simple wise,
Its truth will ne'er decay;
The words which we have learn'd whilst young
Will in our hearts abide,
And though our future days shall be
Our guardian and our guide.
We won't give up the Bible, &c.

We wont give up the Bible,
We'll shout it far and wide,
Until the echo shall be heard
Beyond the rolling tide;
Till all shall know that old and young
Withstand their treacherous art,
And that from God's own sacred Word
We'll never, never part.
We won't give up the Bible, &c.

J. L. D. G.

## BY THE TRENT.

### CHAPTER XVII

A LETTER FROM THE DEAD.—CONTINUED

Brunswick House, Aldborough—how shall we describe it?—was a tall grand house, among taller trees. It was grand; but it had been grander years ago—when in George I.'s time—newly built of brick and stone—it had its first maidenly complexion upon it—pure, clear, white and red. Now, the sun and the wind had faded and dulled it, and had left behind them visible marks, as the sun and wind of many summers and winters will fade a muddy all other clear complexions. Moss had grown between its stones, and among the carved garlands on the flanking urns above the pillars of the entrance gates, and on the scallop-shells and other devices that adorned its front, and moss lay in round little cushings at the widening joints of the great stone steps that led to its wide hall doorways. Ancient yews stood on each side of the long sloping lawn in front, and immense elms shielded it with their high broad shoulders from the cold north and east.

It was an interesting old place. We wish it had a more interesting and a better inhabitant than was now its mistress. She was elderly and stately and proud: and duly she aired it and herself with guests, and made it as lively as her austere nature permitted it should be; but it was not a gay, merry house, and the "eld" of age and weariness and dulness were all upon it and were perceptible even from the road that wound at a respectful distance among the rising ground at its side.

Little did its mistress think—as she sat on the particular morning of which we write, at work, upon a piece of embroidery, representing a doll-like shepherdess amongst her lambs, with a vividly green distance behind her and a very deep blue sky above her—of the visitor who was now on her way, painfully toiling along the icy roads, where every third step was a retrogression, instead of an advance, and of a certain letter this coming visitor carried in her bosom, from a husband she had tried so much to forget, and wished never again to see though she was at present quite as ignorant of his death, as she had been for years of his place of abode.

It was a cold day, and the lady was dressed in the warmest and softest of woollens and silks, and had her embroidery stand placed quite close to the high-piled fire, that filled the wide antique fire-grate, with its comforting blaze. She had no guests in the house at present; but not far from her was a parlour-maid, busy "filling in" a similar piece of embroidery to that upon which she was engaged. The parlour-maid looked timid and unhappy; and as her dexterous fingers carried the worsted or silk out and in, she stole an occasional furtive glance at her mistress, who was now with grim determination planting her needle through and through the eye and cheeks of the rosy-faced sheep maiden. Breakfast had been over about an hour only, for the lady always rose late at this time of the year, when a footman appeared at the door, with the announcement that a young woman wished to see her.

"Who is she?" tartly demanded the lady.

"I don't know, mum. She says she must not give her name till she sees you; she has a letter to deliver, very partikler, she says, mum."

"Has Mrs. Thompson seen her?" Mrs Thompsom was the housekeeper.

"Yes, mum; and can't make nothing out about her at all."

"Send the woman here," said Mrs. Lee, crossly, while she pushed her embroidery-frame impatiently away, and arranged her spectacles.

In a minute afterwards, Veronica entered the room. She glanced timidly around at the lofty apartment, and at what seemed to her its gorgeous furniture; but she did not curtsey on her entrance, as Mrs. Lee was accustomed to expect all mere "young women" to do. She was tired, and her boots were sodden with the snow; but a deep colour was in her cheeks from her exertion in the fresh air, and her large blue eyes shone brightly, with a subdued radiance however, half timid half expectant. Mrs. Lee might have possibly have been mollified had she taken time to examine her sweet countenance, and note its expression; but she only saw before her a young girl in scanty raiment, "poor, flimsy, housemaid-sort of mourning," she would have called it, who had not curtseyed to her; and she asked, angrily, "What's your will, young woman?"

"May I speak to you alone. ma'am?" asked Veronica, with a slight tremble in her voice, she could not quite control.

"What do you mean?" said the lady haughtily; and then, bethinking herself, "Gardner, you may go to the next room!" Gardner, the parlour-maid, was glad enough to get away from her mistress's presence generally, but she was just now rather curious to see a little more of the pretty girl who had come with so mysterious a communication; however, she dared not do no other than obey at once, and vainshed behind a side-door opening into a closet, called her work-room

When the maid was gone, Veronica came a few steps forward with the letter in her hand.

"My father is dead, ma'am," was her not very luminous introduction to her mission, "but he made me promise to deliver this letter to you, yourself, and to let no one else see it but you."

"Some begging letter," thought the lady, and did not deign to inquire who the "father" was. She took the letter from Veronica with an air of scorn. "Really, young woman," was her observation, "your forwardness is beyond conception! Why could you not have delivered this to Thomson in the prop[illegible] way?" And she handled it as it sh[illegible] thought some plague might be hidd[illegible] in its folds. "Where do you co[illegible] from, pray?"

"From [illegible]ntham, ma'am: my [illegible] was Mark Lee, who said you knew him well, and would read that letter at once. I should not have brought it to you but for his wish." Veronica regained confidence under the lady's scornful words.

"Mark Lee! Mark Lee!" repeated the lady. "What Mark Lee?" And then added severely, "I'll have you taken up for an imposter, if you don't mind what you're saying.

"I am no imposter, ma'am! I am his daughter, his only child living; he was blind, and a basket-weaver, and was buried only yesterday! Surely, ma'am you know who he is!"

The lady opened the letter with an air of disgust. "Why did such low people trouble her?" It was written very indistinctly, words here and there only half formed and the lines sadly interfering with one another. She had to read again and again to make sense of the words. Still as she read she understood so far that it was indeed from her husband, and was asking for pardon for himself, and for protection and assistance for his daughter, "his dear Veronica." It prayed for forgiveness for the last sin committed against her, his marriage with another, but "trusting to her womanly nature, to her charity, to her memory of the days when she had once loved him, he had faith to think, to hope, to believe she would take his only child to her bosom, and provide for her." It was a forlorn hope truly, and perhaps only a man like Mark Lee, cut off for years from communication with his fellows, blind and poor and sick, would have dreamt for a moment that such a letter would reach the hard heart of the woman he had so wronged, or that if it did, the result would have been desirable tor Veronica. In finding her a home, he might only have provided her with a prison, and with a tyrant for a jailer.

Veronica, as we see, did not know the contents of the letter, or what it asked for her. She remained standing near the bilious-looking, repulsive face of the so-called lady before her, whose "charity" had not yet led her to provide her with a seat. She saw there was no gracious look or word to be expected from that face, and now, weary as she felt, all she desired was that she might go away at once to some poor cottage, where she could buy bread and get an hours rest before she must return to Trentham.

The lady was shocked by the letter. It came upon her at last as a thunderclap. "When you receive this, I shall be under the mould," it began. "Was then that hated husband dead? The man she had vowed never to forgive gone at last! Was she really free?" Her heart did give a throb at this thought, a throb of rejoicing, such as she could feel.—But this daughter! That he should have dared to give her name to another woman! (Strange, though she had no love, she could feel jealousy, and of the sharpest, bitterest sort!) Some low creature, no doubt! Out of the streets most likely! and to beget children, chits like this before her, who perhaps had the presumption to take the name of Lee als[illegible]. No, this was an only child.—There were no more. So much the better then. But what was this one to her? It was profound, unmitigated impudence in that man, impudence that she had not expected even he possessed, to send to her house such a child of shame. "Take her to her bosom," indeed! A low, bitter laugh escaped her lips as she read this again. Presently she looked up. Veroncia had laid her hand upon the back of a chair, to give her a moment's change of posture. Tall for her years, and graceful, with those deep beautiful eyes, and that abundant waved hair flowing in and out in golden curves underneath and from out the crape, her beauty of form the more conspicuous from the fewness of the folds of her scanty drapery, the product of so slender a purse, she might have called forth a momentary admiration and pity even in the selfish woman before her, had she been less proud and less irritated. But to admire a poor girl was inadmissible to her pride, to pity the daughter of "that man," impossible.

She remembered, however, it would be well not to demean herself by angry words. Cold sarcasm was more befitting from one in her station to one so low, and so utterly mean.

"Your father," and she laid stress on the words, "imagined I should forgive and forget all his sins immediately I saw your pink cheeks. He asks me to take you to my house and home, which no doubt you are aware of. If, however, you have had any such expectations, I advise you to give them up at once. Your [illegible]reputable origin is enough for me. I will have no bastards in my house." She paused a moment to note the eff[illegible]t of her words, and then waving her ha[illegible]d loftily, added, "Now, you may go."

Veronica was stunned by such strange words. What did this proud, insulting lady mean? Bastards!—did she talk of bastards to her who was none! Her eyes flashed with sudden fire, and lifting her head proudly (ah, poor Veronica!), replied—"You are no lady, or you would not speak so! I am not the name you say, but as honourable and well-born as y[illegible]self, though so poor ma[illegible] and y[illegible] me wrong to [illegible] [illegible] wrong too. I do[illegible] [illegible] or why [illegible] use [illegible] right to use th[illegible] and not all the [illegible] wash my name a[illegible]

The lady put u[illegible] with a gesture sh[illegible] and with the other [illegible] parlour-maid came b[illegible]

"Show this youn[illegible] door, Gardner, immediately."

"You *shall* hear me to the end, ma'am!" said Veronica, passionately. "I am here, and will speak my mind. You have insulted me without a cause; you have been proud and haughty, and insulted my father's name also, and let me tell you once more, that my mother, Jessy Lee, was as good and honest a wife and mother as ever you may have been, and perhaps a good deal more so!"

She had fired her ineffectual gun, and at once retired, following the maid with quick excited steps, and flushed cheeks, to the hall-door. It opened, and let in upon her the cold raw air of January. Snow was beginning to fall in small infrequent flakes at present, but the sky was gray and lowering; the fine morning had been deceitful, as are so many other fine mornings, both of nature and life.

(*To be Continued.*)

## The Dardanelles.

As a considerable amount of interest at present centres on the Dardanelles, a slight sketch of their history may not be uninteresting. The Strait was in old times called the Hellspont, or sea of Helle, the fabled daughter of Athamas, King of Thebes, who, in her flight across the blue waters to escape her sacrificial doom, fell into the waves beneath and perished therein. The modern name is supposed to be a compound made up of the two names Dardanus, an ancient town in the neighbourhood, and the already mentioned Helle. The Dardanelles proper are certain old castles—Kumkale on the Asiatic shore, and Sed-il-Bahr on the European, Tehene Kalessi in Asia, the old Abydos, and Kilid-il-Bahr in Europe, the old Sestos. These castles, as well as two lower down, called the Lesser Dardanelles, and built on the capes Rhin and Antizrhion in the Gulf Lepanto, were built in the seventeenth century by the Sultans Mohammed II. and Mohammed IV. respectively for the purpose of protecting Constantinople, of which they are the key. They command the entrance to the Strait of Gallipoli, and join the Archipelago to the Sea of Marmora. Were these forts in perfect order and armed with artillery up to the modern requirements, the Sultan would need no treaties to keep alien ships from approaching his capital. As it is, however, a way has been more than once made without serious injury to men or ships. Thus in 1770 the Russian Admirable Elphinstone, and in 1801 the American Commander Baibridge sailed through with hardly any hurt, though the British squadron under Sir John Duckworth in 1807, whilst repassing them, sustained great loss through the castles at Sestos and Abydos hurling down on their decks enormous stone balls of many tons weight. The two forts at the entrance are in good repair, but inefficient in construction in consequence of the width of the channel—four miles and three-quarters—at that point. The other two command the Strait, where it is only 800 yards across, and may be closed by chains. At that point on the European side are two excellent coast batteries, with well armed, but badly manned forts—indeed, in order to render these fortifications fully efficient, a strong field force would be required. The bastions are open at the gorge; there are no casemates to the batteries, whilst both castles and forts are commanded by files in the rear—rendering a large moveable column necessary to drive back a flank attack. A fleet must also be stationed at Cape Nagara—to the north—so as to engage any ships that might have succeeded in passing the forts and batteries. The Government of the Porte has always maintained the principle that no foreign vessel of war should ever be allowed to pass the Dardanelles, and this right has been formally recognized by treaty in 1809, 1841, 1856, and 1871. Hence in the Egyptian war of 1833 the British and French fleets were denied entrance through the Strait, though a Russian squadron from the Black Sea was anchored at Buyukdereh. In October, 1853, however, notwithstanding the recognition by the then five Great European Powers of the principle of sealing the Strait to all but Turkish vessels, the allied fleets of England and France passed the Dardanelles at the Sultan's request, and in 1858 the Commander of the United States frigate *Wabash*, did the same thing, and with the characteristic effrontery of the nation anchored off Constantinople, alleging as an excuse for his conduct that the United States had been no party to the Treaty of Paris, and was, therefore, not bound by its stipulations. The Turkish Government, it may be remarked, without in the least explicitly or implicitly acknowledging the correctness of this position, received the intruder and entertained its officers and crew with that courtesy which has always distinguished those in authority at Constantinople. This conduct on [illegible] part of the United States did not pass unnoticed by Russia. Accordingly in 1870 th[illegible] Power demanded that [illegible] Treaty [illegible]aris should be no longer [illegible]n the ground that a [illegible]n State had been al[illegible] [illegible]ait—though in the [illegible]r of 1868 in regard to [illegible] *Wabash* the Sultan [illegible]cise this restriction and [illegible]ssion as a territorial right. In [illegible] the Conference of London, calle[illegible] consequence of Russia's repudiation of the clauses of the Treaty of Paris with reference to this Strait, reaffirmed indeed, the Sultan's claim to keep foreign ships of war out, but allowed him the right of conceding a passage to the ships of friendly Powers—in reality inserting the thin edge of the wedge, and under Mr. Gladstone's auspices granting that the Treaty of 1856 was only so much waste paper. This position is what the present Government of Great Britain has vigourously set its face against, and the attitude assumed by England proves that she considers the power to lie in *her* hands and not in those of the Porte to consent to the opening of the Dardannelles—and this for the obvious reason that, once given Russia the chance of sailing as she pleased in the Black Sea, she would very soon transform it into a Russian lake. In such a case a long farewell might be bidden to the Turkish fleet, and a certain end put to the inviolability of Constantinople. Hence an easiest way would be afforded to St. Petersburg to India *viâ* Armenia.

## The Literature of Satan vs. Solomon For Boys.

Prof. Sumner has done well to call attention in *Scribner* for March, to "What our Boys are Reading." Most parents are supposed to have an eye to their boys' companionships; but here is danger in a different direction. It is not so much a question of vulgar company as of vulgar reading. A boy may observe all the Proverbs of Solomon in the matter of not going in the way of scorners, and yet be caught in a net which even Solomon never dreamed of. He may go to Sunday-school, and stay at home at nights; he may seem to be very studious and retiring, and yet carry about in his pockets the most insidious of companions in the shape of a boys' story paper. There, in the enjoyment of his "Leisure Hour Series," if a boy have any leisure hours, he may unlearn every lesson which his parents have taught him. In place of the Proverbs of Solomon he finds the proverbs of Satan, and indeed, it is the last device of Satan by means of which to entice and destroy him.

In some respects, too, these story papers are more dangerous and demoralizing than wicked company. It is true a lad hears no audible voices saying: "Come with us; let us lay wait for blood; let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause," but just this sort of thing is being quietly instilled into him. It is always an exciting tale of blackguards and cut-throats, thieves and pirates. They systematically swear, cheat, lie, and consider it as much a part of their business to make a jest of virtue as to break the Commandments.

The truth is, it is quite impossible for boys to read these publications and not be corrupted by them. They never teach the duty of honoring father and mother, but make it a matter of jest and ridicule. They never speak of them in terms of respect and endearment, but address them in the way of coarse familiarity and slang. Indeed, one has only to read the Proverbs of Solomon, and then conceive Solomon to have taught the exact opposite, to get an idea of "what our boys are reading."

It may be true, as Prof. Sumner says, that the papers are not obscene but they come as near being so as possible without being liable to seizure and suppression. Both in reading and illustrations they suggest ideas which they dare not openly express. Their virtue is a colouring of vice, and a shadow of vulgarity and indecency. Of course it is no thanks to a writer or a publisher who commends to young lads the examples of disrespect of parents, gambling, tippling, jesting at religion, living by fraud and adventure, that he does not do much wosre as the police will allow him. A man who will take advantage of that most critical age in life to stimulate passion and depravity, would encourage every vice and suppress every virtue, if society would allow it and he could be paid for it. We would not hesitate to tell these persons that they are among the most pernicious enemies of society, and that they richly deserve its reprobation. It is bad enough to pander to the vicious appetites of full-grown men. But to assault and break down the virtue of the young; to take advantage of their passion, and instability, and curiosity, and ignorant self-assurance, and unreasoning waywardness, and well-meaning but chaotic notions and impulses by which to forestall their character and manhood, is the worst kind of moral treachery. It is to give the boys no chance, and indeed to make them something worse than boys, in order to keep them from becoming men.

## Canadian Horses in England.

[*From Bell's Life*]

The Canadians are evidently determined to make this trade only second in importance to that of live cattle. It is estimated that nearly 3,000 Canadian horses have been exported to Europe during the last few years, and these shipments are to be vastly supplemented during the coming season. Last spring a special sale of 690 horses, selected to suit this market, was held at Toronto. This was attended with such marked success that three sales are being arranged to take place this spring commencing at Toronto, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, of April, when 500 horses will be offered, 500 more at Hamilton on the 16th 17th, and 18th of April, and another 500 at London on the 23rd, 26th, and 25th of April. As all these cities are only about 40 miles apart, and situate in the province of Ontario, one of the best horse breeding districts on the American continent, they must offer great advantages to buyers. In the advance of regular horse fairs in Canada similar to those held in this country it is confidently expected that these sales will supply this deficiency, and afford English buyers a better opportunity than has heretofore existed of selecting suitable horses for this market without having to scour the country. As an instance of the superior quality of the Canadian horse a pair of bay carriage horses sold by auction in Glascow a few days ago to Mr. Coat's, Woodside House, Paisley, for 320gs., a Canadian trotter realised 320gs., 280gs., were refused for a pair of cobs, and a very large number of these horses have been sold by Messrs. Lucas & Co. of Liverpool, at high prices. More than one witness examined before Lord Roseberry's committee gave testimony to the valuable qualities of the Canadian horse. Col. Stame Jenyns told the Prince of Wales, who took great interest in his examination that "Canadian Horses are fairly bred and make excellent hacks, wonderful, sound, and hard capital fencers, in short admirable animals." Among the purchasers of Canadian hunters, and carriage horses may be mentioned Col. Anstruther Thomson, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Leigh, Col. Leigh, M.P.; Capt. Machell and several of the Liverpool mercant princes. From recent returns it appears that 40,763 horses were imported from foreign countries into Great Britain in 1876, and 24,379 during the first eight months of 1877. Under such circumstances the success of this new trade will be watched with great interest on both sides of the Atlantic. Canada has the horses we want; according to the census of 1871, there were nearly 500,000 in the Province of Ontario alone, or for every hundred of the population 27 horses. We have the money, which will be paid to none more readily than our loyal brethern in the Dominion.

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At the dinner of the Romsey Agricultural Society, in England, a clergyman said that the records of Romsey Abbey showed that his predecessors in the livings of St. Leonard and St. Lawrence received in the north aisle their tithes in kind. They received every tenth cow, calf, or pig. A rather pompous, tight-laced clergyman was one day called upon to christen a child, but on asking its name, the woman who brought it said, "I don't know, sir; it's your child, sir!" "My child!" exclaimed he. "Yes, sir, it's the tenth child, sir," replied the woman.

F[illegible] B[illegible]NCHITIS, 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 wafed into the recesses of the forest, and borne into cities on the tongues of emancipated thousands. Tell it to your friends! Talk of it to your neighbors! Proclaim it when you go abroad; it is a discovery that will yet be noticed and sought by the entire world.

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

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.
DR. WILLIAM E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure (a cure indeed it has been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years.) Last Winter and Spring, I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with Bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine, and found it always afford me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health.
JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure street, Montreal.

CALLICOON, DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
W. E. CHESTER,
DEAR SIR,—I have not been able to write for some time, owing to business that has occupied my attention. I have used the remedy you have sent me, with great success. In several recent cases that have come under my notice, and in a neighboring county, I used it, and in three weeks from the time, the party was cured. I saw him a few days ago, and he says there has been no return of the trouble since, now over two months.
Another case, one of some interest, was a young man who had been a keeper in Sing Sing State Prison. When I saw him, he was suffering from a catarrhial 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 catarrhial 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 *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 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 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. CHRLS, Jan 30th, 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, KNT CO., N. B.
[illegible]
Please forward me another box of your Cure for which I enclose you $1.10. I have used all the box I got from you, and feel myself quite a new man. I would strongly recommend all afflicted with the same disease (Asthma and Bronchitis) to try your ever valuable Cure. Yours, &c.,
J. W. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.
R. W. E. CHESTER
DEAR SIR,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.
Yours, &c
ED. MOOR,
471 West 22nd Street.

LONDON EAST, Ont., March 31st, 1876.
SIR:—
In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., its use will tend to soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen, so as to prevent, so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so afflicted.
A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 4th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 389 La gauchetiere Street, Montreal.
DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I have used another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after its use I was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, and gaining strength. To-day I am quite as well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and presume you have received orders from all parts of this State. I wish it was more generally known.
Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Supt. Ninth Life Saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of
A. BENN & CO.
Lachute.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878.

## THE LATE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

WE have abstained from offering any remarks of our own on the Quebec *coup d'etat*, until we were put in possession of all the facts. Calmly, then, viewing them as they have been presented to us, we are of opinion the Lieut.-Governor has acted in an unwarrantable, unconstitutional and arbitrary manner without a parallel. We think he has been a little too sensitive about what he terms his prerogative, and arrogated to himself a power that the Constitution did not give him or warrant him in assuming. Be this as it may, the DEBOUCHERVILLE-Government no longer exists, and M. JOLEY, the leader of the Opposition, after a herculian effort, has at last succeeded in forming a new Ministry, and immediately thereafter the Parliament was prorogued to be dissolved almost immediately, and a general election for the Province of Quebec will be speedily thurst upon us.

That the DEBOUCHERVILLE-Government was dismissed in the most arbitrary manner no doubt can be entertained; and however unpopular may have been the legislation passed by that Government in the eyes of some, it yet nevertheless was supported by a large majority of the members in the Legislature, and therefore for the Lieut.-Governor to play the part of a despot, under the circumstance, we conceive, was wholly unjustifiable. Even admitting, for argument sake, that the Railway and Stamp Bills complained of by the Opposition were unconstitutional, the Lt.-Governor was not justified on that account in dismissing his Ministers. He could have reserved them for the pleasure of the Governor-General, and if his Ministers had objected, then he would have had at least the shadow of an excuse for dismissing them; but he had not even that, for the Hon. Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE would not have objected to his doing so. No, it was not the passage of these Bills, or their pretended unconstitutionality, or the assumed discourtsy to himself that influenced him in his conduct towards his late Ministers, but a desire to serve his Ottawa masters and get a Grit Administration in power for the Province of Quebec before the Dominion general elections come on—and thus help if they could to keep the MACKENZIE-Government a while longer in power. If this was the real object that influenced M. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, and it is pretty generally believed it was, he will find he has most signally failed in his object and the very steps he has taken to accomplish this end, will recoil back on his own and the MACKENZIE-Government. The people have been too long hoodwinked by the unmeaning cry of "Reform" and "Retrenchment" which is ever on their lips while in opposition or an approching election; but once that over, it is stabled for a season to be again trotted out on the first occasion. Yes, gentlemen, you have given the country abundant proofs of your insincerity and false pretensions of economy and retrenchment which you did not nor never *ment* to put into practice, and the people becoming fully alive to this fact, will assuredly replace you with better and more honest men.

Electors of Argenteuil, a general election for the Province of Quebec may be sprung upon you at any moment, do not then pledge your votes to any one until you know who are coming into the field; and more especially do we urge this on the Liberal-Conservative electors of the County. There will be a meeting in Olivet Hall, Lachute tomorrow (Saturday) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, p.m., to select a Candidate. It is to be hoped that every section of the County will be well represented—and what ever you do let your choice be a unanimous one, bearing in mind the good old motto: "United we stand—divided we fall."

## HE CANADIAN NATIONAL POLICY.

AT length a vote has been arrived at upon the subject matter of the debate which has occupied the attention of the House so long. It will be remembered that in amendment to Mr. CARTWRIGHT's motion to go into Committee of Supply, Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved "That this House is of opinion that "the welfare of Canada requires the "adoption of a National Policy, which "by a judicious readjustment of the "Tariff will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow "countrymen, now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home, will "restore prosperity to our struggling "industries, now so sadly depressed, "will prevent Canada from being made "a sacrifice market, will encourage and "develope an active interprovincial "trade, and moving (as it ought to do) "in the direction of a reciprocity of "Tariffs with our neighbours so far as "the varied interests of Canada may "demand, will greatly tend to procure "for this Country eventually a reciprocity of Trade." At an early hour on Wednesday morning, a vote was taken on the amendment, which was lost on the following division:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Baby, Benoit, Blanchet, Bolduc Bourbeau, Bowell, Brooks, Brown, Bunster, Cameron, Caron, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Coupal, Currier, Cuthbert, DeCosmos, Desjardins, Dewdney, Domville, Donahue, Dugas, Farrow, Ferguson, Flesher, Fraser, Gibbs, Ontario North; Gibbs, Ontario South; Gill, Haggart, Harwood, Hurteau, Jones, Leeds; Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Lanthier, Little, Macdonald, Cornwall; Macdonald, Kingston; McDonald, Cape Breton; McDougall, Three Rivers; McKay, Colchester; Macmillan, McCallum, McCarthy, McQuade, Masson, Methot, Monteith, Monplaisir, Mousseau, Orton, Ouimet, Palmer, Finsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope, Compton; Pope, Queens, P. E. I.; Robillard, Robinson, Robitaille, Rochester, Rouleau, Roy, Ryan, Schultz, Short, Stephenson, Thompson, Cariboo; Tupper, Wade, Wallace, Norfolk; Wright, Ottawa; Wright, Pontiac. —77.

NAYS.—Messrs. Appleby, Archibald, Aylmer, Bain, Barthe, Bechard, Bernier, Bertram, Biggar, Blain, Borden, Borron, Bourassa, Bowman, Boyer, Brouse, Buele, Burk, Burpee, St. John; Burpee, Sunbury; Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Cosgrain, Charlton, Cheval, Christie, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Davies, Dawson, DeSt. George, DeVeber Dymond, Fereis, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Forbes, Frechette, Galbraith, Geoffron, Gibson, Gillies, Gillmor, Goudge, Greenway, Guthrie, Haddow, Hagar, Hall, Higinbotham, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Irving, Jette, Jones, Halifax; Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Laflamme, Lajoie, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald, Toronto; McDonnell, Inverness; Macdugall, Elgin; McDugall, Renfrew; MacKay, Cape Breton; Mackenzie, McCraney, McGregor, McIntire, McIsaac, McNab, Moulin, Metcalfe, Mills, Norris, Oliver, Patterson, Perry, Pettes, Pickard, Pouliot, Power, Ray, Richard, Roscoe, Ross, Durham, Ross, Middlesex; Ross, Prince-Edward; Rymal, Scratchard, Scriver, Shibley, Sinclair; Skinner, Smith, Peel; Smith Westmoreland; Snider, St. Jean, Tachereau, Thompson, Haldimand; Thompson, Welland; Trow, Wallace, Albert; Wood, Yeo, Young. —114.

We deem it necessary to give prominence to this vote, in order that our people may know who are in favour of a Canadian National Policy, and who are opposed to it. This should not fail to be borne in mind at the coming elections. It is noteworthy that the Member for the County of Argenteuil voted against fostering our Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining and other interests, thereby acknowledging his obliviousness of the peculiarties of the position which Canada occupies, exhibiting himself as the devoted disciple of fossil *doctrinaires* and above all, appearing in the light of the trusty henchman and unquestioning slave of the Honourable ALEXANDER MACKENZIE. An analysis of the division list shows that 35 Quebec members oppose the Government, 26 supporting it; 28 Ontario men refused to bow the knee at the Premier's commands, while 56 do so without a murmur. From New Brunswick, the Premier had 3 opponents and 10 supporters. From Nova Scotia there were 16 gentlemen who could be made to see through the Premier's spectacles only, 4 being much more independent in their views and actions. Prince Edward Island contributed 4 to the Premier's majority and gave 1 to the Opposition. Manitoba had 2 men who were sound on the National Policy, and no one who dared to present himself and vote against it; while from British Columbia the Premier took 4, and Sir JOHN MACDONALD 1 vote. Taking the joint vote of Ontario and Quebec, the Premier's support was 82 to 63, he being in Quebec in a minority of 9. Out of the other and outlying Provinces the result was that the Premier had 52 votes to 14 against him.

## QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

QUEBEC, March 13, 1878.

The crisis is over, the de Boucherville Government are out of office and a clear Grit ministry with Joly at its head now governs the Province of Quebec. From Monday to Friday of last week the House met and adjourned from day to day while Joly sent his emissaries scouring through the Province in search of one or two conservatives who would join him in making a coalition cabinet but everywhere, politely but firmly his messengers and portfolios were a like dismissed without consideration. Finding therefore the conservatives would have nothing to do with him he was obliged to fall back on his Grit friends and on Friday the following cabinet was officially announced in the House: Hon. H. G. Joly, Premier and commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; Hon. D. A. Ross, Attorney-General; Hon. P. Bachand, Treasurer; Hon. F. G. Marchand, Provincial Secretary; Hon. A. Starnes, President of the Council; Hon. F. Langelier, Commissioner of Crown Lands; and Hon. Alex Chauveau, Solicitor-General. Four from the Quebec District and three from the Montreal District, no representative from the Northern Counties or Eastern Townships, and only one English Protestant member among the lot.

By taking office those who had seats in the Assembly require to be reelected so they could not sit in the House when the announcement of the new cabinet was made, therefore when the House opened and it was seen that the ministerialists numbering thirteen were scattered round upon the Treasury Benches, the Opposition filled every desk to the left of the Speaker while several extra chairs placed in the rear were also occupied.

The new ministry being sworn in the late administration were at liberty to explain the reasons for their expulsion, which in a few words are the Governor did not approve of their policy on the Railway and stamp question, insinuating that his name had been used in the premises without authority, he emphatically added however that he entirely exonerated the ministers of any suspicion of bad faith. Or in plain words the Lieutenant-Governor fancies he and he alone is to govern the Province and not the people. Whether the Electors will approve of this assumption of despotic power remains to be seen at the next elections, which must occur shortly, as the opposition refusing to vote the new ministers any supplies, they have only money enough to carry on the affairs of the Province till 30th June next.

The new cabinet having accepted office have made themselves responsible for the actions of the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing their predecessors. It is all very well for them to promise what they will do if only they are retained in power, but it must not be forgotten that to vote for the Liberal candidate at the next election means that the Lieutenant-Governor was and ever will be justified in dismissing any cabinet that does not suit his fancy, although that cabinet may be supported by forty-five members out of a House of sixty-five.

KRISS KRINGLE.

### For Ladies Column.

The following answer has been sent us, by a Lachute lady to the question in last weeks paper:

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, an English Lady who went with a number of trained nurses collected by her to the East, during the Russian War and shortly after the Battle of Inkerman, when the sick and wounded numbered 16,176. The medical department utterly broke down under the burden thrown upon it. Although more medical comforts were sent out to the East than ever were supplied to a force of similar strength; yet in consequence of want of foresight, want of faculty, and administrative skill, the medicines and medical comforts were so badly arranged and distributed, that they were not at hand when most required. Pen cannot depict the agonies of that winter campaign, nor convey a full idea except to those gifted with a lively imagination. But on Miss Nightingale's arrival things changed "And the brightest picture in the dark story of the winter of 1854-5 is that of Florence Nightingale bringing order out of chaos, and tending th[illegible] sick and wounded soldiers of England, in those far off hospita[illegible] the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus. [illegible] his is [illegible] she done to make h[illegible] among women.

THE MAID OF ORL[illegible] Arc was a French peas[illegible] who at the age of fifte[illegible] self called on by God t[illegible] den[illegible] from the English. S[illegible] pers[illegible] ne Dauphin to sanction her lea[illegible] the army and the result was that Orleans was saved and the ardour of the French army being rekindled by this victory they fought well and repulsed the English at every conflict. In 1430 Joan was taken prisoner by the Burgundian forces and sold by an officer to the English who brought her to trial where she was accused of being a sorceress and heretic and was condemned to be burned to death. This sentence was carried out 30th of May, 1431. C. W. M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—During the soft weather last week, "(prognosticated by wiseacres)," to be the opening of the spring, culminated on Friday last, by a dense fog, during which time, a special train on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. driven by engineer Joseph D. Lafrance, and conducted by William Romick, was on its way from Hull to Montreal; approaching Montebello station, they observed two men on the track, who neither heard nor saw the train, until within two hundred yards of them, but the train being entirely under the control of the engineer, they were saved. Proceeding down the line, to Calumet Station, it came round a curve to behold only as it were another serious accident by a horse on the track that took to its heels and singular to say, would not turn off, but continued straight ahead of the engine, although the poor animal did his best to keep out of the way, it seemed at times, as if the locomotive was helping him along, and would, no doubt, have soon put an end to his existence had not engineer Lafrance, brought his train under immediate control, and avoided endangering the lives of those on the train, as well as the liability of thousands of dollars loss to the company smashing their engine and cars. Too much praise cannot be given to the trainmen, and engineer Lafrance, for their vigilence, and would certainly commend them, to the favourable notice of their employers; for ninety per cent. of the railway accidents can be traced to ignorance, or negligence on somebody's part, and if other railway employees showed such strict attention to the duty of their calling, we would have fewer "aye" much fewer railway calamities to deplore. OBSERVER.

"Hi! where did you get them trousers?" asked an Irishman of a man who happened to be passing with a pair of remarkably short trousers on. "I got them where they grew," was the indignant reply. "Then, be my conscience," says Paddy, "you've pulled them a year too soon!"

### Notes from the Public Accounts.

In 1872-3 it costs $568,000 to collect $13,052,000 of Customs revenue, and Mr. Mackenzie said it was riotous extravagance. Now it takes $721,000 to collect $12,556,000, and he calls it Reform.

In 1872-3 there were 160 persons on the Superannuation list involving a charge on the people of $53,000. Now there are 269 and the cost is $104,000 though Reformers are opposed to superannuations.

In 1872-3, 37,000 immigrants were secured in Europe at a cost of $287,000; but by the vigorous enforcement of the Reform principle of economy 7,700 were obtained last year at an outlay of $354,000.

In 1872-3 it cost $3.80 to collect $100 of Excise revenue, but now it costs $4.25. And yet the Tories were spendthrifts.

In 1872-3 when the Ottawa departments were so crowded with Tory clerks and messengers that it was no uncommon thing for Mr. Mackenzie to see them falling over one another in mixed heaps in the passages, Civil Government cost $750,000. He has reformed all that and now it costs only $812,000.

In 1872-3 Pensions cost the country $49,000. But those were the days of corruptionists, for the list has been reduced to $112,000. There is no denying the fact that it takes Reformers to apply the knife.—*Mail.*

FRESHNESS IN PREACHING.—The Bible has infinite variety. Freshness in preaching can be cultivated and maintained by the general and regular reading of the Bible; by critical study of particular passages; by theological studies, especially Biblical theology, whereby things old and new are brought forth; by studying occasions, and adapting truth thereto; by studying human nature indivinually, as do physicians: by scrutinizing the religious and irreligious tendencies of the age, and ascertaining what fundamental truths are needful for the age; and especially by keeping in lively exercise the powers of invention, which can be done by reading books which are stimulating and suggestive, or by proper conversation. No material stimulus, whether of a liquid or of a smoky nature, should ever be used. Invention, or the analytical faculty, can be cultivated. Because, by proper methods, men do not form habits of freshness, so many ministers in mid-life, when they should be at their best, are wanted by nobody.—*Dr. Broadus.*

MARRIAGE PRESENTS.—The habit of levying booty from all acquaintance on a marriage is a bad one. It is the blackmail of good society. Generally a number of vulgar rich people give very expensive presents, in order to see their names chronicled am[illegible]st the donors, [illegible] with a keen eye [illegible] tain so[illegible]ort [illegible] ocial [illegible] turn. Thi[illegible] bl[illegible] al t[illegible] ds of the [illegible] nese marriage [illegible] intolerable tax.

[illegible] t had jerked his [illegible] his knee, and with [illegible] operating on the [illegible] of the urchin's per[illegible] s[illegible] g one dug into the pa[illegible] legs with his venomous little teeth. "Hello! what're ye bitin' me for?" exclaimed the father. "Well, dad, who beginned this 'ere war?" retorted the urchin.

WAS IT AN EARTHQUAKE?—A mysterious atmospheric shock or earth throe, which shook a great part of Long Island on Monday morning, is the subject of much speculation in the regions affected. It is described as very severe in Flushing, College Point, and Whitestone, although no damage is reported from any of these towns. Houses shook and windows rattled alarmingly, with no other result than startling their occupants. Jacob Roemer of Flushing, who stood, watch in hand, waiting for the shock of the Hell Gate explosion, and scarcely felt it, says that Monday's shock was much more perceptible. Miss Robertson, the ticket agent at the Bridge street depot, who has felt California earthquakes, is sure that the ground did not shake, but that the shock was from a concussion of the air. This discription is generally agreed with. The phenomenon was not felt west of the Flushing flats, but is reported as far east as Islip and Bay Shore.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### Fashion Notes.

Derby hats are being worn smaller.

Czar green is a new shade of this fashionable color.

Spanish colors—old gold, yellow and black are in fashion.

A new material for spring polonaises is called "Modjeska suiting."

Rose color is worn by the first bridesmaid when several attend.

Chenile embroidery is much used at present, and is very pretty.

White vests are no longer the correct thing in gentlemen's toilets.

A new ribbon is called metal ribbon, and is seemingly woven of metal.

Satin may be truly called the favorite trimming for hats and bonnets.

New Indian silks have honeycomb surface, overshot with bright rich colors.

American goods in fine qualities are being largely used by tailors this season.

Very pretty new designs in bog-wood jewellery are shown at the Palais Royal.

Lovely new brocaded silks have odd names. One style is called "After the Shower."

With the spring hats are shown the ever pretty Derby, and the English walking hat.

The old-time fashion of slashing dresses and inserting material of another color is revived.

Much to the surprise of fashionable people some of the latest imported street garments are short.

The new fabric, known as drap d'Orient is a queer jumble of colors, resembling Limoges ware.

New silks are in stripes and checks, and all the beautiful combination of colors so much in vogue this season.

The squarer the neck, the broader the shoulder strap and the shorter the sleeves, the more fashionable is the ball dress.

Irish boating tweeds and royal yacht cloths are the celebrated materials for aquatic suits and travelling costumes.

### A Painful Scene.

New York, Feb. 24.—An affecting incident occured at the reception of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association last night. The entertainment was to consist of music, recitations and an address by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, pastor of the Lee Avenue Baptist Church. The hall has accommodations for fifteen hundred persons, and every seat was filled and many stood in the aisles. As Mr. Smith walked up the aisle and approached an ante-room he heard a whisper, "Some one is sick." Mr. Smith looked in and saw a woman with a face as white as marble supported by a man. A young lady was attending the sick woman. Not thinking that it was serious he went to the platform. He was introduced and the audience was soon in an uproar of laughter and cheers at the amusing anecdotes with which he interspersed his sentences. Suddenly a gentleman approached and laying his hand upon Mr. Smith's arm said in a whisper, "Mrs. McDowell, the mother of two young ladies in the audience, lies dead in the ante-room. Please announce it to the audience." "Not for the world," replied Mr. Smith. It would be terrible. Let some judicious person go to them and call them away without letting them know the worst until they are out of the room. The gentleman then called the young ladies out. Mr. Smith rose, and the audience, thinking he was about to continue his address, broke into loud applause. Instantly he raised his hand, with a quick motion of command, and said, in a solemn voice, "Stop, my friends, an awful thing has happened in the adjoining room. Mrs. McDowell, the mother of the young lady who was to have preceded me with music, has suddenly died." The room was instantly hushed, and Mr. Smith, after a moment's pause, said, "Let us pray." He then offered up a feeling prayer, with a voice choked with emotion. A murmur of "Amen" was heard as the clergyman closed, and dismissed the audience. Mrs. McDowell had accompanied her daughter to the entertainment, apparently in good health. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

### The English Parliament.

All, or nearly all the officers of the two Houses of Parliament live in the Parliamentary Palace, and live in style. The Speaker of the House of Peers, (Lord Chancellor Cairns,) who is also a judge in the higher courts, receives $50,000 annually; the clerk of the House of Peers, (Sir William Rose, K. C. B.,) $12,500 annually; his Deputy (Ralph Disraeli,) $9,000; the Reading Clerk, $6,000; the Council to the Chair, $7,500; there are six clerks at $5,000 each; 18 on smaller pay; a Librarian [illegible] $4,000; a Deputy Librarian at $3,[illegible]0; two Examiners for "Standing Orders" at $4,000; the Gentleman Usher [illegible] the Black Wand, (Gen. the Right [illegible] Sir Walter Knollys,) $10,000; [illegible] Yeoman Usher at $5,[illegible]; the Sergeant-at-arms, (Lieut.-Col the Hon. W. P. Talbot,) $7,500, and his Deputy, $3,000. There is a well-salaried shorthand writer, and a host of uniformed doorkeepers and servants comfortably compensated.

The Speaker of the House of Commons (Right-Hon. H. B. W. Brand,) receives $25,000 a year; the Deputy Speaker and Permanent Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, (Henry Cecil Raikes, M. P.,) $12,500; the Clerk (Sir T. Erskine May, K. C. B.,) $10,000 his First assistant, $7,500; the Second Assistant, $5,000; the Principal Clerk of the Public-Bill office, $5,000; the Principal Clerk of the Committees, $5,000; the Journal Clerk, $6,500; Clerk of Private Bills, $5,000; seven senior clerks, from $3,500 to $4,000 each; 13 assistant clerks, from $3,000 to $1,500 each; the Sergeant-at-arms, $6,000; and two Deputies, one at $4,000 and the other at $2,500; Counsel to the Speaker, $9,000; Librarian, $5,000, and his assistant $2,800; the referees of private bills, each $5,000. There are also many others, including a Chaplain at $2,000, Secretary to the Speaker, a shorthand writer, doorkeepers *ad libitum*, and servants on excellent salaries.

The Speaker of the House (Mr. Brand,) has an immense establishment, his dining-room alone seating 100 persons. He is a Liberal in politics. He is about 64, and has filled many high positions, among them Lord of the Treasury and keeper of the seal for the Prince of Wales. He was the Liberal "whip" for many years, and is always elected to the House as an avowed Liberal. He is so impartial in his rulings that, a few years ago, when one of the Irish members taunted him with being otherwise, both Disraeli and Gladstone came to his rescue. The Clerk of the House of Commons, (Sir Erskine May,) is as distinguished as the Speaker, though he has never been in Parliament. His literary works have taken the highest rank, and that on "The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III," has attained a large circulation in America. His last book, on "Democracy in Europe," much commended by the press, will be as warmly welcomed there as it is here. His other publications have been generally devoted to parliamentry law. Sir E. is about 63, and began his career as an Assistant Librarian in the House of Commons in 1831. Like the Speaker, he belongs to the Liberal party. His writings are generous and elevated and his work on the constitutional history of England, clothed in a style almost as fascinating as that of Macaulay is a splendid record of the growth of the republican sentiment in this great Empire.

Old Deacon Pilkins said to himself: "Falstaff asks, "What's honour?" as though it was hard to tell. But let my wife sit behind another woman in church and she'll tell *what's on her* in less than two minutes."

Howfunnyalinelookswithoutspacing.

### School Convention.

A SCHOOL CONVENTION consisting of teachers, school commissioners, trustees, &c., of Huntingdon and adjoining counties, was held in the Town hall, Vicar, on Saturday afternoon, the 16th inst., Principal McGregor, of Huntingdon, in the chair. The meeting was largely attended and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. Interesting and lively discussions took place regarding the School Act, the state of education in the County, and to the best way of improving our schools and education.

Present: Mayors Wm. Edwards and Jas. Barr; Revds Jas Fulton, Jas Patterson, and Livingston; Principals J. McGregor, Robert Graham, J. Reid; School Teachers Misses Hattie Churchill, Mary Hawthorne, Emily Sutton, Ellen McDiarmid, A. McNaughton, H. Kenney, S. Manning; School Managers W. Haire, Jas McCanse, &c., &c.

The following motion were carried unanimously:—

1. Proposed by Sch. Comm. Dr. Glover, seconded by Sch. Comm. Col. Rogers: "That the Secretary petition the proper authorities to get the law changed as regards the division of school funds."
2. Proposed by Sch. Comm. Jas Curran, seconded by Sch. Comm. Alex Milne: "That the scholastic year may begin in January instead of July."
3. Proposed by Sch. Comm. Wm Reay, seconded by Sch. Comm. F. Flood: "That printed Directions should be issued to their School Managers by each Board of Commissioners.
4. Proposed by Sch. Comm. F. T. Ball, seconded by Sch. Comm. Don. McNaughton: "That scholar fees should be most rigorously exacted from such parents as neglect to send their children to school."
5. Proposed by Sch. Comm. Dr. Glover, seconded by Sch. Comm. Col. Rogers: "That each Board should buy a School Act for each Commissioner who has not got one and printed blank-forms of Teachers' engagements."
6. Proposed by Sch. Comm. Jas Curran, seconded Secy-Treas. Dr. Ferguson: "That each Board should take advantage of the excellent arrangement of the Provincial Book Depository."
7. Proposed by Sch. Comm. Wm Farquhar, seconded by Secr Treasr. S. Churchill: "That Schools should close every Saturday in the interest of the scholars."
8. Proposed by Mr. Inspector Emberson, seconded by Sch. Comm. Dr. Glover: "That the Protestant Clergy of the County should be invited to take a more active interest in its schools.
9. Proposed by Revd Jas Patterson, seconded by Secy-Treasr. A. Fergusson, M. D.: "That this meeting hereby express its hearty approval of the able and zealous discharge of his duties by Mr. School Inspector Emberson.—COM.

DICK'S
Celebrated
Medicines.

DICK'S
Blood
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TRADE MARK

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.

HOUSEHOLD TREASURES
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F. N. Beattie's
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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,
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Cash paid for PRODUCE and Received in Exchange for Groceries, Etc.
Feb 15, 15-tf.

FACTS
FOR
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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 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 deterioxated 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, ½ 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, Billious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dirrhœa, Neuraliga, 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 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 | 4.00 |
| Mile End | 7.20 | 4.10 |
| aSt. Laurent | 7.28 | 4.15 |
| aRiviere 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 | [illegible] |
| St. Scholastique | 8.58 | [illegible] |
| 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 | 7.00 |
| 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 | 8.58 |
| 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 | 7.58 |
| aSte. Rose | 1.36 | 8.03 |
| aSte. Martin | 1.49 | 8.12 |
| aRiviere des Prairies | 2.03 | 8.20 |
| aSt. Laurent | 2.12 | 8.27 |
| Mile End | 2.19 | 8.32 |
| Hochelaga | 2.30 | 8.40 |

a Flag Stations, Express Trains.

### St. Jerome Branch.

HOCHELAGA TO ST. JEROME.

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

ST. JEROME TO HOCHELAGA.

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

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

DUNCAN MACDONALD,
Manager.

18tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

T. J. B. HARDING—Catarrh Remedy, Brockville, Ontario.
SAMUEL JOHNSON—Insolvent Act, Montreal.
A. J. WHITTON—Insolvent Act, Montreal.
A. BENN & Co.—Special, Lachute.

## LOCAL.

ANNUAL SOCIAL MEETING of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Lachute, (Mr. MACKIE'S) will take place in said Church, on the 20th March inst.

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.

SEE if the NEW HATS, CLOTHS, and DRY GOODS just recived at **ALFRED BENN & Co.'s** *are not choice and cheap.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, the only certain, safe and effectual cure for Catarrh, builds up the system and cures all other diseases at the same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, Disease of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, take their leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed. Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

SPRING.—The first Robins of the season put in an appearance on Saturday morning.

PROPERTY changing hands, and building enterprises going on causes the Notary and mechanics to look up.

MANITOBA.—Thanks to our correspondent for his very interesting letter and solicit further contributions from him about that country.

THE various St. Patrick societies of the Dominion intend to forego their annual processions out of respect to the deceased Pope.

THERE was no Lecture in the Court House on Thursday; the Rev. S. Belchere from Montreal will lecture there on the 21st, subject: "British rule in India." We hope the good people of Lachute and vicinity will avail themselves of the pleasure of these intellectual feasts, which are certainly highly interesting as well as instructive.

STONE QUARRY COMPANY.—We are pleased to notice that Mr. W. A. Leggo has excellent prospects of soon completing arrangements for starting a company to get out building stones from the quarry on Mr. McGregor's place, here. The certificates and recommendations in favor of the stone from leading contractors, engineers and experienced quarrymen which Mr. Leggo has got, cetainly look encouraging.

CREAMERY BUTTER.—A wholesale butter dealer in Montreal remarked the other day, that he would buy from 300 to 1000 packages of creamery butter every week at 25 cents per pound if he could; while dairy butter could not be moved at all and was not worth over 15 cents per pound. This is another proof of the necessity of creameries being started in this county. Will not some of our farmers club together and launch out in this enterprise?

BROKE THROUGH THE ICE.—One day last week a span of horses belonging to Mr. David Rogers broke through the ice on the North River, near the mills just above Fish's New Bridge, and might have been drowned only for the speedy assistance of several men who succeeded in getting them out. Nearly every spring some accident of the kind takes place owing to persons risking the ice when they should keep on *terra firma.*

SERIOUS AACIDENT TO MR. JOSEPH STANIFORTH.—On Friday last while in the woods chopping, a dry tree fell striking Mr. Staniforth on the back while in a stooping position, knocking him over upon his axe handle which was broken to slivers between the tree and his body, breaking four of his ribs, and otherwise injuring his heart and spine leaving him in a very precarious condition which we regret to say may prove fatal.

CONSERVATIVES ATTENTION!—Don't forget the meeting in Olivet Hall, Lachute, to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, p.m. Every Conservative in the County who can make it convenient to be present ought to do so, as business of the utmost importance will be brought before them. We expect to see every section of the County of Argenteuil well represented. In all probability a member will be nominated at this meeting for the local House, as in all likelihood the present Parliament will be dissolved in a few days or weeks at most.

FACTORY PROSPECTS.—Two gentlemen from Montreal visited Lachute on Wednesday last, in company with Mr. F. C. Ireland, to select a site for a large Wooden-ware Factory for the purpose of manufacturing for the English and Scotch markets where they have a trade built up larger than can be supplied from their present works. They were much pleased with the place and expect to arrange so as to begin business here in the course of a few weeks.

Another gentleman came from Ohio, U.S., in the interest of the Pulp business, and since his return negotiations are in favor of his commencing the manufacture of Pulp in this place on a larger scale than has yet been contemplated. These and other factory propects look encouraging for this locality.

JOURNALISTIC.—That good old Conservative journal the Brantford *Courier* comes to us this week in an enlarged form. It is now 40 columns, making it one, if not the largest weekly publications in the Dominion. We congratulate our contempory on this sign of his growing prosperity, as it is a tangible evidence that his labours are appreciated.

Ham-fat, ham-fat, tickle all you can,
Ham-fat ham-fat, ziggle zol a zan,
Run through the kitchen as fast as you can,
Ham-fat, ham-fat, Frisk stole the ham.

SAP-PAILS.—Our West End Tinsmith, Samuel James, is now busy making 2,000 sap-pails, he having received orders for that number. This looks as though a great deal of sugar would be made around here.

WARM WEATHER.—The weather last week and this has been so warm that we have come to the conclusion the winter is about over. All day Sunday last the air was as balmy as a morning in June, and in some of the places of worship it was found unnecessary to light a fire, especially in the evening when the lamps were lighted, the heat was oppressive. On Wednesday we had a fall of snow, but it soon dissolved into slush.

LAST SATURDAY a meeting of the creditors of F. W. Allan, was held at the office of G. J. Walker, Official Assignee, of this place. The moveable estate was valued at $626; Fixtures were not valued. His liabilities amounted to $1,631.47, 12 creditors fyled and proved their claims. There was a contest as to the nomination of Assignee but it was eventually decided that Mr. G. J. Walker should retain it. Mr. John Taylor was appointed chairman. Several of the Bills were objected to by Mr. Allan and C. S. Burroughs. The meeting then adjourned.

SOIREE.—On Wednesday night last a Soiree was held in Henry's Church, the object being to pay the rent of the manse. There was a good attendance. At 6 o'clock Tea was served to which full justice was done. After tea a most interesting meeting was held in the body of the Church the Rev. Mr. Forlong in the chair. The following gentlemen delivered addresses: Messrs. Hardy and J. Colwell, Rev. D. Winter, Rev. Mr. Tracey, Rev. J. Gordon, and Rev. Mr. Mackie. Mr. Meikle proposed, and Mr. Barron seconded, that there should be a fund raised to erect a manse of their own. The subscription list was opened there and then, and we hope that the congregation will not be backward in providing the necessary funds for the purpose. Too much praise cannot be given to the choir for the valuable service rendered by them.

### Meeting of the County Council.

On Wednesday morning, at the Court House, the quarterly meeting of the County Council, was held the following is a list of the Councillors present:—Messrs. G. Simpson, St. Andrews; M. Strong, Mille Isle; I. Jekill, Morin Flats; J. Chambers, North Gore; T. Barron, (warden), for County of Argenteuil; J. Hay, Chatham; J. Millway, Harrington; J. Munroe, De Salaberry & Arundal; G. B. Brown, Grenville (township); A. Pridham, Grenville; and R. Cruise, Wentworth. The first, and perhaps the most important business that had to be transacted, was the election of a warden, as Mr. Barron's term of office had expired. Mr. Hay moved, seconded by Mr. Strong, that Mr. Barron be re-elected for the position of warden for this county, and on the question being put it was carried (3 dissenting.) The minutes of the last meeting were then read, Mr. Strong moved seconded by Mr. Jekill, that the minutes be adopted, the question was put and carried unanimously. A letter was then read from Mr. Hamilton who was appointed at the last meeting to report on or before the 7th day of March on the advisability of opening the road from Mille Isle, known as Kilpatrick's Road; he stated that he did not wish to put the county to expense as such report would lead to. At the same time he expressed his willingness to act should the Council see fit to re-appoint him. Mr. Hay moved seconded by Mr. Chambers that Mr. Hamilton be re-appointed special superintendent, and that he shall be requested to send in his report with the petition which the secretary had handed to him on, or before the 20th day of May next. On the question being put it was carried, 2 dissenting. Mr. McKay then presented a petition on behalf of the liquor dealers of this county, signed by about 1,400 taxpayers praying that the Dunkin Act now in force in this county be repealed; the gentleman gave a long harangue of one hour and a half on the grandeur of the British Constitution but he did not give any plausible reason for repealing the said by-law. Mr. T. Haney presented a counter petition signed by some 1,000 or 1,200 tax payers of this county praying that the Dunkin Act be not repealed; Mr. Haney and the Rev. D. Winter gave able speeches in which they showed that said by-law had done and was still doing good, and that it would put the county to needless expense to re-contest it, as in a very short time the Bill that was before the House of Parliament in session at Ottawa for alterations in the act would in all probability ere long be passed, thus causing a second election. Mr. Pridham moved seconded by Mr. Millway that the petition for a new election be accepted. Mr. Jekill moved in amendment seconded by Mr. Chambers that the election be not re-contested. On the motion being put before the Council the Dunkinites gained their point, there being 7 yeas 4 dissenting. A resolution was read from the municipality of Harrington that a road be made through the first concession Harrington to Grenville. It was moved by Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Brown, that Mr. Fillion be appointed to report on or before the twentieth day of May next. It was moved by Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Jekill, that Mr. Benn and Mr. Owens be reappointed auditors.—Carried. Mr. Jekill made a motion, seconded by Mr. Hay, that Mr. Barron be appointed to sign the deed and receive the money coming from the Railway Company on account of the property expropriated for them.—Carried. Mr. Pridham moved, seconded by Mr. Hay that Messrs. Davidson and Cushing should be paid the $85 that the Council decided to offer them in payment of account, and that the said $85 be paid out of the money coming from the Railway Company, the balance to be deposited in the Dominion Savings Bank.—Carried. Mr. Pridham moved, seconded by Mr. Jekill, that for all church and charitable purposes, in the county of Argenteuil only, when an admission fee is charged, the charge for use of Court House should be $2, to be paid in advance.—Carried. A petition was next read from the Municipality of Morin Flats, asking that I. Jekill be appointed a Justice of the Peace. Moved by Mr. Munroe, seconded by Mr. Chambers, that a letter be sent to the proper authorities, signed by the members of the Council, that Mr. Jekill be appointed a Justice of the Peace at once.—Carried. The Council then adjourned.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for MARCH contains the following articles:—

The "Poems of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Bronte," by Erol Gervase. "Life in Glenshie" (continued), "Forward to an Age Sublime" (poem), by J. O. Madison. "The Future Newfoundland" (part I.), by James Whitman, B. A. "The Telephone" (with three Illustrations), by George Iles. "Early Canadian Reminiscences," by Mack. "The British American Fisheries," by D. "Skating" (with fifteen Illustrations), by W. M. J. "Days at St. Augustine," by the author of "The Girls' Voyage." "Morning, Noon and Evening" (poem), by B. D. Lowery.

YOUNG FOLKES.—"Blanchette, or The White Hen" (from the French). "The Largest Volcano in the World" (one Illustration), *St. Nicholas.* "Jack Granger's Cousin" (continued). "The Baby" (poem), *Wide Awake.*

THE HOME.—"John Wilkinson's Widow." by Hope. "Authobiography of a Vegetarian," *Frazer's Magazine.* "My Lady Help" (concluded). "Shopping Hints," *How to Dress Well on a Shilling a Day.* LITERARY NOTICES—"The Art of Beauty," by Mrs. Haweis.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### CANADIAN.

100 Quebec citizens are sued for arrears of taxes.

At the recent sale of cottons at Cornwall prices ranged fairly. Upwards of $70,000 worth of goods were sold.

Rev. H. M. Collison, late pastor of Emmanuel R. E. Church, Ottawa, has received a call to the R. E. Church, Montreal.

HULL, 7th.—The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company have finished the repairs on the Roman Catholic College, necessitated by the late fire in that building. The work has been performed to the satisfaction of the school authorities.

Potatoes have been coming in by the Q. M. O. & O Railroad, which has been the means of bringins the price down, much to the discontent of farmers around who have been holding back for one dollar a bag.

A gentleman in Abbotsford, Que., wintered 80 swarms of bees last winter, and during the summer of 1877 he had an increase of 40 swarms. From these he obtained 450 boxes of surplus honey, weighing 3,000 lbs.

The railway from Chambely to West Farnham is opened for passenger business by the contractors, Messrs. Macfarlane & McRae, and trains will run to and from Montreal and West Farnham from this date.

ST. JOHNS, Que., March 12.—At a preliminary meeting of the Conservatives this evening it was unanimously decided to run Mr. Levi Roy, of Lacadie, in opposition to Hon. Mr. Marchand, Provincial Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs Bernier and others.

The steamer Lincoln, owned by Mr. McNaughton, and lying a short distance below Ottawa, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th inst. The vessel was burned to the water's edge, and sank in thirty feet of water. She was valued at $10,000, and was insured for $2,000 in the Royal, and $4,000 in a Montreal company.

Major Ward, uncle of Captain Ward, A.D.C., who for some months past has been the guest of His Excellency the Governor-General, died on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, after a brief attack of inflammation of the bowels. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman, a flag is flying at half-mast at Rideau Hall.

WINNIPEG, Man., 6th.—A Battleford special reports the desertion of three mounted policemen, named Marshall, Balfe and Elliot, who had been committed for trial for attempted forcible entry. They escaped along with a half breed prisoner who, it is supposed, will act as their guide to the American side. They took the best Government horses and carbines. A party has started in persuit.

The New York *Herald* says it is not impossible that a mere refusal to pay the Fishery Award may not be the end of the matter. Under the Treaty of Washington, Canadian fish and fish oil came in free. An attempt may be made to append to the tariff or appropriation bill a clause requiring duties to be hereafter collected on these articles without discrimination in favor of Canada. It is held that Congress is competant to make such regulation, in spite of treaty provisions.

The N. Y. *Post's* Washington special says the President will not transmit to Congress any message regarding the recent award of the Fishery Commission until something definite is heard from Minister Welsh regarding the probable course of the British Government in relation to the recent outrages upon American fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland by British subjects.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Pio Nono left $25,000,000.

There are 674 vacant houses in Ottawa.

John B. Gough's lectures have averaged him $127 each since 1860.

The bill in favor of the Polar Expedition passed the U. S. Senate on the 12th inst.

The motion for a credit of 60,000,000 florins has been adopted in sub-committees of the Austran delegations.

A terrible explosion occurred on Tuesday in Unity Brook pit, near Bolton, England, causing the death of forty men.

Russia has agreed that the whole treaty of San Stefano shall be discussed at the Congress, England refusing to be present otherwise.

Count Andrassy is said to have stated to members of the Delegations that in certain eventualities a convention between England and Austria is ready.

Coal owners and iron manufacturers in the North of England are contemplating a reduction in wages, which, however, it is feared will be met on the part of the operatives by a general resistence.

Prince Hassan, who is supposed to be implicated in the alleged conspiracy against the Sultan, has refused to appear at the Turkish capital, awaiting orders from the Khedive of Egypt.

A QUEER SERIES OF WINTERS.—It is a remarkable coincidence that the decades of 1798, 1808, 1818, 1828, 1838, 1848, 1858, 1868, and 1878, should be productive of mild winters, which fact renders it possible that some system exists which astronomers have not studied up.

A BIG THING.—The bigest thing in the way of recent financial transactions is the advance of 1,000,000,000 francs by the Bank of France to the French government, at one per cent. interest, for railway purposes.

During the sermon in the Baptist Church at Grand Rapids, Mich., a few sundays ago, a five-year old child left his seat, walked up to the pulpit, and stood besides Dr. Graves, the pastor, who inquired, "What do you want, my little man?" "A glass of water," the child replied. The minister poured out a glass of water, and the child drank it and left the platform. The incident created much amusement among the congregation, which the child, in returning to his seat, noticed, and thinking the people were laughing at some mistake of his, he made a bow to the pastor, and said, "Thank you sir," and took his seat.

## BIRTHS.

JAMES.—At Lachute, on the 13th inst., the wife of Samuel James, of a daughter.

## MARRIED.

MORROW—AIKIN.—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Wentworth, by the Rev. John King, Mr. John Morrow, of Dalesville, to Miss Catherine Aikin.

## DIED.

GRAY.—At Dalesville, on the morning of the 11th inst., Mary Anna Gray, beloved infant of Mr. A. F. Gray, aged ten months and eight days.

Sleep "Dear little Annie," sleep,
Not upon thy mama's breast;
Never more in thy cradle bed,
Shall we lay thy form to rest.

Narrow now is thy little crib,
Away from maternal care;
Thy little spirit has gone to heaven;
Safe in the arms of Jesus there.

Yet, again we hope to meet thee,
When the toils of life are done,
When He who rules o'er earth and heaven,
Be pleased to call us home.

*Dalesville, March 12, 1878.*

## LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, March 14, 1878.

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

COARSE SALT—Per bag, $1.00.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 12c. to 15c. Eggs, per dozen, 13c. Potatoes, per bag, 40c. to 45c. Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.00 to $5.20 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 20c. to 25c. each. Sheep pelts, 40c. to 50c. each.

## MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 14th, 1878.

FLOUR—Market continues very quiet. No business reported on this morning; prices nominally unchanged.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superior Extra | $5 85 @ | $5 90 |
| Extra Superfine | 5 60 @ | 5 65 |
| Fancy | 5 05 @ | 5 10 |
| Spring Extra | 4 90 @ | 0 00 |
| Superfine | 4 50 @ | 4 60 |
| Strong Bakers' | 5 05 @ | 5 20 |
| Fine | 4 25 @ | 4 30 |
| Middlings | 3 60 @ | 3 75 |
| Pollards | 2 75 @ | 3 25 |
| U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs. | 0 00 @ | 2 45 |
| City Bags (delivered) | 2 60 @ | 2 65 |

OATMEAL—Ontario quiet at $4.50 to 4.60.
CANADA WHEAT—Nominal.
CORN—Per 56 lbs., nominal.
OATS—Per 32 lbs., nominal.
BARLEY—At nominal.
PEAS—nominal.
BUTTER—Common at 10c to 13c; medium to good at 14c to 18c; fine at 19c to 20c.
CHEESE—At 14c to 15½c.
PORK—Mess. $18.00 [illegible] 14.00, accordin[illegible] brand; Thin Mess no[illegible] at $11.00 to $[illegible]
DRESSED HOGS—N[illegible]; season over.
LARD—[illegible] to 9½c for [illegible]nd pails.
ASHE[illegible] 100 lbs—[illegible] $4.00 to 4.0[illegible]

## [illegible]ARKETS.

OTTAW[illegible]

[illegible]here was a ve[illegible] market [illegible]nd good demand for [illegible]es offered. [illegible] 33c to 34c. Peas, 60c to [illegible]ans $1.20 to [illegible] Lard 9c to 11 per lb. [illegible]barb 15c to 20c bunch (first of the seas[illegible] Straw $5 [illegible] per ton. Hay scarce a[illegible] good demand.

HOUSEHOLD.—*Meats.*—[illegible] per 100 lbs. $2.[illegible] to $5.50. Pork, per 100 [illegible] $5.50; to $6.00; Lamb, per lb. 8c. to 8c. Veal, per lb., 7c. to 8c.

POULTRY.—*Game, Fowl*—Chickens 30c to 40c per pair; Geese, each, 25c. to 35c. Turkeys, each, 60c to 90c.

DAIRY.—Eggs per dozen, 12c. to 14c.; Butter in print, per pound, 17c to 18c, do in pail, 13 to 15c; do in firkin, per pound 12c to 14c. Cheese, per lb., 12c. to 13c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bush., 33c. to 40c; Turnips per bush., 20c to 25c.; Onions, per bushel, 75c to 90c. Cabbage, per head, 5c. to 10c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Honey, per lb., 12c. to 14c.; Hay, per ton, $12.00 to $14.00.

**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 FLETCHER, of Carillon, an Insolvent.

Tenders for the following assets belonging to the estate of the said Insolvent, will be received by the undersigned until

**Monday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1878, at noon,**

viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STOCK—Dry Goods | $2,244.72 | | |
| Boots and Shoes | 805.39 | | |
| Hardware, Groceries and Crockery | 1,813.29 | | |
| | | $4,863.40 | |
| Fixtures | | 101.85 | |
| Book Debts | | 4,954.95 | |
| Bills Receivable | | 3,013.19 | |
| | | $12,933.39 | |

Tenders may be for the whole in one lot or for specified portions: parties making other than cash offers will require to name security proposed. Stock and List of Book Debts and Bills Receivable may be seen at the place of Business of the Insolvent, at Carillon, on application to Mr. H. Hudon.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
Assignee.

182 St. James Street,
Montreal, March 11th, 1878. 28w2

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of A. LACROIX & CO., of the village of Carillon, County of Argenteuil, merchant, INSOLVENT.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders up to **Wednesday, the 20th day of March, inst.,** for the whole of the stock in trade of above insolvent, amounting as per inventory to $5,519.51, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry Goods | $3,432.30 |
| Boots and Shoes | 957.94 |
| Hardware | 271.71 |
| Groceries | 857.56 |
| | $5,519.51 |

The whole of the stock is new and well assorted, and in good order, and can be seen at the store in Carillon, where copy of stock book is also kept.

Tenders other than cash, to give name of security

The assignee does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Any information can be obtained at the office of the assignee in Montreal.

A. J. WHITTON,
Assignee.

Office, 17 St. Sacrament street,
Montreal, March 12th, 1878. 28w1

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHEIU.
22tf.

J. MONAGHAN,

ADVOCATE,

251, St. James Street, Monteal.

## CATARRH!

**FOR TEN YEARS.**

SO BAD THAT WHEN I WENT TO SLEEP THOUGHT I SHOULD CHOKE TO DEATH —CURED BY TWO BOTTLES OF

**CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY.**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 27, 1872.

LITTLEFIELD & Co.,

I am 32 years old, I have had Catarrh 10 years. Have been weak and miserable and run down with it, so that I did not feel like doing any work. I had continued discharges, and feared every night when I went to sleep that I should choke to death, with strangling so many times have I wakened just in season to save myself from choking to death. Two bottles of your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy cured me. I feel perfectly well. Your medicine did the work. Nothing else helped me. I have recommended it to many others, and in every case its results have been as wonderful. I feel as if all sufferers from the loathsome disease of Catarrh ought to know of the almost miraculous virtues of your remedy. I reside at Manchester, N. H.

BELLE DOWNES.

ASK FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

Treaties on Catarrh mailed to any address on receipt of stamp.

T. J. B. HARDING, BROCKVILLE, ONT.,
Agent for the Dominion. 28m3

## NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Store Business to

**Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,**

and in retiring, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him during the last twenty one years.

Customers' accounts will be furnished as soon possible, and an early settlement is requested, as this branch of his business must be closed up without delay.

He would also take this opportunity of commending his successors to the confidence of the public, and requesting a continuance to them of their patronage so long extended to himself.

**P. LANE.**

Feb. 25, 1878. 27tf

With reference to the above, we beg to state that we intend carrying on a

GENERAL BUSINESS

in the stand so long occupied by Mr. Lane, and will endeavour to cater to the wants of the public, in such a way as will warrant their confidence. Terms made known at our office.

W. BANFORD & CO.

March 8, 1878. 27tf

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR—Those Dr. Harvey's Antibillious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have none of that billiousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last,

Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,

ADVOCATES, B[illegible]RRESTERS, &C.

112 St. Franc[illegible]vier Street.
[JUDAH'S [illegible]ILDING]
[illegible]NG [illegible] POST OFFICE.

[illegible] W. S. WALKER, B.C.L.

[illegible] STORE.

[illegible]g opened the Browns[illegible] respectfully solicit a [illegible] FOUND LOW! [illegible]en in ex[illegible]nge at cash value.

A[illegible]XANDER PAUL.
20y1.

## 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.
21m2

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

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.

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232 St. James Street, Montreal.

[illegible]hoice stock of Stationery always on hand.

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OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE
LATEST STYLES!
—AT THE MOST—
REASONABLE RATES.
WITH THE
Greatest Despatch!
AT THE
WATCHMAN OFFICE,
LACHUTE, - - - P. Q.

N. B.—Subscription to the WATCHMAN $1.00 per year in advance: The only family paper (all printed in Lachute) in the Ottawa Valley on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer.

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TO GET
WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED
**Noiseless Spring Bed and Moth Proof**
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*The Cheapest and Best Sleeping Apparats of the Age.*

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HAVING purchased the goods of TAYLOR & Co., and W. & R. BANFORD, our stock is very complete and well assorted:

SELLING ONLY FOR CASH—or Farm Produce at cash value, we are enabled to offer extra inducements in every thing in our line.

**A Car Load of Flour**

just received, and warranted of first-rate quality.

ALSO

A CAR LOAD OF FIRST CLASS LATH AT LOW PRICES.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

**W. BANFORD & CO.,**

Lachute, March 8, 1878. OPPOSITE ALLEN'S HOTEL.

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.
16wt.

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

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

GRENVILLE, P. Q.

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

D. McVICAR,
Proprietor.

Sept. 7, 1877.

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FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS
11 St. Bonaventure Street,
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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.

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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 9c. 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 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, $1.1[illegible]. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.3[illegible], 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. 25tf

Important Notice

TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

Dynamite,
Blasting Powder,
and Fuse,

Also, a complete asso[illegible] 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, upon reasonable terms.

Lachute, P. Q., Sept. 7 1877

## 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.

### FROM MANITOBA.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

As numerous enquiries are being made about Manitoba, by parties who are thinking of going out there to settle, perhaps the impression of one who travelled over the greater part of that Province last summer, may be of interest to some of your readers.

Arrived at Winnipeg in the early part of May last, after a pleasant trip of six days from Montreal, (four by rail and two by boat down the Red River) I was surprised to find the city composed of such a fine class of buildings, a great many being built of white brick, good substantial structures, such as would compare favourably with buildings in more pretentious towns in Ontario and Quebec. Winnipeg is undoubtedly the "Hub" of this Province, the whole trade of the country centering there. Situated, as it is, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, which are both navigable to the boundaries of the Province, or nearly so, it is bound to control the trade of the country which these two rivers drain, and having already a good start need not fear a rival. The merchants of Winnipeg seemed to be doing a good business, and quite a number of new stores are being erected for others who had decided to try their fortunes in the Northwest. The hotels were fast filling up, and by the middle of June were taxed to their utmost to accommodate the numbers coming into the city on every boat, and from the animated appearance of the city generally, one could hardly realize that seven short years ago Winnipeg was but a comparatively unknown village, with a population of about three hundred; but the great secret of its rapid growth lies in the rich productive soil which the country of which it is the capital, can boast of, a soil that for agricultural purposes can nowhere be surpassed. The emigration to the Province last year largely exceeded that of any other year, and would have been still greater, but for the very wet season, which the settlers say they never saw equaled. Large numbers, who visited the Province with the intention of taking up land, were prevented from getting out of the city to see the country, on account of the heavy rains which prevailed in June, and after remaining in the city a week or two, would start for home in disgust, with anything but flattering impressions of the country, but with vivid recollections of the affectionate and sticky nature of Winnipeg mud, which can be compared to a mixture of tar and grease. These parties returning to Ontario and other places with such bad accounts of the climate did not help emigration; but those who remained, or who came in a little later were amply repaid, as they had an opportunity of seeing the rapid growth of grains and cereals of all kinds. I would advise those who intend visiting the Prairie Province for the purpose of seeing the country not to go there in June, in July the country can be seen to much better advantage, and the roads are then in a better state than in the earlier months. A country better adapted for agricultural purposes than Manitoba, I do not believe is to be found anywhere. Take up the Ontario papers at the present time and you will find them full of accounts of farmers in good circumstances selling out and going to Manitoba, and some of them from the best farming counties in the Province. The soil in this vicinity of Winnipeg and along the Red River is a rich, heavy black loam, in some places having a depth of six and seven feet, and is simply inexhaustible.

In the western part of the province the soil is somewhat lighter, with a slight mixture of sand, and is much easier worked, and for wheat growing is, if anything better than the heavier soil, but what is called light soil in Manitoba, would be considered heavy here or in Ontario. While in this part of the Province, I visited a gentleman whose name will be familiar with most of your readers, I refer to Mr. Byers, who, although having his two first crops totally destroyed by the grasshoppers, was by no means disheartened, but with that indomnitable pluck characteristic of the man, had put in a still larger crop, and was looking forward to a bountiful harvest which I have every reason to believe he did not look forward to in vain, as no grasshoppers visited the Province last year, and are not expected to for years to come if ever again. Mr. Byers has located in about the best agricultural part of the Province, and will be within a short distance of the Canadian Pacific Railway if it runs south of Lake Manitoba, where it is probable it may yet run, and which is considered the proper route, instead of running to the north of the lake, through a barren country. A party going to Manitoba to start farming would require from five hundred to a thousand dollars, with which to buy a yoke of cattle, implements and provisions for a year. Some have gone into the Province with a less amount of cash and succeded well, but that sum can always be used to good advantage. Like all other new countries, Manitoba has its drawbacks. The want of a railroad is seriously felt. The Province has, this year, a surplus of nearly half a milion bushels of wheat, for which there are no means of exportation. The Northern Pacific Railroad, now runs to Fisher's Landing, about one hundred and fifty miles from Winnipeg, and it is expected to have the road running to that city by this time next year. That will certainly be better than no road at all, but an all rail route through Canadian territory is the only means by which Manitoba can hope to compete with her neighbours across the lines, in the productions of her soil. Lord Dufferein, in one of his characteristic speeches at the Rifle Tournament in Winnipeg last summer, spoke of Manitoba as being the "Bull's Eye," of the Dominion, an expression of that kind coming from such a practical and far seeing statesman as our estimhble Governor-General is conceded to be, shows, that he anticipated the time when our Canadian Pacific Railway would be completed, and the vast agricultural country through which it will pass, opened up for settlement, and towns and cities springing up where now are traders' posts and Indian camps. These are things which we can look forward to without any great stretch of imagination. Manitoba is but the threshold to our great Northwest, which will yet be to the Dominion, what the Western States are to the Union, the grainary of the country.

I might here mention the fact that I met a number of farmers from the Western States, (who had gone there from Canada during the "Western fever," a few years ago,) who were looking for land in Manitoba, with a view of selling out, although doing fairly where they were, and settling once more under British laws.

Manitoba certainly presents better inducements to settlers than the western States, as in the former, settlers get one hundred and sixty acres for a homestead and can pre-empt one hundred and sixty more at one dollar per acre, while in the latter they can only get half that quautity, and the pre-emption costs them one dollar and fifty cents per acre. The healthy climate of Manitoba is another point in its favour. The atmosphere being very dry and invigorating. Parties going there troubled with throat and lung diseases very soon feel benefited by the change and even consumptives can be cured, if they go there in the first stages of the disease. If those young men whose height of ambition is to get into the cities and behind counters were to emigrate to Manitoba and go to farming, they can in a few years be independent, and growing up with the country, may be called upon to fill positions of honor in the province.

### The New Pope.

On the second day after entering upon its work, the Conclave in the Vatican has given to the Catholic world a new Pope, who, there is every reason to believe, combines in himself all the qualities that are required for the position at this period of the Church's history. To the place of the highest importance and the greatest power among the sons of men, Cardinal Pecci has ascended as Leo XIII. But yesterday an unobtrusive and austere member of the Sacred College, to day he stands in the Vatican as the Vicar of Christ, the successor of St. Peter, the visible head of the Catholic Church—wearing the crown of Catholicity, wielding the sceptre of infallibility, and carrying in his girdle the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven.

The new Pope is worthy to take the place of Pius IX. Those who best know his mind, his life, his talents, and his powers, and who are best capable of judging his fitness to fill the pontificial throne, have so decided. All accounts agree in praising him. He is described as a man who in many respects resembles the late Pope—full of piety and zeal, of elevated mind, of great dignity, sociable, vivacious, and witty. Of his learning, his familiarity with ecclesiastical affairs, his comprehension of the relations of the Church to the Governments of Europe, and of the policy to be pursued by the Vatican, there is, of course, abundant assurance in the fact of his election. He has been in the Cardinalate for a quarter of a century, and he has all the experience acquired in that position. He has had other public experiences, having been Nuncio at Brussels, and having at another time, as Papal delegate, been active in suppressing brigandage in several parts of the States of the Church. He is spoken of as a practical and politic man, with great knowledge of men and great skill in dealing with them. In short, in whatever way he is regarded, the Catholic world will feel assured that Joachim Pecci is qualified to sustain the grandeur of the Popedom and the authority of the Church. More beloved than the last Pope he cannot be.

Politically, the new Pope belongs to what is called the moderate branch of the Cardinals—though it is not easy to tell what this means or implies under present circumstances. He has been spoken of since the death of Pius IX. as one of the two candidates upon whom the moderate party rested their hopes of peace in the adjustment of the relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government and the other Governments of Europe. But we can see no ground for believing that he will turn his back on the policy of his predecessor, or enter into any compromise respecting the authoritative claims of the chair of St. Peter. Whether or not he has any hope of the restoration of the temporal kingdom of the Church in Rome, he will not surrender an iota of its ancient power.

The quickness with which the election of the Pope followed the assemblage of the Conclave, puts and end to the accounts that have been published of party antagonisms and divisions among its members. He was elected upon the morning of the second day of the Conclave, and by the third ballot, which gave him the requisite majority of two-thirds. This gives satisfactory evidence that the great body of the Conclave regarded him, from the first, as the man designated by Heaven to fill the position to which he has been chosen, and in which he will henceforth be known as Leo XIII.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CANADA APPLES IN GLASGOW.—Recently some two hundred barrels of Canadian apples were sold in Glasgow, at from $6.00 to $7.50 per barrel. The highest figure realized from American apples, sold in Liverpool on the 14th ult., was $5.25 for the best New-town Baldwins.

### Train Robber Tracey's Death.

"GET ME AN EIGHTEEN-INCH JIMMY; I SHOULD LIKE TO DIE WITH ONE IN MY HAND."

William Tracey, who had his leg crushed by a locomotive while trying to escape from Officer Green on Wednesday morning, died in the Ninety-ninth street hospital yesterday. An hour before his death he was conscious. Dr. Burnett asked him whether he had a mother or any relaive that he wished to send word to.

Tracey replied: "I have no mother, but I have a brother. Tell him I was hurt while tryiny to get on a train."

Dr. Burnett then asked him whether he could get anything for him.

"Yes," Tracey answered. "Get me an eighteen inch Jimmy. The police took mine from me, I should like to die with one in my hand."

Dr. Burnett then kindly but firmly said: "Tracey, you are about to die. Hadn't you better make your peace with God and with men, and tell who were your accociates?"

Tracey's eyes flashed fire as he nerved himself suddenly and replied: "The world will never know that from me."

A few moments later he became unconscious.

James Tracey, his brother, who lives in Cedar street, entered the hospital a quarter of an hour before William died. As he saw his brother, he caught his hand, rubbed it affectionately, and kissed him many times.

Tracey's body is to be buried in the Potter's Field, as his brother is unable to defray the expenses of a funeral.

John Ryan, one of three men who were arrested in Central park on Wednesday with a roll of flannel that had evidently been stolen from a Hudson River Railroad freight car, asked Detective Scanlon, in Harlem Police Court yesterday, to take him to see Tracey.

### Independence of Parliament Act.

The new Independence of Parliament Act which the Federal Government have this session introduced, seems to legislate against the mischief of that class of offences of which there have been so many of late, without doing a hardship to any member of the Commons who had violated the provisions of the Act unwittingly. It extends the law to all persons holding office or contracts from any of the Provincial Governments, and the general clauses are made to apply to the Senate as well. There is no change in the disqualification clause, except that the words "or is knowingly and willingly interested therein" are added. These words are in the English statute. The penalty is reduced to $200 a day for sitting and voting in Parliament, a suit for which m[illegible]t be brought within one year of the occurrence of the offence. A clause [illegible] inserted declarin[illegible] the Act does [illegible] intend to disqua[illegible] person [illegible] son of his being a s[illegible]old[illegible] corporated compa[illegible] or agreement wi[illegible] cept any company [illegible] construction or w[illegible] the Pacific Railw[illegible] inserted, declarin[illegible] that any [illegible] admits to share [illegible] part of any cont[illegible]ct agreement or commission which he may have from the Government shall be liable to a penalty of $2,000. The ordinary clauses relating to the resignation of members and the issue of new writs are included in the Act, and the old law is repealed.

### St. John's Chamber.

In the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Longfellow has a singularly delicate poem, the reference to the tradition that St. John was to live until the Lord's return being most beautifully introduced.

I stand beneath the tree whose branches shade  
Thy western window, chapel of St. John!  
And hear its leaves repeat their benison  
On him whose hand thy stones memorial laid;  
When I remember one of whom was said  
In the world's darkest hour, "Behold thy son!"  
And see him living still, and wandering on,  
And waiting for the advent long delayed,  
Not only tongues of the Apostle teach  
Lessons of love and light, but these expanding  
And sheltering boughs with all their leaves implore,  
And say in language clear as human speech,  
"The peace of God, that passeth understanding  
Be and abide with you forevermore!"

THE NUMBER of members of the British Parliament who dropped into poetry in a friendly way during the recent debates appears to have been large. Apropos of the war credit, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the cold-water baronet, electrified the House by a spirited rendering of the popular music hall refrain:

"We don't want to fight, but, by jingo! if we do,  
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too!"

While the countermanding orders to Admiral Hornby were being discussed Mr. Osborne Morgan raised a laugh by a new adaptation of the couplet:

"The British fleet, with twenty thousand men,  
Steamed up the Dardanelles and then steamed down again."

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of War, contributed a quotation from Tom Moore, which applied to Gladstone's Oxford attack on Lord Beaconsfield. Then Gladstone himself capped the climax by declaiming with mock earnestness, and amid uproarious laughter:

"Ring out our battle cry,  
Vote us our war supply.  
This must we have or die—  
Vote the six millions!  
Yours not to reason why,  
Ours not to make reply,  
Ours but to say, 'You lie!'  
Vote the six millions!"

In the memoirs of Lord Melbourne, recently published, the following anecdote of Lord Beaconsfield is given: When a young man, and before he had entered Parliament, he was at Mrs. Norton's. Lord Melbourne, then Home Secretary, who talked with him for a long time. Lord Melbourne was attracted more and more as he listened to the uncommonplace language and spirit of the youthful politician, and he thought to himself that he would be worth serving. Abruptly, but with a certain tone of kindness which took away an air of assumption, he said: "Well, now, tell me what you want to be?" The quiet gravity of the reply fairly startled him: "I want to be Prime Minister."

### The Independence of Parliament.

*(From the Ottawa Citizen.)*

After the horse has been stolen, our rulers are at length intent upon closing the stable door. After having, as it were, permitted their supporters to revel in infractions of the Independence of Parliament Act; after having driven, in the language of Daniel O'Connell, their coach and six through its various prohibitory provisions, they are now seemingly content to introduce a measure for the better securance of the independence of Parliament! They should indeed, be well content. They have, since 1874, feasted sumptuously at the public table; their special friends having fared equally as well as themselves. No matter who they were, or what they were, if they had the ear of one or other member of the cabinet, needy Grits or impecunious Rouges, had only to present themselves, to make their wants known, to be taken in and done for. For a long time "the Reformers" objected to the propriety of acting up to the declaration "to the victors belong the spoils," whilst all the time their covert deeds were in direct accord with it. Gradually these things became exposed, and then, whether by themselves or their agents, they had no hesitation in throwing off the mask in exhibiting themselves, and in announcing that they had the right to act in this matter just as it might please them. Power gone mad, surely! This, to some extent, might have been all very well, had Ministerial favors been confined to those who were outside the scope of influences by which it were possible to infringe the Independence of Parliament Act. But events demonstrated that the "Reform" policy, in so far as contracts were concerned, had been at the time in the direction of violating, not only the letter, but the spirit of the law; and, though it would not be proper to specify, it can scarcely be denied that, in many instances, the direct object was to break the law for the sake of those who preferred cash in hand or its equivalent to any benefits that might possibly accrue at a future time. But it being impossible that this condition of things shall much longer continue they have taken a new departure, and now appear to the world in the guise of the individual of whom Mr. McKellar used to talk—the time honored backslider, who fell from grace with a view to accomplishing certain objects, and then, being a believer in the doctrine of ultimate restoration, announced himself as having been re-claimed, and therefore entitled to the consideration that would have been his, had he remained steadfast:

"They blamed and protested but joined in the plan,  
"They sh[illegible]red in the plunder but pitied the man."

[illegible]ey are no d[illegible] brimful of pity at [illegible] moment, pi[illegible] their friends, for [illegible] they can [illegible]ly ho[illegible] be in a [illegible]n to do mu[illegible]h [illegible] because thei[illegible] [illegible]omina[illegible] [illegible]cause i[illegible] ca[illegible] have to [illegible]action—howe[illegible] [illegible] that may [illegible] of being scientifi[illegible] [illegible]y relieved of [illegible] revenue. In order, however, that [illegible] may retire somewhat in the sa[illegible] order in which they came into power, they are resorting to old principles, to the principles they proposed when in Opposition; and now that none of their peculiar reforms are possible, they desire to put into practice what they formerly advocated, so that those who succeed them shall have no opportunity of walking in the paths which they seem to have discovered to be those of pleasantness.

HOW A BIRD WAS IDENTIFIED.—A lady visiting a friends residence a few days since was attracted by a beautiful canary bird by its close resemblance to one she had lost last spring. She was informed that the songster had come to them, they finding it one chilly morning perched upon a window-sill. The lady stated that the bird had been taught to perform the pretty little feat, when given its liberty in a room, of picking up a pin and sticking it in the carpet. The cage door was opened and as the canary flew forth the lady threw a pin out in the center of the floor. The bird immediately flew down to where it lay, caught it in its bill, dexterously stuck it in a perpendicular position in the carpet, after which it hopped off a step or two and warbled forth some of its sweetest notes, as if in exultation of the feat it had accomplished. It was her long lost songster.

BROTHER TALMAGE'S flock owed $72,000 when Brother Kimball stepped briskly to the platform, yesterday morning. In two hours and a half $38,000 were pledged and in the evening promises of $4,000 additional were obtained. The debt on Dr. Armitage's Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was $30,000. When, yesterday morning, he introduced the Rev. Mr. Smith of the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Brother Smith appealed to the congregrtion to subscribe the money. In an hour $27,000 of this sum was promised, and the announcement was made that enough members were out of town to furnish what remained. The methods employed in these churches were different, but the results were nearly alike.

The Widow Van Cott is amiable in disposition. The effect of her manners on the genial Bishop Gil. Haven, was to make him say that she was the most loveable woman he had ever known. Yet there are things outrageous enough to arouse her indignation, and one of them is Col. Bob Ingersoll's attacks on her religion. They were in Buffalo a few days ago, she was plucking souls like brands from the burning, and he throwing them back toward the fire. She spoke of him as a "a poor, barking dog," and he replied by asking. "What would you think of me if I should retort, using your language, changing only the sex of the last word?" The latest news from the controversy is that the widow was praying fervently for that wicked blasphemer.

## AGRICULTURAL.

HOTBEDS.—As it will soon be time to make hot-beds for early cabbage and tomatoes, I will give some of my experience in the last ten years. Any one not experienced might think it a very easy thing to make a hotbed, but he will find after he has been in the business for years, he will sometimes fail. It requires a great deal more care and attention for early beds than for those later in the season. The first thing is to select a warm, sheltered spot, on the south side of some building, and it should be protected from the cold west winds.

After levelling the ground, haul your fresh horse manure (there should be considerable straw mixed with it), and put in a pile, off to one side, where you want the bed. In hauling be careful to have it well shaken apart, so there will be no lumps in it. After this has lain from one to three days, according to the state of the manure when hauled and the weather, commence and shake the manure evenly over the place prepared for the bed, till the manure is not less than twenty or twenty-four inches thick. It should extend eighteen inches beyond the frame on every side. Before putting on the frame, take a wide board, and begin on one side and go over the bed, laying the board on and pressing down by walking on it. This will keep the surface level. If the weather is cool, the manure should be covered as quickly as possible with earth. Common garden soil will be the best for the first two or three inches on the manure, as it will hold the water better than soil from the woods, but the top should always be light soil from the woods, and rotted logs. It will not pack or bake after watering. The dirt should not be less than seven or eight inches deep; this will give the plants a good bed to make roots before reaching the manure. As soon as the dirt is on and leveled, put your sash on and cover up tight with boards or straw; then bank up your bed to the top of the frame with manure, and let it remain covered up for thirty-six or forty eight hours. This will give the bed time to cool off from the first heat, and also any weed seed to germinate that may be in the dirt. Before sowing your seed, rake the bed and pulverize all the clods; then mark out in rows, north and south not less than six inches apart; scatter in about five or six to the inch; water and cover up again, and leave till the plants begin to come up, which will be in from two days to a week, owing to the heat of your bed.

The *Prairie Farmer* advises Canadians to go slowly in the beet-root sugar matter. The only instance it knows of a profitable factory on this continent was one started by a Wisconsin man in California. The failure at Chatsworth, Ill., with the circumstances of which the editor was personally acquainted, was first, that the beets would not yield over 5 per cent. of sugar, owing to the excess of nitrogen in the [illegible]lly being worked out; an improvement [illegible] manifested year by year. The second and final cause was owing to the lack of water for working the beets in the factory, after some $12,000 had been unsuccessfully spent in seeking to obtain artesian water. The conditions of success our Western contemporary sums up as:—Good soil; exhaustive and continued tests of the amount of saccharine in the juice; plenty of water, at least fifteen cubic feet per minute to furnish a factory with a capacity of fifty to eighty tons of beets a day; then business tact and management, together with exact knowledge of the processes by the superintendent, foreman and other skilled employees.

A SLY OLD FARMER.—An Essex farmer has hit on an admirable method by which the price of corn has been enhanced much beyond the market price. The inventive farmer lives near Maidstone Cross, where corn is worth from thirty to forty cents per bushel. The agricultural gentleman has a large quantity of corn and he disposes of the cereal in this wise:—He keeps a number of gaunt and hungry hogs which he sells for about $5 per hundred pounds, stipulating that they are to be delivered and weighed at a certain hour next day. He then gives the animals all the corn they can stow away just before the weighing takes place, and consequently he has sold nearly all his corn at $5 per hundred, while his less ingenious neighbours have to take from sixty cents upwards. Thus do the blessings of invention and science ever cast their illuminating rays across the path of the truly good.

HORSESHOES.—In England they are adopting a horseshoe made of cowhide, and known as the Yates shoe. It is composed of three thicknesses of cowhide compressed into a steel mould, and then subjected to a chemical preparation. It is claimed for it that it lasts longer and weighs only one-fourth as much as the common iron shoe; that it will never cause the hoof to split, nor have the least injurious influence on the foot. It requires no calks; even on asphalt the horse never slips. The shoe is so elastic that the horse's step is lighter and surer. It adheres so closely to the foot that neither dust nor water can penetrate between the shoe and hoof.

Two very great annoyances that exist in many churches are, first, the snail-like tread with which the congregation moves out of the building, and second, the lateness of the hour at which some attend. Both are evils—the latter a serious one—that might and should be abandoned. In some places of worship ministers are frequently interrupted in their sermons, Sunday after Sunday, by persons entering when the service is half over. Reflect upon the nuisance individually, and a means of remedy is soon found. Be punctual in attendance, and when service is over, don't make leaning-posts of the doors and of each other, but move out—get out.

## 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. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

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 Wednesdey 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 Palliser, and A. Walker.

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

## Terms of Court.

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

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 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 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 Desaleberry, 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.

[illegible]RILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where [illegible]he Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a [illegible]anding, and connect with the C. & G R. R., [illegible]istant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

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

On the 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.

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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.
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DIRECTORS:
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Head Office: 180 St. James Street.
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F. C. IRELAND, Agent, Lachute.
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 Rheum, 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 Magnet [illegible] 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,
Prescott, Ont.

The Marvel of the Age!

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

IS the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. It is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will fit any tub. It is the only washer that can be ALWAYS relied upon to do its work thoroughly and give satisfaction. No matter how soiled or sort of clothes, thick or thin, heavy or light, they are all washed perfectly in a very short time. PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS.

Agents wanted everywhere.
STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers; Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager.

# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1878. NO. 29.

**THE WATCHMAN**

AND

**Ottawa Valley Advocate.**

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

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

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

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

**Professional Cards.**

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

TAYLOR & DUFF,
Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
John Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
353 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Oct. 5-y1.

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

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. 13tf.

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.

EUCLIDE ROY.
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. tf

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 Betham Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

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

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

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

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

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

**Business Notices.**

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

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

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
437 and 439 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. y1

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street, Montreal, 8y1

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
880 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Burch's building, opposite Evans' store, Main street.
N. B.—A working jeweller on the premises.
8y1.

### The Song of the Mystic.

FATHER RYAN, the author of this exquisitive poem, is styled the Poet-Priest of the South, and resides at Mobile, Alabama.

I walked down the valley of Silence,
  Down the dim voiceless valley alone,
And I hear not the sound of a footstep
  Around me, but God's and my own;
And the hush of my heart is as holy
  As hovers where angels have flown.

Long ago was I weary of voices
  Whose music my soul could not win,
Long ago was I weary of noises
  That fretted my soul with their din,
Long ago was I weary of places
  Where I met but the human and sin.

I walked in the world with the worldly,
  Yet I craved what the world never gave;
And I said, in the world each ideal
  That shines like a star on life's wave,
Is toned on the shores of the real
  And sleeps like a dream in a grave.

And still did I pine for the perfect,
  And still found the false with the true;
I sought 'mid the Human of Heaven,
  And caught a mere glimpse of the blue;
And sighed when the clouds of the Mortal
  Veiled even that glimpse from my view.

And I toiled on, heart-tired with the Human,
  And groaned mid the masses of men;
Till I knelt long ago at an altar,
  And heard a voice call me. Since then
I walked down the valley in Silence
  That lies far beyond human ken.

Do you ask what I found in the Valley?
  'Tis my trysting-place with the Divine,
And I fell at the feet of the Holy,
  And around me a voice said "be mine."
And then rose from the depths of my spirit
  An echo,—"My heart shall be thine."

Do you ask how I live in the valley?
  I weep, and I dream, and I pray,
But my tears are as sweet as the dewdrops
  That fall on the roses in May;
And my prayer, like a perfume from censer,
  Ascended to God night and day.

In the hush of the Valley of Silence
  I hear all the songs that I sing;
And the music floats down the dim Valley
  Till each finds a word for a wing;
That two men like the doves of the deluge
  The message of peace they may bring.

But far on the deep there are billows
  That never shall break on the beach;
And I have heard songs in the silence
  That never shall float into speech,
And I have had dreams in the Valley
  Two lofty for language to reach.

And I have seen thoughts in the Valley,
  Ah, me! How my spirit was stirred!
They wear holy veils on their faces,
  Their footsteps can scarcely be heard;
They pass down the Valley like virgins,
  Too poor for the touch of a word.

Do you ask me the place of this Valley,
  Ye hearts that are harrowed by care?
It lieth afar between mountains,
  And God and his angels are there;
And one is the dark mount of sorrow,
  Bud one the bright mountain of prayer.

## BY THE TRENT.

### CHAPTER XVIII.

#### THE SNOW-STORM.

THE parlour-maid bid her good morning with indifference. She had sorrows and troubles of her own, and of course knew little or nothing of those of Veronica, who was in her eyes merely a good-looking young woman, with uppish airs, who had managed in five minutes to make her mistress "awful savage;" a thing, by the way, not uncommon for the parlour-maid herself to do in less time. But then, some people's tempers are like bottled ginger-beer—you have but to touch the cork, and out they fly at once.

The door was closed behind her, the great heavy oaken door, that had let out and in generations of happy and unhappy ones, of young and old, of living and dead—of those who could move gracefully and joyously by its massive hinges, full of life and vigour, and of those who went by, oh so passively! on the shoulders of others, heavy and lumpish as clay.

But Veronica was too much absorbed in her own thoughts to notice the young woman's indifference, or to think of the gay or silent ones who might have passed, as she did now, from out the portals of the great old house. She walked on dreamily through the stately avenue leading to the outer gates, her feet leaving tracks on the new-fallen snow, and neither heard the great elms shivering their bare shoulders in the blast above her head, or saw the half-frozen robin who hopped some paces before her, as if to solicit charity. His pitiful look was disregarded; she had no crumbs to bestow, and she was too much herself like the robin at this moment, without food or shelter. But the village was near at hand, and one cottage that had taken her attention in coming, she determined should be the one to apply to, to procure some bread, and half-an-hour's rest.

Aldborough was a very small insignificant place; twenty cottages or so straggled hither and thither among little plots of garden ground, and a few farmers' houses, contained all its inhabitants. In very old times it had been an important town, but it was now dwindled down to what we see. Every year its inhabitants decreased—the young people going to more flourishing localities for work, and settling there, and the old dying away. The owners of the large estates near did not encourage new buildings, or repair the old that belonged to them; their object was to drive away the whole population in time, for the place was an eyesore to them, and its pauper population came inconveniently upon the rates. But small and poor as it was, there was a public-house in the village; nay, Veronica even noticed two, as she passed on. She shrank from entering either of these places—for full well she knew they would be no fit resting-places for a wayfarer like herself, alone and friendless. Rude observation, staring, and perphaps insult, from some of the rough men who haunt such places, was what she must expect. As a child, we have seen, she could go for her father on the nightly errand for beer, but still smarted in her memory the rough encounters she had endured, and the scenes of riot she had witnessed on these compulsory visits. A public-house was to her anything but a refuge or a place of entertainment. So, as we have said, she passed them by, with almost a shudder, and made her way to the cottage that stood alone, by the road-side, with a half-open door, and two ruddy children playing in the snow in front.

A woman clothed in blue bedgown and linsey petticoat was at the wash-tub just within, the white suds rising above her red rough elbows, and the steam of the hot water enveloping her face and neck. She lifted up her head at Veronica's approach with surprise. "Who could this strange body be! Some new servant may-hap coming to th' Ha'," as Brunswick House was called by the villagers.

"Could you let me sit down a bit by your fire?" asked Veronica, timidly.

"O aye! miss, sure. Come in!" and she scraped the suds from her dark-skinned arms, and wiped her sodden hands on her apron, to place a chair for the stranger near the chimney corner.

Veronica thanked her, and sat down, and then, and not till then, did she find how wearied and exhausted she was. She had come away from home with but a slender breakfast, and a sudden faintness and sickness overpowered her for a few moments. The good woman looked at her increasingly pale face with some concern.

"Why, sure; bless my life! Art ter ill?"

"No, no," gasped Veronica; "I shall be better directly, but I believe I'm very tired—" and hungry, she would like to have said, but the words someway would not come.

"Maybe you'd like a bit of summat?" said the woman considerately. "It 'ul do you good, and cheer you up a bit."

And at once she fetched out a loaf and a piece of cheese, and with a knife and plate laid them on the round table near her.

"A cup of water, please," murmured Veronica; and the cup of water was brought, with some apologies that [illegible] no milk. But the water was more grateful and reviving to the wearied stranger than milk could have been. When the cordial (more worthy of the name than many so called) was drunk, she was better, and could look up and thank her kind entertainer, and begin to eat with good will. The woman looked better satisfied now, and went on with her washing, every now and then asking a question of her guest, to feed a curiosity she saw no harm, in gratifying.

"An' how fur may you have walked, miss?" was her first query.

"From Trentham;—twelve miles I think it is," replied Veronica.

"Twelve mile! A longish step for such as you. I reckon you don't often walk twelve mile?"

"No; I never walked so far before."

"H'm! it's a baddish day too for walkin'. An' are you a goin' any furder?"

"No; I'm going back again as soon as I can."

"Back again! to-neet! Nay, that you shanna! an' the snow a fallin' down as it does!"

"O yes, I must though. I shall get on quicker going back; it'll be more downhill."

"But it'll be dark afore you get to Trentham. I reckon you've bin to the Ha' for a place, an' *she* wondna give it you?"

"No," replied Veronica; "I didn't look out for a place there. I mean," she added, "I didn't ask for service."

"O aye!" doubtfully. "Well, her's a glum 'un, an' no mistake. Her wouldn't give much if her hadn't a mind. An' let me tell you, miss, you wouldn't ha' done for her at all. You're a sight too good-lookin'; she'll ha' none but frouzy things about her; her doesn't like to be outdone, you see;" and the washerwoman laughed merrily. Mrs. Lee was evidently no favourite of hers.

When Veronica had finished her bread and cheese, and felt tolerably rested, she took a shilling and would fain have paid the poor woman for her meal. But she wouldn't hear of it. "Not she; she niver took nout o' that sort. Her husband wor a temperance man, he wor, an' niver went into a public-house from wick's end to wick's end. He wasna so poor as them poor creeturs who stay all the neets a drinkin' an' a fuddlin' at th' "Unicorn"; an' she'd a bit an' a sup for them as needed it, and wor none the poorer. You're none too rich, miss," she added, in a gentler voice; "keep your money for summat else;" and she pushed Veronica's hand back towards her pocket, with a smile.

"But dunna go to-neet. You shall have a bit of a shake down somewhere, if you can put up wi' it, an' to-morrow you'll be fresh-like. It's not fit to go to-neet."

Veronica however would go. She was unwilling to be any further trouble and expense to the good-natured cottager, and she felt so much revived that the walk did not seem to her too formidable. Besides, she longed once more to be at home—the day's excitement and disappointment (for now it was all over, she found she had counted a little on the good offices of her father's friend—*friend?* she recalled the word in a moment, and had been disappointed) seemed too much for her, and a quiet rest in her own little room—appeared doubly to be desired.

So she bid good-bye, with many thanks, and started out—the woman looking after her down the road till she was out of sight. "I should like to be a knowin' what that poor young miss is about," she said to herself, "her's a look in her eye as if her'd cry every minnit, that her has. Ah, well! I hope there'll be no more snow. It doesn't come much yet, an' maybe it wunna; but her's a stout 'un to think o' walking home to-neet."

The snow did not behave well, and agree with her hope. It came steadily down, and presently faster and thicker, and by the time Veronica was on the high-road, two miles from Aldborough, the fall of snow might be called a storm. The wind, however, was just now at her back, and helped her on, and the road was for the present a little downhill. It was not quiet three o'clock yet, and she was getting on fast, and even after the sun should be set it would not be dark, for there was a young moon, and the snow would make it light. These were the thoughts with which she cheered herself.

But in another hour her steps were slower, and she found herself fighting with the wind that was now in her face—for the road had turned, and with an increase of snow, and a greater increase of weariness. The snow was most troublesome of all, for it came in her eyes, and prevented her seeing clearly the way she took. She was now, too, on that portion of the road that was carried over the great uninclosed lands of an ancient forest, a wide dreary-looking space of uniform appearance, excepting where here and there a drift had accumulated by some hollow, or by a group of tree stumps, and the road was covered and hidden by the falling snow. Not a track was now visible; the further she went on the l[illegible] seem to know her right w[illegible] ore bewildered she be[illegible] s no cottage or farmho[illegible] nan b[illegible] ing c[illegible] st [illegible] no sun or gray, unifo[illegible] er of fast-fal[illegible] ed black, a[illegible] Dazed, confounded, weary, [illegible] at hopeless, half-blinded and utterl[illegible] bewildered, she again went on, not knowing whether, but with the fast-fading hope that she might happen to be right, or might get in sight of some house or human being. And now she bitterly repented she had not stayed at Aldborough, and thought with dismay, what would become of her if she must pass the night on so bleak a bed. It was getting rapidly darker, there became less and less probability of any one passing, and with the light gradually faded her hope. It would be better, said her wearied limbs at length, to stay and rest at once, to give all up and die, if so it must be, among the snow. And, after a little more weary tramping and struggling, she did so. Sinking beside a drift-heap with a moan of mingled pain and despair, she lay down for the blinding snow to bury her—to die alone. Many thoughts were with her before she became insensible, chiefly of her father—Did he know where she was now? Could he see her situation? or was he in that dim, mysterious, far-away region of the dead, that has no cognizance of earthly weal or woe, no remembrance of the loved and left behind? She thought not, she hoped not, and yet how dark and blank all seemed now that related to him. If he were happy, his happiness took no note of her misery; if he were not—but of this she dared not think.

There was one living Friend who alone could help her, and to him she prayed a few trembling words—to him she lifted up her heart. Then as she lay still a moment, a voice seemed suddenly to sound in her ears, and with distinctness she heard repeated the salutation of the Methodist preacher, "Peace be to this house." Was it a delusion—a memory merely that was haunting her on this open waste? Or did some voice really utter those words, "Peace be to this house?" Again!—How clear it sounded this time! She lifted her head, expecting to see the face of a deliverer near her; but all was blank and dark, and there was a great silence. It was a delusion, then! She shuddered; a horror fell upon her; God himself seemed absent. For a moment a few whirling thoughts snatched her hither and thither, and then she remembered no more.

But close at hand was deliverance, though she knew it not. A horse and gig were coming slowly along, covered with snow. In the gig an upright form, a sort of snow-mountain of a man, held the reins, and cheered on the horse. Had there been more daylight, and had there been less snow, we should have seen that this man was dark and sinister-looking, while before him and around him sat and clung a distinct shadow. We should perhaps, too, have seen a diamond ring on his finger. Suddenly the horse to whom he had for sometime trusted to discover the way, stopped, stood quite still, and refused all solicitations from the driver to move a step further. The whip and the oath were unavailing to make him proceed, and equally futile were soft and coaxing words. Swearing loudly the traveller dismounted to see what could be amiss, and found what appeared a wreath of snow lying before the horse's feet. Indignant and angry, he kicked the snow away with one foot, but encountered something solid and soft. "Hi! what have we here?" Another and gentler kick revealed a woman's black bonnet, part of a face, and a hand. The mystery was made known: the intelligent horse had refused to step over a human body, though hidden in the snow, and had thus been the means of discovering the wayfarer. For we need scarcely say it was Veronica, who had lain down here, as she supposed, to die and who was in this strange manner discovered. A few vigorous pulls released her from the snow. The dark stranger felt if her heart still beat; and finding it did, lifted her in his arms, rolled round her as well as he was able—for she was still senseless—his cloak and plaid, and placed her in the gig beside him.

Then "Hi! ho!" crack went the whip, and the obedient animal now moved willingly forward. He had a double burden up the hills; but his cheerful snort told only of satisfaction at having done his duty.

At a large house on the outskirts of Trentham, the traveller stopped, dismounted, and brought out his burden. Veronica was carried indoors immediately, undressed, and placed carefully in bed by female hands. When she awoke from her stupor, she found herself lying in a lofty bed with handsome curtains, placed in the centre of a large appartment lighted by the blaze of a ruddy fire, and a lady bending over her with a doubtful smile. As Veronica opened her eyes in wonder, the lady said musingly: "She is coming round. We shall see! we shall see!"

*(To be Continued.)*

### The Romish Leos.

Our new Pope has assumed the title of *Pope Leo XIII.*, and we are led to inquire after his predecessors who have borne the name of "Leo."

[illegible] also "The Great," [illegible] cupied St. Peter's chair [illegible] 61.

[illegible] Roman. He died the [illegible] tion, which occurred

[illegible] Roman, reigned twenty-[illegible] D. 795 to A. D. 816.

[illegible] occupied the Holy See from A. D. [illegible] 855. He was an Italian.

Leo IV., the "unfortunate Leo," resigned one month, and was then *banished*. This occurred in A. D. 903. He was a native of Ardea.

Leo VI., a Roman, was Pope one year, A. D. 928.

Leo VII., reigned three years from 936 to 939

Leo VIII., had an unsettled and brief reign of two years, from 963 to 965.

Leo IX. was a German, and reigned five years,—1049 to 1054.

Leo X., whose name will always be famous because of his powerful *opposition* against Luther, wore the Pontifical robes from 1513 to 1521. He was a native of Florence.

Leo XI., also a Florintine, acceded to the Popedom in 1605. His honors faded in a single month.

Leo XII., a native of Papal Italy, was Pope from 1823 to 1829.

The first four Leos and the ninth have been accorded canonical honors. It is somewhat astonishing that Leo X. escaped this infliction, in view of his eminent services during the most trying period of the "Romish Supremacy." It will be noticed that two of the Leos reigned twenty-one years, two one year, and two one month.

A very interesting project is that of the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal Company. They propose to build a canal seventeen miles long, having twenty-five feet depth of water and one hundred feet width, between Chesapeake bay and Delaware bay. By this means Baltimore will be brought as near to Cape May at the mouth of the Delaware as Philadelphia is, and the distance for ocean vessels between Baltimore and New York and Europe will be shortened by 225 miles, while the saving of freight between Baltimore and New York will be about fifty cents a ton. The estimated cost of the enterprise is eight millions of dollars, and the company are authorised to levy a toll charge of twenty cents per ton upon all traffic passing through the canal.

THE REV. WM. STEPHENSON'S CASE.—The result of the sitting of the Commission in the case of the Rev. William Stephenson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Detroit, formerly of the Methodist Church of Canada, has resulted in the recommendation of a severance of the relationship and the resignation of Mr. Stephenson. It is said that those who supported Mr. Stephenson will form a new congregation.

An English maid servant, 21 years of age, named Harriet Harrington, was admitted into the Infirmary of the Prefecture of Police in Paris. She is reported to have drunk, during the month of January, 95 quarts of wine and 40 quarts of brandy, to have been suddenly seized with trembling, and to have uttered for some days no sounds but those of barking like a dog—according to Dr. Durand, an effect of over-drinking.

A boy in a Sunday-school proposed a question to be answered the Sunday following: "How many letters does the Bible contain?" The answer was three millions five hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and thirty-three. The superintendent says to James, "Is that right?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "Will you please tell us how many there are, then?" "Twenty six, Sir."

### The Treaty of Paris.

At this particular crisis, when there is a danger of a general European war, in consequence of Russia's desire to discharge the solemn obligations entered into when the Treaty of Paris was signed by her and the other Great Powers, some information concerning the Treaty will be of very general public interest. The treaty in question resulted from the Crimean war of 1854-6, and defined the terms upon which the Eastern question was then settled. It was ratified at Paris, March 30, 1856, the signatory powers being Great Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey. The treaty consisted of nineteen articles, the most important of which confirmed the right of the Sultan to close the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, reserving the right to the Sultan to grant firmans of passage for light vessels of war; throw open the waters and ports of the Black Sea to the merchant marine of every nation, the two bordering powers engaging not to establish or maintain any military maritime arsenal upon the coast and each also engaging not to have more than six steam vessels of war of not exceeding 800 tons each, and four light vessels of not exceeding 200 tons each, thus providing for the neutralisation of the Black Sea; made the navigation of the Danube free to the flags of all nations; and provided for a rectification of the south-western frontier of Russia, by which a portion of Bessarabia was annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, which has since become a part of Roumania, by means of which Russia was deprived of a southern outlet by way of the Danube. At a conference held in London, in 1871, some of the articles of the treaty of Paris were revoked and repealed by others. The most important changes were in the removal of the restriction upon Russia as regards the Black Sea, so that she is now authorized by the treaty, as modified—Turkey being similarly authorized—to maintain a naval force without limit on the Black Sea and to construct arsenals without question; and the removal of all restrictions as to the size or number of the vessels of war which the Sultan was empowered to admit through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus in times of peace, thus giving Russia the means of getting the Black Sea fleet into the Mediterranean.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—The Duke of Argyll presided lately at a meeting held at the Vestry Hall, Kensington, London, to inaugurate the system of lectures for the higher education of women, which the staff of King's College have undertaken with the cooperation of the Women's Education Union. Princess Louise and the Duchess of Argyll were amongst the audience, which consisted almost exclusively of ladies. The noble Chairman, in the course of his speech, said that the question of woman's higher education had been settled by the highest authority, viz., that of women themselves; while it was by no means true that the effect of women devoting themselves to higher scientific pursuits would be to interfere with other pursuits which were natural to their position.

HOUSE PLANTS.—The calla lily blooms when three years old. Take an ordinary earthen jar, without a hole in the bottom, put the lily in, and fill the jar three-quarters full of rich earth; fill with warm water, in which you have put a few drops of ammonia; keep in a warm room; give as much light and sun as possible, and plenty of water. The English ivy, if put in a bottle of water, will grow, and can be trained to run where you like. Hyacinth bulbs (for house bloom)—plant in pots, or place in water in hyacinth glasses. Set in a dark, dry place for two or three weeks, then give them plenty of light and warm water, and they will soon bloom. Tulips, narcissus, and crocus can be treated in the same way.

IT was widely circulated this morning among French Canadians that a "miracle" had been performed in Robin Street. An old man named Isiac Maillet, a shoemaker, after having been a total abstainer from strong drink for many years, bought a bottle of whisky, and invited his wife to imbibe. This she indignantly refused to do, and tried to persuade him from breaking his pledge. But he said if she would not drink with him he would drink with the cross he had sworn upon when he took the pledge. Taking an old wooden cross from the wall he held it in one hand, and took a long draught from the bottle, which he held in his other hand, when the hand that held the cross became paralyzed. Not discouraged the old man took the bottle in his other hand, and no sooner had he done so than that also became useless.—*Montreal Despatch to Toronto Globe.*

A young cow, 21 months old, belonging to Mr. James Pickard, Blanshard, gave birth last week to a calf which is quite a curiosity. It (or they) has two distinct bodies being only attached at the hips; two heads, six legs and two tails.

Mr. Ferdinand Lesseps, of Suez canal celebrity, is now seventy years of age. His young wife, Mlle. Autard de Bragard, whom he married in 1869, recently presented him with a pair of twins.

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 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 $[illegible] 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 10th, 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 [illegible] residing there, but they failed with the [illegible]. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the *Star* of your Cure. [illegible] it had considerable local [illegible] would get a box and send it to [illegible] and I received [illegible] 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 [illegible]. 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, and 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,
25 Notre Dame street.

[illegible], 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. CHARLES, Jan 29th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, Esq.
DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), I was induced to try your Cure, received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy. Yours, truly,
W. J. MORTON.

KINGSTON, KENT CO., N. B.
[illegible] 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 8th, 1877.
[illegible] 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 31st, 1876.
SIR:—
In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc, its use will tend to soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so afflicted.
A. DE COU, M.D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 5th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 39 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.
DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I [illegible] another I am satisfied that I [illegible] cured of a severe bronchial [illegible]. I received the first box in December [illegible] was confined to my bed, [illegible] suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after I used it was able to leave the house, and have been [illegible] ever since, and gaining strength [illegible] 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. [illegible] was more generally known.
Very respectfully,
[illegible]
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, MARCH 22, 1878.

## DR. CHRISTIE AND HIS PLEDGES.

OUR representative in the Dominion Parliament has made his second attempt to carry out what was insisted on as the principal, if not the sole plank, in his political platform, on his election. The stoppage of labor and traffic on the Sabbath day upon the Public Works of the country was prominently put forward, as early, if we remember right, as Mr. CUSHING'S candidature, when Dr. CHRISTIE referred to it in seconding Mr. CUSHING'S nomination. And this being the last session before the general election, he has made his supreme effort to fulfil his pledges. Two years ago his activity in that direction went so far as to second the motion made by another member. But that was its full extent. A few feeble hesitating words signified his adherence to the motion—and when the Ministry suggested its abandonment, a few feeble words signified his entire willingness that the motion should be withdrawn—and it was withdrawn accordingly.

Since then, exhausted by so magnificent an effort, he has remained silent on the subject, till the week before last, when he girded up his loins for a second struggle; but with a very similar result. He made a motion, couched in eloquent language, enunciating the great principle, in which all concurred, that the Sabbath day should be kept holy: and that on that day labor should cease. And to the language of this motion no exception can be taken. It embodies the sense, in which a large portion of the christian world has accepted His commandment, that the Sabbath day be kept holy. And if Dr. CHRISTIE had persisted in it, probably no man in the House would have ventured to vote against it.

In 1868 when a motion was made by the then representative of the County, for an address to His Excellency, ordering the closing of the Canals on the Sabbath day, the motion was carried unanimously, after debate, notwithstanding the objections of the Ministry. But on this occasion, after with slow and hesitating speech, the motion had been laid before the House by our member, a faithful servant of the Ministry, obviously prompted for the occasion, rose and moved an amendment, to the effect, that the Supreme commandment of the All-wise and All-good should be obeyed, "so far as practicable"! This convenient phrase converted a noble sentiment and a just and vital principle, into a plaything for the Minister of the day; for whatever might be the literal meaning of the qualification, it could in this case have no other meaning than that the Sabbath should be kept holy, so far as the Minister of Public Works considered it practicable, or in other words, convenient to do so. It is always practicable to shut Lock-gates and refuse entrance into the Canals—and if it were intended only to say, that there should be no traffic on the Sabbath day, unless it was impossible in the nature of things to stop it, the proposition would be simply absurd, because it is always possible to stop it. The addition moved by Mr. MACDOUGALL, therefore, entirely destroyed the effect of our member's motion, and merely enunciated the ridiculous and childish proposition that it was essential that the Sabbath day should be kept holy, so long as the Minister of Public Works found it convenient that it should be so kept.

The amendment of Mr. MACDOUGALL was received, as it deserved to be, with the ridicule of the House. Member after member got up and pointed out, that it was far better to withdraw the motion altogether, than to pass it with an absurd qualification, which rendered the Will of the Deity, which it professed to reverence, subservient to the convenience of a public officer—and many members implored Dr. CHRISTIE either to press his motion, as it stood, or to abandon it altogether. From the feeling of the House it was evident, that his motion could have been carried. But then it was the pleasure of his Masters in the House of Commons at Ottawa, that he should yield to their wish, and he yielded accordingly, as he did before. Again in a few hesitating phrases, he expressed his entire concurrence in the amendment, and his motion as amended by Mr. MACDOUGALL'S motion passed, amid the jeers and ridicule of the whole House.

We have the greatest respect for our member as a citizen, neighbour and friend; his professional skill is unimpeachable; his private worth has never been disputed. But it is to be lamented, that the intelligence and energy of this great County has no better exponent before the public than he has been during his Parliamentary career. At his Home, and in his practice, he has won the respect and esteem of his neighbours, by his professional skill and by his probity of character. But he is entirely unfitted by temperament or capacity to give to the voice of this County its proper weight in the political arena.

## HOW THEY GOT INTO POWER.

IT is a fact worthy of notice, that in no way did the Grits come into power at Ottawa, Toronto or Quebec, on account of any political qualifications that they possess, but rather by reason of mistakes that their predecessors committed. It has been said that "a blunder is worse than a crime;" admitting this to be the case, for sake of argument, what criminals above all that are criminals must not the rulers at these three seats of Government be, since that not only have they perpetuated, but they have intensified the wrong doings of their predecessors, so that it cannot be ignorance, but willfulness and perversity that impels them to run so directly counter to all that they ever professed. Take for instance, the case of Ontario, JOHN SANDFIELD came to grief by the treachery of Mr. Treasurer WOOD, the ostensible reason being that railway grants had been made by the Government without the sanction of Parliament. Nevertheless the new Government that was to do all the business of the country so correctly, and with such respect to the conditions of responsibile Government, only brought down their own railway grant resolutions on the eve, as it were, of the break up of the House, at a time when it became impossible to discuss them, so that though, in this case, acting up to the letter of their professions, they contrived to ignore the spirit, and practically have the money at their own disposal, to distribute exactly as they pleased; with all due respect to those who most diligently served them. The celebrated "speak now"! memorandum will long remain a creditable episode of this period. With respect to the Pacific Railway, who will say that the present Government have not done far worse than ever they alleged the Conservatives did, or intended to do. Their policy with reference to it has been everything by turns and nothing long. If Sir JOHN MACDONALD scourged, as they allege, the country with whips, they have accomplished that task with scorpions. Indeed they have done everything which ingenuity could devise to make themselves odious, to detract from the prosperity of the country, and to make it pay more than ever before for the luxury of having such people as themselves to preside over their destinies. In the Province of Quebec, by what can be termed little short of a conspiracy; the local Government has been arbitrarily dismissed by Mr. Governor LETELLIER, and his Reform Government is shortly to go before the people for endorstation or rejection. Their endorsation means that of Mr. MACKENZIE; and upon that understanding the battle has to be fought out. The coming election is an important one, and therefore we urge upon this constituency the duty of well considering the present crisis, which is a most momentous one.

## "GOING BACK ON THEMSELVES."

IF ever there was a Government in this world, which had the happy faculty of going back on itself, it is the one of which Mr. MACKENZIE is the head. It has been repeatedly demonstrated to how great an extent the party have in power run counter to principles which they professed in opposition. But not only have they done this, they have actually cast to the winds long cherished proposals, formally initiated acts of legislation and in many instances trimmed their sails so as to catch the passing breeze. Take, for instance, Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S apprentice endeavours to amend the Tariff. These he abandoned, except one or two features, which made Canada's fiscal policy even worse than ever, though the pronounced Free Trade members of the Ministry endeavoured to make the public believe that in them was contained a measure of protection. A measure of protection truly! Their then Insolvent Act had to be tinkered up and still is far from satisfactory, though they boast of having introduced it, in face of some provisions the very antipodes of what they intended. So in many other directions. But the latest phase of their inconsistency in their consistent endeavours to ruin the country is manifested in the new protective departure, an article on the subject of which we reproduce in another column. It requires only half an eye to see that the amendment is prompted by the Government who ignominiously desire to escape defeat at the polls by retreating in the best order possible from a position which they find to be untenable. But this temporizing retreat only renders their annihilation the more certain when they encounter the people at the polls. This change of policy is of the nature of a death-bed repentance which may, we are taught, be sometimes efficacious, but which is nevertheless dangerous to rely upon.

## BE NOT DECEIVED!

WE advise our readers to see to it that they are not deceived as to the issues of the coming Provincial Parliamentary elections. In them are to a considerable extent, involved the fate of the MACKENZIE Ministry. The mass of the Canadian public, are, it is almost certain, opposed to any longer continuance of Reform Government at Ottawa. They have had enough of it, it has well nigh ruined them; nevertheless if they strengthen Mr. JOLY in the position of premier of the province of Quebec, they are putting one more instrumentality in the hands of Mr. MACKENZIE wherewith to control the Dominion elections, and fasten upon the ship of country for another term those barnacles which have imperilled the safety of our Canadian ship of State. This is a point which should not be lost sight of. The Governor's supervision of the late Government was a portion of a plot, and a trap in which to catch the electors who are prepared in no way to rally round Mr. MACKENZIE'S standard, but who will, if they are not careful, discover when it is too late, that they have been made his unsuspecting tools.

## The Crowning Horror.

### THE TERRIBLE MASSACRE AT VIZA.

Perhaps the greatest cruelties of the war—more terrible even than the horrors enacted in Bulgaria last year—were perpetrated by the irregulars of the army of MEHEMET ALI upon the little Greek town of Viza, during his recent retreat. The following particulars are furnished by a correspondent of the London *Daily News*:—

"On the 23rd of January the commander-in chief, Mehemet Ali Pasha, coming from the localities north of Adrianople, passed through Viza at the head of an army of 34,000, and stayed one night in the town. The inhabitants spared no pains or money in providing for the comfort of the General and his army. Before taking his departure on the following day the pasha gave orders to the civil governor of the town to remain constantly there, protecting the life, honour, and property of the population, and not leave the place unless such circumstances should arise as would render it impossible for him to stay. The inhabitants labouring under great agi[illegible]n, owing to certain rumours whic[illegible] reached them of attacks and raids[illegible] re by Circassians, warm[illegible] pasha to leave in th[illegible] tachment of his forces [illegible] try, and in case of ne[illegible] pulse any possible att[illegible] of marauders. The [illegible] pasha, refused this request, [illegible] the ground any such detachmen[illegible] left behind might ultimately have its line of retreat cut off, adding that there were other detachments coming after him which had orders to halt wherever their presence might be required, and to which he requested the inhabitants to show the same courtesy that they had shown to himself and his army, and prepare the provisions they would neccessarily require. The same things were repeated to them by the officers who passed through on the following day. The inhabitants, exclusively Greeks, immediately set to work and prepared such a quantity of bread and provisions as would have sufficed for the requirements of double the number of the forces expected, and having got everything for their reception ready, waited for their coming, like hospitable innkeepers, at the very doors of their houses. In the midst of the refugees following in the wake of Mehemet Ali Pasha, and who since the day before had been constantly passing through the town, there suddenly appeared, coming toward Viza, a large body of armed men, consisting entirely of Bashi Bazouks, Zeibecs, and Circassians. Not the slightest suspicion of them entered into the minds of the population. On the contrary, some of the townspeople, in obedience to the orders received from the commander-in-chief, and confiding in the assurance given by him and his officers, went fearlessly forward to meet the new comers, and offer the provisions they had prepared. It is at this point that the curtain is drawn up, and a sight presented to the world so ghastly that the understanding fails to comprehend it and before which imagination itself becomes distracted with horror and wonder. No sooner were they in the town than these savage herds of marauders, without a single word of explanation or warning, fell like hungry wolves upon the unprepared and peaceful inhabitants, seized almost all of them, and after plundering them of what they happened to have about their persons, obliged them, by pointing their guns at their heads, to say whether and where they had any money hidden. There is no torture which they did not invent in order to extract from the mouths of their victims such a confession. Massacres, murders, tortures, mutilations, rapine, pillage, fire, such was their infernal programme. Priests were seized, insulted, and ultimately tied on piles of wood and burned alive. Many a parent would have preferred, were the option left to him, to put his own eyes out, like Œdipus, rather than see his daughters, innocent young girls, sacrificed before his very sight, at the altar of dishonour, and trodden under the heels of shame, he being expressly made to stand by and witness, with tied hands and feet the dreadful sight, God only knows with what unspeakable agony. * * * The daughters of the greater number of families, as also many married women upon whom the savages had satiated their most brutal passions, have been carried off, and nothing has been ascertained as yet as to their fate. Until late at night the firing of musketry continued with unabated fury, and the number of corpses lying about in the streets and within the houses increased every moment. In the meantime the pillage of houses and shops went on most savagely.

About the following, however, most horrible, abominable, and unheard-of-crime, in itself a Colossus of savageness, a whole abyss of atrocity, I have most authentic and reliable information, though for the sake of humanity, I should have been glad were it otherwise. It appears that the inhabitants of the village of St. George, eight hundred souls in all, Greeks entirely, flying before the Circassians, who had attacked and destroyed their village, managed to hide themselves in a large cave near Kara Dere. The Circassians, ever thirsting for Christian blood, were scouring the country in search of victims and finally fell upon and discovered the place of refuge of these unfortunate people, and immediately tried to effect an entrance to the cave. In this, however, they were baffled, the entrance to the cave being well guarded and bravely defended by the refugees. This show of resistance on the part of the people, and the fact, perhaps, that three of their number were mortally wounded by the shots fired from within, seemed to exasperate them the more, and after two or three further attempts to effect an entrance, but without success, they determined by any possible means to put immediately to death those within. They accordingly set to their infernal work, and by means of crowbars they ultimately succeeded in opening a hole on the roof of the cave, through which, without loss of time, they proceeded to pour a large quantity of brimstone and asphalt, to which they set fire by firing their guns through the hole. As a consequence, the inside of the cave was in a few minutes filled with smoke so dense that the poor people dropped down one by one, dying of suffocation, * * * and the souls of eight hundred martyrs fled almost simultaneously toward the foot of the throne of their Creator, the Almighty. Out of the eight hundred who entered the cave only eighteen were saved, almost by a miracle, having on first entering the cave taken their stand at the furthest end of it, and having after the Circassians had taken themselves off, exulting no doubt in their abominable work, came out of that immense cave by dragging themselves over the dead bodies of their fellow-villagers of yesterday.

## [illegible] Pockets.

The [illegible] ool tax is so vitally [illegible] countr[illegible] d so [illegible] some [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] th, 1879. [illegible] une, 1878. In Ju[illegible] st be homologated. [illegible] n August 1st and 20th all [illegible] d citizens who have cash are to call [illegible] the Secretary and pay, unasked. After August 20th it will be the privilege of the Secretary-Tresurer to call on each rate-payer and leave at his door a "Special Notice" of his debt, and charge for so doing.

But the Inspector would advise the Commissioners to solicit and request the Secy.-Treas. to wait till October 1st, and then to *mail* a statement of debt to each defaulter, without charge. This is a mere act of kindness and foregoing of his lawful profits on the part of a Secretary-Treasurer; but the Inspector finds them, as a body, ready to do anything to please the people.

Towards the end of October the Secretary-Treasurer should be ordered to drive round with "special notices" and ordered in no case to remit the charge (which is usually 25cts.) for the same. In the month of November a list of all in arrears should be required from the Secy.-Treas., (School Act page 74), and before December 20th, after being "passed" by the School Commissioners, should be sent to the Secretary of the County Council, and their lands should be sold.

Of course, before doing this, any of them might be sued before the nearest Magistrate's Court.

The Inspector warned the Board against using the summary sale by warrant, which might introduce a lawyer on to the scene, which would end in costs, which the Inspector is anxious to save both parties from incurring.

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Last night a most enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association was held for the purpose of nominating candidates, with a view to the ratification of the nominations at a public meeting to be held for that purpose, for the approaching elections for the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Ogilvie, for personal reasons, declined a nomination, while expressing his hearty desire to see the party succeed at the polls. A resolution conveying to him the thanks of the party for the able manner in which he has performed his duties as representative for the Centre Division in the Legislative Assembly, was passed unanimously. Messrs. Taillon, W. H. Kerr, Q. C., and McGauvran received the unanimous and enthusiastic nomination for the East, Centre and West divisions respectively. Speeches were made by those gentlemen, and by Messrs. Loranger, Curran, Beaubien and others. A meeting has been called for Wednesday next, to which these nominations will be submitted for consideration, and if approved, as we have no doubt they will be, for confirmation.—*Montreal Gazette.*

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It is rumored that Dr. Newman is shortly to be made a Cardinal.

## THE HIGHLANDERS OF GLENGARRY.

### A Protest against the Finance Minister's insult to Scotchmen.

### ADDRESS TO SENATOR MACPHERSON.

OTTAWA, March 14.

To-day a deputation from the county of Glengarry waited upon Senator Macpherson, to present him with an address of thanks for his vindication of the Highlanders against the attack made upon them by the Finance Minister in one of his speeches last summer. The deputation consisted of Major Fraser, of Charlottenburg; Donald McMillan, M.D.; Christopher McRea, Murdock Macpherson, of Lancaster; John Ronald Macdonald, John Kennedy, of Lochiel; Colin K. Chisholm, Alexander Munroe, of Kenyon; Neil K. McLeod, and J. A. Macdonnell, Greenfield.

Having been introduced, Major Fraser, as chairman of the deputation, explained to Senator Macpherson the object of their visit, and called on Dr. McMillan to read the following address:

*To the Honorable David Lewis Macpherson, Senator of Canada:*

The undersigned Highlanders, and descendants of highlanders, representatives of the various clans which have settled in Glengarry, in Canada, beg leave to express to you our deep sense of the obligation under which you have placed us by your timely and eloquent rebuke administered to Richard John Cartwright, the Minister of Finance, who has presumed upon the opportunity afforded him in the political campaign of the past summer in order to strike a blow at honorable opponents, to slander in the most atrocious manner the race from which those opponents are decended—the race which we are proud to acknowledge as our common ancestry.

In the blindness of his partizan rage he stigmatized us as having inherited dishonesty from our forefathers and in possessing "predatory instincts," through the alleged fact that our ancestors possessed them before us; that these instincts with us were stronger than reason, and that therefore we are compelled to be thieves, robbers and outcasts.

This monstrous assertion was made before thousands of people, with a contemptuous sneer which added to its virulence and venom, and it is deliberately prepetuated in a carefully prepared report, published nearly a month after its delivery, which is now being disseminated by thousands throughout the country under the authority of the party to which Mr. Cartwright has for the present attached himself.

We believe it to be the first time in the history of this country that a responsible Minister of the Crown has dared thus foully to slander any of the great races by whom this Dominion is populated and by whom its progress and prosperity are being promoted.

To those of our industrious, enterprising and law-abiding countrymen, we humbly think the country owes enough, both in the present and within sacred memories of the past, to protect us against so wanton an attack; and you, sir, as a representation of our people, and an honored member of the Parliament of the country, have given the key note to a rebuke which will be echoed throughout the Dominion, not only by every man and woman of Highland blood who cherishes, as who does not? a just and honest pride in the name of clan and country, but also by all who are not willing to see a whole race slandered to promote the ends of unscrupulous partizanship.

We need not refer to the military achievements of our forfathers, for they have been [illegible]itnessed in every quarter of the globe, and [illegible]istory tells of their loyalty and devotion to [illegible]ne British Crown. Mr. Cartwright would [illegible]ave done well to remember, before calumniating the men of our race, that had it not [illegible]or them it is more than doubtful whe[illegible] the Dominion would ever have belonged to the British empire, or would have been preserved to it in 1812 and 1837-8. Perhaps Mr. Cartwright has never heard of the striking instance of Highland honor afforded in 1746, when, for, months, a member of the Royal House of Stuart wandered amongst the Highlands with a price of £30,000 upon his head, with his hiding place known to hundreds of all ranks and clans, but no man was found so base as to betray him. If he was aware of this fact he would have done well to have borne it in mind in 1873, and to have been guided in some degree, at least, by similar principles of honor.

Mr. Cartwright's insult should, indeed, "fire the heather," and send a fiery cross, as of old, through every settlement in Canada where our countrymen exist, to rouse them to resentment and just indignation. Should they allow this monstrous statement, this slur upon their country and forefathers to go uncondemned and unchallenged, it will be impossible hereafter for a Highlander or his descendants to show himself at market place or church without being exposed to insult.

You have nobly done your part in answer to the charge, and it is gratifying in the extreme to us to find that we have a fellow-countryman in your high position who has proved himself so potent a champion of our cause By your manly denunciation of the slander and the slanderer, you have placed under an obligation to you every Highlander in Canada, and on behalf of your countrymen in Glengarry we now beg leave to express to you our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

You can rest assured, sir, that when the proper time arrives, the men of Glengarry, true to the honorable instincts of their sires, will in the most unmistakable manner show their opinion of a Government which retains as one of its members one who has constituted himself the enemy of our race, and which thus not only condones but justifies and perpetuates his dastardly insult.

We trust that you may long live to occupy your high position in the Parliament of our country, and continue to be the able and fearless champion of Highland honor and our forefathers' good name.

Glengarry, March, 1878.

Dr. McMillan explained that the address was signed by five hundred and thirty Highlanders, and would have been signed by five hundred more had the opportunity been offered.

Mr. Macpherson then replied as follows:

Highlanders and descendants of Highlanders representatives of the various clans which settled in Glengarry, in Canada, fellow Highlanders,—I would indeed be insensible to the ties of clanship if I did not feel deeply grateful for the too complimentary address which you have presented to me. Your having come from a great distance, and doubtless at much personal inconvenience, is to me a most gratifying evidence that in noticing, as I did the insults of the Minister of Finance, I gave expression to the feelings of indignation and sense of wrong which must move the heart of every member of our race when informed of the opprobrium so unjustly heaped upon us by a member of the Government. I am painfully conscious that I vindicated most inadequately the memories of our sires and the good name of their children from wanton and deliberate insult, and your kind acknowledgment of my poor services increases my sense of my own deficiencies. Had it been an individual in a private station who had insulted us, his utterance would have been altogether unworthy of notice, especially in the country the pages of whose history are largely filled with the record of the military and civil services of our people. But when a Minister of the Crown, speaking on behalf of the Government, held up our race to public contempt and odium, and when his words of contumely were circulated throughout the land in almost official form, shewing that they had received the sanction of his colleagues in the Government, it became a duty to rebuke our slanderer. That duty devolved upon me in the first instance. I discharged it imperfectly, I know, but to the best of my ability. A further duty remains to be performed—the punishment of our traducers. In discharging that duty, not with the claymore as of old, all of us can bear a part who will vindicate their own and their forefathers' honor. It is most fitting that Glengarry, which I may describe as the Highland Heart of Canada should be the first to move, and that her manly sons should send forth the Fiery Cross to every settlement of Highlanders in the Dominion, and call upon their brethern to prove that the sons of Gael have not degenerated in Canada, but are still worthy to bear the proud motto of the beloved motherland, and to show that neither man nor Government shall insult them with impunity.

I have the honor to be, fellow Highlanders,
Your faithful servant,
D. L. MACPHERSON.

Senator Macpherson then invited the deputation to lunch, a number of members of Parliament and Senators being of the party. Several toasts were drunk and speeches delivered, Sir John Macdonald making one of the happiest speeches in response to the toast of his health. One of the features of the occasion was the presence of a piper, who discoursed Highland music between the toasts, and a speech in Gaelic by Mr. McRea. The occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one.—*Montreal Gazette.*

## "Calamagrestis Drenaria."

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I notice with great admiration your attention to agricultural matters. They are the best "copy" to make a local paper useful, just as local items are to make it sought after.

I would like through your aid to make the Pine Plains near Lachute and Oka "blossom like the rose." I therefore consulted my rich and patriotic friend, C. G. who has the best agricultural library I know of.

He informs me that the grass called "Beach grass" "Calamagrestis Drenaria" will do the trick. It has reclaimed the sands at Lowell, Mass., and at Princetown Harbour, Cape Cod. It was planted there on purpose in 1812 by Congress. The seed can no doubt be obtained at Evans Bro., Montreal, the great seedsmen. If any of your Sahara farmers have intelligence enough to care to reclaim their deserts and will write to me I will publish in your columns the method of cultivation. My address will be F. C. E.
WATCHMAN OFFICE.

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TAXES AGAIN.—We pay taxes now on tea, sugar, tobacco and on nearly everything we use, but these taxes go into the treasury at Ottawa. The taxes we pay to the Provincial Government are derived from tavern-keepers and from judicial proceedings chiefly, and come out of the pockets of those who wish to drink and go to law. Will the aspiring Grits do any better for us if they get into power here?

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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

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

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

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Feb 15, 15-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, 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 is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Billious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dirrhœa, 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.
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D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
210 St. James Street,
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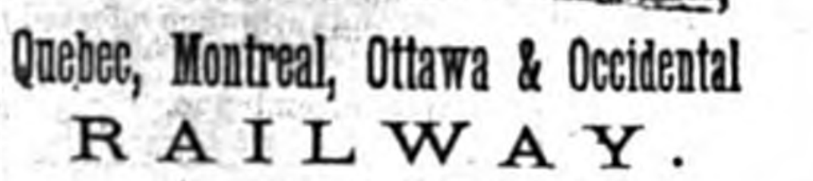
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has *completely cured* me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad speaks for itself, and is a genuine cure for the worst case of dyspepsia. I heartily recommend it to all my friends 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 | 4.00 |
| 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 | 8.38 | 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......Arr | 10.55 | 6.20 |
| 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 | 7.43 |
| 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 | 6.40 | 3.20 |
| 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 | 12.33 | 7.28 |
| aSt. Augustin | 12.56 | 7.40 |
| Ste. Therese | 1.25 | 7.56 |
| aSte. Rose | 1.36 | 8.05 |
| aSte. Martin | 1.49 | 8.12 |
| aRiviere des Prairies. | 2.03 | 8.20 |
| aSt. Laurent | 2.12 | 8.27 |
| Mile End | 2.19 | 8.32 |
| Hochelaga | 2.30 | 8.40 |

a Flag Stations, Express Trains.

St. Jerome Branch.

HOCHELAGA TO ST. JEROME.

| STATIONS. | P. M. |
|---|---|
| Hochelaga | 4.30 |
| Mile End | 4.45 |
| St. Laurent | 4.51 |
| Riviere des Prairies | 5.00 |
| St. Martin | 5.10 |
| St. Rose | 5.20 |
| St. Therese......Arr | 5.30 |
| 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 | 8.15 |
| St. Therese......Arr | 8.40 |
| Lv | 8.50 |
| St. Rose | 9.00 |
| St. Martin | 9.09 |
| Riviere des Prairies | 9.20 |
| St. Laurent | 9.30 |
| Mile End | 9.36 |
| Hochelaga | 9.45 |

All Trains run by Montreal Time. Trains going East take precedence over all others.
DUNCAN MACDONALD,
1tf Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

FARM WANTED.—Address P. O. Box 1567, Montreal.

## LOCAL.

☞ SEE if the NEW HATS, CLOTHS, and DRY GOODS just recived at **ALFRED BENN & Co.'s** *are not choice and cheap.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, the only certain, safe and effectual cure for Catarrh, builds up the system and cures all other diseases at the same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, Disease of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, take their leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed. Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the concert to be held at Ogdensburg this evening by the Singing Class of that place. A good time may be expected.

COLBY'S SPEECH.—We direct the attention of our readers to this very able speech on our fourth page on the Canadian National Policy.

ECONOMY.—The Quebec Grits harp on this cord. So they did before to get power at Ottawa, while the result there is ..r four millions of new taxes, several hundred additional public servants, and an enormous deficit increasing every day.

LOCAL ELECTION.—At the meeting .. Liberal Conservatives yesterday, at Lachute, Geo. Simpson Esq., of St. Andrews, was unanimously nominated the candidate for the Local Election for this County. He is likely to poll a large vote, and there is no doubt but he will be returned by a large majority if not by acclamation.

A CANADIAN NATIONAL POLICY.—One that will benefit and foster the Agricultural, Mining, Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion, and retain in Canada thousands of our fellow countrymen who are now obliged to seek employment in the United States. This is the National Policy which Dr. Christie voted against last week in Ottawa.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD.—A gentleman of Lachute, wishes to testify to all who may be suffering from any disorder of the Liver, or Stomach, that the Pad has proved a perfect cure in his case. The Pad is natures own law, the principle of absorption and the fact that it performs most wonderful cures is proved by thousands of voluntary testimonials.

THE TAXES.—The tax policy of the late Quebec Government was to raise $175,000 a year and would be borne by Bankers, Brokers, Real Estate Agents, and Speculators chiefly, who are a class of people which hardly ever pay taxes. Instead of this the Grits prefer breaking up the machinery and put the country to the cost of a new Election.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—One of these happy events, which so seldom occur, took place on Monday evening in Montreal, when the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Glines took place. About sixty of the descendants and relatives were present, many of whom came from a long distance. The presents were chiefly in gold coin and amounted to a very handsome sum. We are happy to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Glines will in a few weeks be again residents of Lachuti.

WE see by the local Press of another part of our Inspection District that Huntingdon is not going to be un represented at the Paris Exhibition. The Principal of the Academy, Mr McGregor, caused his scholars to prepare a series of exercises in their various studies, which were afterwards bound together making a handsome volume, and which will form a part of the Education exhibit from the Province. The Education office has expressed their high satisfaction with the exercises.

THE INTERESTS OF CANADA REQUIRE A NATIONAL POLICY.—"In that opinion the best statesmen in this country coincide. Sir A. T. Galt, admitted by all men to be the ablest man out of Parliament, and abler than most of those in it on either side of the House, is strongly of that opinion. Every interest in Canada is, by the wisest men, connected with it, committed to that opinion. The manufacturers want a National Policy for their industries—witness their evidence before the Depression Committee—witness the proceedings of the Board of Trade for several years past." Why did the member for Argenteuil vote against it last week?

LAKEFIELD.—A musical treat by the boys of Lachute, was given in the School House here on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. for the benefit of Geo. Scarlet, a young man of our village, who had the misfortune to lose his leg. The audience was small but all were well satisfied with the performance. The amount of cash was not large, but remember the widows mite. Mr. J. Raitt and Mr. J. Pollock committee, deserve praise for starting the above and getting the following boys to help them. Messrs. J. Fish, J. Hope, J. Calder, J. S. Robinson and A. McKnight. Mr. J. Fish as chairman of the meeting acquitted himself nobly in his humourous way. The meeting closed by singing God Save the Queen. An invitation to the boys was given by our friend Mr. Geo. Rogers to take some refreshments which they had kindly prepared for them. It was good to be there. A FRIEND.

The *Times* says the latest phase of the difference between Russia and England seems to be that Russia, while admitting the right of Congress to discuss all points of the treaty, declines to be ultimately bound by the decision of the majority of the powers. A well informed St. Petersburg correspondent of the North German *Gazette*, Berlin, states that Russia will not allow interference with points concerning the war indemnity, Armenia or Bessarabia.

A Vienna despach says the misunderstanding between Russia and England makes no progress towards a satisfactory settlement.

## COLONNE FRANCAISE.

On rapporte que la navigation est ouverte sur divers points des lacs Huron et Ontario.

Deux cents personnes, la plupart agriculteurs, laisseront Ottawa le mois prochain pour allers'établir au Manitoba.

FAMILLE DE LÉON XIII.—Le pontife Léon XIII est le plus jeune des quatre frères, qui vivent encore et dont l'ainé a 84 ans. Celui-ci est célibaraire.

Le second a 76 ans; il est marié et est père de six enfants, quatre garçons et deux filles: l'un des quatre garçons vient de terminé son année de volontariat; un autre est actuellement sous les drapeaux à Rome.

Le troisième frère est un savant professeur de théologie.

Sa Sainteté a, en outre deux sœurs qui sont mariées depuis de longues années.

OTTAWA, 13.—Un individu du nom de Johnson, attient d'aliénation mentale, s'est noyé à 6 heures au Portage de la Gatineau, en voulant échapper à son frère qui était mis à sa poursuite pour le ramener en ville.

ENCORE UNE TENTATIVE D'ASSASSINAT.—Vers 11 heures et demie dans la nuit de lundi à mardi, le sergent Lancy qui était en devoir au Marché Bonsecours, entendit des coups de pistolet dans la direction de la rue Ste. Marie. Il courut de suite vers l'endroit où les détonations s'étaient fait entendre. Il rencontra un gardien de nuit nommé Kelly qui lui dit qu'en se promenant sur la rue Ste. Marie entre la rue Montcalm et le Carré Dalhousie, il avait entendu les détonations. Il avait vu ensuite deux hommes se sauver et disparaître dan .a rue Woodyard. Il avait entendu cri.. au meurtre, mais lorsqu'il arriva sur le théâtre du crime, les assassins et la victime avaient disparu.

Le constable Daw qui était alors de faction sur la rue Craig vit un individu qui descendait la rue courant et appelant la police. Il alla à sa rencontre et lui demanda des explications. L'homme lui dit qu'il venait d'être blessé à la tête et à la jambe par des malfaiteurs qui avaient déchargé sur lui plusieurs coups de revolver. Le blessé qui se nommait David Carey, domicilié No 29 rue Jacques-Cartier, fut placé dans une voiture et conduit au poste de la rue Gain. Le Docteur Bouchard fut appelé et lui donna les premiers soins. Il avait reçu une balle dans un des cartillages du nez, près de l'œil gauche et elle était restée logée dans la tête. L'autre balle l'avait atteint dans la cuisse droite. La police après avoir entendu le récit du blessé opéra de suite les arrestations des nommé John McNaughton, James Irvine et John Starmout, trois jeunes gens résidants dans la localité où le crime a été commis.

Aux dernières nouvelles Carey prenait du mieux et on espère le sauver.

EXPLOSION.—Une terrible explosion a eu lieu dans la houillère de Unity Brook, près de Bolton, Angleterre. Quarante mineurs ont péri.

UN ASSASSIN DE 12 ANS.—Plusieurs jeunes garçons, parmi lesquels Robert McAdams et Charles Parkman, âgés l'un et l'autre de 12 ans, jouaient dans Broad street, à Philadelphie, lundi soir McAdams mâchonnait voluptueusement un bâton de sucre d'orge, qui a excite l'envie de Parkman. Il a requis son camarade de lui laisser sucer un instant le délicieux *candy*. Comme bien on pense, la requête a été repoussée. Mais Parkman est revenu à la charge, en déclarant à McAdams que s'il ne lui donnait pas une part de la friandise convoitée, son refus lui coûterait la vie. MacAdams a persisté à vouloir le bonbon pour lui seul, et Parkman, fidèle à sa promesse, a exhibé un pistolet et l'a déchargé à bout portant dans le front de son compagnon, qui est tombé raide mort. Aucun des autres garçons n'a osé souffler mot, Parkman ayant la réputation d'un *bad boy*. Il s'est sauvé à toutes jambes après avoir perpétré son meurtre, sans même prendre le temps de transférer le *candy* de la bouche de sa victime dans la sienne.

Dialogue de deux Marseillais, en manière de crescendo:

Et que nous disions que les cloisons' elles sont minces dans les maisons de Paris?

Et que oui! Javais un voisin au dessus de ma tête... j'entendais tout ce qu'il disait à sa femme!

Moi, le mien de voisin...Je l'enten dais boire et manger!

Le mien...quand, le soir, il éteignait sa bougie, ça réveillait! tout le monde dans la maison!!

Plus fort que ça!...Si le mien essuyait ses lunettes, c'était à se boucher les oreilles?!!

Calino rencontre dernièrement un de ses amis dans la rue par un jour de pluie et de boue:

Tiens lui dit l'ami, tu portes donc des sabots maintenant?

Oui, j'ai renoncé au caoutchoucs, je ne m'entendais pas marcher et j'aurais fini par me faire écraser.

Un dimanche, dans l'église de——— le curé a crié tout a coup d'en haut de la chaire;

Au feu! au feu!

Tous les auditeurs, qui s'étaient endormis pendant le sermon, se réveillèrent en sursant et demandèrent à la fois;

Où? où?

A l'enfer! répondit le curé d'une voix de tonnerre, où il attend tous ceux qui s'endorment pendant le sermon.

RETRENCHMENT.—Breaking up the Session so suddenly, causing a great part of the labour that was done to be done over again, will cost this Province about $40,000. The new Election will cost about $35,000 more. Then there is the stoppage in the working of the public departments by the initiation of new Ministers who are inexperienced and the loss of time and neccessary expense of thousands of people who will engage in a general election at a busy time of the year. This will amount to about $150,000. This is part of the story of retrenchment the Grits keep back from the public gaze.

## For the Watchman's Military Column.

It is said that a force of about 2000 Volunteers will be present on parade at Montreal on the Queen's birth-day, on which occasion a sham fight will probably take place, and that His Excellency the Governor-General and Sir Selby Smythe, commanding the Canadian Militia, may be expected to witness the proceedings.

Many of the volunteer corps in Great Britain have offered their services to perform garrison duty, and this offer made through the Secretary of State for war will, if required, be accepted.

The strength of the Austrian Army on a war footing is as follows, viz. Cavalry 59,081; Artillery, 82,973; Infantry and Rifles, 544,933; Engineers, 24,908.

Tenders have been invited by the War Department, for the supply of 150,000 Martini-Henry rifles. There is a great scarcity of medical candidates for service in the British army, out of forty vacancies there were only nineteen applicants; the objections on the part of the profession to enter the medical branch, arises under the present ten years system of service.

The Canadian Volunteers have had most honorable mention in several of the leading journals at home, and the military spirit that prevades in this country favourably commented on.

A most instructive lecture to the auxiliary forces, was lately given at the United Service Institution, London England, by Captain Lynch of H. M. 2nd Regiment, upon tactical instruction in the duties of outposts and defence of the same. "The great principle always to be remembered was that each sentry or vedette should see the next to him on his right and left, a sentry also being in communication with the picket and sentry line. If a large wood came close up to the front of the position, the sentries or vedettes must be retired some 200 yards, and to prevent surprise from the enemy, a belt of trees should be felled at the edge of the wood and formed into an "entanglement." In the case of swamps and morasses it should always be ascertained whether they are really impassable, the word of the native peasantry never being taken by an efficient officer on such an important matter. In selecting a sentry line in a mountainous country, much caution should be shown that it was not commanded by any hills in close proximity. Officers of patrols should be careful not to endanger too much confidence in the sentries, as under the circumstances of night duty the imagination was an active agent, and apt to play strange pranks. In front of sentry lines it sometimes happened that there were knolls in the ground or outlying plantations, and these must be watched by small detached parties as would also be the case if the sentry line was commanded by mountainious ground, these parties should however have well defined signals and a clear line of retreats if necessary—at all events means must be devised to delay the enemy and prevent his coming down with a rush on your shelter trench. A good officer will always have a complete knowledge of his exact position and should be able to make a rough sketch of the extent of his picket and the vedettes or sentries posted. He the lecturer, saw no reason why these duties should not be practised by all auxiliary forces during the time of the annual training."

A grand assault of arms by the three branches of the Volunteer Corps in Montreal, will shortly come off at the Mechanics Hall, St. James Street, when those officers, N. C. officers and men, who are well posted in the different excercises will have an opportunity of exhibiting their skill and cunning in public. Prizes it is understood will be presented to the successful competitors.

Lieut.-Colonel Routh, late of the 6th Fusiliers of Montreal, died on the 12th inst. This officer raised the corps during the Trent affair.

## Condemnation of the Lieut.-Governor.

The Hon. Mr. Church was met by a number of his fellow citizens of Aylmer at Hull, on the arrival of the cars, and escorted to his home. In the evening a large and influential meeting was held and an address presented to him expressing their confidence in his career, and endorsing it—condemning, at the same time, the unconstitutional course taken by the Lieut.-Governor. And at the meeting of the Council of the county of Pontiac, held on the 13th, at which 20 out of 21 parishes were represented, a resolution was passed unanimously condemning the action of Lieut.-Governor Letellier de St. Just in dismissing his Ministers at a time when they had a majority of two-thirds in the Legislative Assembly, declaring it to have been an utterly unconstitutional proceeding, and requesting Dr. Church to again present himself for election, assuring him of his triumphant return. Dr. Church addressed the meeting, and was most enthusiastically received. He will certainly be elected by acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Baker, M.P.P., for Missisqui, on his arrival at Cowansville, was met by a large number of the electors of the County and presented with an address expressive of their confidence in him, and condemning the Lieutenant Governor.

Lieut.-General Sir Wm. O'Grady Haly died at his residence in Halifax Tuesday night.

## Commercial.

### LACHUTE MARKET.

LACHUTE, March 21, 1878.

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

COARSE SALT—Per bag, $1.00.

PRODUCE.—Butter, tubs, 12c to 15c. Eggs, per dozen, 13c. Potatoes, per bag, 40c. to 45c. Hay, per ton, $10.00 to $12.00.

HIDES AND PELTS.—Cowhides, $5.00 to $5.20 per 100 lbs. Calfskins, 20c. to 25c. each. Sheep pelts, 40c. to 50c. each.

BIRTHS.

BARLEY.—At Lachute, on the 18th inst., the wife of James Barley, of a daughter.

**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

## FARM WANTED!

OF ABOUT 100 ACRES IN GOOD STATE of cultivation, having good buildings, orchard, and well watered, with about 60 acres cleared. Must be within two or three miles of railway station. Address, P. O. box, 1567, Montreal, stating price, terms, and all particulars, and when possession can be had. 29w2

# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,

IS FURNISHED WITH THE

Newest Styles of Type,

AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY

DESCRIPTION OF

*Job Printing*

IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.

RAILROAD,

STEAMBOAT

AND

SHOW WORK

ARE SPECIALITIES.

# POSTERS

OF ANY SIZE,

Plain and in Colors,

es

Bank ar

Legal Form

Circulars,

Bill Hea s,

Statements,

&c. &c. &c.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

AND AMENDING ACTS,

In the matter of WILLIAM FLETCHER, of Carillon, an Insolvent.

Tenders for the following assets belonging to the estate of the said insolvent, will be received by the undersigned until **Monday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1878, at noon,**

viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| STOCK—Dry Goods | $2,244.72 | |
| Boots and Shoes | 805.79 | |
| Hardware, Groceries and Crockery | 1,813.29 | |
| | | $4,863.40 |
| Fixtures | | 101.85 |
| Book Debts | | 4,954. 5 |
| Bills Receivable | | 3,013.19 |
| | | $12,933.39 |

Tenders may be for the whole in one lot or for specified portions; parties making other than cash offers will require to name security proposed. Stock and List of Book Debts and Bills Receivable may be seen at the place of Business of the Insolvent, at Carillon, on application to Mr. H. Hudon.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
Assignee.

182 St. James Street,
Montreal, March 11th, 1878. 28w2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of A. LACROIX & CO., of the village of Carillon, County of Argenteuil, merchant, INSOLVENT.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders up to Wednesday, the 20th day of March, inst., for the whole of the stock in trade of above insolvent, amounting as per inventory to $5,519.51, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry Goods | $3,432.30 |
| Boots and Shoes | 957.91 |
| Hardware | 271.71 |
| Groceries | 857.56 |
| | $5,519.51 |

The whole of the stock is new and well assorted, and in good order, and can be seen at the store in Carillon, where copy of stock book is also kept.

Tenders other than cash, to give name of security

The assignee does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Any information can be obtained at the office of the assignee in Montreal.

A. J. WHITTON,
Assignee.

Office, 17 St. Sacrament street,
Montreal, March 12th, 1878. 28w1

J. MONAGHAN,

ADVOCATE,

251, St. James Street, Monteal.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine. 4-1y

# CATARRH!

FOR TEN YEARS.

SO BAD THAT WHEN I WENT TO SLEEP THOUGHT I SHOULD CHOKE TO DEATH —CURED BY TWO BOTTLES OF

**Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 27, 1872.

LITTLEFIELD & Co.,

I am 32 years old, I have had Catarrh 10 years. Have been weak and miserable and run down with it, so that I did not feel like doing any work I had continued discharges, and feared every night when I went to sleep that I should choke to death, with strangling so many times have I wakened just in season to save myself from choking to death. Two bottles of your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy cured me. I feel perfectly well. Your medicine did the work. Nothing else helped me. I have recommended it to many others, and in every case its results have been as wonderful, I feel as if all sufferers from the loathsome disease of Catarrh ought to know of the almost miraculous virtues of your remedy. I reside at Manchester N. H.

B..LE DO..NES.

ASK FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Treatise on Catarrh mailed to any address on receipt of stamp.

T. J. B. HARDING, BROCKVILLE, ONT., Agent for the Dominion. 28m3

# NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Store Business to

**Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,**

and in retiring, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him during the last twenty one years.

Customers' accounts will be furnished as soon possible, and an early settlement is requested, as this branch of his business must be closed up without delay.

He would also take this opportunity of commending his successors to the confidence of the public, and requesting a continuance to them of their patronage so long extended to himself.

P. LANE.

Feb. 25, 1878. 27tf

With reference to the above, we beg to state that we intend carrying on a

GENERAL BUSINESS

in the stand so long occupied by Mr. Lane, and will endeavour to cater to the wants of the public, in such a way as will warrant their confidence. Terms made known at our office.

W. BANFORD & CO.

March 8, 1878. 27tf

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR—Those Dr. Harvey's Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have none of that biliousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last,

Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,

ADVOCATES, BARRESTERS, &C.

112 St. Francois Xavier Street.
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.

M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L. [illegible] S. WALKER, B.C.L.

BROWN [illegible] G STORE.

[illegible] g opened the Browns- [illegible] respectfully solicit a [illegible] s FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in [illegible] ange at cash value.

[illegible] LEXANDER PAUL.
20y1.

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THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.
LACHUTE, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1878.

## The National Policy.

### MR. COLBY'S SPEECH.

THE subjoined is a summary of the excellent speech delivered by Mr. COLBY, M. P., in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Tuesday evening, 12th inst., on the Tariff question.

Mr. COLBY said this was the first time since Confederation that great party issues had been raised. There had been differences, it was true, but these had been as to details not general principles. It was a matter for regret that there had not been greater and more important issues. But we had at last a great economic question upon which depended the future of the country. There was not now an issue between knowledge and ignorance, but this question of free trade and protection was a question which had exercised the best minds of all civilized countries for very many years. It might be admitted that the *doctrinaires* were fortified by the illustrious example of England, but it must not be forgotten that in other countries they had acted upon another policy, that which had been enunciated in the speech of the member for Kingston. It was not true that that was an unmeaning proposition. It was a clear bold and unquestionable enunciation, the result of calm and seated conviction of views which had been iterated and reiterated year after year. It would not be denied that a tariff was the ordinary means of raising revenue, and that upon the manner in which it was levied depended the life or death of industries, and it was for this House to decide what kind of a tariff should be levied. This amendment implied that every country had a duty and business to frame its tariff with respect to its own peculiar needs and its relations with other countries. We should aim at the maximum of production, should consider all our capabilities, our dormant industries and all our wealth above the soil, as well as below it; we should consider how we can become a successful people, and develop the powers of each, enabling him to pursue a department of life in which he had reason to hope for success. This proposition directly refuted the idea that the Government had nothing to do with any of these things. This had been expressed by one member, in clear distinct language, and he did not think he should be unduly wronging the House by recapitulating a speech by the member for North Norfolk. He did not pursue this course with any desire to place that gentleman in a false position, but because it was the best and clearest exposition of the views which he desired to enunciate. That gentleman had maintained that no nation had been successful without a measure of protection," that no protection, was especially necessary in a new country where manufactures had to be established in order that they might get a start. The next proposition the hon. gentleman (Mr. Colby) laid down was that a judicious protection benefitted the nation at large, particularly the agricultural interests. He again laid down the proposition which if true then was true now, that the United States was an example of the benefits of protection. According to him protection did not enhance the cost of products. This was a proposition contained in the amendment and all conditions, would bear out the fact that protection cheapened the price to the consumer. The hon. gentleman had instanced as his proof the cotton and iron industries and he had also stated that it had benefitted the shipping interests of the United States. His speech covered all these points so clearly that he cited it as the most convenient method of bringing up the subject. He had stated one side of the proposition, which was as clear and distinct as daylight. The counter proposition were the well-known free trade dogmas. But the first distinct intimation made of them in this House was in 1876 by the member for North York, who, in a speech which the House would remember, said that the good old word Reform had served its purpose but that the time had arrived when there was little to reform, and that it was time to inscribe upon their motto the word Free Trade. He believed that in doing so his hon. friend had acted conscientiously, as he had sat at the feet of Gamaliel, and had imbibed it as his mother's milk. That first note had gone down to the Maritime Provinces, and had rallied round the Government their support upon this point, in regard to which the party were getting shaky. It was hardly fair to judge of a party by fixing the responsibility of any set of views upon a party based upon the utterances of individual members no matter how high their rank. He cited a declaration of the Premier, and then proceeded to define the principles of free trade, which declared protection to be wrong, because it built up one industry at the expense of another, and placed them in hostility to each other. On the other hand, the Opposition believed industries form a sisterhood, and that the promotion of one of them bettered another. Of all the practical men in the world Benjamin Franklin occupied a high place. When he was in England he wrote that every manufacture encouraged in a country saves so much money to that country. But in England it was understood that each industry also raised the value of the adjoining land. Mr. Franklin was a shrewd man, and hence had recommended the establishment of further industries. It was not true that in England during that term which preceded what was known as the free trade time, the success of the manufactures was at the expense of any other industry, but it was true that during all that period of fostering care agriculture, commerce, mining and all the other great industries prospered more than they had ever done before. It was not true that in France where the manufacturing industries had been nourished by protection to a degree never known, other industries had suffered, and if France had risen like a phœnix out of her ashes it was because the farmers had been able to supply the money for her to resuscitate herself so that she became the wonder of the world. It was not true historically that one industry had suffered at the expense of another. He would however, prove that industries had prospered by protection He would take up the article of beet root sugar had been fostered by the duty on foreign sugars. He said the interest was planted and would have died under the First Napoleonic system, but for the protection that had been afforded. Mr. Colby showed how under the Third Napoleon this industry had increased, and how it had benefited other industries, and this was according to a very recent return. Mr. McCullough had admitted that here was the case of an erratic industry which by a policy of protection had become a leading and established industrial pursuit But we need not go as far as France. We had, in our country an industry the Boot and Shoe Trade, which by the result of protection had grown to such dimensions that Canada now controlled her own market in boots and shoes, this had been born in protection, had grown up in protection and had flourished under protection. Were not boots and shoes as cheap as they could be expected to be and we were told by gentlemen opposite that it was an industry that could hold its own against any country. The tanning of leather had grown up side by side with this industry, furnishing a local market for our hides and hemlock bark, besides furnishing employment to a large number of industries. Would any one say that this industry had injured any other? Nay, rather it had benefitted them all. He had shown that the assumption of gentlemen opposite was not historically true, was not true according to the facts, and was quite in opposition to the very policy which had been pursued by the Government. We had been building canals and making expenditures which our children's children would never see paid. What was the object of that canal policy? It was to foster and protect the great commercial industry of the country, to divert down our channels the trade of the whole continent. Was not this a measure of protection? If not why had the money been expended? That was a policy which every free tader justified and favoured. The whole policy of our public works was protective, and if this did not enrich our commerce it was a sin to make the expenditures. Why did we take the duties off ship's material? To protect our shipbuilding, and when gentlemen objected to protection, they were objecting to their own policy, for protection was accorded as much by taking off duties as by imposing them. Now, as to the mode in which the Government proposed to carry out their policy we had it in the speech of the Finance Minister who staked the fortunes of his party upon it, indicating that taxation for other purposes than revenue was nothing less than legalized robbery. The Minister of the Interior, like others, believed the policy of England was free trade. But it was not reciprocal free trade. England's system was the most ingenious and effective system of protection ever invented. England never dreamed of free trade, though Adam Smith had talked it until her industries were so built up that she could control her own markets. She wanted a foreign market in order to protect her manufactures. She took the duties off her raw material and off her food supply in order to protect herself. Thus essentially, the policy of England, was protective, destined to build up great industries. The legislature there did not say they could do nothing. They did not talk about flies on the wheel, but in order to protect industries they lightened the load which England carried. England's policy was essentially protective, she having gone as far as she could in the direction of prohibition. The first of England's free trade acts was in 1242, followed by legislation 1842, 1845 and 1846, but as late as 1853, Mr. Gladstone adhered to it, and had retained protection in the silk industry until 1860. That was the record. He desired to make some observations concerning our neighbors across the lines, but before doing so would reply to some remarks of the member for North Norfolk. In 1876 that gentleman had given his views to the House, and he knew no gentleman who had given more careful attention to the subject than he had, or who was more competent to give an opinion than he was. The House had reason to believe that his views in 1876 were his honest convictions, since that he, in explaining them placed himself in antagonism to his political friends. In 1877 he turned to the right about and became an ardent free trader. He had justified this change by saying that the child was taught by its nurse that the moon was made of green cheese, but that when he became a man, he knew differently. The member for Norfolk said that in 1876 he was in the green cheese period, but in 1877 he had come to a different opinion, and knew all about it. Of course, the House was bound to accept this expression; but in justice to his own intelligence, he would not desire the House to believe that in so short a period he had changed his opinions which he had so ardently advocated, whether he had been going to Damascus or elsewhere. He was in that undecided state that Stephens was in when he advocated the maintainence of the Union, but the moment the sword was drawn he felt it his duty to serve his party in the livery of his party taking the consequences of that first breach. Having taken that position it was only to be expected that he should exercise the zeal which always characterized a new convert. He would not follow that gentlemen through all his speeches, yet never was there a more masterly or ingenious piece of special pleading. He attempted to convince the House and country that in the States agriculture had been unsuccessful on account of the policy of protection. He ingeniously made the exports his test, and the period which he selected was that from 1860 to 1870, to show that the exports had been less than previously. Had he forgotten or did he think that the House had forgotten that there had been a war, that the cotton products and cotton manufactures had diminished to an almost infinitesimal amount the land where the cotton grew being desolated, and that the great corn product had gone down to the South to feed the people. Did he not know that had he taken the decade commencing 1867, that they had run from 41,000,000 to 75,000,000 and that the imports had correspondingly decreased. Those were the only facts that could fairly be tested, yet he had ignored them. Those were the facts and that was the logic of them. He admired the clearness with which the member for Norfolk had made his points. They could account for all the ills of Canada, but turning to the United States they could not account for her ills in a similar manner, but credited them all to protection, forgetting the great national events which had taken place and had unsettled matters. He cited the opinion of Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, given last month, as to the condition of the industries there, which showed an increase of working time in most lines as compared with 1875, though owing to the depreciation of prices their value was slightly less, showing, however, that the country was healthily settling down to its natural condition after the great panic. He must protest against the drawing into this debate of the result of the abnormal condition of things in the United States, because there was so many causes for them. Moreover, to do so would be to take away all the effect of the *dicta* and great labour of the member for North Norfolk. He went on to cite Professor Cairns, a gentleman in whom he thought the Government would believe, who had cited a number of extraordinary occurrences, each of which affected industries, rendering it difficult to draw deductions from the summarized results of statistical tables. Who could tell how much of the condition of the country was due to this or that cause, since that there were so many conflicting causes at work during all the time. Considering how unfairly the member for Norfolk had come in with his statistics, the House had great reason to question the conclusions which were to be derived from the twenty-one letters which he h[illegible] submitted to the House, especially [illegible] hat no ma[illegible] facturer, if his bus[illegible] were not [illegible] rous, would be lik[illegible] remarked on the fa[illegible] to the hon. gent[illegible] enquiries had been adduced from [illegible] e Province of Quebec; moreover, that most of them had come from [illegible] ufacturers of agricultural imple[illegible] ts, in which there had not [illegible] so much over-production as in other lines. He had been informed that the actual destruction in reapers alone amounted to not less than $100,000. These manufacturers did not come to Canada because they had a better market at home in England and on the Continent of Europe. But when the manufacturer came up to the consumption, Mr. Noxon had better look out. When the American came here with his large capital and facilities, he would override easily the seventeen and one-half per cent. duty and drive Mr. Noxon out of his little paridise. There were numerous industries which had already been destroyed by American slaughter, whereas the member for Norfolk had applied for his information to those branches which had at present sufficient protection, and had thereby endeavoured to substantiate a fallacy. While we could not rely on statistical compilations, there were general facts to which very great weight must attach. It was a historical fact that the earliest protection in the States was in the South where the sugar and cotton men had introduced it. He indicated the growth of the free trade and protection sentiment, the South eventually having adopted free trade, and the North protection. What had been the result? Let any one look at the relative conditions of the North and the South. There was no doubt that the element of slavery had had something to do with it. But there was no doubt that cotton and sugar could be produced as cheaply down South under slavery as subsequent to it. The monarch of King Cotton had brought down the South, and the same mistake was now being made in idolizing king wheat. By adherence to the free trade dogma the South had obtained her ruin, and now the farmers of Ontario were being led into the same difficulty. The prosperity of the United States to-day largely depended upon their manufactures in New England. Look at the wealth from the North, which had done so much for the States and compare it with the poverty of the South, which Northern money was now striving to restore. The true policy of Canada was to make a New England of this section, our conditions were the same as theirs. We had a great Northwest, which was going to be the home of millions. He would tell our farmers here that their lands were gradually being impoverished, while our Northwest was going to be the granary of the continent. The condition of the farmers of Ontario was gradually getting worse, while that of the farmer in the far West was improving. Our conditions were changing, and when the Northwest was filling up he wanted to see Ontario and Quebec another New England. He had been annoyed when he had heard the Finance Minister preaching the doctrine that it was injurious that great cities should be formed. The farmers did not care to have idle men among them, but the success of the farmer depended upon the growth of the cities, the increase of which would better their conditions. Were they interested in the growth of these, or did they not want to see them, and would they continue to reduce the consuming population, as the present Canadian policy would involve. It was to our interest to build up cities, and no one was more interested in this than were the farmers. He should not be doing justice to himself or to the great subject he had in hand did he not say something upon one topic with which his name had been associated? He referred to the petroleum oil business. In 1868 the late Government had deemed it wise to fix what seemed to be a very high duty—15 cents—on refined petroleum, and an excise duty of five cents a gallon, which gave a protection of ten cents. Whether the Government then acted wisely or unwisely, he did not propose to discuss. Since then he had deemed it his duty to propose the reduction of the customs duty by one-half, leaving the excise as it was, which would, in his estimation, have been a protection of from 20 to 25 per cent. His honourabe friend from Middlesex had told him that such was not exactly the case. He had desired the obtainment of the result he had stated, and as he desired to make no capital out of it, he consented to allow the Government themselves to take it up. He left the notice on the paper from the 3rd to the 30th of March, in order that the Government might make all enquiries. In his explanations he established what he thought were incontrovertible arguments. He explained that it was his desire to break down the oil rings that had grown up here, and which he hoped would never grow up again. Now, it had been said that in making and voting that proposition gentlemen who were protectionists were most inconsistent, but the free trade Government, which refused to take up the matter, was equally inconsistent. But he had another argument in favor of his own position. In the majority of articles the element of competition did come in, but this coal oil industry had been an exceptional one, since that it was possible, owing to the narrow limits in which it could be kept, to create monopolies. The system of protection did not want to be applied to monopolies, and for that reason there was no inconsistency in protectionists advocating the reduction. But there was not only an inconsistency but a responsibility resting upon the Government. It was their duty to redress grievances, and the course which he had recommended would in no way affect the revenue. Government could have removed this grievance without changing their policy. The country was [illegible] fering to the exte[illegible] of [illegible] ding to [illegible] cause [illegible] he trouble whi[illegible] create, [illegible] to save this, [illegible] to their [illegible] n statements they [illegible] in one year [illegible] sed the country a [illegible] that would [illegible] more than paid the entire cost of [illegible] slation during the time they had b[illegible] office. At a cost of two millions of dollars the Government took a year's respite to reconstruct their own policy. They did not require any information, having all that they wanted, but the bill that they brought in was a free trade bill, which imposed on this exceptional article an exceptional duty of from fifty to sixty per cent. sweeping off the entire excise, and putting a duty upon tea. Was that, or was it not, legalized robbery, and in whose interest?

MR. MILLS.—It was a revenue tax and a proper one.

MR. COLBY.—Now, under this legislation a coal oil ring more dangerous than the previous one had grown up. If these gentlemen were proud of their inaction of 1876 and legislation in 1877, he would allow them to be so. He would not be doing justice to his own convictions did he not, before sitting down, say something on the subject of reciprocity. If every other member should go back on the doctrine as enunciated in the amendment, he would not do so. In 1868, when he entered the House, he stated his conviction that just so long as Canada was content to allow the Americans to have free access to our markets, they would not give us reciprocity. On that occasion he believed he had advocated a reciprocity of tariff. He scouted the idea of the proposal being like a tail wagging the dog. The Americans had introduced protection in their own interest, and it was the duty of Canadians to do the same. To two-thirds of the people of the U. S. reciprocity was a matter of indifference they not being affected by it. But we had active influences operating against us in Maine, Vermont and New York. Agriculturalists who wanted to keep Canadian farm products out of their markets whose monopoly they desired to keep. That active influence, small as it was, had very great power as it was energetic. Canada had to countervail that. We had to make themselves feel injured and embarrassed by not having access to our markets. The member for Norfolk had shown that we imported 24,000,000 from the United States. Let us shut out the Americans, and these men who wanted our markets would become our friends for their own advantage, and it would act upon the inert mass of indifference upon which he had spoken, and secure for us those trade relations which it would be to their interest that we should have.

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The crown given by the King of Spain to Queen Mercedes on their wedding day was made in Madrid and cost $100,000. A necklace made with forty pearls cost $60,000, and a few solitaires $40,000.

## INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

### Sabbath, March 24th, 1878.

MANASSEH BROUGHT TO REPENTANCE—2 Chronicles, xxxiii 9–16.

The holy Hezekiah sleeps with his fathers and his son, 12 years of age, sits on the throne. His career of crime surpasses even the sins of his grandfather Ahaz. The land is led down again to the lowest depths of wickedness. He exerted all his power for evil. He crowded the courts of the temple with images and even set up an idol in the most Holy Place. He burned his own children on the altar to Moloch and persecuted even unto death those who clung to the worship of Jehovah. The Lord spoke to him and the people (probably through Isaiah). God gives his people time and opportunity to repent before he punishes. They would not hearken. They shut their ears. They went on in their sins until the Lord brought in against Judah the king of Assyria with his mighty hosts. Manassah was taken easily. Being sinful he was helpless. He could not call on God because of his sin, and his idol gods are of no service to him now. He is in prison bound with fetters by his enemy. His enjoyments are now gone. He has time to consider. He is like wax now and melts by the fire of affliction. He repents. He prays to the God of his fathers. Blessed are those sorrows that bring men to their knees before the living God. Manassah finds mercy and realizes again the hand of God, his power, his mercy and his loving kindness.

## 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.

### Volunteers.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

"The militia system demands revision and will receive the immediate and earnest attention of the Government with a view to increasing its efficiency."—A. MACKENZIE.

MR. EDITOR:—As you were long and earnestly engaged in efforts to promote the best interests of the volunteers of Canada, you know something of the difficulties that have to be overcome in building up into efficiency this force, and in writing upon this subject, I hope you will be able to bear out my conclusions. The want of proper places for drill in the towns and villages of this country, is, perhaps, the most formidable of all difficulties, but to overcome this it has long been the habit to form into camp once a year for practice and discipline. Now, sir, it is evident to anyone that it is only an efficient man or regiment that is useful, and that this efficiency can only be secured by practice, drill, and instruction, and that the more a man can accustom himself to the theory and use of his arms, the more dextrous and useful will he become. It therefore follows that money expended upon this system without obtaining the end "proficiency" is thrown away. Whatev[illegible] e crimes and failings of the late Government may have been no one will charge them with penuriousness, especially in regard to the military system. In 1873 they paid the volunteer force directly and indirectly $1,238,663.93, exclusive of the Mounted Police. Of this sum $659,565.37, was paid for detaining in the field for a period of sixteen days, and $76,782.74, for clothing. This then was the usage the volunteers received from Sir John who on going out of power was succeeded by the "practical gentleman" who was to give immediate and earnest attention to increase the efficiency of the force." His method has been just the reverse of his predecessor in dealing with the militia as in everything else. Instead of the one and a quarter millions expended by Sir John we have only half a million by the present powers; instead of sixteen days drill we have only six; instead of the patriotic and lamented Sir George Cartier as the head of this important department we have a man suspected of being disloyal to his Queen and country, a man who would cheer to see the flag that is the emblem of British Liberty handed down from the staff on Citadel Hill at Halifax; instead of the head of the department doing the work which was so thoroughly accomplished single handed by Sir George, a man is imported from England at a cost of $5,000 a year, which is taken from the small sum applied to the militia force. Mr. Mackenzie was going to "increase its efficiency," to make reports, which any reasoning man could make for a quarter the money he gets, reports which are not headed even by the men who gave him his berth, for Mr. Jones says "*it is not the* intention of the *Government* to extend the annual drill to twenty-eight days as recommended by Lieutenant-General Smythe, *it is not* their intention to establish schools for training cavalry and infantry; *nor is it their intention* to raise brigades of garrison artillery at Quebec and Kingston." No, they are in power, and it is their intention, they always talk in the negative, to let things go as they please while they get eight thousand a year.

Such, then, is the means that have been taken to increase the *efficiency of the force.* Means to give as little drill as possible. Means to make a show without doing any good, for is it possible to believe any good can come of a *six days' drill once in twelve months?* and means to shake the loyalty and patriotism of the young men of Canada, I, therefore, conclude the half million might as well have been thrown into the Fort Frances locks as spent on the volunteers in the way it has been, and that we have in this another lesson in *how not to do it.*

VOLUNTEER.

---

"What is to be done with the devil?" asks the Buffalo Express. And the Hawk eye replies: "If he is through taking proofs let him distribute brevier until it is time to go for the mail."

## 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. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

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 Palliser, and A. Walker.

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

## Terms of Court.

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

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, 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. & G R. R., distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

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

On the 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 8 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,
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MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
*Edward Rawlings.*
INSPECTOR,
*Ben MacDonald.*
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute.
12-yf

THE NATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
A. W. OGILVIE, M. P. P., President.
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F. C. IRELAND, Agent, Lachute.
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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,
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The Marvel of the Age!

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

IS the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. Is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will fit any tub. It is the only washer that can be ALWAYS relied upon to do its work thoroughly well, and give entire satisfaction. No matter what sort of clothes, thick or thin, heavy or light, they are all washed perfectly, in a very short time. PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS.

Agents wanted everywhere.
STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17 Bonaer Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager.
26yl.

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1878. NO. 30

**THE WATCHMAN**
AND
**Ottawa Valley Advocate.**

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

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

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

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

## Professional Cards.

ILLIAM CRAWFORD,
[illegible]IL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
opposite Post Office, Lachute. 17tf.

TAYLOR & DUFF,
Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected.
Jo[illegible]n Taylor, John M. M. Duff,
353 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Oct. 5-1y.

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.

EUCLIDE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. tf

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbott,
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montrea
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., BL. B.
J. [illegible] Betham Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

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

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

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

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

B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in St. Andrews from 4th to 15th of every month, and in Lachute, at Mrs. Quinn's Boarding House, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of each month. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always 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, 1y

THOS. ALLAN & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLER.
361 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.
E. COX, Engraver, On the premises.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired. Oct. 12, 1y

CHEAPSIDE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.
437 and 439 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
The Place for
Dry Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosiery
A. A. MURPHY, Prop.
Oct. 12, 1877. 1y

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street, Montreal. 8y1

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Envelopes and Paper Bags,
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 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 premise
6y1 s.

### Living them Down.

In the day of my trouble I will call upon Thee: for Thou wilt answer me.—*Psalms* lxxvi—7.

Poor, dejected, world-worn brother,
As you tread life's dreary way,
Why be filled with thoughts of sadness,
There will dawn a brighter day?
What, though former comrades greet you,
With a dark and angry frown!
Let this be your motto ever—
I will rise and live it down.

Even though the clouds seem darker
At the dawning of each day,
If you'll only act in earnest
You can drive them all away.
Then at once be up and doing;
If you'd wear the golden crown,
You must bear your crosses bravely,
You must live your errors down.

Fallen sister filled with sorrow,
Scoffed and jeered at by the crowd,
Know that there's a silver lining
Hidden 'neath the darkest cloud;
Plunge not in the roaring river,
There in agony to drown,
But repent your former errors,
Rise at once and live them down.

What though in the toils of Satan
You've many years been fast,
Be his abject slave no longer,
To yourself be true at last;
Go to him who died to save you.
He who wore the thorny crown,
Tell him all your bitter trials,
He will help you live them down.

### Ringing the Changes.

At a tavern, one night,
Messrs. More, Strange, and Wright
Met to drink, and good thoughts to exchange
Says More, "Of us three,
The whole town will agree,
There is only one knave, and that's *Strange*."
"Yes," says Strange (rather sore),
"I'm sure there's one More,
A most terrible knave and a bite,
Who cheated his mother,
His sister and brother—"
"Oh yes," replied More, "that is Wright."

### The Eastern Question.

*Needles and pins, needles and pins!*
*When the war's ended, the trouble begins.*

Says Turkey: "Our allies don't care now a toss for us,
And therefore we care not who enters the Bosphorus."
Says England: "The ruin of Turkey is loss for us,
And therefore the Czar must not enter the Bosphorus."
Bulgaria says: "The great Czar is the boss for us,
And therefore we pray he may hasten to cross for us."
Says Austria: "Dim is our hope on the Bosphorus;
Naught but a congress can furnish a gloss for us."
Says Bismarck: "The Russian caviar is the sauce for us;
The banquet is spread on the banks of the Bosphorus."
It seems after all, that nothing but phosphorus
Is a real and genuine rhyme for the Bosphorus.
It matters but little who lifts the latch;
Just open the door, and you strike the match.

## BY THE TRENT.

### CHAPTER XIX.

### JONAS WHITE, THE METHODIST PREACHER.

TRENTHAM possessed many chapels besides the somewhat aristocratic one at which Stephen Morris was minister. Independents, Baptists, and Methodists, with several of the smaller sects, had their distinct places of worship, larger or smaller; and the inhabitants had full opportunity from these numerous streams, to taste and discover that one which best suited their palates, or which best agreed with their ideas of religious truth or church government. Almost from the locality of these various chapels you could determine the character of the congregation as regarded their position in Society; for great is the distinction of rank even among tradespeople and workmen; and though caste has no irreversible laws amongst such constantly fluctuating members, distinctions are drawn and recognized, and maintained, just as jealously as amongst what are called the higher classes.

* * * * * * *

Jonas White had no conscientious objection to teetotalism. With the pledge in one hand and the Bible in the other, he could go abroad "into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in." He was no physiologist, and had not studied how much alcohol the human frame could bear without decided injury, or whether it was nutritive or a mere stimulant; such studies had not been in his way; but he recognized its baneful influence upon the morals of its victims, and the thorough degradation it brought to both soul and body when taken freely. He saw in it an enemy to the soul, and he combated it with all the weapons God gave him.

Amongst his own people he had the subject often brought under his notice. On inquiry it was most frequently found that the temptation of drink had been the first cause of this backsliding; his daily business had led him into the company of the ungodly, who spread this snare for his feet as for their own, and induced him to transgress. Sometimes the shame of the first fall was known at once, and sufficed to expel him from the society; sometimes he practised the indulgence secretly for a long time, till it could no longer be concealed, or till it led him into other vices and open profligacy, and then the scandal went through the community like a sharp sword, wounding each person in it.

A recent case of this kind made our preacher pensive and sad, when at the weekly ministers' meeting, held this time at the house of Stephen Morris. His usual benevolent smile was wanting at the feast, and he replied to many of the observations of his brethren absently. Drunkenness was sad enough when among the world's outcasts, and the unbelievers; but when it entered the house of God, it was an agony to this man. He felt, too, that the world, always so ready to find a stain upon the garments of professors, would this time have a more flagrant case than usual for its sneer to feed upon, and he shrank from the speech he anticipated, and which he already seemed to hear, "See how these Christians drink!"

"Are you not well, Mr. White?" asked Stephen of the silent old man, as after tea all were seated at their ease on the luxurious chairs and couches of the large apartment—a very different room to Jonas White's own foursquare, barely-carpeted sitting-room.

"Very well, I thank you," was his reply, in a mournful tone.

"Nothing amiss, I hope, at home, brother?" inquired the Rev. James Aldershaw, the Baptist minister, sympathizingly.

"No.—My complaint is not of the body, brother, but the mind," he said, as he gave a slight and only half-audible groan.

No more questions were asked. It was understood that he did not wish to speak just then of his trouble, and the conversation and business of the meeting proceeded.

Two or three were talking upon the subject of singers. There were but few organs in those days in dissenting places of worship; and the singers, as leaders of the voices of the congregation, and almost indispensable adjuncts, as it was thought, to the due performance of public worship, were apt to imagine themselves of too much importance, and to take airs in consequence. In some chapels a perpetual change was occurring in the members of the singing gallery, especially if the leader were a man of insufficient energy and tact; and occasionally the whole of the singers would migrate in a body, and place themselves in front of the gallery overlooking their accustomed seat, leaving their leader alone to get through the service as he could. This was but rarely the case, however; but when it did occur, and unseemly staring and whispering [illegible] as a consequence among the younger part of the congregation, to the annoyance of the minister, and the mortification of the deacons. Such an outbreak had lately happened—the result of a quarrel—and there was some consultation now upon the subject. To have none but church members in the singing-pew—to do without singers at all, or with only one leading voice to set the tunes—where schemes proposed as fit cures. But opinions were divided as to the possibility of such schemes. The Rev. John Jones openly complained of the singing leader at his chapel. "We have never had a good leader since Evans went away," was his concluding remark.

"Ah! what has become of Evans?" asked Mr. Grant, the Wesleyan minister.

"He is now in the workhouse, and dying, I fear," replied Mr. Jones. "I visited him yesterday, for he has been ill some time, and sent for me to pray with him."

"No relation, I suppose, of Evans the composer?" asked one of the younger ministers.

"He is the same man—an uncommonly clever fellow! He led our choir admirably for twenty years, and had really a fine musical talent. What pieces he composed! And some of his Christmas anthems are universal favourites yet. Poor Evans! how little I thought I should ever visit him as a pauper, at one time. But never man looked more changed. I should not have known him, had I not been told."

"How did he get into the workhouse?" Mr. Grant inquired.

"In the way so many others get there. He had been a fearful drunkard for the last four or five years, and had literally spent in drink every penny he could lay his hands upon. He pawned everything of any value about his home and person; and before he was taken to the workhouse, was lying upon the bare floor, and subsisting upon bread and gin, chiefly the latter, if there is and subsistance in it, and was looking more like a wild beast, they tell me, than a man. When I saw him he seemed very repentant, but said he feared he should go to the gin again if he were to get well. His is a lamentable case indeed! He told me he obtained his first love for drink when he became a member of a glee club. He had a fine voice, and a fine knowledge of music, as we all know, and was enticed by promise of pay and hope of gain to join the club, which met at a public-house. Then, his way was all downward; drink became his master, and he found that 'the wages of sin is death,' to use his own words to me yesterday."

"Yes, death; eternal death!" said a solemn voice near. "And he is not the first singer that has found drink to bring death."

The speaker rose up and faced the assembly. It was Jonas White. All looked at him, wonderingly.

"My dear brethren," he continued, "I can no longer keep silence on this subject. It is one that presses on my mind very much at this present time. I mean, as you must all know, the subject of drunkenness. And I feel it the more important for me to speak now, because I have long been guilty in the matter. I have not raised my voice as I ought to have done in these our weekly meetings. I have refrained from a weak fear of offending man, when I ought only to have considered what was well-pleasing to God. Circumstances, almost too painful for me to name, have this week impressed it on my mind, that I must speak out as I have never yet done; for 'if the trumpet gives an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle?'" He paused a moment; while all regarded him questioningly; what could *he* mean by being guilty?—he, who had always done so much for the cause of temperance, and who carried his precepts of abstinence out so faithfully in his life?

"I have considered this matter well, and I find that drink fills our workhouses, our asylums, our houses of correction and jails, and helps largely to fill our graves. It takes away members from our churches, and it plenishes hell. It brings scandal upon the house of God, it brings misery to the house of man, strife to the fireside, want to the mother and the child, despair to the wife, destruction to the husband. It brings the young man's name to be a reproach, the young woman's to be a scorn and a hissing. Shall the souls for whom Christ died be so lost? Shall the wolf in sheep's clothing, the publican with his accursed drink, be allowed on every hand to tempt and ensnare an destroy his victims, to tear and rend the sheep, and we, shepherds of the flock, under Christ the great and good Shepherd, utter no protest against him, or strive to remove one tooth from his bloody jaws?

"I speak strongly, my brethren, but I have strong cause! We as ministers are verily guilty in this matter. We do not as we ought, set our faces like a flint against this traffic in souls; for drink, as we are well aware, destroys the soul with the body, and the drink-seller, for the sake of gain, trades away the souls of his customers. Why do we not publicly protest against this open sale of demoralizing, soul-killing poison—a sale conducted even on the Lo[illegible] d[illegible] as here [illegible] oked round h[illegible] of searchi[illegible] an answ[illegible] [illegible]ed eyes or down[illegible] [illegible]ds, listening with some in[illegible]ence to earnest words, while on the lips [of] one or two was a smile of pity, coupled with the thought perhaps that second childishness was coming upon the old man.

He continued, "Why do we not, I say? and here, when I give the answer, I will class myself with you, for, as I said before, I also am to blame in this matter, and have not been thoroughly true to my convictions. It is because we ourselves are helping at the same unholy work, not by selling, it is true, but by accepting the drink-sellers as members of our churches—by allowing them to put into the Lord's treasury their unholy offerings. Truly, when I think of it, I am reminded of Christ's words when he drove out the changers of money from the temple, 'My house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves.' But by God's help this shall no longer be so at Bethesda!

"Do we not also offer the unclean thing to our people? Do we not, some of us, even partake of the same in our houses, and share it among our friends and children, thereby setting an evil example, and giving encouragement to evil-doers? But, my dear friends, I will confess my own sins. Last Sunday evening I presented to my people, more than sixty of them, old and young, male and female, some of this same strong drink, the sacramental wine, and I have so presented it hundreds of times before; but never more can I so give it, except in an unintoxicating form; my conscience will no longer permit me. I have also, and you must forgive me here if I seem to speak hardly of you, sat here in silence night after night, in these weekly meetings, while you, my dear brethren, have been passing round the cup, not of life, but of death, I mean the wine-glass, and have not warned you as I ought to have done, or told you of the evil you were committing, and the awful danger you might be the occasion of bringing other souls into by so doing. But I now do it, and tell you in the name of the Lord I can no longer sit by and see it!"

Here one of the ministers interrupted by saying, "I think, brother White, you are going much too far, and had better say no more. You seem to forget that we also are capable of looking into this subject, as well as yourself, and that the interests of the Lord's kingdom are as dear to us as to you. We have long known that your opinions on this temperance question are excessive, but we have had respect to you, if not to them, and have let you alone; and now we only ask that you should do the same. Give us equal liberty of conscience with yourself and do not condemn what you do not seem able to understand—our moderation."

"Hear, hear!" was said approvingly by one or two, with confirmatory raps on the table.

But Jonas White did not yet sit down.

"Allow me a few words further," he said in a firm and gentle tone; "I will not trouble you long. If the interests of our Lord's kingdom are dear to you, as ye say, I ask you to look with me at a picture or two I shall show you. In my chapel in Silver Street, about two years ago, and when I first came to this town, I saw every Sunday, sitting in her father's pew, a young girl, a young woman I may call her, seventeen years of age, comely of features, nay, beautiful; but that which made her interesting in my eyes was that I hoped and trusted she was, like Solomon's spouse, 'all glorious within.' And it seemed so, truly it seemed so! She was a member with us and young as she was, adorned the profession by many works of faith and labours of love, and by the purity of her life. She was poor—all her friends were poor—but she had gained a better education than falls to the lot of many in her station, by the kindness of a friend; and she was very active amongst us as a Sunday-school teacher and visitor to the sick, and in other ways in which women can be useful in the church. Many much older than herself took example from her, and were not ashamed to follow after her. In our prayer-meetings, and class-meetings, and band-meetings, her voice arose like a song of praise, and by the side of the dying I have heard her pray as few could, with so much freedom and power, and yet with so much humbleness. Truly many times, when I have thus seen and heard her, I have said inwardly, 'This is a tree of the Lord's right hand planting,' and have thanked God. Do you see her, my dear brethren? Can you picture her sitting before me in her pew every Sunday, with a face almost like an angel's?

"And now I ask you to leave my chapel, and go down with me into another part of the town—into an alley near our greatest thoroughfares. There are plenty of wretched houses in this alley—tumble-down, decayed looking places—and there are some of smarter appearance. If you walk down this place in the day-time, and have no female with you, most likely you will be shocked and insulted; but if you go at night, you will be sure to be so. But there is a poor creature in one of these houses who is very ill; and as our [illegible]mmission is to p[illegible]h the gospel to [illegible]ery creature, a[illegible]specially to the [illegible] w[illegible]ter this house [illegible] We are shown [illegible] some [illegible]ty stairs to the [illegible]st story, but [illegible] have another [illegible] narrower fl[illegible] still to ascend, [a]nd we at last [illegible]r a three-cornered, plaster-floo[illegible] room just under the roof, with [illegible]p bed in it, a worn rush-bottom c[illegible] or two, and some bits of dirty finery hanging about. There is no carpet but dust and dirt, and that is pretty thick; and the whole room looks wretched, and is full of an evil scent. But we forget all that, at least for a time, when we look at a heap of skin and bones, with rolling eyes and wasted cheek, that lies tossing beneath a ragged blanket or two; and that we find to be the sick woman we are in search of. There is not much of what has been called 'the human face divine' left about her, except perhaps that pair of bright sunken eyes that look sometimes with awful earnestness into our eyes, or rather into mine, for she has seen me and known me before. She has been very ill, has had a fever that, together with distress of mind, has reduced her to this state; but she doesn't ask me what I think of her body; she asks about her soul. 'I am dying, I know it,' she says; 'but where will my soul go to? I have been a sinner above every other; oh! what will become of my soul? I have put Christ to open shame, I have trodden on the blood of the covenant, and I am lost; I cannot, dare not ask for mercy.' I speak to her as Christ commands me. I tell her there is mercy and forgiveness for even her; I tell her of the words of our blessed Saviour, 'Him that cometh unto me I will in nowise cast out.' I remind her of the Magdalen who found grace in our Lord's eyes. I speak to her of the infinite love and mercy of God to the repentant sinner; but while I am speaking, a change passes over her face. She gazes at me a moment in unspeakable terror, she shudders, she tries to utter the word 'Pray;' and while I am kneeling down, and am offering up petitions for her at the throne of mercy, the body collapses, the death-rattle is in her throat, and she dies!—Death is no new acquaintance to us, dear friends; we have necessarily seen it in many guises; but this death-bed has some peculiar horror. The sunken face before us with the terror-sticken eyes, out of which the light has departed, while the horror remains; the poor corpse of skin and bone, underneath the dingy woollen, is only nineteen years old, and last year was full of beauty, and youth, and health; and the poor soul that has just now fled to its account, its awful account, in despair and fright, was a few months ago rejoicing in the light of God's countenance. It is the same body and soul that I saw so lately sitting before me in chapel, full of radiant life and loveliness—the same who was a member of my church, active and blessed in her work, an example to all about her. Now her body lies there before you, blasted, disfigured, a loathsome heap of corruption, in a brothel; and her soul—ha! who can tell what has become of her soul!

"Do you ask what has brought the change? What it is that produced this terrible falling away—this miserable life and miserable death? Do you ask what fatal bridge conducted from the home of peace, of purity, of love to God and man, to this abyss? I reply—and note my reply—it is the bridge of strong drink: that bridge that has led so many thousands to ruin from our chapels and churches; that bridge, my dear brethren, upon which you walk whenever you put the glass of wine to your lips, and thereby encourage the young and weak to do the same to their destruction. Oh, think what you are doing! Remember the frightful risk there is to some from its use: and refrain for their sakes, if not for your own. Put it away—this accursed strong drink—from your homes, your wives, your children, your servants; from your communion-table, your members, your flock, young and old, and walk before God with clean hands and a pure heart."

He ceased, wiped his brow, and then sat down, with his face buried in his hands, praying silently.

All were effected by his earnest, solemn words, and silence reigned for some time; till Jonas White rose up, and in a meek and hurried manner, bade them good evening. There were tears in his eyes as he spoke; and they shook hands with him without a word, but with much silent respect of manner.

Still it was a relief when he was gone, as was evinced by the gradual clearing up of faces, and the less restrained conversation that speedily ensued. Stephen Morris alone of the company remained silent, and the cloud did not once remove from his brow that had settled upon it during Jonas White's speech. When the servant at the usual hour brought wine as was customary, he left the room, and did not press his visitors to partake; and it was observable that no one had the hardihood to fill his glass with the rich-coloured liquids in the decanter. One of the party rang for water, to the silent amazement of the young woman who had never heard that order given before, except by Jonas White.

*(To be Continued.)*

## LITTLE FOLKS' COLUMN.

### The Child Teacher.

Backward and forward in her little rocking chair went Alice Lee, now clasping her beautiful waxen doll to her bosom and singing low sweet lullabies; then smoothing its flaxen curls, patting its rosy cheeks, and whispering softly "I love you, pretty dolly;" and another casting wistful glances towards her mother, who sat in a bay-window, busily writing. After what seemed to be a very long time to the little daughter Mrs. Lee pushed aside the papers, and looking up, said pleasantly:

"I am through for to-day, Alice; you may now make all the noise you choose."

Scarcely were the words uttered ere the little one had flown to her and nestled her head on her loving heart saying earnestly:

"I am so glad! I wanted to love you so much, mamma."

"Did you darling?" And she clasped her tenderly. "I am very glad my Alice loves me so; but I fancy you were not very lonely while I wrote; you and dolly seemed to be having a happy time together."

"Yes, we had, mamma; but I got tired after awhile of loving her."

"And why?"

"Oh because she never loves me back!"

"And that is why you love me?"

"That is one why, mamma, but not the first one or the best."

"And what is the first and best?"

"Why, mamma, don't you guess?" and the blue eyes grew very bright and earnest. "It's because you loved me when I was too litte to love you back that's why I love you so."

"We love him because he first loved us," whispered the mother; and fervently she thanked God for the little child teacher.

### The Fly.

THESE lines, written by Oldys, are remarkable for their melancholy tenderness. It affords us peculiar pleasure to give credit to an author from which so much has been stolen.

Busy, curious, thirsty fly!
Drink with me, and drink as I!
Freely welcome to my cup,
Could'st thou sip and sip it up;
Make the most of life you may;
Life is short and wears away!

Both alike are mine and thine,
Hastening quick to their decline!
Thine's a summer, mine no more,
Though repeated to threescore!
Threescore summers when they're gone,
Will appear as short as one!

The Rev. Dr. Cayler picks out Nehemiah as an example of official honesty for our officeholders to imitate. "He went down to Jerusalem," the Doctor says, in the *Independent*, "and found it oppressed and plundered. The same kind of abuses had crept in which have disgraced some of our city governments. Nehemiah lays hold of practical reforms with an unsparing hand. His predecessors in office had been receiving big salaries, and had allowed their underlings to fleece the people. Nehemiah might have cited their example as a precedent, and followed in their wake—after the manner in which greedy officeholders or plunderers thrust their arms into public treasuries in our day. But his simple manly statement is: 'So did not I, because of the fear of God.'

One of the most mis[illegible] wrong doings of the day is [illegible] church.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS

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

All classes, irrespective of age and sex, whether in poverty or wealth, have secured in Chester's Cure a panacea against all forms of disease that are so prejudicial to the 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 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 catarrhial 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 catarrhial 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 *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamilton. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while I took some more, and was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon sodality. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."
Thinking, dear sir, that you deserve the thanks of the suffering, I took this mode of expressing mine, as I never felt happier than when I read the above lines from one who has suffered so long.
With respect,
I remain, yours, truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,
26 Notre Dame Street.

LAKE[illegible], 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. CHRLS, Jan 29th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, Esq.
DEAR SIR,—Being the unfortunate possessor of an inflammatory sore throat (the effects of a cold), I was induced to try your Cure, received with the assurance that it would prove a cure indeed. The result was eminently satisfactory, the soreness disappearing within twenty-four hours after the first application of the remedy.
Yours, truly,
W. G. MORCOM.

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

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.
B. 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 31st, 1876.
SIR:—
In reference to the combination prepared by W. E. CHESTER, I can say that it combines our most sure and reliable remedies for the immediate relief of the paroxysm of Asthma, etc., its use will tend to soothe the irritated air passages and strengthen so as to prevent so frequent a return, and deserves a fair trial by any so afflicted.
A. DE COU, M. D.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION, NINTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 5th, 1877.
W. E. CHESTER, Esq., 389 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.
DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, &c. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I have used another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after its use I was able to leave the house, and have been almost ever since, and gaining strength. To-day I am quite as well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and presume you have received orders from all parts of this State. I wish it was more generally known.
Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Supt. Ninth Life-Saving District.

It may be had wholesale and retail of
A. BENN & CO.
Lachute.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1878.

## BEWARE OF GRIT PROFESSIONS.

The Reform Committee of Argenteuil have issued an address to the Electors of this County, notifying them that they will soon be called upon to elect a member to represent them in the Quebec Legislative Assembly—and that "It is "important that the issues involved in "the campaign should be clearly presented to you, to the end that your choice "of a representative may be a wise one "—that honesty, economy, and good "government may prevail in this Province. You should not therefore allow yourselves to be mis-led as to the "issues involved in the coming election." Here the good advice ends, and immediately thereafter the cloven-foot begins to show itself in the usual tactics of the party—preaching about their own purity, and denouncing their opponents as everything that is vile and execrable. This same party rode into power five years ago on the back of what they were pleased to style the Pacific scandal, but that will not again do duty for them, as it is far thrown into the shade by the present party in power at Ottawa. If the Macdonald-Government were steeped to the hips in corruption, as their opponents say they were, the Mackenzie-Government have far exceeded them in this respect—for they are sunk up to the head in it—and not a particle of honesty or fair dealing is to be found in them. No Government that Canada ever had has been by half so corrupt as the present Mackenzie Government, and to use a choice phrase of the Grit party, they carried their measures by "brute force."

As to the issues of the coming Quebec elections, let us see what they are: First, then, it is the unconstitutional conduct of the Lieut. Governor in arbitrarily dismissing his Ministers—thereby violating the fundamental principles of Responsible Government, which was guaranteed to this country during the *regime* of Lord Durham, of which Sir Francis Hincks was *then* such a stickler for, but *now* it seems he has gone back on. Second, it was not the Railway Bill, nor the Taxation Bill, nor even the imagined slight cast upon him; but it *was* to serve his masters at Ottawa he did it—and all the sophistry and special pleading of the Grits cannot change it. If it had been a Reform Government that was in power in Quebec, instead of a Conservative one, and thus summarily dismissed, what a howl there would have been raised by the Grit press from the one end of the Dominion to the other, denouncing in the most scathing language that their brains could invent the unconstitutionality of the act—but its having been a Conservative Ministry makes all the difference with these gentry.

What then the Electors of Argenteuil have to consider is the *constitutionality* or *unconstitutionality* of the course pursued by the Lieut.-Governor;—that he could impose his will upon the Parliament of the Province and dictate to them the measures he wished them to pass, and that he has the right, at his own will and pleasure, notwithstanding that the Government may be supported by a majority in Parliament, to dismiss his Ministers. Let the Electors weigh these points carefully in their minds, and not be carried away by the false clap-trap of pretended friends, who only mean to lure and then deceive. Mr. Freeman, who was considered one of the ablest and best informed on the History of England now in existence, and who expressed the opinion "that "even the Queen herself it was almost "impossible for Her Majesty to dismiss "a Ministry enjoying the confidence of "a majority in Parliament." The present issue is no new one—from Magna Charta it had been one continuous struggle of the people to obtain a say in their own behalf; the kings in the first instance, then the nobles, then the richer class, until at the present moment it is recognized that *all power proceeds from the people—that the people constitute the Government.* The views of the people had to be listened to with attention by those who were placed in the highest offices under the constitution. This principle had been violated by the Lieut.-Governor of this Province.

We are not the apologists of the late DeBoucherville Government, but it is the unconstitutional manner of their dismissal, striking as it does through them at the people's rights who elected them to Parliament, that we find fault with. But what care the Grits for the people's rights, if they should interfere with their political schemes—every thing must give place and bend to party—it is the great shibboleth to which all must bow. And here is another specimen of their unscrupulous and dishonorable tactics. *Le France Canadien*, the Provincial Secretary's paper, attacked Mr. I. B. Futvoye, the Superintendent of the Central Vermont Railway, on the ground that he had notified all the employees of the Company that they must vote for the Conservative candidate. This foul accusation Mr. Futvoye promptly denies in a published notice over his own signature. This lie was started for the object of gaining sympathy for the new Provincial Secretary, on the ground of oppression—but it has signally failed.

Liberal Conservative electors of Argenteuil you see we have an unscrupulous foe to fight, and we will require all the advantages derivable from organization and thorough preparation; and whoever ultimately may be fixed upon as your standard-bearer (as we understand Mr. Simpson has declined your nomination) stand shoulder to shoulder, do your duty promptly and energetically and victory assuredly must crown your efforts.

We conclude this article by copying a few opinions of British statesmen apropos to the present contest now waging in this Province, and which we recommend to the Electors of Argenteuil. The first is from Lord Derby, who, in writing to a Governor of Nova Scotia, gives the following advice:

> "The object with which I recommend to you this course is, that of making it apparent that any transfer which may take place of political power from the hands of one party in the Province to those of another, is the result, not of an act of yours, but of the wishes of the people themselves, as shown by the difficulty experienced by the retiring party in carrying on the Government of the Province according to the forms of the Constitution. To this I attach great importance. I have, therefore, to instruct you to abstain from changing your Executive Council until it shall become perfectly clear that they are unable, with such fair support from yourself as they have a right to expect, to carry on the Government of the Province satisfactorily, and command the confidence of the Legislature."

And when Lord Metcalfe undertook to dictate to and dismiss a Minister in 1843, Lord Grey thus expressed his opinion:—

> "The effect of this intervention was to place him in direct hostility to one of the great parties into which the colony was divided. Though the difficulty of carrying on the Government was thus obviated for the moment as the party into whose hands he had thrown himself possessed a small majority in the Assembly, this advantage was dearly purchased by the circumstance that the Parliamentary opposition was no longer directed merely against the advisers of the Governor, but against the Governor himself and the British Government, of which he was the organ.
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> * * * * * * *
>
> "Nor was this all; the Governor, by his rupture with one party, was placed to a far greater degree than was desirable, in the power of the other, by which he was supported, and lost the means of authority in checking and departure from moderation on the part of those by whose assistance he was compelled to carry on the Government."

But Constitutional authorities have no weight with the self-styled "Liberals" of the present day; and with a brazen-faced effrontery they now come forward and ask the people to surrender their dearest liberties into the hands of a corrupt Lieut. Governor and his Ministers, who have already trampled under their feet those inalienable privileges so dear to every British subject, as expressed by them at the polls. Men of Argenteuil, will you submit longer to be thus trampled upon! No, rather rise in your might and on election day teach these people a lesson they will never forget, and hurrel a corrupt party from place and power.

## POLITICAL THIMBLERIGGING ABOUT THE RAILWAY BONUS.

That the approaching elections in this County will be affected favorably to the usurping Government of Mr. Joly, by the relief which that Government will afford the municipalities, from the payment of their subscriptions to the Railway is most deceptive. We should not have noticed the circumstance futher, but for the desperate effort made by the reform clique here to give a wide spread impression, that the Joly Government do not intend to enforce payment of the Railway subscriptions and bonuses—and as it is an entirely erroneous one, the public should be set right upon it.

It is quite true, that Mr. Letellier made the introduction and passage of the Railway measure his pretence for unconstitutionally dismissing his Ministers—but having served his purpose, that pretence was at once abandoned. If Mr. Letellier so far disapproved of the Railway measure, as to strain the constitution to its extreme limits to enable him to get rid of the men who introduced it, the inference would be, that so far as he himself was concerned, he would use his position to prevent its becoming Law. In other words, and in plain English, as he is one of the component parts of the Legislative body, having a voice in the passage of all acts; if he did not approve of the act, he would not pass it. It is a wise provision, of the Constitution that all such measures must pass under the scrutiny of three distinct parties, two of them being legislative bodies, the third being the representative of Her Majesty. If any one of these three bodies disapprove of the measure, it is at an end; it falls to the ground; and cannot become operative in any sense whatever.

Then if Mr. Letellier disapproved of the Railway Bill, it is clear, that he should have refused his sanction to it. Did he do so? No! He reserved it for the consideration of the Governor-General! It is quite plain, that Mr. Letellier contemplated, that the Ministry he has created, would require to pay the Railway debt. The credit of the country renders it necessary that that debt should be provided for. But the party of "organised hypocrisy" would not manfully declare their intentions in that respect. They wanted the credit of destroying the measure, but the benefit of it, notwithstanding. Hence the conception of a plan to hood-wink the municipalities, and entrap their votes; intending all the time ultimately to enforce the measure of the De Boucherville Government.

Under the constitution, the Bill will now remain before the Governor General for a greater or less time; but no doubt until after the elections are over. Then the advisers of His Excellency will probably recommend him to sanction the Bill; and it will become Law for the benefit of the Joly Government. If they should succeed in this project, (which they will not), how they will laugh in their sleeves at the simplicity of the voters in the municipalities, who have been deceived into supposing that by supporting that Government, they would be relieved from their indebtedness! On the other hand, if the Joly Government should not be sustained at the polls, it will then be in the power of the so-called reform advisers of His Excellency to recommend the refusal of his sanction; in order by that means, to obtain an apparent condemnation of the late Government's acts.

This is a species of thimble-rigging policy in which the reform party are adepts; but the liberty loving, though constitutional and loyal inhabitants of this Province, are not to be deluded by it: even if the design of the Letellier Government had not already been dragged to light.

At St. John's on the 22nd inst. Mr. Marchand, was asked point blank at a large meeting in the Market Square, by Mr. White: whether the Government were prepared to relieve municipalities which had subscribed to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, from the payment of their subscriptions? Mr. [illegible]archand answered, THAT THEY W[illegible]NOT; that on the contrary they WE[illegible] ENFORCE THE PAYMENT [illegible] SCRIPTIONS!

Mr. Letellier ther[illegible]e has adopted the dishonourable [illegible]e of dismissing his Ministry, [illegible]hey promoted a measure to c[illegible] the payment of the Railway subsidies and of endeavouring to create the impression, that the municipalities were to be relieved from such payment; while he carefully keeps the measure in abeyance, till his Ministry have obtained power to put it in force. And while his Ministers, and their supporters pretend to condemn it; they are already forced to admit, that in that respect their policy will be precisely the same as that of their predecessors.

One is forcibly reminded, in contemplating such transactions, of the old joke of the English Statesman, that the political party in power had caught their opponets bathing, and had stolen their clothes. Though in this case the thieves are endeavouring to conceal them till they can wear them with impunity.

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# CIRCULAR No. 1.

## ISSUED BY THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

To the Electors of Argenteuil:

Lachute, March 26th, 1878.

GENTLEMEN:

A few persons, styled the Reform Committee of Argenteuil, assume to themselves the authority to dictate to you, by Circular, the course you ought to take at the approaching Election. The Circular contains such expressions as the following: "Malicious," "False," "Notorious," "Infamous," "Disgraceful," "Pestilent," &c., applied to gentlemen in this County with whom you deal and trade and who bear as good a character as most men. In this Billingsgate style the Reformers appear to revel with exstacy when short of better arguments. They warn you against supporting a Conservative Candidate so as to avoid paying the Bonus to the Railway which the Parish of St. Jerusalem de Argenteuil subscribed. *Let it be remembered that it was the Clear Grits of Lachute who got you into this $25,000 Bonus scrape. They made the By-Law. They carried it. They influenced a few Conservatives to assist them in doing so, and when these few Conservatives made an effort to influence the Government to be relieved from the burden, these same Grits refused to sign the petition. They denounced the effort as dishonorable.* They now turn round and try to make you believe that the Conservatives have put this burden upon you. Strange inconsistency! Will any one have confidence in Reformers (so called) who take such a course as this? The Candidate who is pledged to support Mr. Jolly will have no influence or power to relieve us of this burden. Mr. Jolly has never said he would relieve the municipalities from their subscriptions. On the contrary, Mr. Marchand, the newly appointed Provincial Secretary, declared emphatically the other day that they were resolved to enforce the payment of the subscriptions. So much for the truth of the Circular issued by the Reform Committee.

The Conservative candidate will condemn the high-handed course of the Lieut.-Governor in dismissing a Cabinet who was supported by three-fourths of the members of Parliament. In this view many prominent Reformers and Reform Journals throughout the country agree. Through spite to Mr. Angers, who did not attend his dinner, through ill-will to Mr. DeBoucherville, and above all to assist the McKenzie-Government at Ottawa at the next general elections, the Quebec Ministry is dismissed, our British Constitution is violated, and a death-blow struck at Responsible Government. The Conservative candidate will condemn this conduct and pledge himself to support our British connexion with its grand old constitution.

We hear much about Retrenchment and Economy as if this delusion would take now as it did when the McKenzie Government got into office at Ottawa, from having proclaimed so loudly from every street-corner and upon every platform "Retrenchment," "Economy," "Purity." What is the result at Ottawa? They have borrowed over $40,000,000, increased the taxes over $4,000,000, employed several hundred extra public servants, and show a deficit last year of $2,000,000, and this year $[illegible],500,000; and as to purity, they show it in the Big-Push, Grand-Stand and Steel-Rail transactions, together with the records of the election courts and with the latest motion to have the Sabbath day kept holy where and when *practicable*. This is a proof of their retrenchment, economy and purity. The same may be expected in this Province of Quebec if the Reformers gain power. That retrenchment has already commenced is most untrue.

This celebrated Reform circular says: "The reckless extravagance and "disgraceful jobbery of the late Government has brought the Province to the "verge of bankruptcy and ruin." It does not tell you, however, that the late Government built 350 miles of the best railway in the country, and at a less cost than other roads of an inferior class, and have not taxed the people directly for the $9,000,000 so laid out. If the country is on the verge of ruin as they say, how is it this same circular says the new Administration can assure the Province that no taxes will be levied, the subscription for the Railway will not be called for and retrenchment will be their policy. If this is possible, then the Province is not in such a bad state after all. This election will cost the country an enormous sum! The change of officers will cost an enormous sum. Then as there is no possibility of a Reform Government gaining a working majority there will be another change and another election, and where the unconstitutional act of the Lieut.-Governor will end in expenses to this Province is very difficult to say. The Conservative candidate will support all good measures which are for th[illegible] g[illegible] of the country and his constituents no matter which party brings them f[illegible]hile he wi[illegible] iscounter[illegible] every measure of extravagance, usurpation a[illegible]titutional d[illegible] is neede[illegible] [illegible]d throughout the Dominion, but the [illegible]utional reform, and Actual reform, [illegible]th. This the country has not got, [illegible]ut in [illegible] and [illegible] a[illegible]ot get, [illegible]the so-called Refo[illegible]ers. Let the Electors of this Cou[illegible] th[illegible]port a Con[illegible]vative candidate at the next election, and not be carried aw[illegible] with the high[illegible]unding professions of a party who are proved to be incompe[illegible]t, currupt and unconstitutional, with strong annexation tendencies. Cast your back upon a p[illegible]rty who will vote against a Canadian National Policy which farmers, manufacturers, miners, and nearly all classes are groaning after and which is the only way of saving our country from National bankruptcy.

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### Mr. Simpson Declines.

St. Andrews, March, 23rd.

To Mr. W. J. Simpson, Secretary,
*Liberal Conservative Association*, Lachute.

Dear Sir:

After mature consideration, which unfortunately I did not give the subject before allowing myself to be nominated for a candidate, I have come to the decision that it would be ruinous for me in my business position to go in for parliamentary honors at present. I exceedingly regret that such is my position, but can assure the Conservative party of my hearty support for the candidate who may be nominated by the Liberal Conservative party.

Yours truly,
George Simpson.

We have been shown an immense list of signatures requesting Mr. Pridham to come forward to represent this county. We are informed that the greatest enthusiasm exists all over the county in favour of the Conservative candidate.

"Why Bob your Clapping Alone."—The meeting in Lakefield on Wednesday evening was most enthusiastic in favour of the Conservative candidate. When the reform interests were being set forth by a Lachute speaker, there was but one man to applaud him which drew forth a sympathetic remark, "why Bob your clapping alone."

## 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.

Sir.—Some time ago in two issues of the *Advertiser*, or what would be more appropriate the "*Scandaliser*," I noticed an herculian effort, in the shape of two correspondents to scandalise a gentleman for singing two songs at an entertainment given in Dalesville. I have been creditably informed of the facts of the case: The gentleman with others, were invited to assist by a "prominent man" in that place. The gentleman intimated that he would sing two comic songs, the entertainment to take place in the school-house, and this "prominent man" was to act as chairman. He arose and moved that they would go to the church, it was carried, the gentleman in question objecting and voting against it; also the chairman knowing that Character songs were to be sung. There were also Dialogues in character performed by other parties, even with the same dress Ind no notice were taken of them. a heard the gentleman sing the songs in this place since, and I fail to see anything offensive in them. I am of the opinion it is wrong to have such entertainments in churches; but I fail to see how he the singer could be blamed, he having gone in good faith expecting it to be in the school-house and could not be held-responsible for them going to the church, even he would not respond when called upon until he seen the nature of the performance given by some of the others. Now, Sir, a man to stand up in a county meeting of a society and state that the branch society in his neighbourhood was sinking, and throw the whole blame on the singer of those two songs, ought to be "rapted up in obscurity," and although he may not appear "unseemly" in his own eyes, yet when the facts are known he will appear so in the eyes of all respectable people. Any person calling themselves a christian and taking this low, mean, contemptible way of satisfying their ill-will and malice, and throwing blame off their own shoulders, deserves not the name

Honesty.

Lakefield, March 24th, 1878.

### The Reform Candidate.

*To the Editor of* The Watchman.

Sir.—Allow me to suggest to the Reform Party through your paper, who a large number of that party would like to see as a candidate. There are several names before the party, but the name of Mr R. Dudderidge is not mentioned. Now, Sir, Mr. Dudderidge should not be overlooked. He has many strong claims upon the party and that he would make a stronger run than either of the others mentioned, is certain. He would also make a good representative man for this county and do credit to his party and the Province. Hoping my suggestion will have the effect of bringing out Mr. Dudderidge.

I am Yours truly,
A Liberal.

Argenteuil, March, 26th 1878.

"Music-Pounding."—I don't like your chopped music any-way. That woman—she had more sense in her little finger than forty medical societies—Florence Nightingale—says that the music you *pour* out is good for sick folks, and the music you *pound* out isn't. Not that exactly, but something like it. I have been to hear some music-pounding. It was a young woman, with as many white muslin flounces round her as the planet Saturn has rings, that did it. She gave the music-stool a twirl or two and fluffed down on it like a whirl of soap-suds in a hand-basin. Then she worked her wrists and her hands, to limber 'em, I suppose, and spread out her fingers till they looked as though they would pretty much cover the key-board, from the growling end to the little squeaky one. Then those two hands of hers made a jump at the key as if they were a couple of tigers coming down on a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl as if its tail had been trod on. Dead stop—so still you hear your hair growing. Then another jump, and another howl, as if the piano had two tails and you had trod on both of 'em at once, and then a grand clatter and scramble and string of jumps up and down, back and forward, one hand over the other, like a stampede of rats and mice more than like anything I call music. I like to hear a woman sing, and I like to hear a fiddle sing, but these noises they hammer out of their wood and ivory anvils—don't talk to me I know the difference between a bull-frog and a woodthrush.

Seeds should not, in this climate, be sown too deeply. Hoffman found that the seeds of twenty-four kinds of plants cultivated by farmers and market gardeners perished when placed twelve inches below the surface. The depth at which seeds are best sown depends much upon the climate and soil; but as a rule the proper depth is from one and a half to three inches.

A kitchen garden should have all the permanent beds—such as rhubarb, asparagus, strawberry and cold-frame and hot-beds, herb, small salad and radish beds—all together. Grapes, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants pear, and peach trees can be grown alongside of the fence or on the sides of the large walk, being careful to plant the trees wide enough apart so that they will not keep the sun from the vegetables. Manure and cultivate well, and aim to produce the best.

James Burnell, of Pacheco, Cal., has a novel way of sowing wheat from his horse. The sack of seed is made fast in front of him while the bridle reins are attached to each of his feet. He then uses both hands, scattering both right and left, while the horse is guided by the feet. This foot arrangement is an improvement.

### British Rule in India.

The Rev. S. Belcher, of Montreal, gave a Lecture on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., in the Court House, Lachute, on "British Rule in India." Before commencing the Rev. Gentleman observed that he was not a renowned Lecturer, but having spent six years in India, he had during that time noted down some passages of interest, and had been advised to put them together in the shape of a lecture, and as such he would give it, hoping it might interest some. He then commenced by saying that the first Charter for the incorporation of the East India Company, was granted on the last day of the sixteenth century. After that many changes had taken place. In 1707 Fort William was favored with the title of Presidency, and for nearly half a century the British at Calcutta had a profitable commerce. In 1756 Moslem Surajee Dowlah captured the East India Company's factory at Fort William, put Mr. Holwell and 140 of his men in the Black-hole at Calcutta, only 10 feet square. He portrayed the dreadful state of suffering which they had to endure for the want of air, and water, but in a few hours there were only twenty-five left alive, one of them was the Governor. In the morning they had to remove the dead bodies from the door, which had been piled up against it to let the wretched men out, who looked more like corpses than living beings. As soon as the news reached Madras, which had recently been made a Presidency, Col. Clive hastened to Calcutta, and with his brave force routed the enemy, and in a short time Calcutta factory was once more the property of the East India Company. He noticed the celebrated Battle of Plassey, when Lord Clive with his comparatively few soldiers gained the battle and added largely to the Company's possessions and wealth. He next referred to the Neutrality law, which he said had been a great hindrance to the christian work in India, and related some incidents which had been told him by an eye witness, and which is to be regretted. In alluding to Lord Napier's plan of ruling and doing away with Sutee, he was loudly applauded. The population in India at the present time is 160,000,000, and he was happy to say there was a great change for the better under the reign of the Empress of India. The audience appeared highly delighted and paid market attention to the subject.

The Boston *pilot* presumes to say that "most of the prominent swindlers and defaulters of the time, prove to be connected one way or other, with *fashionable* churches."

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia paid a formal visit to the Sultan of Turkey yesterday, which compliment the latter returned immediately. In answer to a question from the Sultan as to the possibility of war between England and Russia, the Grand Duke said he was in hopes that the Congress would effect a satisfactory arrangement.

DICK'S
Celebrated
Medicines.

DICK'S
Blood
Purifier.

TRADE MARK

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

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

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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,
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JELLIES,
ETC., ETC.
All selling at prices to favour the consumers.
Great bargains to be had in
STONE AND GLASSWARE,
BUFFALO ROBES, &c.
Cash paid for PRODUCE and Received in Exchange for Groceries, Etc.
Feb 15, 15-4f.

FACTS
FOR
THE
PUBLIC

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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 th[illegible] all poisonous and deteriorated soli[illegible] absorb 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, Billious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dirrhœa, 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 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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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 |
| aRivieres des Prairies | | 7.38 | 4.22 |
| aSt. Martin | | 7.50 | 4.31 |
| aSt. Rose | | 8.01 | 4.39 |
| St. Therese | | 8.11 | 4.42 |
| 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 | Arr | 10.55 | 6.20 |
| | Lv. | 11.05 | 6.30 |
| Montebello | | 11.55 | 7.30 |
| Papineauville | | 12.16 P 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 | 8.58 |
| Hull | Arr | 3.00 | 9.10 |

GOING EAST.

| STATONS. | | Mixed. | Express. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. M. | P. M. |
| Hull | | 6.45 | 3.20 |
| Gatineau Point | | 7.04 | 3.31 |
| 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 | | 11.27 | 6.51 |
| Lachute | | 11.50 | 7.00 |
| aSt. Hermas | | 12.20 P M | 7.16 |
| aSt. Scholastique | | 12.38 | 7.28 |
| aSt. Augustin | | 12.58 | 7.40 |
| Ste. Therese | | 1.25 | 7.56 |
| aSte. Rose | | 1.36 | 8.03 |
| aSte. Martin | | 1.49 | 8.12 |
| aRiviere des Prairies | | 2.03 | 8.20 |
| aSt. Laurent | | 2.12 | 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 | | 4.43 |
| St. Laurent | | 4.51 |
| Riviere des Prairies | | 5.00 |
| St. Martin | | 5.10 |
| St. Rose | | 5.20 |
| St. Therese | Arr | 5.30 |
| | Lv | 5.40 |
| St. Janvier | | 5.54 |
| 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 |
| | Lv | 8.50 |
| St. Rose | | 9.00 |
| St. Martin | | 9.09 |
| Riviere des Prairies | | 9.20 |
| St. Laurent | | 9.30 |
| Mile End | | 9.35 |
| Hochelaga | | 9.45 |

All Trains run by Montreal Time. Trains going East take precedence over all others.
DUNCAN MACDONALD,
Manager.
15tf

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

W. Banford & Co.—West End Cash Store, Lachute.
G. & W. Simpson.—Bankrupt Stock, St. Andrews.
C. Geigers.—Undertaker, Lachute.
Geo. Allan.—Property for Sale, Lachute.
F. C. Gamble.—Tenders Wanted, Lachute.
Jules R. Berthelot.—Legal Notice, St. Scholastique.

## LOCAL.

☞ SEE if the NEW HATS, CLOTHS, and DRY GOODS just recived at **ALFRED BENN & Co.'s** *are not choice and cheap.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, the only certain, safe and effectual cure for Catarrh, builds up the system and cures all other diseases at the same time. Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, Disease of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, take their leave when the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is used as directed. Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

THE WEATHER seems to partake of the [illegible] of the times, which, to all ap[illegible] is going to be intermingled with [illegible] *stormy blows.*

THE Reform Association of Lachute have chosen MR. R. G. MEIKLE as their Candidate for the representation of Argenteuil in the House of Assembly. He is decidedly their strongest man.

MEETING OF ELETORS AT MUDDY BRANCH.—We are requested to announce that a meeting of the Electors of Muddy Branch (St. Philippe) will take place on Monday next in the afternoon.

THE NOMINATION for members to the Local Legislature of this Province will take place on the 24th of April, polling the 1st May, and the Houses are convoked for the 1st of June.

COFFINS.—We direct attention to the new advertisement of Mr. C. Geigers, who has commenced the Undertaking business at Lachure. He has ordered a stock of first class coffins, and intends keeping office furniture etc., as well.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday, 26th of March, Mr. James Williams of Chath—, on his way out from Arundel called at the house of Mr. H. Dixon, and while there was seized with faintness, which in about an hour ended in his death. Deceased was about sixty and apparently had good health, he had once before been seized with faintness but had recovered. His funeral took place yesterday.

SUGAR SOCIAL.—The Iroquois *Times* says—"A very pleasant Sugar Social was held in the basement of the C. M. Church on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Literary Association recently organized. After partaking sumptuously of hot sugar, the literary and musical part of the programme was proceeded with." What next?

GENEVA.—A concert was given last Friday evening by the Sons of Temperance in the School House of this place. Mr. Buchan occupied the chair. There was an excellent programme consisting of readings, recitations, songs etc. We feel sure one and all were well pleased with the evening's entertainment, as the various pieces were well rendered and also showed good taste in their selection. The proceeds we believe amounted to $8.

LOCAL ELECTION.—Mr. Geo. Simpson having written to the Secretary of the Liberal Conservative Association declining the nomination, owing to business engagements which prevent him from coming forward as a Candidate; a general meeting of Conservatives is hereby called for Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., in Olivet Hall, Lachute, for the purpose of deciding upon a person to take his place.

The name of Mr. Alexander Pridham is spoken of as a suitable person. If he will allow himself to be nominated he will make a strong candidate in the Conservative interests, and from information received, the whole party will join in his support. Let the Conservatives rally together on Saturday, for this important business.

HONEST CONVERSION.—A consistent Reform Journal of 22 years standing in Paris, Ontario, has turned over to the Conservative side of politics. It says in giving its reasons for so doing that the annual recurring deficits of from one to two millions, the dogged mismanagement that has closed half of our factories and the political corruption and jobbery of the Reform Party etc etc. are such that it turns its back upon them with contempt and will use its influence for Sir John A. Macdonald and the opposition which deserve the confidence of the country.

SCHOOL REPORT.—We have received the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education for the Province of Quebec for the year ending 1877. In respect to our own county there is much to deplore in the state of the schools; while the Lachute school is in excellent condition, according to the report, it is suggested that teachers should not be engaged by the school managers, but that a meeting should be called in each district and the views of that meeting in reference to engaging or re-engaging a teacher should be taken and laid before the Commissioners by the Secretary-Treasurer. It is deplored that so many children do not attend school. In this county we notice the annual grant was $1,489.38 and the assessment equals this amount while the special assessment amounts to $2,934.32. The monthly fees amount to $1,408.13 and for the erection of School-house $667 making the total amount for school purposes for this county only $6,498.83 while for the protestant schools in Montreal city the sum figures up to $232,800.11. There is much valuable information about school matters in this Province and we could wish that every person had the report to read. It is a large volume containing over 400 pages.

A. W. OGILVIE Esq., M. P. P. visited Lachute on Saturday last being the guest of Mr. G. L. Meikle who showed him the principle business places and the water power. He expressed himself highly pleased with the enterprise manifested by the inhabitants of Lachute and much pleased with his short visit.

WE have had the beautiful snow, and now we have mud, mud. The poor horses have to plod through it day after day, sometimes draging a sleigh-load after them, then in a few hours, along comes the wheels, with the bells gingling, as though it were an easy task to do sleigh riding in a *slough of despond.*

REPUDIATION.—The Americans are quibbling over the payment to Canada of the $5,500,000 Fisheries award money. Their petty selfishness and views of international fair dealing is making them appear ridiculous in the eyes of all civilized nations. A country editor also repudiates the payment of money advanced to start him in business after agreeing to refund it in four years with interest. Such conduct is open to very strong objections on the part of individuals or nations.

THE TORONTO AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—As we said after the defeat last fall of the bonus to aid this mail road, that it would not be allowed to rest, we now notice the scheme is already coming to the front again, and it is considered that many Torontonians would vote for the bonus now, who voted against it before. To the people of the Ottawa Valley, the building of this road is of great importance as a connecting link with the Q. M. O. & O. R., and finally making a through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific by way of the Canada Pacific. This will afford the settlers in Manitoba, the greatest facilities for freight and travel and open up that vast field to our young men without their having to seek homes in a foreign land.

GALA NIGHT IN OGDENSBURG.—The singing class, under the instruction of Mr. J. Calder, gave a concert on Friday evening last in the large and commodious school-house in this place, which was nicely decorated. There was a fair attendence considering the state of the roads. J. Mullin Esq., ably and humorously filled the Chair. The programme ran as follows:—Chorus by the singing class, reading by John Thompson, song (comic) by J. Hope, encore determinedly called for and responded to, reading by William Heatlie, song by J. W. Raitt, reading (in character) J. Calder, song J. Mullin, recitation R. Thompson, song and chorus by Miss M. A. Thompson assisted on the chorus by Miss Robinson and Messrs. Raitt and Calder, reading J. Pollock, Duett by Messrs. Hope and Raitt, song by Miss Robinson, reading by Miss Thompson song by J. Calder, Scotch recitation Miss L. Calder, song J. W. Raitt, which drew forth much laughter and applause reading by R. Owens, song by Miss Thompson and Miss Robinson, so (character) by J. Calder, an encore being loudly demanded, it was responded to, reading J. W. Raitt, song (character) J. Hope encored repeatedly and responded to; song by Messrs Raitt and Calder. The concluding piece was the laughable farce "The Yankee Servant," Mr. J. Calder as the servant, and Mr. J. Thompson as the Boss. It was a rare budget of fun and brought the house into convulsive laughter. Three rousing cheers were given for the gentlemen from Lachute and three for the chairman, and the singing of the National Anthem, brought the entertainment to a close. The very great length forbids making any comment on it however; the drollery enacted by Mr. Hope in his comic singing provoked much merriment through the evening; also the recitation by R. Thompson was cleverly executed for a boy of his years, and lastly but not least, was a Scotch recitation by Miss L. Calder, which was a master-piece for a child of her age. Mr. Thompson invited the gentlemen from Lachute to tea after the Concert was over; it was good to be there also.

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

### FROM ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, March, 24th.

J. K. Johnson, who was detained in prison for having placed a Temperance Hotel sign over the door of his house in Grenville without license, was liberated on the 18th inst., by His Honour Judge Belanger, on a writ of *Habeas Corpus.* One of the two principal reasons for such liberation being that the prisoner, was only designated in the *commitment* by the initials of his christian name, and it is only in actions on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes where it is permitted to designate persons by the abbreviations of their christian names. Mr. J. H. Filion was attorney for the applicant.

### LATEST NEWS.

The United States sloop of war Wyoming with goods for the Paris Exhibition, when 500 miles out at sea, was found to be leaking, and returned to New York to repair.

Russia is still obstinately standing out against meeting England's views as to the submission of the whole treaty to the congress. The St. Petersburg journals say England must yield to the opinions of Europe on the subject, or the congress must meet without her.

The British naval training-ship Eurydice capsized on Saturday, off the south coast of the Isle of Wight, some 300 persons perishing in the disaster. The Eurydice was a vessel of 940 tons and 4 guns. At the time of the catastrophe the ship was running under full sail, when overtaken by a snow storm and a squall and went right down.

It is daily growing more apparent that the Berlin Congress will not meet at all, or that if it does, it will be without England's representative being present. Despatches from Berlin say Russia is preparing for war with England.

In the United State senate yesterday, Mr. Blaine's motion to refer the Fishery correspondence to the Foreign Affairs committee was adopted. In making his motion, Mr. Blaine said the award would be paid, for honour's sake, but it should be accompanied by such a protest as he then made, which would be for a standard in determining in the future, the value of the inshore fisheries.

### COLONNE FRANCAISE.

CHESHAM.—Jeudi dernier, à Chesham, une femme du nom de Morin, durant un accès de folie, s'est pendue dans le grenier de la maison de son gendre avec lequel elle vivait. Une enquête a été tenue et un verdict a été rendu en conséquence.

On a appris aujourd'hui à Londres, que le transport "Eurycice" portant une équipage de 400 hommes, s'était échoué, sur la côte sud de l'Ile de Wight.

L'amiral commandant à Portsmonth télégraphie ce qui suit:

"L'Eurydice" a fait nauvrage en vue de Dumoshead, à 4 heures et demie cette après-midi, durant une violente tempête. Un mousse et un matelot ont été sauvés.

Le naufrage du navire de transport l' "Eurydice," de l'Ile Wight, est dû entièrement à la rapidité avec laquelle la tempête est arrivée. Vu que l' "Eurydice" était près des côtes, léquipage n'avait aucune idée de la violence des vents. La disposition de ses canons, de ses magasins et des autres pesanteurs qu'il avait à son bord ont donné plus de prise aux vents. L' "Eurydice" croisait dans la division des Indes Occidentales depuis assez longtemps, et il etait attendu à Portsmonth depuis quelques jours. Il avait un équipage expérimenté de 200 à 300 hommes. Cinq personnes seulement, au nombre desquelles se trouve le lieutenant Tabor, ont été recueillies, après avoir sumagé une heure sur les eaux.

Depuis le sauvetage trois sont morts; les seuls survivant sont: Benj. Cuddiford, Sidney Fletcher, aspirant de première classe. D'après le rapport de Cuddiford, ils étaient environ 300 à bord. "Je suis, ajoute-il, un des derniers qui soient restés sur le navire; le capitaine Hare était près de moi lorsque le navire a sombré et un grand nombre de matelots ont été entrainé dans le remou. Un homme qui était près de moi disait qu'au moment de la tempête, nous étions près des côtes et que nous étions sûrs d'être secourus. Comme je suis un nageur de première force, beaucoup de mes camarades se sont adressés à moi, pour les aider; j'ai essayé d'en secourir deux ou trois, mais lorsque j'ai vu que quatre ou cinq se tenaient après moi, j'ai dû leur faire lâcher prise.

Des vapeurs ont été envoyés sur le théâtre de l'accident, mais ils n'ont pas rapporté d'autres nouvelles.

DERNIÈRE NOUVELLES.—C'est l'opinion générale que l'*Eurydice* avait à son bord environ 320 hommes d'équipage, dont 270 étaient élèves de marine. Il y avait de plus à bord 20 officiers et matelots pris aux Bermudes comme invalides. Quelques temps avant le naufrage, une barque se dirigeant sur Dunnose a été apperçue. On espère qu'elle aura pu recueillir quelques naufragés. Au moment du sinistre tout l'équipage se pressait sur le pont pour prier.

ACCIDENT FATAL.—Joseph Stanislas L[illegible]antier, âgé de 46 ans et [illegible]ment aux travaux du [illegible] Ville, a tombé [illegible] escalier de la maison No. 24, rue Payette, entre une heure et deux heures dimanche matin et s'est tué.

Le défunt qui était marié et père de trois enfants était adonné à la boisson. Il dépensait au cabaret les gages de sa semaine et ses habitudes avaient plongé sa famille dans la plus grand misère. Souvent lorsqu'il revenait à son domicile, il se portait à des sévices et à des voies de fait sur son épouse. Poussé à bout par ses mauvais traitements, sa femme fut obligée de le quitter et alla se réfugier chez une de ses sœurs qui était mariée à un nommé Larivière, domicilié rue Payette. Après avoir passé la nuit du samedi dans les buvettes, Larose essaya de trouver un endroit où il peut cuver son vin et prendre quelques heures de sommeil. Il alla frapper à la porte de Larivière qui occupe des appartements dans le haut de la maison No. 24, rue Payette. Larivière dit que sa chambre était remplie et qu'il n'y avait pas de place pour lui. Le défunt en voulant descendre l'escalier tomba et dans sa chute il se rompit plusieurs artères. Il fut ramassé mort au pied de l'escalier qui était mauvais long et obscur. La mort a dû être pres que instantanée. Le Dr. Lamarche fut appelé mais il ne trouva qu'un cadavre. Une enquête a été tenue par le coroner et le jury a rendu un verdict conformément aux faits.

**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

## FOR SALE.

THAT well known property, situated on the east side of the Bethany road, in the village of Lachute. Size of lot 60x120 feet, with a good frame house erected thereon—new—being built last summer, and complete in all its parts. For particulars, apply to the undersigned,
GEO. ALLAN.
Lachute, March 29, 1878. 30m2

## TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th April, 1878, for the erection of the English Church, Wentworth. All materials furnished. Plans can be seen at the office of Wm. Crawford, Esq., C. E., Lachute.
F. C. GAMBLE.
30w1

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
*District de Terrebonne.*

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA,

St Scholastique, Thursday, the twentieth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

PRESENT:

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE L. BELANGER, J. S. C.

JOSEPH HUSTON, farmer, of the Township of Chatham, said District, PLANTIFF.

VS.

ROBERT HUSTON, farmer, heretofore of the said Township of Chatham, now absent from the Province of Quebec, DEFENDANT.

It is ordered, on the motion of J. H. Filion, Esquire, Advocate for the Plaintiff, In as much as it appears by the return of Thomas C. Noyes, one of the bailiffs of the Superior Court District of Terrebonne, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the limits of the District of Terrebonne, that the said Defendant, by advertisements to be twice inserted in the French language in the news paper *La Minerve*, published in the City of Montreal, and in the English language in the *Watchman* newspaper, published at Lachute, in this District, be notified to answer to the demand of the Plaintiff, and upon default of the Defendant to appear within two months after the last insertion of such advertisements the Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed against him as in a case by default.

[By order]
JULES R. BERTHELOT.
March 26, 1878. 30w2

MONTREAL HOUSE,
**ST. ANDREWS, Q.**

BANKRUPT STOCK OF
*W. G. STEWART,*
At rates lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
consisting of
**Tweeds, Cloths, Fancy Dress Goods etc., etc., etc.**
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**
AT ALL PRICES.
Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of
**Readymade Clothing**
TEAS,
SUGARS,
RAISINS,
CANDIES,
ETC., ETC.
Hardware and Crockery
A full line of Stationery.
Call and see for yourselves.
G. & W. SIMPSON,
St. Andrews, March 29, 1878. 30tf

C. GEIGERS,
**UNDERTAKER.**
Begs to announce to the inhabitants of Lachute, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a
COFFIN STORE
at Lachute, where he is prepared to execute all orders for
FUNERALS,
that may be required.
He has had twenty years experience, and guarantees to give satisfaction equal to city supplies and prices.
Please give him a call when required, at Centre Lachute. 30m3

**FARM WANTED!**

OF ABOUT 100 ACRES IN GOOD STATE of cultivation, having good buildings, orchard, and well watered, with about 60 acres cleared. Must be within two or three miles of railway station. Address, P. O. box, 1567, Montreal, stating price, terms, and all particulars, and when possession can be had. 29w2

**THE WATCHMAN**
AND
[illegible] ADV[illegible]
[illegible] URNISHED WITH THE
Newest Styles of Type,
AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF
*Job Printing*
IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.
RAILROAD,
STEAMBOAT
AND
SHOW WORK
ARE SPECIALITIES.
**POSTERS**
OF ANY SIZE,
**Plain and in Colors,**
**Books,** **Magazines,**
**Pamphlets,** **Catalogues,**
**Insurance,**
**Bank and**
**Legal Forms,**
**Circulars,**
**Bill Heads,**
**Statements,**
&c. &c. &c.

J. MONAGHAN,
ADVOCATE,
251, St. James Street, Monteal.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish, $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine. 4-1y

**CATARRH!**
**FOR TEN YEAR.**
SO BAD THAT WHEN I WENT TO SLEEP THOUGHT I SHOULD CHOKE TO DEATH—CURED BY TWO BOTTLES OF
**Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.**
MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 27, 1872.
LITTLEFIELD & CO.,
I am 32 years old, I have had Catarrh 10 years. Have been weak and miserable and run down with it, so that I did not feel like doing any work. I had continued discharges, and feared every night when I went to sleep that I should choke to death, with strangling so many times have I wakened just in season to save myself from choking to death. Two bottles of your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy cured me. I feel perfectly well. Your medicine did the work. Nothing else helped me. I have recommended it to many others, and in every case its results have been as wonderful. I feel as if all sufferers from the loathsome disease of Catarrh ought to know of the almost miraculous virtues of your remedy. I reside at Manchester N. H.
BELLE DOWNES.
ASK FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Treaties on Catarrh mailed to any address on receipt of stamp.
T. J. B. HARDING, BROCKVILLE, ONT., Agent for the Dominion. 28m3

## NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his Store Business to

**Messrs. W. BANFORD & CO.,**

and in retiring, tenders his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him during the last twenty one years.

Customers' accounts will be furnished as soon possible, and an early settlement is requested, as this branch of his business must be closed up without delay.

He would also take this opportunity of commending his successors to the confidence of the public, and requesting a continuance to them of their patronage so long extended to himself.

**P. LANE.**
Feb. 25, 1878. 27tf

With reference to the above, we beg to state that we intend carrying on a

GENERAL BUSINESS

in the stand so long occupied by Mr. Lane, and will endeavour to cater to the wants of the public, in such a way as will warrant their confidence. Terms made known at our office.

W. BANFORD & CO.
March 8, 1878. 27tf

MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.
DEAR SIR—Those Dr. Harvey's Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have none of that biliousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last,
Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

[illegible]TCHISON & WALKER,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &C.
112 St. [illegible] Xavier Street,
[illegible] BUILDING]
[illegible] POST OFFICE.
W. S. WALKER, B.C.L.

[illegible] STORE,
[illegible]ned the Browns[illegible]
[illegible]ectfully solicit a
[illegible]OUND LOW,
[illegible]ange at cash value.
[illegible]EXANDER PAUL.
20y1.

## FOR SALE.

THAT neat Brick Cottage, belonging to the late Mrs. Leckie 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. 14tf

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.

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 $3.50
WORKS by EDWARD HINE.
The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents
Flashes of Ligh[illegible]. Pri[illegible] fr[illegible]
Oxford's Wro[illegible] Price [illegible] 17 [illegible]
England's [illegible] Price, post free, 20 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, [illegible] or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edge, $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.

**BOOK AND JOB**
**Printing**
OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE
**LATEST STYLES!**
—AT THE MOST—
REASONABLE RATES.
WITH THE
**Greatest Despatch!**
AT THE
**WATCHMAN OFFICE,**
**LACHUTE, - - P. Q.**
☞ N. B.—Subscription to the WATCHMAN $1.00 per year in advance. The only family paper (all printed in Lachute) in the Ottawa Valley on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer. ☜

NOW IS THE TIME
TO GET
**WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED**
**Noiseless Spring Bed and Moth Proof**
**MATTRESS.**
*The Cheapest and Best Sleeping Apparats of the Age.*
WHITESIDE, JORDON & CO.,
1tf 66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

**WANTED**
**1,000 BUSHELS WHITE PEAS,**
AT ONCE AT
THE WEST END CASH STORE.
ON HAND
TIMOTHY, CLOVER AND GARDEN SEEDS
IN FULL VARIETY.
Choice Teas from 40 to 50c. per lb.
**Strong Bakers' Flour,**
**XXX Pastry in Barrels.**
And full line of Groceries at the lowest prices in the County.
A LOT OF LATHS STILL ON HAND FOR SALE CHEAP.
**West End Cash Store.**
**W. BANFORD & CO.,**
Lachute, March 29, 1878. OPPOSITE ALLEN'S HOTEL.

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
Ste. Scholastique.
Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.
WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU.
2tf.

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.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
GRENVILLE, P. Q.
THIS first-class establishment is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. Carriages will be in attendance at the boats and trains.
D. McVICAR,
Proprietor.
Sept. 7, 1877.

**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.

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16 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.
A. H. DAVID, Esq., M. D., D. C. L. } Medical
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SULLIVAN DAVID,
Agent.
Box 566, Post Office, Montreal. 2tf

GREAT MASSACRE
OF
MERCHANDISE
AT
**F. NAUBERT,**
ST. PHILLIPPE, D' ARGENTEUIL
(Formerly Muddy Branch.)
EVERYBODY sees that the Commercial crisis is increasing every day, then if we want to sell we must sell very cheap; consequently we have decided to reduce our goods already cheap then we are in a state to defy all competition, and we can sell under wholesale price, as we buy bankrupt stocks for cash. We often buy job lots that we have, for thirty cents on the dollar, and our motto being "large sales and small profits" you can see that we really sell cheaper than anybody. Our long experience in the business make us feel to-day stronger than ever that we need money and not merchandise; it is for that reason that we again reduce our prices. The public will find great advantage in buying all their things at
**F. NAUBERT'S.**
Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.
Hochelaga Cotton, from 3c. to 9½c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 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 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 $1.35 are sold everywhere at $1.75. It is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is at
**F. NAUBERT'S**
that you get the best bargains. Don't forget the road to
MUDDY BRANCH,
at the
Great Massacre of Merchandise.
St. Phillippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 2tf

Important Notice
TO CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.
Dynamite,
Blasting Powder,
and Fuse,
Also, a complete stock of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
For sale by
THOMAS BIRKETT,
57 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.
12-1y

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, MARCH 26, 1878.

IN the following pointed and epigrammatic style the Stratford *Weekly Herald* speaks of the prospects of M. JOLY and of the action of M. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST:

"The penalty of the wrong done must be paid, soon or late, and the coalition which the 'pure party' Mr. Joly seeks to lead must run the gauntlet of an outraged public opinion. Mr. St. Just has done the work for which he was appointed, but he has done it in a bungling manner, and we very much mistake the people of Quebec if the result of the appeal which the coalitionists make to them does not render stronger than ever the Conservative party of that Province and rebuke the high-handed violation of the principle of responsible Government which the Lieutenant-Governor has perpertrated at the instigation of his Ottawa friends. The attempt to betray the Province of Quebec into the hands of Laflamme and Huntington will not ultimately succeed, but St. Just will live to feel, like President Hayes of the United States, that the temporary success of fraud is but a poor compensation for the permanent contempt and loathing which fraud provokes."

IN regard to the fiscal policy as proposed by the Government and opposed by the Opposition, the Toronto *Telegram* says:

Both political parties seem desirous of making as square an issue as possible between a revenue policy without regard to protection for native industries on the one hand, and a revenue tariff which will take some cognizance of the native industries and the difficulties under which they labour on account of the exceptional circumstances of the country—lying conterminous as it does with a country in which protection is carried to an extreme degree—on the other hand. The Government's policy has been aptly described by the Finance Minister as that of the fly on the wheel kind; in other words that the Government can do nothing to better the commercial condition of the country and does not propose to try, trusting the result to a kind Providence. The Opposition policy is the very opposite of this. They hold that while the Government may not be able to remove the troubles under which the country is suffering it could at least do something to soften and ameliorate them, or at all events whether it could or not it is its duty to try, instead of stubbornly refusing to move hand or foot. The Opposition may put just as much trust in Providence as the Government does, so far as we can tell; but they intend to act on the principle that Providence helps those who helps themselves.

## FROM OTTAWA.

[SPECIAL TO "WATCHMAN" LACHUTE.]

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT,
OTTAWA, March 21.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION PROGRESS—GOVERNMENT MEASURES—THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT ACT—THE CHINESE—MORE SCANDALS—MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK—KAMMISTIQUIA.

Speculation is rife as to the probable duration of the present session, some members avering that it will be prolonged beyond Easter, others contending that if the members will only earnestly set to work to get the business through it may be disposed of more expeditiously than that. As yet but little has been done, though it is manifest that the House has much of vital importance to be brought before it. Mayhap, there is not so much in the way of ostensible Government business that remains for submission to the members as that attendant upon and arising out of those motions which private members are accustomed to make. Immense piles of returns have been moved for, some of which have been brought down which, as we have been officially informed, the remainder are more numerous and voluminous than the present clerical staff can hope to have ready for submission this session, unless it be extraordinarily protracted.

To take up first the Government business as it appears upon the paper, the voting of the supplies is one of the most serious items. As I write only a fraction of them have been voted, and as it is competent for Honorable Gentlemen, on each occasion that the Finance Minister moves to go into Committee of Supply, to raise almost any question that he chooses, there may be scores of matters introduced that shall be productive of delay. Though the Government's Bill to regulate the traffic in and sale of intoxicating liquors has not been introduced into the Commons, it has been laid before the members of Senate, and from its description we learn that it is little more than an extension of the provisions of the Dunkin Act. The Temperance men seem inclined to accept it only as an instalment of what they expect in the future, and this being the understanding there are those who will as strenuously oppose it as others will advocate it as a mere earnest of a thoroughly effective permissive prohibitory law.

Besides this the Government have about a dozen Bills upon the order paper, among them one to give to the Postmaster General a closer surveillance of correspondence which his Department may carry and which might enable a thoroughly unscrupulous administration to seriously interfere with the sacredness of private correspondence.

Upon the various provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act there was yesterday an animated discussion, the Bill being in some respects shown to be expressively stringent, and in others unduly lax. A very objectionable feature in it is that which prevents retired civil service officials becoming members. These men have acquired a vast amount of experience at the public expense, and hence are well qualified for seats in the House, all other things being equal. Moreover, they are not pensioners on the public bounty. They have earned their retiring allowances to which they themselves have annually contributed a considerable sum. Then with respect to the disqualification of pensioned Judges a similar objection obtains, for these gentlemen ought to have assuredly qualified themselves to become popular representatives, and, as Sir John Macdonald put it, we have not an over-supply, but rather a lack of persons eligible to become representative men.

Mr. Laurier's stamp act does not promise to become a very useful measure. By it he proposed to substitute stamped paper for loose stamps, making its use compulsary. The compulsary clause he, however, withdrew on the second reading, thereby rendering it comparatively useless—almost a piece of supererogatory legislation. Several other Government Bills deal with the question of the North West Territories, the establishment there of Municipal institutions, the regulation of estates and the facilitating of settlement by means of colonization roads and railways, towards which the Government will make liberal grants.

Mr. Bunster, the heavy man from British Columbia, has introduced a motion in the House, which was however defeated, to provide that the Government shall insert a clause in each and every contract let for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, that no man wearing his hair longer than five and one half inches shall be deemed eligible for employment on said work. This was of course aimed at the employment of Chinese labourers who work for almost nothing and find themselves, thereby immensely reducing the general amount of remuneration to other classes of employes. If the House were always led by the British Columbians some queer resolutions and remarkable specimens of legislation would be the result of their exertions.

Mr. Dymond, M.P., who is a most energetic hunter up of scandals, has found a mares nest in the public accounts of 1873-4 which he proposes to submit to an investigating committee. There are certain contracts for printing let out to Messrs. I. B. Taylor and J. G. Moylan whose enormity and inutility it is presumable the Government intend to make use of as a set off to the Anglin transactions.

Mr. Taschereau, M.P. for Montmagny, will, it is understood, move on Monday next an address praying His Excellency to apply the 9th sub-section 6, chap. 7, 34 Victoria, in order to obtain from the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal:—

1o. A statement shewing in detail the position of the Bank at the period of its re-organization in 1871, viz: all the amounts due to the Bank, the names of parties by whom due, the collaterals held as security, the rates at which said collaterals were taken and their actual value at the time they were taken.

2o. A statement in detail of all other assets possessed by the Bank at the time of its re-organization.

3o. A statement showing how the Directors fixed at $180,000 the surplus or Poor Fund, and by what process they arrived at that figure, and if said surplus was limited to aforesaid amount.

4o. A statement shewing how the Capital Stock was taken up, the names of shareholders, and if said stock was subscribed before or after the day and hour when the Books should have been opened according to law.

5o. The sums paid by the shareholders upon their subscription of stock since 1871 date of re-organization.

6o. A statement shewing which of the shareholders paid in cash; those that did not and how they did pay, if by promissory notes and if so, where discounted and whether retired at maturity.

7o. A statement in detail of all the loans made by the Bank, since its re-organization, to whom made and upon what collaterals; at what price such collaterals were taken and what interest was charged on said loans.

8o. A statement in detail of all the losses made by the Bank, and what portion of said losses was written off, giving names of parties and the collaterals held by the Bank.

9o. A statement of all monies now due to the Bank, by whom and how secured, giving the collaterals taken, at what rate and their present cash value. Also: all other assets presently possessed by the Bank.

10o. A statement of all the dealings the Bank has had with parties who have become insolvent prior to the paying up of their loans to the Bank.

11o. A statement showing what advances the Bank made upon American Securities, names of parties, the particular stocks, the prices at which they were taken, and how the loans were settled.

12. A statement of the lowest quotation at which the various stocks taken by the Bank fell to during the currency of the loans advanced on them.

13. A statement of the names of Directors, if any, who, since the re-orgonization, borrowed from the Bank; the enumeration of securities upon which said loans were effected, the rate of interest charged and how their redemption took place. Also: the dates at which said loans were made and repaid.

14. A statement of the Dividends paid in each year, since 1871, date of re-organization.

15. A list of the present Directors and what amount of stock they respectively hold in the Bank.

16. A list of the present Shareholders and what amount of stock they respectively hold in the Bank.

This resolution is one of no little importance, and therefore I give it at length. It is the sequel of the rumours that were set afloat in Montreal and all over the country in connection with the institution which it affects.

A Senate Committee is now busily engaged investigating the charges made against the Government in connection with the selection of the Kammistiquia as the Eastern terminus of the Pacific Railway. This involves the purchase of those town lots and the Neebing Hotel, subjects upon which the public are generally so well informed.

PROFESSOR DANA, says the Christian *Work*, one of the foremost of living geologists, packs a whole volume of argument into two sentences, in holding that if the first chapter of Genesis is proved to be the right natural account of creation, then it must have been written by inspiration. "Examining it as a geologist," adds Professor Dana, "I find it to be in perfect accord with known science, therefore as a Christian I assert that the Bible narrative must be inspired."

Queen Victoria recently give £5,000 five thousand pounds to the temprance cause in London.

## The Jug-handled Policy.

The conservative Party have persistently protested against the "jug handled" policy of "free trade," to which the Government have signified their intention of adhering. It now appears that even among those who voted the other evening against Sir John Macdonald's Amendment to substitute a policy that shall tend to the equalization of matters and the promotion of the best interests of the country, there are some whose "consciences" have rebelled against the vote into which they were coerced, and can only be set at ease by a protest which, though tardy, cannot fail to be appreciated at its true value! Mr Bechard has given notice, that upon the next motion to go into Committee of Supply he will move in amendment:—"That a quantity of corn, oats, barley, peas, beans and rye having been imported into Canada within the last few years, this House is of the opinion that the interests of Canadian farmers would be promoted by the imposition of a duty upon the importation of those products." Now Mr. Bechard is the "subtitute Government whip," and hence the proposal may be fairly construed into an endeavour on the part of the Government to wriggle out of a policy in which they were only supported by a small majority of their adherents of many of whom Mr. Bechard may be esteemed to be the exponent. Besides, to this motion, contrary to the custom, the name of the seconder is given, who is none other than that devoted supporter of the Government, Mr Bourassa, who however, objected to their banking policy, and still objects to the Insolvent Act, which the Government are accustomed to boast of as one of their *chefs d' œuvres*. Looking at all the facts as they present themselves, the extent of their vote, and the apparent subsequent dissatisfaction in their own ranks that 37 majority is nothing much to boast of. It may not be improper to remark that if the policy of the Government is jug-handled free trade, that of some of their supporters appears to be nothing more than "jug-handled" protection, as it is only proposed to apply it to one section of our industries. Then Mr. Bechard's motion, there could be no greater compliment paid to Dr. Orton, who has, year after year, most ably advocated the claims of the agricultural interests of the Dominion. His proposals have invariably been rejected by Mr. Mackenzie's rank and file. To be sure Dr. Orton secured a committee on one occasion, but much of its value was stifled by a Government majority.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—"Principle shows that the power of dismissing a Government with which Parliament is satisfied, and of dissolving that Parliament upon a[illegible] appeal to the people, is not a power w[illegible] a common hereditary monarch wil[illegible] beneficially to exercise. Ac[illegible] power has almost, if no[illegible] out of the reality [illegible] Nothing, perhaps, wo[illegible] the English people th[illegible] by a *coup d'etat*, and on[illegible] troyed a Ministry firm [illegible] and secure of a majority in Parliament. That power indisputably, in theory, belongs to her; but it has passed so far away from the minds of men, that it would terrify them, if she used it, like a volcanic eruption from Primrose Hill." —*Bagehat's English Constitution.*

PRINCE BISMARCK does not do things by halves. If the German Roman Bishops will not obey him he fines them; if still recalcitrant, he imprisons them. If they fly from justice, he advertises them as common criminals are advertised. As an example of this the following advertisement appears in German papers:—"Wanted, Paulus Melchers, Doc. Theol. and formerly Archbishop of Cologne. He was condemned by a decree of the Chamber of correction in Cologne, dated July 28, of last year, to a subsidiary punishment of thirty days' imprisonment for unauthorised exercise of ecclesiastical functions. He was born at Munster, lately resident at Cologne, aged sixty-four, light hair, brown eyes, pale features and thin stature. I call on the police authorities to watch for the said Melchers, to arrest him when found, and to produce him before me. Cologne, Nov. 14, 1876. The Chief Procurator."

LOSING FRIENDS.—Never cast aside your friends if by any possibility you can retain them. We are the weakest of spendthrifts if we let one friend drop off through inattention, or let one push away another, or if we hold aloof from one for petty jealousy or needless slight or roughness. Would you throw away a diamond because it pricked you? One good friend is not to be weighed against the jewels of all the earth. If there is coolness or unkindness between us, let us come face to face and have it out. Quick, before the love grows cold Life is too short to quarrel in, or to carry black thoughts of friends. It is easy to lose a friend, but a new one will not come for calling, nor make up for the old one when he comes.

A MOTHER'S WORTH.—Many a discouraged mother folds her tired hands at night and feels as if she had, after all, done nothing, although she had not spent an idle moment since she rose. Is it nothing that your helpless children have had one to come to with all their childish griefs and joys! Is it nothing that your husband feels "safe" when he is away to his business, because your careful hand directs everything at home! Is it nothing, when his business is over, that he has the blessed refuge of home, which you have that day done your best to brighten and refine? Oh, weary and faithful mother! you little know your power when you say, "I have done nothing." There is a book in which a fairer record than this is written over against your name.

The Indian budget for the past year shows a total deficit of thirty million; the estimates for 1877-8 anticipate a deficit of forty-one millions.

## Christ's Teaching in the Storm.

You have read of that storm on the sea of Galilee many times (Matt. 14; 15-33) but have you read it intelligently and in connection with what goes before and what comes immediately after ward, viz., the feeding of the multitude? Do you remember what happened then? The disciples were a little envious because so many people were crowding in upon the Master, and so interfering with their selfish enjoyment and privilege, and they said, "Send the multitude awaw."

I can fancy how the Saviour looked at them, as he may have said, "You are not fit to be apostles yet, if you send anybody away from Me. My business is to bring everybody to Me, and not to send anybody away; but I will teach you a lesson by-and-by." "Send them away, that they may go and buy themselves victuals." "Give ye them to eat." That is an easier business. "There is a lad here with five barley lovaes and two small fishes," to be sure; what are they among so many? "Cause ye them to sit down and leave the rest to Me." And then the basketful swelled into the banquet, and the fragments were greater than the orignal provision. But you read here, and these side lights give us a knowledge of the Saviour's mind more richly than anything besides,—"He told his disciples to go in a boat to the other side, while he sent away the people."

They do not complain. They said, "Send the multitude away," but he said, "I will send you away too, and you shall know from experience in hard times what it is to be without the Lord you love," and so whilst the multitude went to their homes, the disciples put to sea, and the storm arose, and there was no Saviour in the ship. The first watch of the night came and went, and there was no deliverer; and the second watch departed, leaving the skies blacker and the storm more fearful than before.

The third watch came and went, and still no deliverer came; and then in the fourth watch, just before [illegible]—and they say the darkest part always comes before the dawn—in the fourth watch, just when he had taught them sufficiently, and when they were in the very agonies of despair, and found that they could do nothing, just when they were begining almost to have the shadow of a doubt whether He could do anything at all, just then he walked upon the water, and there was a great calm; and when they got safely to land they were better apostles, depend upon it, for that night's anxious vigil.

They knew from experience what it was to feel the pangs of an absent Master, and you don't find them saying, "[illegible]end the multitude away," any more. N[illegible] the teaching of love was the [illegible] ing [illegible] the Master, and it was [illegible] in t[illegible] ration of t[illegible] th[illegible] Rev. W[illegible]

### [illegible]ing the Philosopher[illegible]

[illegible] PREACHING [illegible] AT THE EARTH [illegible]OT REVOLVE AROUND THE SUN.

[illegible]RICHMOND, March 17.—John Jasper pastor of the largest colored Baptist church here, preached to an immense congregation this evening. He attempted to show that the sun moves and the earth does not revolve around the sun as taught by philosophers. He said that if he did not prove by Bible authority that the sun moves he would never preach again. He quoted Joshua's making the sun stand still and of the Psalms of David about the rising and going down of the sun. He challenged any grammarian to prove that rising and going down meant stand still. He told his congregation that if they believed the philosophers, then they must believe that the Bible was a lie, and that any man who does not believe the Bible is lost. At the close of the sermon he requested that all those who believed that the sun moves hold up their right hands. Every hand in the congregation was raised.

## VARIETIES.

A 10 per cent. reduction of operatives' wages in the Lancashire cotton mills has been resolved on.

A Vienna despatch announces that the Hungarian delegation unanimously adopted the 60,000,000 florin credit asked by Count Andrassy.

The *National Zeitung* says the Austrian Government has been positively informed that Russians are concentrating on the Austrian frontier.

A Berlin despatch reports that China has asked Russia to evacuate Kuldscha. It is said some Chinese officers, studying in Europe, have been ordered home.

The distress in Servia, which is increasing, is further aggravated by the spread of rinder-pest, hindering the transport of provisions to the suffering localities.

A Constantinople despatch discredits the rumor that at the ratification of the San Stefano treaty, the Czar granted any further modifications than those already officially announced.

Prominent Cubans held a meeting in Havana on Tuesday, and passed resolutions calling upon natives of Cuba to publicly repudiate the late meeting of Cuban "refugees" in New York, and declare the hearty agreement in the terms of peace.

A Constantinople special says it is reported that important despatches from England were communicated to the Sultan on Saturday. A council was held, which decided that Turkey should remain neutral in the event of a difference between England and Russia.

At the sitting of the Hungarian delegation on the 18th, almost all the speakers declared they would vote in favour of the credit, but hoped for a peaceful solution. The Austrian delegation granted the demand of the Ministers of War for 637,000 florins for military stores.

A Vienna correspondent states that all the powers agree that Greece cannot well be admitted to the Congress on the same footing as the signatory powers, but she should be consulted in all matters concerning the interests of the Greek race.

Vienna advices state that England has refused to take part even in a preliminary conference of ambassadors, until Russia gives a formal engagement that all clauses of the treaty be submitted to Congress. Prince Gortschakoff merely reiterated his promise that the full treaty would be communicated to the Powers.

## LADIES' COLUMN.

IT is too early as yet to note any very decided changes in styles as the whole sale merchants have not all of them opened out their stock.

Pearl beads and necklaces are to be worn with all costumes.

The last new colour for dresses is India-rubber shaded with green.

Long Basques will in a measure replace the Princess dresses and Polonaises.

Shaded Brown ribbon and silks will be worn.

Long close fitting jackets in gray and dial trimmed with lace and fringe are in vogue.

Black dresses trimmed with velvet and coloured satin ribbons will be worn for visiting.

### COOKERY.

*Toad in the Hole.*—Make a good batter with which three-quarters fill a baking dish that has been previously greased; put into the platter about a pound and a half of beefsteak well beaten; bake in a moderate oven till the batter is done, serve in the dish with made gravy.

*Bird's Nest Pudding.*—Take six large apples pare and core them and place in a buttered dish, sprinkle them with sugar, then put in half a teacupful of sago and fill the dish with water and bake.

*A Very Nice Pea Soup.*—After soaking the peas over night parboil them, pouring off the water once or twice. When they are so far done that they begin to burst add a piece of beef or pork which has been boiled separately; also a chopped onion and small dumplings made of batter. In place of the dumplings bread which has been fried and cut in squares may be used.

*Washington Pie.*—One cup sugar, three eggs, half cup water, half cup sweet milk, two teaspoonsful baking powder; stir in flour until as thick as for jelly cake; bake in three layers. For the inside, one cup sweet milk, three tablespoonsful corn starch, three tablespoonsful of sugar, one egg; beat the egg and starch together; add it to the milk when hot; season with vanilla or lemon. Care should be taken not to have it too thick. Place it between the layers of cake. If you have good success it will please an epicure.

*Roast Chicken.*—A chicken should never be cooked the same day it is killed. Wash well with cold water, then pour boiling water over it and into the cavity. Rub the latter with salt and pepper, and fill with a dressing made of bread soaked in water and squeezed out, a tablespoonful butter, a little salt, pepper and parsley. Rub the chicken well with butter, sprinkle pepper and salt over it and dredge with flour. Lay it into a pan with a slice of pork or bacon and a pint of water. Let it simmer slowly two hours, basting and dredging frequently. Turn the chicken so each [illegible]t may be equally browned. Add [illegible]ped thyme and parsley to the gra[illegible]. Some persons think gro[illegible] [illegible]re delicate flavouring fo[illegible] [illegible]g[illegible]

### RECEIPTS.

*To Corn Beef.*—To 100 pounds of beef use 10 pounds of salt, 10 pounds of sugar, 4 ounces of salaratus and 2 ounces saltpetre. Pack snug and cover with brine, if necessary.

*To Pickle Meat in One Day.*—Take a tub nearly full of water, and put two pieces of thin wood across it, and set the beef on them about an inch from the water. Heap as much salt as will stay on the beef, and let it remain twenty-four hours, and you will find it as salty when boiled as if it had been in brine for weeks, as the water draws the salt completely through the beef.

*For Preparing Lard to Keep Through the Summer.*—To one gallon of lard put one ounce of sal soda, dissolved in a gill of water. Do not fill your kettles more than half full, for it will foam and perhaps boil over. No other water is required than what the soda is dissolved in. When it is done it will be very clear, and will keep two years. Strain through a coarse cloth and set away.

*Soap.*—A young lady who makes all the family soap gives the following receipt for a good cheap article: Add to ten quarts of water six pounds of quicklime(shell lime is best), and six pounds of common washing soda. Put all together and boil for half an hour, and let it stand all night to clear. Draw off the lye and add to it one pound of common resin and seven pounds of fat (any fat will do). Boil this for half an hour, let it stand till cool, and cut into bars.

*To mend China.*—Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir it into plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes the proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the china, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

Mr. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Massachusetts, gives it as the result of his experience that a cow when soiled or stall-fed will produce three and a half cords of solid dung, and that the urine, when absorbed, will amount to as much more. To this he adds double the quantity of dried peat and finds the entire mass equal in value to the original dung, and worth from $5 to $8 a cord. This, he claims, renders the manure of each cow equal in value to the milk.

Col. Farquharson, Queen Victoria's neighbor, has presented a petition to the Scotch Court of Sessions asking permission to sell £95,000 worth of his property adjoining the Balmoral estate to the Queen. Balmoral is like Osborne, her personal property, and she can bequeath it to whomsoever she pleases. The estate, though highly valuable, produces very little income.

Says the Kingston *British Whig*:—"Many farmers of Central New York are visiting Canada and buying cows at from $22 to $24 per head. They propose to engage more extensively in dairying, having ploughed up their hops. See the scores which leave here almost every day."

## 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. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

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 Palliser, and A. Walker.

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

## Terms of Court.

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

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, 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.

[illegible]ONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, [illegible]-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

[illegible]—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eig[illegible]n 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.

CHATHAM—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.

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 6p. 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. 5 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 5 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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*Edward Rawlings.*
INSPECTOR,
*Ben MacDonald.*

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute.
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